

The Rule book of Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation ICN 8376

This rule book complies with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (CATSI Act).

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1. Name

The name of the Corporation is: Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation.

2. Objectives

The Objects of the Corporation are:

- Strive to promote health, well-being and equality for the whole community
- Be an advocate for change
- a holistic approach in service delivery to our clients and communities
- Promote and encourage a healthier lifestyle and resilience
- Provide evidence based best practice services
- To reduce the incidence of alcohol and other drug use amongst the Aboriginal community.
- To foster healing, harmony and connection within Aboriginal families affected by the use of alcohol and other drugs.
- To monitor changing patterns of alcohol and other drug use in the Aboriginal community and develop culturally appropriate responses
- To operate and maintain a gift fund to be known as “Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation Gift Fund” in accordance with the requirements of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

3. Members

3.1 Who is Eligible?

Membership of the Corporation is open to Individuals who:

- support the objects of the Corporation; and
- are aged 18 years and over at the time of lodging a membership application; and

Membership is not open to individuals who are currently employed by the Corporation.

A majority of Members must be Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people.

3.2 How to Become a Member

A person applies in writing.

A person needs to be eligible under Rule 3.1.

The Directors accept the application by resolution at a Directors Meeting.

The Directors must consider all applications for membership within a reasonable period after they are received.

The person's name, address and date they became a Member is put on the Register of Members.

The Directors retain the discretionary right to not accept any application for membership. If they do not accept an application for membership, they must write to the applicant about the decision and the reasons for it.

A person does not become a Member until their name is entered on the Corporation's Register of Members. This must be done within 14 days after the directors accept the membership application. However, the Corporation must not enter the person on the Register of Members until after the relevant General Meeting or Annual General Meeting (AGM) has been held if:

- a person applies for membership after a notice has been given for a General Meeting or AGM, and
- the General Meeting or AGM has not been held when the Directors consider the person's application.

Note: An application for membership form is at Schedule 1 of this Rule Book.

3.3 Members' Rights

A Member can:

- attend, speak and vote at General Meetings
- be made a Director (if the member is eligible to be a Director—see Rule 5.3 on Eligibility of Directors)
- put forward Resolutions at General Meetings, including under Rule 4.6.
- ask the Directors to call a General Meeting under Rule 4.3.
- look at the members' register free of charge
- look at the minutes of General Meetings and AGMs free of charge
- look at the Rule Book or get a copy (free of charge)
- raise a dispute and have a dispute dealt with using Rule 11
- look at the books of the Corporation if the Directors have authorised it or the Members pass a Resolution at a Member's Meeting which approves it.

3.4 Members' Responsibilities

A Member must:

- follow the Corporation's Rules
- let the Corporation know if they change their address and treat other Members with respect.

Members should also attend General Meetings (including AGMs) or give their apologies.

3.5 No Membership Fee

The Members of the Corporation are not required to pay fees to join or for ongoing membership of the Corporation.

3.6 Liability of Members

The Members do not have to pay the Corporation's debts if the Corporation is wound up.

3.7 How to Stop Being a Member

A person stops being a Member if:

- they resign in writing
- they pass away
- their membership is cancelled in accordance with Rule 3.8 or 3.9.

When a person stops being a Member the Corporation must put their name, address and the date they stopped being a member on the Register of Former Members.

3.8 Cancelling Membership

A person's membership can be cancelled by Members passing a Special Resolution at a General Meeting if the Member:

- can't be contacted for two years
- misbehaves or brings the Corporation into disrepute
- is not an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person (if this is a requirement for membership).

The Directors must give the person notice of the cancellation of their membership at the person's last known address as soon as possible after the Special Resolution is passed.

When a person's membership is cancelled the Corporation must put their name, address and the date they stopped being a Member on the Register of Former Members.

3.9 Directors Limited Right to Cancel Membership

For grounds not covered by Rule 3.8, a person's membership can be cancelled by the Directors passing a Resolution at a Directors' Meeting if the Member is not or stops being eligible for membership as set out in Rule 3.1.

To do this, the Directors must write to the member to tell them:

- the Directors are going to cancel their membership
- the Member has 14 days to object to the planned cancellation
- if the member objects, they must write to the Corporation to say so.
- allow the Member 14 days to object in writing to the intended cancellation

If the Member does not object, the Directors must cancel the membership by passing a resolution at a Directors' Meeting. Then give the Former Member a copy of the Resolution.

If the Member objects, the Directors cannot cancel the membership. The membership can only be cancelled by Members passing a Resolution at a General Meeting.

3.10 The Register/s of Members and Former Members

The register/s must contain:

- the names and addresses of Members and Former Members
- the date when each person's name was added to the Register
- if a person is not an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person for Former Members, the date when they stopped being a member.

The Register/s of Members and Former Members must be kept at the Corporation's document access address or, if it is a large Corporation, its registered office.

The Register of Members must be made available at the AGM.

4. *General Meetings and AGMs (Members meetings)*

4.1 AGM Timing

An AGM must be held before the end of November each year.

4.2 AGM Business

AGM business includes:

- checking the Register of Members
- confirming the minutes of the previous General meeting and presenting reports: General, Financial and Directors reports
- asking questions about how the Corporation is managed
- electing Directors (if required)
- choosing an Auditor (if required) and agreeing on the fee.

4.3 Calling General Meetings

The Directors can call a General meeting or AGM by passing a resolution in a Directors' meeting or by circulating resolution.

The required number of members can request the Directors to call a General Meeting.

Number of members in Corporation	Number of members required to request a General meeting
2 to 10 members	= 1 member
11 to 20 members	= 3 members
21 to 50 members	= 5 members
51 members or more	= 10 per cent of members

The Members request must:

- be in writing
- state any resolutions to be proposed at the meetings
- be signed by the Members making the request
- nominate a Member to be the Contact Member on behalf of the Members making the request
- be given to the Corporation.

Within the 21 days of receiving the request the Directors must either call the meeting or apply to the Registrar to deny the request.

Directors agree to the request

If the Directors agree to the request they must call the General Meeting within 21 days of receiving the Member's request.

Directors apply to the Registrar to deny the request

If the Directors resolve that:

- the request is frivolous or unreasonable or
- complying with the request would be contrary to the interests of the Members as a whole

a Director, on behalf of all of the Directors, may apply to the Registrar for permission to deny the request to call a General meeting.

The Directors' application to the Registrar to deny the Members' request must:

- be in writing
- set out the reasons why they wish to deny holding the meeting
- be made within 21 days after the Members' request for a meeting was made.

The Directors must give notice to the Contact Member that they have applied to the Registrar to deny the request.

4.4 General Meeting Business

General Meeting business includes:

- confirming the minutes of the previous General meeting
- considering the business or resolutions in the notice of meeting.

4.5 Notice for General Meetings and AGMs

At least 21 day's notice must be given.

Notice must be given to:

- each Member individually
- the Directors
- the Contact Person or Secretary
- the Auditor (if the Corporation has one).

The notice must set out:

- the place, date and time for the meeting
- the business of the meeting
- if a Special Resolution is being proposed, the exact wording of it
- any technology to be used in the meeting (if required) and if a member can appoint a proxy.

Notices must be given to each member individually. This can be done by sending by post to their address, by fax, by email or via social media. In addition to individual notice a Corporation can also give notice in a manner which follows Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom.

A notice of meeting:

- sent by post is taken to be given three days after it is posted
- sent by fax, or other electronic means, is taken to be given on the business day after it is sent.

4.6 Members' Resolutions

The required number of Members can propose a resolution by giving notice of it to the Corporation.

Number of Members in Corporation	Number of Members required to propose a resolution
2 to 10 Members	= 1 Member
11 to 20 Members	= 3 Members
21 to 50 Members	= 5 Members
51 Members or more	= 10 per cent of Members

The notice must set out the Resolution in writing and must be signed by the Members proposing it.

The Corporation must give notice of the Resolution to all Members in the same way as Rule 4.5.

The Corporation must consider the Resolution at the next General Meeting which is being held more than 28 days after the notice from the Members has been given to the Corporation.

4.7 Quorum at General Meetings and AGMs

Number of members in Corporation	Number of members to make a quorum
2 to 30 Members	= 2 Members
31 to 90 Members	= 5 Members
91 Members or more	= 10 Members

The quorum must be present during the whole meeting. If there is no quorum after one hour, the meeting is adjourned until the next week at the same time and at the same place. If there is still no quorum, the meeting is cancelled.

How to Count the quorum

To work out if there is a quorum:

- count each Member present at the meeting (if a Member also holds a proxy, that Member is only counted once)
- if Rule 4.12 allows proxies and a Member has appointed more than one proxy and each of those proxy holders are at the meeting, count only one of them
- if Rule 4.12 allows proxies and a Member has appointed one or more proxies and the Member is also present at the meeting, do not count the Member's proxy holders.

4.8 Chairing General Meetings and AGMs

The Directors can elect someone to chair the meeting. If they don't, the Members must elect someone.

4.9 Using technology at General Meetings and AGMs

General meetings and AGMs can be held at more than one place using any technology that gives members a way of taking part but the type of technology to be used must be set out in the notice of meeting.

4.10 Voting at General Meetings and AGMs

Each member has one vote.

The Chairperson has one vote (if he or she is a member) plus a casting vote.

A challenge to a right to vote at a meeting may only be made at the meeting, and must be determined by the Chairperson, whose decision is final.

A Resolution is decided by majority on a show of hands, unless a poll is demanded under Rule 4.11. The Chairperson tells the meeting whether they have received any proxy votes and how they are to be cast.

The Chairperson declares the results of the vote, on a show of hands, or when a poll is demanded.

4.11 Demanding a Formal Count (i.e. a poll)

Either the Chairperson or any Member entitled to vote on the resolution can demand a poll.

A poll is a formal count of votes.

A poll can be held instead of, or immediately after, a vote decided by majority on a show of hands.

A poll demanded on any matter must be taken immediately. The Chairperson of the meeting directs how the poll will be taken.

4.12 Proxies at General Meetings and AGMs

Members can appoint another Member as their proxy to attend meetings and vote for them.

A proxy appointment must contain the Member's name and address, the Corporation's name, the proxy's name, the meeting where the proxy is going, and it must be signed by the Member.

Note: An appointment of proxy form is at Schedule 2 of this Rule Book.

The Corporation must receive the proxy's appointment at least 48 hours before the meeting.

A person must not be a proxy for more than three Members.

4.13 Other people at General Meetings and AGMs

The Chairperson may allow any person other than a Corporation Director, Member, proxy (if proxies are allowed) or Auditor to attend General Meetings and AGMs. But the person cannot propose or vote on Resolutions.

4.14 Postponing a General Meeting or AGM

After notice has been given for a General Meeting or AGM, the Directors can decide to postpone the meeting (this means, delay or reschedule the meeting for a later date) if there are exceptional reasons for doing so (such as the death of a community person or a natural disaster).

The Directors postpone the meeting by passing a Resolution in a Directors Meeting. A postponed meeting must be held within 30 days of the date that the meeting was due to occur.

The Directors must give reasonable notice of the postponement and give each Member individually a notice of the postponed meeting setting the new date, time and place.

5. Directors

5.1 Role of Directors

The Directors oversee the running of the corporation on behalf of all members, make decisions about the affairs of the Corporation, and should always be aware of what the Corporation and its employees are doing. The Directors manage, or set the direction for managing, the business of the Corporation.

The Directors may exercise all the powers of the corporation except any that the CATSI Act or this rule book requires the Corporation to exercise in a General Meeting.

5.2 Number of Directors

The number of Directors of the Corporation is five (5) including Office Bearers (refer Rule 5.8)

To change the number of Directors, Members need to pass a Special Resolution at a General Meeting or AGM to change the Rule Book. Such a Resolution needs to be in the notice calling that meeting.

5.3 Eligibility of Directors

A Director (other than a Director appointed under Rule 5.7) must:

- be at least 21 years old
- be a Member
- demonstrate practical and theoretical knowledge of alcohol and substance use amongst the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community
- have firsthand experience relevant to the Corporation and its client base
- possess skills, knowledge and experience that will enhance the operations and function of the Corporation
- hold a current Working with Children Clearance (formerly known as Child-Related screening) through the Department of Human Services

A person is not eligible to become a Director if the person:

- has been disqualified from managing Corporations.
- is an employee of the Corporation
- has a sibling that is a Director of the Corporation

5.4 Majority of Director Requirements

A majority of Directors of the Corporation must:

- be individuals who are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people
(only relevant if your Rule 5.3 allows non-Indigenous people as Directors.)
- usually reside in Australia
- be Member of the Corporation

5.5 How to Become a Director

The Corporation can appoint a Director by the Members passing a resolution at a General Meeting or AGM.

If there is a casual vacancy in a Directorship the other Directors can pass a resolution in a Directors' meeting to fill the vacancy (see Rule 5.8).

Before being appointed as a Director, the person must give the Corporation their consent in writing to act as a Director.

The Corporation must notify the Registrar of the Director's appointment and personal details within 28 days after they are appointed.

5.6 Directors' Terms of Appointment and Rotation

Directors (other than those appointed under Rule 5.7) are appointed for two years.

They must retire at the end of the second AGM after they take office. They are eligible to be re-elected.

5.7 Independent or Specialist Non-Member Directors

Independent or Specialist Non-Member Directors may be selected because they are independent or have skills in Financial Management, Corporate Governance, Accounting, Law or a field relating to the Corporation's activities.

The Directors may appoint up to two independent or Specialist Non-Member Directors by passing a resolution in a Directors' Meeting.

Before being appointed as an Independent or Specialist Non-Member Director, the person must give the Corporation their written Consent to Become a Director.

Independent or Specialist Non-Member Directors are appointed for the term specified by the directors in their appointment. Independent or Specialist Non-Member Directors can be appointed for a term of one year, and they can be reappointed.

5.8 How to Become an Office Bearer

There shall be a Chairperson and Treasurer who shall be the Office Bearers of the Corporation.

Chairperson and Treasurer to be elected by Directors at a Directors Meeting at any time that a resignation may occur or after each AGM at the next Directors Meeting.

5.9 How to Fill Casual Vacancies

The Directors can appoint a person as a Director to fill a casual vacancy (including an Office-Bearer).

A casual vacancy is where a person stops being a Director before their term of appointment expires (see Rule 5.10) and so the position of that Director is vacant.

The person must meet the Director eligibility criteria in Rule 5.3 and any criteria that apply to the particular vacancy.

The term of an appointment made to fill a casual vacancy is for the balance of the term remaining on the vacant position.

However, a person's appointment to fill a casual vacancy must be confirmed by Members passing a resolution at the next General Meeting otherwise the person stops being a Director at the end of the General Meeting.

5.10 How to Stop Being a Director

A person stops being a Director if:

- the Director passes away
- the Director resigns in writing
- the Director's term of appointment expires
- the Director is removed as a Director by the Members or the other Directors
- the Director is disqualified from managing a Corporation
- the Director ceases to be a Member, but was a Member when they became a Director.
- the Director ceases to meet the eligibility criteria for being a Director as outlined in Rule 5.3 for Member Directors and 5.7 for Independent Non-Member Specialist Ex-Officio Directors.

The Corporation must send the Registrar a notice within 28 days after a person stops being a Director.

5.11 How to Remove a Director

By resolution of the Members in a General Meeting:

- A notice for a Resolution to Remove a Director must be given to the Corporation at least 21 days before the next General Meeting or AGM. (Alternatively, the Members can request a meeting (Rule 4.3) for the purpose of Removing a Director)
- The Corporation must give the Director concerned a copy of the notice as soon as possible.
- The Director can give the Corporation a written statement and speak at the meeting. The written statement must be given to everyone entitled to notice of the meeting (see Rule 4.5).

By the other Directors:

- Directors can only Remove a Director if the Director fails to attend three or more consecutive Directors Meetings without a reasonable excuse.
- Directors must give the Director a notice in writing and they must give the Director 14 days to object in writing.
- If the Director objects, they cannot remove the Director. The Director can only then be removed at a General Meeting or AGM by Resolution.

5.12 Directors and Officers' Duties

The Duties are:

- a Duty of Care and Diligence
- a Duty of Good Faith and to act in the best interests of the Corporation
- a duty to disclose a Conflict of Interest
- a Duty not to improperly use position or information and a Duty to not trade while insolvent.

5.13 Conflict of Interest

A Director who has, or thinks they may have, a Conflict of Interest in a Corporation matter must tell the other directors. This includes, but is not limited to, a material personal interest.

The Director must give details of what the interest is and how it relates to the Corporation. These details must be given at a Directors Meeting as soon as possible, and must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

A Director who has a Conflict of Interest must not:

- be present at a Directors Meeting while the matter in question is being considered
- vote on the matter unless they have been granted approval by:
- the other Directors (those that do not have a conflict of interest) passing a resolution, or
- the Registrar in writing.

5.14 Payments to Directors

Directors are paid a sitting fee of \$275.00 inclusive GST when attending a Directors Meeting which will be paid within 2 days after the meeting has taken place and paid into the Directors nominated bank account

5.15 Related Party Benefit

If a Corporation wants to give a financial benefit to a Director or other related party (including a Spouse, Child or Parent of a Director) it must comply with Part 6.6 of the CATSI Act and, where required, follow the procedure to get the approval of the Members.

5.16 Delegation of Directors' Powers

The Directors can pass a resolution to delegate any of their powers to:

- another Director
- a Committee of Directors or Employee of the Corporation.
- any other person.

The Delegate must follow the directions of the Directors when using the delegated powers.

The exercise of the power by the delegate is as effective as if the Directors had exercised it themselves. This means the Directors are still responsible for what the delegate does with the powers.

Delegates must report to Directors on the exercise of their delegated power.

5.17 Calling and giving notice of Directors' Meetings

Directors must meet at least every three months.

All Directors must be given reasonable notice of a Directors Meeting.

The Directors will usually decide at a meeting when and where the next meeting will be.

A Director can call a meeting by giving reasonable notice to all the other Directors.

5.18 Quorum for Directors' Meetings

A majority of the Directors must be present at all times during the meeting.

The Directors may appoint a person as a Director to make up a quorum for a Directors Meeting.

5.19 Chairing Directors' Meetings

There must be a Chairperson elected for each Directors Meeting.

If someone has not already been elected to chair the meeting, or the person previously elected as Chairperson is not available, the Directors must elect a Director present to chair the meeting (other than the CEO).

When electing a chair, the Directors must decide how long that Director will be the Chairperson (i.e. just for that meeting or at every meeting over a certain period of time). The directors may also remove a Chairperson (but not their appointment as a Director) by a Resolution of the Directors.

5.20 Using Technology

Directors Meetings can be held at more than one place using any technology, as long as all directors agree to it. The type of technology to be used may be set out in the notice for a Directors Meeting.

5.21 Resolutions by Directors

Directors pass a Resolution at a Directors Meeting by a majority of the votes.

- Each Director (including Independent or Specialist Non-Member Directors) has one vote.
- The Chairperson of the meeting also has a casting vote (if required).

Directors can pass a resolution without a Directors Meeting if all Directors sign a statement saying that they are in favour of it.

6. Contact Person or Secretary

Small and medium Corporations have a Contact Person. Large Corporations have a secretary.

The Directors appoint a Contact Person/Secretary.

The Contact Person/Secretary must be at least 18 years old.

The Directors decide the Contact Person/Secretary's pay and terms and conditions of employment, if any.

The Contact Person/Secretary must pass on any correspondence received to at least one of the Directors within 14 days.

The Contact Person/Secretary must give the Corporation their consent in writing to become a Contact Person/Secretary before being appointed.

The Corporation must send the Registrar a Contact Person's/Secretary's details within 28 days after they are appointed.

7. Records

The Corporation must keep the:

- minutes of meetings (in writing or as an audio or video recording)
- Rule Book (Constitution)
- register of Members and Former Members
- names and addresses of Directors, Officers and the Contact Person/Secretary and written financial records.

8. Finances

The Corporation must keep written financial records that:

- correctly record and explain its transactions, financial position and performance
- would enable true and fair financial reports to be prepared and audited.

When the Corporation is a Trustee it must also keep written financial records for the trust.

The Corporation must follow these procedures.

- The Corporation must give receipts for all money it receives.
- All money of the Corporation must be deposited into a Corporation bank account.
- All accounts must be approved for payment at a Directors Meeting or in accordance with valid delegations.
- All cheques, withdrawal forms, electronic funds transfer (EFT) transactions, and other banking documents must be signed by at least two people authorised by the directors.
- All payments made out of the Corporation's money must be supported by adequate documents which explain the nature and purpose of the payment.
- The Corporation must keep adequate records for all cash withdrawals from the Corporation's bank accounts (i.e. records that show the cash was used for a proper purpose and in accordance with the Corporation's Objectives).

The financial records must be retained for seven years after the transactions covered by the records are completed.

9. Application of Funds

The Corporation is a Not-for-Profit Corporation.

The Directors can use the money and property of the Corporation to carry out its Objectives (see Rule 2).

The Directors cannot directly or indirectly give any money or property of the Corporation to members of the corporation. This Rule does not stop the Corporation from making:

- a reasonable payment to a Member in their capacity as an employee or under a contract for goods or services provided
- payment to a member in carrying out the Corporation's Objectives.

10. Gift Fund Rules

The Corporation shall maintain for the main purposes of the Corporation a Gift Fund:

- to be named “Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation Gift Fund”
- which must receive gifts of money or property for the purposes (Objectives) of the Corporation.
- which must have credited to it any money received by the Corporation because of those gifts.

The Gift Fund cannot receive any money or property other than that for the purposes (objectives) of the Corporation.

The Corporation shall use gifts made to the gift fund and any money received because of them only for the purposes (objectives) of the Corporation.

Receipts issued for gifts to the Gift Fund must state:

- the full name of the Corporation
- the Australian Business Number (if applicable) and the Indigenous Corporation Number (ICN) of the Corporation
- the fact that the receipt is for a gift.

As soon as:

- the gift fund is wound up, or
- the Corporation’s endorsement as a deductible gift recipient is revoked under section 426-55 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*

any surplus assets of the gift fund must be transferred to another fund, authority or institution, which has similar objectives to the corporation. This body must also be able to receive tax deductible gifts under division 30 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

11. Dispute Resolution

If a dispute arises, the parties must first try to resolve it themselves.

If the dispute is not resolved within 10 business days, any party may give a dispute notice to the other parties.

The dispute notice must be in writing and must say what the dispute is about. It must be given to the Corporation.

The Directors must help the parties resolve the dispute within 20 business days after the Corporation receives the notice.

If the Directors cannot resolve the dispute, it must be put to the members to resolve it at a General Meeting.

Seeking Assistance from the Registrar

- If a dispute or any part of a dispute relates to the meaning of any provision of the CATSI Act or the Corporation's Rule Book, the Directors or any party to the dispute may seek an opinion from the Registrar about the correct meaning of the relevant provision.
- The Registrar's opinion will not be binding on the parties to a dispute.
- The right to request assistance from the Registrar does not create a right to request a formal mediation. However, in an appropriate case the Registrar may provide assistance in having the matter resolved.

For more information on members rights see Rule 3.3

12. Changing the Rule Book

The Rule Book can be changed by the Members passing a Special Resolution at a General Meeting or an AGM. The proposed changes must be set out in the notice of the meeting.

Within 28 days after the resolution is passed, the Corporation must send the Registrar copies of the:

- rule book changes
- special resolution
- minutes of the meeting.

The changes do not take effect until the new rule book is registered by the Registrar.

13. Winding Up

Surplus Assets of the Corporation

Where:

- the Corporation is wound up, and
- after all debts and liabilities have been taken care of, and costs of winding up have been paid, surplus assets of the Corporation exist

the liquidator can decide or the Members may pass a Special Resolution about how the surplus assets of the Corporation are to be distributed.

The surplus assets must not be given to any Member or to any person to be held on trust for any Member.

Surplus assets of gift funds

If the Australian Tax Office allows the Corporation to give tax deductible receipts for donations, and the corporation is wound up, any surplus gift funds must be given to another body with similar objectives and that gives tax deductible receipts for donations.

Schedule 1 Application for Membership Form

Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation (ICN 8376)

I, _____ (first name of applicant)

_____ (last name of applicant)

of _____ (address of applicant)

apply for membership of Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation

I declare that I am eligible for membership.

I am: Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander neither

Signature of applicant

Date

.....

Corporation use only

Application received	Date:
Application tabled at directors' meeting held on	Date:
Directors consider applicant is eligible for membership	Yes / No
Directors enter name, address and date on register of members (also Indigeneity if non-Indigenous members are allowed)	Date:
Directors have sent notification of directors' decision to the applicant	Date:

Schedule 2 Appointment of Proxy Form

Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation (ICN 8376)

Appointment of proxy

I, (full name of member)

of (address of member)

am a member of Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation

I appoint (full name of proxy)

of (address of proxy)

as my proxy to vote for me on my behalf at the general meeting of the corporation (annual general meeting or other general meeting, as the case may be) to be held on

(insert date of meeting)

and at any adjournment of that meeting.

Signature of member
appointing proxy

Date:

NOTE: A proxy vote may be given to the people listed at rule 4.12.
(For more about proxies see rule 4.12 and section 201-90 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006*.)

Please return your completed form to the corporation **at least 48 hours before** the meeting.

Schedule 3 Consent to become a Director form

Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation (ICN 8376)

I, _____ (first and last name of person)

of _____ (residential address, a
postal address is not
sufficient)

give consent to become a director of Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation.

I confirm my date _____ (date of birth)

of birth is

and my place of birth _____ (place of birth)

was

I also acknowledge I am automatically disqualified from managing corporations (ss. 279-5 and 279-10 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (CATSI Act)) if

I:

- have been convicted of an offence under the CATSI Act that is punishable by imprisonment for more than 12 months
- have been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty that is punishable by imprisonment for at least three months
- have been convicted of an offence against the law of a foreign country that is punishable by imprisonment for more than 12 months
- are an undischarged bankrupt
- have signed a personal insolvency agreement and have not kept to the agreement
- have been disqualified under the *Corporations Act 2001* from managing

corporations and I will notify the corporation if any of the above events occur after my appointment.

Signature of
person

Date

NOTE: This form should be completed and given to the corporation before the person is appointed as a director—section 246-10(1) of the CATSI Act.