



R U L E S
OF
GENETICS AUSTRALIA CO-OPERATIVE LTD
Victorian Co-operative No G0000092V
ABN 64 822 392 303

INCORPORATED UNDER THE CO-OPERATIVES NATIONAL LAW 2013 (VICTORIA)

(As adopted by GAC at a general meeting held on 23 November 2015)

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PART 1 PRELIMINARY

1 Application of these rules

These rules are the rules of Genetics Australia Co-operative Ltd.

2 Definitions

(1) In these rules:

“**Appendix**” means the Appendix to these rules;

“**ballot paper**” means a ballot paper in paper or electronic form;

“**board**” means the board of the co-operative;

“**CNL**” and “**Law**” means the Co-operatives National Law as applying in Victoria under the Co-operatives National Law Application Act 2013 (Vic);

“**co-operative**” means Genetics Australia Co-operative Ltd;

“**director**” means a director of the co-operative;

“**general meeting**” means any annual or special general meeting;

“**member**” means a member of the co-operative;

“**member director and non-member director**” see section 174 of the Law and rule 45;

“**month**” means calendar month;

“**National Regulations**” mean the Co-operatives National Regulations as applying in Victoria;

“**standard postal times**” means the times when properly addressed and prepaid letters would be delivered in the ordinary course of post;

“**Registrar**” means the person for the time being holding the office of Registrar of Co-operatives in Victoria under the Law.

(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 Genetics Australia Co-operative Ltd.

PART 2 MEMBERSHIP

DIVISION 1 MEMBERSHIP GENERALLY

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

(1) For the purposes of Part 2.6 of the Law, the primary activities of the co-operative are the activities set out in Part 1 of the Appendix.

- (2) A member must comply with the requirements set out in Part 2 of the Appendix to establish and maintain active membership of the co-operative.

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

5 Qualifications for membership (CNL s112)

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

6 No entry fees or regular subscriptions (CNL s124)

- (1) No entry fee is payable for an application for membership.
- (2) No regular subscription (also known as periodic membership fee) is payable by members.

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 for allotment of the minimum number of shares in the co-operative as specified in rule 16.
- (2) Every application must be considered by the board.
- (3) If the board approves the application, the applicant's name and any other information required under the Law must be entered in the register of members within twenty eight (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 twenty eight (28) days without interest.

7A Representation of members (CNL s115)

- (1) If a corporation is a member, it may by instrument completed in such manner as the board directs, appoint an individual to represent it in relation to its membership.
- (2) A corporation must not appoint a person to represent it if the person is currently a member of the co-operative or a representative of another corporation member.
- (3) An individual is not qualified to be appointed the representative of a company that is not a listed corporation (within the meaning of the Corporations Law) unless the person is an officer, member or shareholder of the company.

8 Cessation of membership (CNL s117)

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

- (a) if the membership ceases in any circumstances specified in section 117 of the Law;

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

9 Expulsion of members (CNL s117)

- (1) A member may be expelled from the co-operative by special resolution to the effect:
 - (a) that the member has seriously or repetitively failed to discharge the member's obligations to the co-operative under these rules or a contract entered into with the co-operative under section 125 of the Law; or
 - (b) the member has acted in a way that has:
 - (i) prevented or hindered the co-operative in carrying out its primary activity or one(1) or more of its primary activities; or
 - (ii) brought the co-operative into disrepute; or
 - (iii) been contrary to one (1) 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 twenty eight (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 (2/3) of the members present, in person or represented by proxy or by attorney, vote in favour of the motion.

- (4) Expulsion of one (1) joint member means expulsion of all members holding membership jointly with the expelled member.
- (5) An expelled member must not be re-admitted as a member unless the re-admission is approved by special resolution;
- (6) A member re-admitted must not have restored to him or her any shares that were cancelled on his or her expulsion.

10 Resignation of members (CNL s117)

A member may resign from the co-operative by giving one (1) months' notice in writing in the form approved by the board.

11 Monetary consequences of expulsion or resignation (CNL s128)

- (1) In this rule deficiency means the amount of accumulated loss, deficiency or significant change disclosed in the last balance sheet of the co-operative, or later reported before expulsion.
- (2) If a member is expelled or resigns from the co-operative, all amounts owing by the former member to the co-operative become immediately payable in full.
- (3) The shares of an expelled or resigning member must be cancelled as at the day of expulsion or resignation, and the cancellation must be noted in the register of shares.
- (4) Subject to subrule (5) and the written terms of a class of share issued, the co-operative must, however, pay to the expelled or resigning member the amount of capital paid up on the former member's shares at the time of expulsion or resignation (less any amount owing by the former member to the co-operative).
- (5) If a deficiency exists, an appropriate proportion of the loss, deficiency or significant change may be deducted from the amount of capital paid up on the shares of the expelled or resigning member. This is done having regard to the number of shares held by the expelled or resigning member immediately before expulsion or resignation in relation to the number of shares in the co-operative.
- (6) Subject to section 128 of the Law, payment to the expelled or resigning member of any amount owing by the co-operative to the former member:
 - (a) must be made at the time decided by the board but within one (1) year from the date of expulsion or resignation; or
 - (b) may be applied at the time decided by the board, but within one (1) year from the date of expulsion or resignation, in the manner set out in section 128 of the Law, if there is agreement by the board and former member or if the board considers that repayment would adversely affect the financial position of the co-operative.

12 Suspension of members

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

- (b) fails to discharge obligations to the co-operative whether under these rules or a contract; or
 - (c) acts detrimentally to the interests of the co-operative.
- (2) In order to suspend a member the procedure for expulsion of a member set out in rule 9 is to be followed as if references to expulsion were references to suspension.
- (3) During the period of suspension, the member:
- (a) loses any rights (except the right to vote) arising as a result of membership; and
 - (b) is not entitled to a refund, rebate, relief or credit for membership fees paid, or payable, to the co-operative; and
 - (c) remains liable for any fine that may be imposed.

DIVISION 2 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

13 Disputes and mediation (CNL s129)

- (1) The grievance procedure set out in this rule applies to disputes under these rules between:
- (a) a member and another member; or
 - (b) a member (including a former member) and the co-operative.
- (2) If a dispute arises, a party cannot commence any court or arbitration proceedings relating to the dispute unless it has complied with the provisions of this rule, except where a person seeks urgent interlocutory relief.
- (3) The parties to the dispute must meet and discuss the matter in dispute, and, if possible, resolve the dispute within fourteen (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 the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.
- (6) The mediator may be (but need not be) a member 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 No power to fine (CNL ss56 & 126)

The board does not have the power to fine a member for a contravention of these rules.

15 Liability of members to the co-operative (CNL ss117(2) & 121)

- (1) A member, in its capacity as a member, is liable to the co-operative for the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by the member, together with any charges payable by the member to the co-operative under these rules.
- (2) On the death of a member, the member's estate remains liable as the member until the member's legal personal representative or some other person is registered in the member's place.
- (3) Joint members are jointly and severally liable for any amount unpaid on shares and to any such charges mentioned in subrule (1).

DIVISION 4 SHARES

16 Capital and shares (CNL ss76-82)

- (1) The capital of the co-operative must be raised by the issue of shares of nominal value of two dollars (\$2) each.
- (2) A member:

- (a) must hold a minimum of fifty (50) shares in the co-operative; and
 - (b) must not hold more than one thousand (1000) shares in the co-operative; and
 - (c) must not hold or have a relevant interest in more than twenty percent (20%) of the nominal value of issued capital of the co-operative unless permitted to do so under section 363 of the Law.
- (3) No share is to be allotted unless at least 10% of the nominal value of the share has been paid.
 - (4) A share in the co-operative does not carry a vote.
 - (5) The right to vote in the co-operative is attached to membership and governed by section 228 of the Law.
 - (6) The shares of the co-operative shall not be quoted for sale or purchase on any stock exchange or financial market, or in any public manner whatsoever.
 - (7) The board, on the application of a person holding shares in the co-operative, must issue to that person, without payment, a certificate under the seal of the co-operative specifying the shares held by that person and the amount paid up on those shares.
 - (8) However, if the shares are held jointly:
 - (a) the board is not required to issue more than one (1) share certificate in respect of those shares; and
 - (b) the delivery of the share certificate to one (1) joint shareholder is sufficient delivery to all.
 - (9) If the board is satisfied that a share certificate issued by the co-operative is defaced, lost or destroyed, the board shall issue a duplicate certificate on payment of a fee determined by the board.
 - (10) Bonus shares may be issued by the co-operative in accordance with section 83 of the Law.

17 Calls on shares

- (1) The board may from time to time make calls on the members for any amounts unpaid on the shares of the members (whether on the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium), regardless of the share subscription amount (if any) specified in the terms of issue of the shares.
- (2) Each member must, on receiving at least fourteen (14) days' notice of the time or times and place of payment, pay to the co-operative, at the time and place specified, the amount called on the shares.
- (3) The directors may revoke or postpone a call.
- (4) A call is taken to have been made when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed and may be required to be paid by instalments.
- (5) The joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls for the share.

- (6) If an amount called for a share is not paid before or on the day fixed for payment of the amount, the person from whom the amount is due must pay interest on the amount from the day fixed for the payment of the amount to the time of actual payment at the rate, not more than sixteen percent (16%) per annum, the directors decide, but the directors may waive payment of all or part of the interest.
- (7) An amount that, under the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable on allotment or at a fixed date, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, is for these rules taken to be a call made and payable on the day that, under the terms of issue, the amount becomes payable. If the amount is not paid, all relevant provisions of these rules about payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise apply as if the amount had become payable under a call properly made and notified.
- (8) The board may, in relation to the issue of shares, differentiate between the holders in the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.
- (9) The board may accept from a member all or part of the amount uncalled and unpaid on shares held by the member.
- (10) The board may authorise payment by the co-operative of interest on all or part of an amount accepted under subrule (9) until the amount becomes payable, at a rate agreed between the board and the member paying the amount, of not more than eight percent (8%) per annum or another rate fixed by the co-operative by special resolution.

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

- (1) Members' shares may be repurchased by the co-operative in accordance with the Law.
- (2) A member who wishes the co-operative to repurchase any shares must do so by submitting a request to the board in a form approved by the board.
- (3) The board must consider each request for repurchase in accordance with the Law and cancel any shares that have been repurchased.

19 Transfer of shares (CNL ss100 & 101)

- (1) The instrument of transfer of a share must be signed by or for the transferor and the transferee.
- (2) The transferor is taken to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members.
- (3) Shares must be transferred in the form approved by the board.
- (4) A share may not be sold or transferred except:
 - (a) with the consent of the board and to a person who is qualified to be admitted to membership of the co-operative under rules 4 and 5; or
 - (b) as otherwise provided by these rules or the Law.
- (5) The board may decline to register a transfer of shares to a person not qualified to be a member or of whom they do not approve. The board may also decline to register a transfer of shares on which the co-operative has a lien or charge. If the board refuses to register a transfer of shares it must send notice of the refusal to the

transferee within twenty eight (28) days after the day the board declined to register the transfer.

- (6) The board must not consent to the sale or transfer of shares that would result in more than the nominal value of shares permitted under section 363 of the Law.
- (7) The board may decline to recognise an instrument of transfer unless:
 - (a) a fee of five dollars (\$5) (or a smaller amount decided by the board from time to time) is paid to the co-operative for the transfer; and
 - (b) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by any evidence the board may require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer.
- (8) The board must maintain a record of all transfers made in the proper books of the co-operative.
- (9) The board may suspend the registration of transfers during the forty five (45) days immediately before the annual general meeting in each year.

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

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

DIVISION 5 MEMBER CANCELLATIONS

21 Forfeiture's and cancellations – inactive members (CNL ss156-163)

- (1) 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 three (3) years; or
 - (b) the member is not presently an active member and has not been an active member within the meaning of rule 4 in the past three (3) years.
- (2) The board must declare the shares of a member to be forfeited at the same time as the member's membership is cancelled under subrule (1) and section 156 of the Law.

22 Forfeiture of shares (CNL s109)

- (1) If a member fails to pay a call or instalment of a call by the day appointed for payment, the board may, at any time that any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on the member requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid together with any interest that may have accrued.
- (2) The notice must name a further day (not earlier than fourteen (14) days after the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made and must state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed, the shares for which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
- (3) If the requirements of the notice served under this rule are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time (but before the

payment required by the notice has been made) be forfeited by resolution of the board.

- (4) Forfeiture of shares includes forfeiture of all dividends declared for the forfeited shares and not actually paid before forfeiture.
- (5) Forfeited shares must be cancelled.

23 Forfeited shares – liability of members

- (1) A person whose shares have been forfeited under these rules stops being a member if membership is conditional on the holding of the shares or membership has otherwise been cancelled under the Law. The person nevertheless remains liable to pay to the co-operative all amounts that are (as at the date of forfeiture) payable by him or her to the co-operative for the shares.
- (2) A statutory declaration in writing by a director, the chief executive officer, or general manager under rule 46, or secretary of the co-operative stating that a share in the co-operative has been forfeited and cancelled on a date stated in the declaration, is proof of that fact as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share.
- (3) The co-operative has set-off rights against share capital as specified in section 127 of the Law.

DIVISION 6 DECEASED OR INCAPACITATED MEMBERS

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

The legal personal representative of a deceased member may apply to the board for a transfer of the deceased member's shares in the form approved by the board.

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

- (1) A person's membership ceases upon bankruptcy and that person's shares may be transferred to the Official Trustee in Bankruptcy and dealt with under the provisions of section 95 of the Law.
- (2) A person appointed under a law of a State or Territory to administer the estate of a member who, through mental or physical infirmity, is incapable of managing his or her affairs, may be registered as the holder of the member's shares and the rights and liabilities of membership vest in that person during the period of the appointment.
- (3) The liabilities attaching to the shares of a person under bankruptcy or mental incapacity continue in accordance with section 96 of the Law.
- (4) Upon application by a person appointed to manage the affairs of a member referred to in subrule (2), the board may decide to suspend some or all active membership obligations if there are grounds to believe that the member's physical or mental infirmity is temporary.

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

- (1) A person becoming entitled to be a shareholder because of the death, bankruptcy or incapacity of the holder is entitled to the dividends and other advantages to which the person would be entitled if he or she were the registered holder of the share or shares. However, before being registered as a member, the person is not entitled to

exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the co-operative.

- (2) A person registered as holder of the shares of a member who has died, or is bankrupt or incapable of managing his or her affairs, has the same liabilities in relation to the share or shares as those to which the deceased, bankrupt or incapable person would have been liable if he or she had remained a member with full legal capacity.
- (3) The board has the same right to decline or to suspend registration of a share as it would have had for a transfer of a share by the bankrupt or incapacitated person before the bankruptcy or incapacity.

DIVISION 7 TRANSFER OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN SHARES

27 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 twenty eight (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 transfer of debenture and may decline to register an instrument unless:
 - (a) a fee determined by the board is paid to the co-operative for the transfer of registration; and
 - (b) the instrument is accompanied by the relevant debenture(s) and any other evidence the board reasonably requires (in particular, evidence showing the right of the transferor to make the transfer); and
 - (c) any government stamp duty payable is paid.
- (5) Debentures must be transferred in the form approved by the board.

28 Issue of CCUs (CNL ss345-354)

The board does not have the power to confer an interest in the capital of the co-operative by issuing CCUs in accordance with the Law.

29 [Not used]

PART 3 GENERAL MEETINGS, RESOLUTIONS AND VOTING

30 Annual general meeting (CNL s252)

- (1) The annual general meeting must be held each year:

- (a) within five (5) months after the close of the financial year of the co-operative; or
 - (b) within the further time allowed by the Registrar.
- (2) The board may determine the place, date and time of the annual general meeting.

31 **Members' power to requisition a general meeting (CNL s257)**

- (1) The board may, whenever it considers appropriate, call a special general meeting of the co-operative.
- (2) The board must call a general meeting of the co-operative on the requisition in writing by members who together are able to cast at least 10% of the total number of votes able to be cast at a meeting of the co-operative.
- (3) The provisions of section 257 of the Law apply to a meeting requisitioned by members.

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 meetings.

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

- (1) At least fourteen (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 and any other persons who are, under these rules or the Law, entitled to receive notices from the co-operative.

Note. The auditor 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 33 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 62.

Note 1. Section 611 of the Law makes provision for the service of notices on members. Rule 62 makes additional provision for notice by electronic transmission.

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

- (6) Members who together are able to cast at least ten percent (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 forty five (45) days before the day of the meeting.

33 Business of general meetings

- (1) The ordinary business of the annual general meeting 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 financial reports of the co-operative for the financial year;
 - (ii) a report on the state of affairs of the co-operative; and
 - (c) to approve any payments of fees to directors; and
 - (d) to determine the rates of dividend, bonus shares and rebate.
- (2) The annual general meeting may also transact special business of which notice has been given to members under these rules.
- (3) All business of a general meeting, other than business of the annual general meeting that is ordinary business, is special business.

34 Quorum at general meetings

- (1) An item of business cannot be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members is present when the meeting is considering the item.
- (2) Unless these rules state otherwise ten (10) members present in person, each being entitled to exercise a vote, constitute a quorum.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within one 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 one hour after the time appointed for an adjourned meeting, the members present constitute a quorum.

35 Chairperson at general meetings

- (1) The chairperson, if any, of the board may preside as chairperson at every general meeting of the co-operative.
- (2) If there is no chairperson, or if at a meeting the chairperson is either not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or is unwilling to act as chairperson, the deputy chairperson may take the chair. If both the chairperson and deputy chairperson have not been elected, or both the chairperson and deputy chairperson are either not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or are 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 fourteen (14) days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given just as for the original meeting. Apart from this it is not necessary to give notice of an adjournment or the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

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

- (1) The right to vote attaches to membership and not shareholding.
- (2) Joint members have only one (1) vote between them.
- (3) Every joint member is entitled to attend and be heard at a general meeting.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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 five (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

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

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

- (a) Present; or
- (b) represented by a non-member acting under a power of attorney; or
- (c) represented by a non-member appointed under the provisions of the Law; or

- (d) represented by a proxy (but only if proxies are allowed under these rules);
- (e) may exercise only one (1) vote.

38 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 (but only if proxies are allowed under these rules);

has only one (1) vote.

Note 1. 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 five (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.

39 Determining the outcome where equality of votes (CNL 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, he or she may exercise a second or casting vote.
- (3) If the chairperson is not a member or decides not to exercise a second or casting vote, the outcome of an equality of votes is taken to have been decided in the negative.

40 Proxy votes (CNL s229)

- (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 more than one (1) member.
- (5) An instrument appointing a proxy must be in a form the board approves.
- (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 seventy two (72) 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.

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

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

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

- (1) A postal ballot must be held in respect of a special resolution where members who together are able to cast at least ten percent (10%) of the total number of votes able to be cast at a meeting of the co-operative may requisition the board to conduct the special resolution by postal ballot.

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

- (2) If a postal ballot is requisitioned by members under subrule (1), the requisition should specify whether the postal ballot is to be a secret ballot.
- (3) A postal ballot requisitioned under subrule (1) is to be conducted in accordance with the National Regulations and in the form and manner determined by the board.
- (4) The board may determine in a particular case whether the special resolution by postal ballot should be a secret ballot and whether votes may be returnable by fax or other electronic means or both.
- (5) If the board decides to conduct a secret postal ballot, it must ensure that the method used to conduct the ballot will ensure that votes can be counted without identifying the way each member has voted.
- (6) The board is to appoint a returning officer to conduct the postal ballot. In default of such an appointment, the secretary is the returning officer.
- (7) Ballot papers (in such form and with such content as the board may approve) must be sent to all voting members giving:
- (a) particulars of the business in relation to which the postal ballot is being conducted; and
 - (b) an explanation of how to lodge a valid vote and the majority required to pass the vote; and
 - (c) notice of the closing date and closing time of the postal ballot;

and must be sent to members so that they arrive (assuming standard postal times) at least twenty one (21) days before the closing date of the postal ballot.

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

42 Special postal ballots (CNL ss248 & 249)

Note. A special postal ballot is required by the Law for certain specified decisions. The majority required to pass a special postal ballot is seventy five percent (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 twenty eight (28) days before the closing date of the special postal ballot.
- (3) The board may determine in a particular case whether the special resolution by postal ballot should be a secret ballot and whether votes may be returnable by fax or other electronic means or both.
- (4) If the board decides to conduct a secret postal ballot, it must ensure that the method used to conduct the ballot will ensure that votes can be counted without identifying the way each member has voted.

43 Special resolutions (CNL ss238 -241)

- (1) A special resolution is a resolution that is passed:
- (a) by a two-thirds (2/3) majority at a general meeting; or
 - (b) by a two-thirds (2/3) majority in a postal ballot (other than a special postal ballot) of members; or
 - (c) by a three-quarters (3/4) majority in a special postal ballot of members.
- (2) A notice of special resolution is required to be given to members at least twenty one (21) days before the vote or ballot time (or twenty eight (28) days in the case of a special postal ballot).
- (3) The notice of special resolution must state:
- (a) the intention to propose the special resolution; and
 - (b) the reasons for proposing the special resolution; and
 - (c) the effect of the special resolution being passed.

PART 4 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

44 Board (CNL s172)

- (1) The business of the co-operative is to be managed by or under the direction of the board of directors, and for that purpose the board has and may exercise all the powers of the co-operative that are not required to be exercised by the co-operative in general meeting.
- (2) The board must have no more than eight (8) directors as follows:
- (a) a minimum of four (4) and a maximum of six (6) member directors; and

- (b) a minimum of one (1) and a maximum of two (2) non-member directors elected by the Board.

45 Qualifications of directors (CNL s174)

- (1) A person is not qualified to be a director unless the person is an individual over the age of 18 years and is either:
 - (a) an active member or a representative of a corporation that is an active member; or
 - (b) not an active member but who possesses special skills or experience in finance, management or other technical or business areas of benefit to the co-operative as specified by the board from time to time.
- (2) A person qualified to be a director under subrule (1)(a) is known as a “member director”. A person qualified under subrule (1)(b) is known as a “non-member director”.
- (3) A majority of directors must be Australian citizens or hold permanent residency status.

46 Chief executive officer/ general manager (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 or some other person.
- (2) The appointed person is the chief executive officer or general manager of the co-operative, and may be called the chief executive officer, or general manager or (if a director of the board) the managing director or some other title determined by the board.
- (3) The conditions and the period of appointment including termination must be decided by the board.
- (4) The chief executive officer or general manager is not entitled to be present or to vote at a meeting of directors on a motion concerning the conditions of his or her appointment, conditions of service or termination of service.
- (5) The chief executive officer or general manager cannot be required to be an active member.
- (6) In the event of any conflict between the terms of the appointment of a person as the chief executive officer or general manager and that person’s obligations or privileges under the Law, the terms of the Law prevail over the terms of appointment.

47 Election of member directors (CNL ss173 &179)

- (1) The term of office of member directors elected is to commence from the annual general meeting at which they are elected and ends on the day of the third annual general meeting thereafter, unless the director must retire earlier under subrule (2).
- (2) The two member directors to retire at a general meeting are, subject to the provisions as to the filling of casual vacancies, those that voluntarily agree to retire at the annual general meeting, then those that have been the longest in office since their last election and if there are two (2) or more member directors who became

member directors on the same day, those who retire must be determined by lot unless they otherwise agree among themselves.

- (2A) A non-member director is elected in accordance with rule 44(2)(b) for a period determined by the board but not exceeding three (3) years from his or her date of election.
- (3) The member directors on the board are to be elected in the manner specified in this rule.
- (4) At an annual general meeting at which a member 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 five (5) 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 thirty (30) days before the annual general meeting.
 - (e) The secretary, or an officer nominated by the board, must give details of each person who has been nominated to members with the notice of the annual general meeting. Details to be provided to members must include:
 - (i) the nominee's name; and
 - (ii) the nominee's qualifications and experience; and
 - (iii) the nominee's length of any previous service as a director of the co-operative or with any other co-operative.
- (5) If the number of nominees equals the number of vacancies, the nominees must be declared elected at the annual general meeting.

- (6) If there are insufficient nominees to fill all vacancies, the nominees to be declared elected at the annual general meeting and nominations for people to fill the remaining vacancies are to be called from the floor and a ballot held if required.
- (7) If the number of nominees exceeds the number of vacancies, the election of directors must be conducted either by ballot before or at the annual general meeting in the manner the board directs.
- (8) If any vacancies remain at the end of the meeting, the vacancies are to be casual vacancies and must be filled in accordance with rule 50.

48 Removal from office of director (CNL s180)

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

49 Vacation of office of director (CNL s179)

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

50 Casual vacancies and alternate directors (CNL ss173 & 177)

- (1) The board may appoint a qualified person to fill a casual vacancy in the office of director until the next annual general meeting.
- (2) The board may appoint a person to act as a director (an alternate director) in the place of an absent director.
- (3) A person is not qualified to be appointed as an alternate director for:
 - (a) a member director – unless the person is qualified for appointment as a member director; or
 - (b) a non-member director – unless the person is qualified for election as a non-member director.
- (4) An alternate director holds office until the next annual general meeting or until the next general meeting held to elect directors to fill any vacancies (whichever is earlier).
- (5) An alternate director for a director (the principal director) vacates office:
 - (a) in similar circumstances or cases to those in which the principal director would vacate office (and for that purpose the provisions of these rules and Division 1 of Part 3.1 of the Law accordingly apply in relation to the alternate director); or
 - (b) if the alternate director is removed from office by the board as alternate director for failure, without its leave, to attend a meeting of the board at which the principal director is absent (and for that purpose the provisions of section 179(2)(b) of the Law do not apply in relation to the alternate director).

51 Remuneration of directors (CNL s203)

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

52 Proceedings of the board (CNL ss175 & 176)

- (1) Meetings of the board (including meetings conducted outside board meetings pursuant to section 176 of the Law) are to be held as often as may be necessary for properly conducting the business of the co-operative and must be held at least every three (3) months.
- (2) A meeting may be held with one (1) 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 forty eight (48) hours' notice must be given to the directors of all meetings of the board, without which the meeting cannot be held.

53 Quorum for board meetings (CNL s175)

- (1) The quorum for a meeting of the board is four (4).
- (2) For a quorum, the number of member directors must outnumber the non-member directors by at least one (1).

54 Chairperson and deputy chairperson of board

- (1) A chairperson and deputy chairperson of the board is to be elected by the board.
- (2) The chairperson may chair a meeting of the board.
- (3) If no chairperson is elected or the chairperson is not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting or is unwilling to chair a meeting of the board, the deputy chairperson may chair the meeting of the board.
- (4) If both the chairperson and deputy chairperson have not been elected or both the chairperson and deputy chairperson are not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting or are unwilling to act as chairperson of the meeting, the directors present may choose one (1) of their number to be chairperson of the meeting until the chairperson or deputy chairperson attends and is willing to act as chairperson.
- (5) The chairperson and deputy chairperson may be removed, and a new chairperson and deputy chairperson elected by ordinary resolution of the board.
- (6) A chairperson and deputy chairperson shall be elected at the first board meeting following the annual general meeting.

55 Delegation and board committees (CNL s178)

- (1) The board may by resolution delegate to:

- (a) a director; or
 - (b) a committee of two (2) or more directors; or
 - (c) a committee of members; or
 - (d) a committee of members and other persons if members form the majority of persons on the committee; or
 - (e) a committee of directors and other persons;
 - (f) the exercise of the board's powers (other than this power of delegation) specified in the resolution. The co-operative or the board may by resolution revoke all or part of the delegation.
- (2) A power delegated under this rule may, while the delegation remains unrevoked, be exercised from time to time in accordance with the delegation.
 - (3) A delegation under this rule may be given on conditions limiting the exercise of the power delegated or time or circumstances.
 - (4) Despite any delegation under this rule, the board may continue to exercise the power delegated.
 - (5) If a power is exercised by a director (alone or with another director) and the exercise of the power is evidenced in writing, signed by the director in the name of the board or in his or her own name on behalf of the board, the power is taken to have been exercised by the board. This is so whether or not a resolution delegating the exercise of the power to the director was in force when the power was exercised, and whether or not any conditions mentioned in subrule (3) were observed by the director exercising the powers.
 - (6) A committee may elect a chairperson of their meetings. If no chairperson is elected, or, if at a meeting the chairperson is not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present may choose one (1) 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.

56 Other committees

- (1) The board may by resolution appoint committees of members or other persons or both, to act in an advisory role to the board and to committees of directors.
- (2) Rule 55(6) and (7) apply to committees appointed under this rule, with the changes approved by the board.
- (3) The quorum for a meeting of the committee is half the number of committee members (or, if half is not a whole number, the whole number next higher than one half (1/2)).

57 Minutes

- (1) The board must keep minutes of meetings and, in particular, of:
 - (a) all appointments of officers and employees made by the directors; and

- (b) the names of the directors present at each meeting of the board and of a committee of the board; and
- (c) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the co-operative and of directors and of committees of directors.

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 twenty eight (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

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

- (1) Any amendment of the rules must be approved by:
 - (a) special resolution in accordance with section 61 of the Law; or
 - (b) resolution of the board in accordance with section 62 of the Law.

Note. Section 60 of the Law permits the Registrar to specify classes of rules that must not be changed without first obtaining the approval of the Registrar. A co-operative should check whether any prior approval is required before the change is put to a special resolution vote.
- (2) A proposal to amend the rules of the co-operative must be made in a form approved by the board which clearly shows the existing rule or rules concerned and any proposed amendment to the rules.
- (3) An amendment of the rules of the co-operative does not take effect unless and until it is registered by the Registrar in accordance with section 63 of the Law.
- (4) A member is entitled to a copy of the rules upon payment of ten dollars (\$10) to the co-operative.

PART 6 ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

59 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 of the co-operative in the custody that the board directs.
- (3) The co-operative may have one (1) 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 (2) directors, or one (1) director and the secretary, must be present and must sign all instruments sealed while they are present.

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

- (1) Members 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:
- (a) if the copy is a photocopy, on payment of a fee of one dollar (\$1) per page to a maximum of twenty dollars (\$20); and
 - (b) in any other case, free of charge.
- (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.

61 Safe keeping of securities

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

62 Notices to members (CNL s611)

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

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

64 Accounts

- (1) The board must have at least one (1) 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 two (2) authorised persons.
- (3) The operation of any electronic accounts must be restricted so that there is a requirement for authorisation by two (2) authorised persons.
- (4) For the purposes of this rule, an authorised person is:
 - (a) a director; or
 - (b) a person approved by the board.

65 Audit

- (1) The co-operative must appoint an auditor in respect of its financial statements.
- (2) An auditor appointed under this rule is to conduct an annual audit of the co-operative's financial statements as presented to members.
- (3) The appointment of an auditor under this rule is to be made at an annual general meeting.
- (4) The co-operative may appoint another auditor at a subsequent annual general meeting if there is a vacancy in the office of auditor.

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

66 [Not Used]**67 Disposal of surplus funds during a financial year (CNL ss355 &358)**

- (1) The co-operative may dispose of any surplus arising in a financial year arising from the business of the co-operative in the manner authorised under the Law as determined by the board. This includes offering rebates to members based on business done by members within the co-operative.
- (2) A part of the surplus arising in any year from the business of the co-operative may be applied for one (1) or both of the following:
 - (a) up to five percent (5%) for charitable purposes; or
 - (b) up to ten percent (10%) for supporting any activity approved by the co-operative.

68 Provision for loss

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

69 Financial reports to members (CNL Part 3.3)

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

PART 8 WINDING UP**70 Winding up (CNL Part 4.5)**

- (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 any property, after the satisfaction of all the co-operative's debts and liabilities (including the refund of the amounts paid up on the shares) this must be paid to, or distributed among the members in proportion to the member's shareholding.
- (3) If on the winding up or dissolution there is a deficiency, members are liable to contribute towards the deficiency to the extent of any amount unpaid on the shares held by the member and any charges payable by the member to the co-operative as required by these rules.

71 Indemnity (CNL 198)

- (1) To the Relevant Extent, the co-operative indemnifies and keeps indemnified current and former officers out of its assets against any Liability incurred by the officer in or arising out of:
 - (a) the conduct of the co-operative's affairs or business; or
 - (b) the discharge of the officer's duties,
 unless the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.
- (2) In subrule (1):
 - (a) "**Liability**" includes cost, charge, loss, damage, expense, or penalty; and
 - (b) "**To the Relevant Extent**" means to the extent the co-operative is not precluded from doing so by law (including the Law).

APPENDIX

Part 1

Primary activities

The primary activities of the co-operative are to provide genetic material and associated products and services to its members.

Part 2

Active membership requirements

A member is an active member if over a period of twelve (12) months the member has acquired genetic material and / or associated products or services which are marketed by the co-operative either direct or through its distribution network to a cumulative value of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) or such higher amount that may be decided by the board.