

Rule Book

of

**Gunggari Native Title Aboriginal
Corporation RNTBC**

ICN: 7725

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

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1. Name

The name of the Corporation is the Gunggari Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (ICN: 7725)

2. Interpretation

Specific terms and phrases used in this Rule Book are defined at Schedule 4.

3. Objects and Functions

3.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Corporation are:

- i) to hold the native title rights and interests in trust for the common law holders, being the Gunggari People;
- ii) to be a Registered Native Title Body Corporate in relation to native title determination areas for the purposes of the section 56 or 57 of the Native Title Act;
- iii) to consult with and obtain the consent of the Common Law Native Title Holders in accordance with these Rules, the Native Title Act and the Native Title (Prescribed Body Corporate) Regulations 1999 (Cth) before making a Native Title Decision and to perform any other functions relating to the native title rights and interests as directed by the Common Law Native Title Holders;
- iv) to hold and manage Gunggari Land on behalf of the Gunggari People, including other organisations/corporations as agreed and nominated by the PBC, which can hold land on behalf/on trust;
- v) be the grantee, including sole trustee of grants of land made under the Aboriginal Land Act 1991 (Qld) and hold that land for the benefit of the Gunggari People;
- vi) to fulfil the role and functions of a trustee in accordance with the Aboriginal Land Act 1991 (Qld) and relevant Land Trust Rules. Act as trustee pursuant to the Land Act 1994 (Qld) including to hold ordinary freehold land or other interest in land vested in it on behalf of the Gunggari People;
- vii) to act as a trustee of community purpose reserves pursuant to the Land Act 1994 (Qld);

- viii) to represent the Gunggari People in all matters related to the ownership, use, occupation of and access to Gunggari Land;
- ix) to relieve poverty and disadvantage of Aboriginal people, in particular the Gunggari People through the advancement of education, health, social or public welfare, housing, culture, environmental and economic outcomes to improve the condition and well-being of the Gunggari People;
- x) to direct benevolence by providing support services and financial assistance to the of the Gunggari People to overcome and alleviate the causes of disadvantage and the effects of poverty, misfortune, destitution, and helplessness;
- xi) to support and provide assistance to the Gunggari People to participate in cultural ceremonies, such as funerals and burials, and other activities to comply with customary laws, customs and traditions;
- xii) to advance and promote the practice of and respect for, the traditional cultural practices of the Gunggari People;
- xiii) to strengthen and develop the capacity of the Gunggari People through caring, sharing and economic investment in the Gunggari Peoples' lands, waters, resources, intellectual property and cultural practices;
- xiv) to strengthen and develop capacity of the Gunggari People through strategic advice, direction and support to other Gunggari entities to further the advancement of the Gunggari People;
- xv) to protect, manage, maintain and monitor Gunggari Country and Aboriginal cultural heritage including to perform the business, functions, contractual negotiations and implementations of an Aboriginal cultural heritage body, as prescribed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act (Qld) on behalf of the of the Gunggari People.
- xvi) to operate and maintain a gift fund known as; "The Gunggari Peoples Native Title Gift Fund" in accordance with the requirements of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997;

3.2 Functions of the Corporation as a PBC or RNTBC

3.2.1 Subject to the provisions of the Native Title Act, the PBC Regulations and this Rule Book:

- a. Where the Native Title Holders obtain a “Determination of native title” (within the meaning of the Native Title Act) over any area and the Board of Directors consent to the Corporation so acting, then the Corporation may act as a Prescribed Body Corporate; and
- b. Once the Corporation is registered under the Native Title Act as a Registered Native Title Body Corporate with respect to any area, the Corporation may carry out the functions of a Registered Native Title Body Corporate as specified under the Native Title Act or any Regulations.

3.2.2 Without limiting the generality (of rule 3.2.1), the Corporation may:

- a. receive on behalf of Gunggari People, compensation and other monies from the use of the Gunggari Land, or otherwise any loss, impairment or effect of an act within the meaning of the Native Title Act on the native title rights and interests of the Gunggari People;
- b. hold money (including payments received as compensation or otherwise related to the native title rights and interests) on trust;
- c. acquire, manage, invest, sell, and divest any assets of the corporation for the benefit of the Gunggari People;
- d. facilitate an Application as the Registered Native Title Body Corporation (section 61 of the Native Title Act), as an application under subsection 50(2) of the Native Title Act for a determination of compensation on behalf of a properly authorised claim group of the Gunggari People;
- e. conduct commercial activities on behalf and for the benefit of the Gunggari People;
- f. seek and coordinate funding from Federal, State and Local Government and the private sectors in for the form of grants, gifts, donations and bequests committed to the objective of the corporation;
- g. promote open, accountable and transparent decision making processes for the Gunggari People;
- h. carry out the terms of any Agreement;

- 3.2.3** In carrying out its objects, the Corporation shall ensure no portion of its funds or property are paid or applied directly or indirectly by way of dividends, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to any Member, except for the payment in good faith of reasonable and proper remuneration to any Member, officer, servant, agent or employee of the Corporation for, or in return for, services actually rendered to the Corporation.

4. Powers of the corporation

- 4.1** Subject to these Rules, the CATSI Act, and the Native Title Act, the Corporation has the power to do anything lawful to carry out its objectives or functions including but not limited to:
- a. The Corporation has the power to make a Native Title Decision only if it has obtained the consent of the Common Law Native Title Holders before making the Native Title Decision.
 - b. The Corporation does not have the power to charge application fees for membership or annual membership fees.

5. Members

5.1 Who is eligible? A member is:

5.1.1 A Member must be:

- a. At least 18 years old; and
- b. A Gunggari Person.

5.2 How to become a member

5.2.1 A person is specified as a member in the application for registration of the Corporation; or

5.2.2 After the Corporation is registered:

- a. A person applies in writing.
- b. A person is eligible under rule 5.1.
- c. The Directors accept the application; and
- d. The person's name, address and date they become a member is added to the register of members.

5.3 Deciding Membership Applications

- 5.3.1 The Directors will consider and decide membership applications in accordance with eligibility under rule 5.1.
- 5.3.2 To assist the Directors in assessing membership applications the Directors may request further information from the applicant or consider any anthropological and/or genealogical advice or refer the application to a Council of Elders, if it considers necessary. The decision of the membership application, whatever that may be is recorded in the minutes of the Directors meeting.
- 5.3.3 The Directors may refuse to accept a membership application. If they do so, they must write to the applicant about the decision and the reasons for it.

5.4 Members' Rights

A member can

- a. attend, speak and vote at General Meetings;
- b. be made a Director subject to rule 7;
- c. ask the Directors to call a General Meeting in accordance with section 201.5 of the CATSI Act;
- d. put forward resolutions at General Meetings in accordance with section 201.40 of the CATSI Act;
- e. inspect the books and records of the Corporation (if the Directors have authorised them to do this, or if the members have passed a resolution which lets them do this);
- f. raise a dispute and have a dispute dealt with using rule 14.

5.5 Members' Responsibilities

Each member has the following responsibilities:

- 5.5.1 To comply with these rules;
- 5.5.2 To notify the Corporation of any change of address within 28 days of the change of address;
- 5.5.3 To comply with any code of conduct adopted by the Corporation and Gunggari traditional laws and customs;

- 5.5.4 To treat other members, the Directors and employees with respect and dignity;
- 5.5.5 To not behave in a way that significantly interferes with the operation of the Corporation or of the Corporation meetings; and
- 5.5.6 To comply with the dispute resolution process at rule 14 or a dispute resolution policy that may be created and adopted by the Corporation.

5.6 Liability of Members

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

5.7 How to stop being a member

- 5.7.1 A person stops being a member if:
 - a. They resign in writing; or
 - b. They pass away; or
 - c. Their membership is cancelled in accordance with rule 5.8.1 and the person's name, address and date they stopped being a member is put on the register of former members.

5.8 Cancelling Membership

- 5.8.1 Membership can be cancelled if a member:
 - a. Cannot be contacted for two years.
 - b. Misbehaves or does not comply with the code of conduct; or
 - c. Is found not to be eligible for membership under rule 5.1.
- 5.8.2 The member must be notified that the Corporation intends to cancel the member's membership by way of written notice. The member must be given at least 28 days to respond to the notice.
- 5.8.3 The Directors have a limited right to cancel membership. If the notice to cancel membership is given under rules 5.8.1 b. or 5.8.1 c., the membership can only be cancelled by special resolution at a General Meeting.

5.8.4 The Directors must send that person a copy of the special resolution cancelling membership to their last known address, as soon as possible after the resolution has been passed.

5.8.5 When the 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.

5.9 The Register of Members and Former Members

5.9.1 The Corporation must set up and maintain a register of members and a register of former members.

5.9.2 The registers must contain:

- a. The members' and former member names and addresses.
- b. The date when the names were put on the register.
- c. The former members register must include, the date when they stopped being a member.

5.9.3 The registers must be kept at the Corporation's Registered Office or Document Access Address.

5.9.4 The registers must be available at the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

6. Meetings

6.1 Annual General Meetings (AGM) Timing

AGMs must be held every year before the end of November.

6.2 AGM Business

6.2.1 The business of an AGM may include any of the following, even if not referred to in the notice of the meeting:

- a. Confirming the minutes of the previous General Meeting;
- b. Presenting the Corporation's General Report;
- c. Presenting the Corporation's Financial Reports including all transaction statements from the Corporation's bank account;
- d. Presenting any Director's reports;
- e. Electing Directors;
- f. Choosing an auditor (if required) and agreeing on the fee;
- g. Checking the register of members;
- h. Asking questions about how the corporation is managed, including the provision of information or material from other related organisations/corporations.

6.2.2 All rules relating to General Meetings (Rules 6.3 – 6.11) apply to AGMs

6.2.3 The AGMs are to be held on Gunggari country.

6.3 General Meetings

6.3.1 A Director can call a General Meeting;

6.3.2 All general meetings of the Gunggari Aboriginal Native Title Corporation will be held on Gunggari country and the Co-Chairpersons of the meeting be on Gunggari country and that 201.65 of the CATSI act does apply.

6.4 General Meeting Business

6.4.1 General Meetings are for:

- a. Confirming the minutes of the previous General Meeting;
- b. Dealing with the matters listed on the notice of the meeting.

6.5 Notice for General Meetings

- 6.5.1 At least 28 days' notice must be given before the date of the General Meeting;
- 6.5.2 Notice must be given to members, Directors, Officers, the contact person and the auditor (if the Corporation has one).
- 6.5.3 The notice must set out:
- a. The place, date and time for the meeting and;
 - b. The business of the meeting and;
 - c. The details of any special resolution being proposed, at the General Meeting.
- 6.5.4 Notices can be given to members personally, sent by post to their address, sent by fax or sent by email, and other forms of social media including but not limited to SMS.
- 6.5.5 Where possible, notices of the General Meeting should be displayed on public notice boards in Mitchell, Queensland.
- 6.5.6 A notice of meeting can also be placed in a newspaper circulating in the region, advertised on local radio stations, or be advertised through any other means the Directors see as appropriate.
- 6.5.7 A notice of meeting:
- a. Sent by post is taken to be given three days after it is posted
 - b. Sent by fax, or other electronic means, is taken to be given on the business day after it is sent.

6.6 Quorum at General Meetings

- 6.6.1 The quorum necessary for the conduct of any business at a general meeting is:
- a. if the corporation has 30 or less members, five (5) members;
 - b. if the corporation has 31 to 90 members, nine (9) members; or
 - c. if the corporation has 91 or more members, 11 (11) members.
- 6.6.2 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.

If there is still no quorum, the meeting is cancelled.

6.7 Chairing General Meetings

The Directors can elect someone to Co-Chairpersons the meeting. If they don't, the members must elect someone.

6.8 Using technology

General Meetings can be held at more than one place at the same time using any technology that allows members to participate in the General Meeting (e.g. teleconferencing).

6.9 Voting

6.9.1 The decision making process for voting is as follows:

- each decision to be made will be put in the form of a clearly worded written resolution;
- the proposed resolution will be read out to the meeting;
- the proposed resolution must be moved and seconded by members of the claim group before it is decided on;
- the decision of the people present at the meeting as to each resolution is determined by way of consensus; and
- voting by majority on a show of hands will only be used as a last resort where consensus cannot be reached.

6.9.2 In the case of a vote: each member has one vote;

6.9.3 The Co-Chairpersons have one vote each (if he or she is a member);

6.9.4 A challenge to a right to vote at a General Meeting may only be made at the meeting, and must be determined by the Co-Chairpersons, whose decision is final;

6.9.5 The Co-Chairpersons declare the results of the vote.

6.10 Proxies

There will be no proxies. Members are not entitled to appoint proxies to attend and vote on their behalf at General Meetings.

6.11 Demanding a Poll

- 6.11.1 The Co-Chairpersons, or any member entitled to vote on the resolution can demand a poll;
- 6.11.2 A poll is a formal vote and will be conducted as follows:
- a. On a piece of paper, members write “YES” if they support the resolution or “NO” if they do not support the resolution or, if the question relates to the election of a person or person, by writing the appropriate number of names on a piece of paper;
 - b. In the presence of the members, the Co-Chairpersons will count all votes;
 - c. When all votes have been counted, the Co-Chairpersons will declare the outcome of the poll. The declaration from the Co-Chairpersons is final.
- 6.11.3 A poll can be held before or after a show of hands vote;
- 6.11.4 A poll on the election of a chair or on the question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.

7. Directors

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.

7.1 Number of Directors

- 7.1.1 There will be up to eight (8) directors including an executive of four (4) directors.
- 7.1.2 The executive positions are:
- a. Co-Chairpersons, being one male and one female;
 - b. Treasurer; and

- c. Secretary.

7.1.3 The Directors can nominate for these positions, and Directors will use a majority voting process to confirm the Directors to take on the positions.

7.2 Eligibility of Directors

Each Director must be:

7.2.1 at least 18 years old;

7.2.2 A Gunggari person;

7.2.3 a member of the Corporation according to rule 5.1;

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

- a. has been disqualified from managing corporations; or
- b. has been convicted of serious offences or a criminal offence in the last five years and has been sentenced to imprisonment for more than 12 months (under Part 6-5 of the Act); or
- c. has been convicted of an offence that involves dishonesty and is punishable by imprisonment for at least 3 months;

Unless with:

- i. Registrar's permission under section 279 - 307 (7) of the Act; or
- ii. Leave of the Court under section 279 – 335 of the Act.

7.2.5 A Director must be able to demonstrate the following qualities or the ability to learn and obtain these credentials quickly:

- a. ability to read and understand reports of the financial accounts;
- b. leadership experience;
- c. experience with Directorships and/or being a Committee/Sub-committee member;
- d. a commitment to uphold all the legal duties, responsibilities and obligations of a Director;

- e. absence of conflicting commitments; and
 - f. standing and respect amongst the Gunggari People and in accordance with Gunggari traditional law and custom.
- 7.2.6 If a Director is not able to demonstrate the qualities listed in rule 7.2.5 but expresses a willingness to learn and attain those credentials, a condition of appointment as a Director must include an undertaking that the person complete corporate governance training within the first 12 months of his or her tenure as Director.
- 7.2.7 Directors must be contactable and responsive to requests including by telephone and email correspondence.

7.3 Majority of Director Requirements

- 7.3.1 A majority of Directors of the Corporation must:
- a. Reside in Australia; and
 - b. Not be employees of the Corporation.

7.4 How to Become a Director

A person becomes a Director under the following process:

- 7.4.1 The Corporation can appoint a Director by resolution passed at a General Meeting.
- 7.4.2 Directors must then give the Corporation their consent in writing to become a Director (Schedule 3 – Consent to Become a Director Form);
- 7.4.3 Directors must complete the Declaration of interest form and submit to the Chairperson within 14 days after they are appointed.

7.4.4 Composition of the Board of Directors

Subject to Rule 7.2 ‘Eligibility Criteria’, The Corporation is to appoint its Directors by resolution at Annual General Meetings under the following process:

At Annual General Meetings:

- a. each Gunggari family group may nominate up to 1 or 2 of its Members to be a Director (“**Nominees**”);
- b. the nomination by each Gunggari family group can be made by vote, self-

nomination, consensual appointment or other means as the Family Group sees fit;

- c. the Nominees will confirm to the Co-Chairpersons that they have been nominated;
- d. the Members will vote for up to four (4) Directors from the list of Nominees;
- e. the Nominees may address the meeting for up to 3-5 minutes as to who they are and what they will bring to the role;
- f. the vote is to take place on a ballot where each Member will list the names of up to four (4) Nominees on a piece of paper;
- g. a ballot is valid if at least one Directors' name is placed on it;
- h. if there are four (4) or less Nominees, then those nominated can be confirmed as Directors;
- i. where there are more than four (4) Nominees nominations, the four (4) Nominees who receive the most votes will be the Directors;
- j. where there is a tie, each Member will vote, by show of hands, as to which Nominee they prefer to be elected as a Director. The Nominee who receives the most votes by this process will be elected as a Director;
- k. where a Nominee is not confirmed as being elected as a Director, they may consent to be included on a reference list for succession planning, which will be used to fill vacant directors' positions where a director is unwilling, unwell or unable to fulfil the director's role.

7.4.5 Code of conduct and training:

- a. The Board of Directors must ensure that there is a Code of Conduct that must be complied with by all Directors and officers of the corporation.
- b. The Directors must treat all members, employees and other Directors with respect and dignity, and not engage in personal attacks or abusive behaviour.

7.4.6 The Board of Directors must ensure that all Directors undergo Corporate Governance training, or hold a certificate in Corporate Governance that is not older than 10 years.

7.5 Directors' Terms of Appointment and Rotation

- a. A Director must not be appointed for more than 3 years.
- b. A Director is eligible for reappointment.
- c. If the terms of the appointment of all the Directors of the Corporation expire so that there are no Directors at a particular time, the terms are extended until the next General Meeting that occurs after the last Director's appointment has expired.
- d. Directors will be elected on rotation for a 3-year term (refer to Schedule 7– Directors Terms: Year Elected – Year to Retire)
- e. If a Director is replaced during their term, the replacement director holds office for the remainder of the replaced director's term.

7.6 How to become an Office Bearer (for example, Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson or Treasurer)

The office bearers are Directors of the Corporation and are elected at the AGM.

7.7 How to fill Vacancies

- 7.7.1 Directors can appoint a person as a director to fill casual vacancies, including office bearers.
- 7.7.2 A casual vacancy is where a person stops being a director before their term of appointment expires (see rule 7.9).
- 7.7.3 The person must meet the Director Eligibility criteria at rule 7.2.
- 7.7.4 The term of appointment to fill a casual vacancy is the balance of the term remaining of the vacant position.
- 7.7.5 A person's appointment 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.

7.8 How to stop being a Director

7.8.1 A Director stops being a Director when:

- a. A Director passes away;
- b. A Director resigns, in writing;
- c. A Director's appointment expires;
- d. A Director is removed as a Director by the members under rule 7.9.1 or other Directors under rule 7.9.2;
- e. A Director is disqualified from managing a corporation;
- f. A Director ceases to be a member, but was a member when they became a director.
- g. The corporation must send the Registrar a notice within 28 days after a person stops being a Director.

7.9 How to remove a Director

7.9.1 By resolution of the members in a general meeting:

- a. A notice for a resolution to remove a director must be given to the corporation at least 28 days before the next general meeting or AGM (Alternatively, the members can request a meeting (as stated in rule 5.4(c)) for the purpose of removing a director;
- b. The corporation must give the Director concerned a copy of the notice as soon as possible;
- c. The Director can give the corporation a written statement and must be given an opportunity to speak to their proposed removal at a General Meeting. The written statement must be given to everyone entitled to notice of the meeting (see rule 6.5).

7.9.2 By other Directors:

- a. Directors can only remove a Director if the Director fails to attend three or more consecutive Directors' meetings without a reasonable excuse.
- b. Directors must give the Director a notice in writing and they must give the Director 14 days to object in writing.
- c. If the Director objects, they cannot remove the Director. The Director can only then be removed at a General Meeting or AGM (rule 7.9.1) by resolution.

7.10 Directors' and Officers' Duties

7.10.1 The general duties are:

- a. A duty of care and diligence;
- b. A duty of good faith;
- c. A duty to disclose a conflict of interest (material personal interest);
- d. A duty not to improperly use position or information;
- e. A duty to not trade while insolvent.

7.10.2 **Acts done to comply with Native Title legislation obligations**

A Director or officer is not in breach of his or her general duties if he or she does (or refrains from doing) a particular act in good faith and with the belief that doing (or refraining from doing) the act is necessary to ensure that the Corporation complies with a native title legislation obligation.

7.10.3 In the event of a conflict between:

- a. The duty of a Director to ensure that the Corporation complies with its native title legislation obligations; and
- b. The duty of a Director to prevent insolvent trading by the Corporation,

It is the duty of a Director to prevent insolvent trading that prevails and the Director is released from the duty to ensure that the Corporation complies with its native title legislation obligations, to the extent of the conflict.

- 7.10.4 The business of the Corporation is to be managed by or under the direction of Directors. 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 General Meeting.
- 7.10.5 A Director is not liable for debts and other obligations incurred by the Corporation as trustee if the Director acts:
- a. In good faith; and
 - b. With the belief that doing (or refraining from doing) the act is necessary to ensure that the Corporation complies with a native title legislation obligation.

7.11 Conflict of interest (material personal interest)

- 7.11.1 A Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Corporation must give the other Directors notice of the interest unless this rule says otherwise.
- 7.11.2 A Director does not need to give notice of an interest under rule 7.11.1 if:
- i) the interest:
 - A. arises because the Director is a Member and is held in common with the other Members; or
 - B. arises in relation to the Director's remuneration as a Director; or
 - C. related to a contract the Corporation is proposing to enter into that is subject to approval by the Members and will not impose any obligation on the Corporation if it is not approved by the Members; or
 - D. arises merely because the Director is a guarantor or has given an indemnity or security for all or part of a loan (or proposed loan) to the Corporation; or
 - E. arises merely because the Director has a right of subrogation in relation to a guarantee or indemnity referred to in 7.11.2 (i) D; or
 - F. relates to a contract that insures, or would insure, the Director against liabilities the Director incurs as an Officer (but only if the contract does not make the Corporation the insurer); or
 - G. is in a contract, or proposed contract, with, or for the benefit of, or on behalf of, a related body corporate and arises merely because the Director is a Director of the related body corporate; or

- ii) all the following conditions are satisfied:
 - A. the Director has already given notice of the nature and extent of the interest and its relation to the affairs of the Corporation under rule 7.11.1;
 - B. if a person who was not a Director when the notice under rule 7.11.1 was given is appointed as a Director, the notice is given to that person;
 - C. the nature or extent of the interest has not materially increased above that disclosed in the notice; or
- iii) the Director has given a standing notice of the nature and extent of the interest and that notice is still effective.
- iv) the Director has a particular interest as a Native Title Holder for which the Corporation holds in trust for the Native Title Holders.

7.11.3 The notice required by rule 7.11.1 must:

- i) give details of:
 - A. the nature and extent of the interest; and
 - B. The relation of the interest to the affairs of the Corporation.
- ii) be given at a Directors' Meetings as soon as possible after the Director becomes aware of their interest in the matter; and
- iii) the details must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
 - A. A contravention of this rule 7.11.1 by a Director does not affect the validity of any act, transaction, agreement, instrument, resolution or other thing.
 - B. Where a Director gives notice of a material interest, the other Directors shall determine whether it is appropriate for that Director to exercise any voting rights with respect to that interest or absent themselves from the meeting for the duration of the meeting on such interest.
 - (i) if the other Directors determine it appropriate for the Director to be present and vote on such interest, they must pass a resolution that:
 - a. identifies the director, the nature and extent of the Director's interest in the matter and its relation to the affairs of the Corporation; and

- b. states that those Directors are satisfied that the interest should not disqualify the Director from voting or being present.

7.12 Payment

7.12.1 Remuneration (Payments to Directors)

- a. the Directors may be paid such reasonable remuneration, to be reviewed annually and as agreed to by a majority of the members at a duly constituted General Meeting of the Corporation.
- b. Rule 7.12.1 a. does not prevent:
 - (i) a Director who is an employee of the Corporation from receiving remuneration as an employee of the Corporation; or
 - (ii) reasonable payments (having regard to the market costs of obtaining similar goods or services) to the Director for a contract for goods or services, provided that Rules 7.14 has been complied with.
- c. the Corporation may pay the Directors' travelling and other expenses that the Directors incur:
 - (i) in attending Directors' Meetings or any meetings of committees of Directors;
 - (ii) in attending any General Meetings of the Corporation; and
 - (iii) in connection with the Corporation's business.

7.12.2 The Corporation may pay the Directors' reasonable travelling and other expenses for attending meetings or to do with other Corporation business if funds are available in the Corporation's bank account.

7.13 Delegation

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

- a. Another Director;
- b. A committee of Directors;
- c. An employee of the Corporation.

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

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

7.13.4 Directors may require the delegates to report to Directors on the exercise of the delegated power.

7.14 Related Party Benefit

If the Corporation wants to give a financial benefit to a Director or other related party (such as a spouse, child or parent of a Director) it must get the approval of the members by following the procedure in part 6.6 of the CATSI Act.

7.14.1 Member approval needed for related party benefit

For the Corporation, or an entity that the Corporation controls, to give a financial benefit to a related party of the Corporation:

- a. the Corporation or entity must:
 - (i) obtain the approval of the Members in the way set out in Division 290 of the Act; and
 - (ii) give the benefit within 15 months after the approval, or
- b. the giving of the benefit must fall within an exception to the requirement for member approval set out in Division 287 of the Act.

7.14.2 If:

- a. the giving of the benefit is required by a contract; and
- b. the making of the contract was approved in accordance with rule 7.14.1; and
- c. the contract was made:
 - (i) within 15 months after that approval, or
 - (ii) before that approval, if the contract was conditional on the approval being obtained,

Member approval for the giving of the benefit is taken to have been given and the benefit need not be given within the 15 months.

7.15 Directors' Meetings

- 7.15.1 Directors must meet at least every three months. The Directors will decide when and where the Directors' meeting will be.
- 7.15.2 A Director can call a meeting by giving reasonable notice to all the other Directors.

7.16 Quorum for Directors' Meetings

The quorum for a Directors' meeting is the majority of Directors. The quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.

7.17 Chairing Directors' Meetings

- 7.17.1 The Directors can elect Directors to be the Co-Chairpersons at their meetings and these are chosen by consensus at the meetings.
- 7.17.2 The Co-Chairpersons will be a male and a female.
- 7.17.3 In the absence of the Co-Chairpersons, the other Directors present must elect a Director present to Chair a meeting, or part of it, as the case may be.
- 7.17.4 The Directors must decide how long those Directors will be the Co-Chairpersons.

7.18 Using Technology

Directors' meetings can be held at more than one place using any technology, as long as they all agree to it.

7.19 Resolutions at Directors' Meetings

- 7.19.1 Decisions at a Directors' meeting are to be made by consensus or, if consensus cannot be reached after a reasonable effort has been made, by a majority vote.
- 7.19.2 A resolution of Directors must be passed by a majority of the votes.
- 7.19.3 The Co-Chairs have a vote, plus a casting vote between them, to be made by consensus.
- 7.19.4 A Directors' resolutions can be passed without a Directors' meeting if all Directors sign a statement saying that they are in favour of it.

7.20 Contact Person

- 7.20.1 The Contact Person must be at least 18 years old.
- 7.20.2 The Directors appoint a Contact Person.
- 7.20.3 The Directors decide the Contact Person's pay and terms, if applicable, and conditions of employment, if any.
- 7.20.4 The Contact Person must pass on any correspondence received to at least one of the Directors within 14 days.
- 7.20.5 The Contact Person must give the Corporation their consent in writing to become a contact person before being appointed.
- 7.20.6 The Corporation must send the Registrar the Contact Person's personal details within 28 days after the contact person is appointed. The Corporation can use the Registrar's Notification of a Change to Corporation Officers' Details Form.

8. Records

8.1 The corporation must keep the following at the corporation's Registered Office or Document Access Address:

- 8.1.1 Minutes of Meetings (in writing or as an audio or video recording);
- 8.1.2 Rule book (Rules);
- 8.1.3 Register of members;
- 8.1.4 Register of Former members;
- 8.1.5 Names and addresses of Directors, Officers and the contact person;
- 8.1.6 Financial records (including documents needed to explain why payments are made for example, quotes, acceptance, invoices, bank statements and payment approvals);

9. Execution of Documents

9.1 Common Seal

- a. The Corporation may have a common seal which must be kept in the custody of the Secretary or Contact Person.
- b. The Common Seal must:
 - (i) set out on it the Corporation's name and ICN; and
 - (ii) be kept by a person nominated by the Board.
- c. The Corporation may have a duplicate common seal. The duplicate must be a copy of the common seal with the words "duplicate seal" added.
- d. The common seal must not be used or placed on any document unless authorised by Resolution of the Board.

9.2 Execution of documents (including deeds) by the Corporation

- a. The Corporation may execute a document without a Common Seal if the document is signed by:
 - (i) any two Directors; or
 - (ii) a Director and a Secretary (if any).
- b. The Corporation may execute a document with the Common Seal if the seal is fixed to the document and the fixing of the seal is witnessed by two Directors of the Corporation.
- c. The Corporation may execute a document as a deed if the document is expressed to be executed as a deed and is executed in accordance with this rule.

10. Finances

10.1 The corporation must keep written financial records that:

- a. correctly record and explain its transactions, financial position and performance
- b. 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.

10.2 The corporation must follow these procedures:

- a. The corporation must give receipts for all money it receives.
- b. All money of the corporation must be deposited into the corporation's bank account.
- c. All accounts must be approved for payment at a directors' meeting or in accordance with valid delegations.
- d. 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.
- e. All payments made out of the corporation's money must be supported by adequate documents which explain the nature and purpose of the payment.
- f. 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).
- g. The financial records must be retained for seven years after the transactions covered by the records are completed.

11. Application of Funds

11.1 The Corporation is a not-for-profit corporation.

11.2 Directors can use the money and property of the Corporation to carry out its business if funds are available in the Corporation's bank account.

11.3 Directors cannot directly or indirectly give money or property of the corporation to members of the corporation. This rule does not stop the Corporation from making reasonable payment to:

- i.) A member in their capacity as an employee or under a contract for goods or services provided;
- ii.) A member in carrying out the corporation's objectives; or
- iii.) A Trust Fund established by the Corporation for programs that alleviate poverty and disadvantage for Gunggari People. Only pre-

approved programs will be eligible.

12. Gift Fund Rules

- 12.1 The corporation shall maintain for the main purposes of the Corporation a gift fund:
- a. to be named 'The Gunggari Peoples Native Title Gift Fund';
 - b. which must receive gifts of money or property for the purposes (objectives) of the corporation; and
 - c. which must have credited to it any money received by the corporation because of those gifts.
- 12.2 The gift fund cannot receive any money or property other than that for the purposes (objectives) of the corporation.
- 12.3 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.
- 12.4 Receipts issued for gifts to the gift fund must state:
- a. the full name of the corporation;
 - b. the Australian Business Number (if applicable) and the Indigenous Corporation Number (ICN) of the corporation; and
 - c. the fact that the receipt is for a gift.
- 12.5 As soon as:
- a. the gift fund is wound up; or
 - b. 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.

13. Winding Up

13.1 The winding up of the Corporation will follow the Act.

13.2 Subject to rule 12.1.5, where:

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

those surplus assets shall be given or transferred to the Registered Native Title Body Corporate, with the same or similar charitable objects, appointed by the Gunggari People to replace this Corporation as holder on trust of the Gunggari Peoples' native title rights and interests, provided that the Registered Native Title Body Corporate to which surplus assets will be transferred is eligible for endorsement by the Commissioner as a Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR).

13.3 No distribution of surplus asset to Members

The distribution of surplus assets must not be made to any members or to any person to be held on trust for any member and can only be given to a charitable organisation/s with similar charitable purposes.

14. Dispute Resolution (General)

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

14.2 If the dispute is not resolved within 10 business days, any party may give a dispute notice to the other parties in accordance with the Notice at Schedule 5.

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

14.4 The Directors or any of the dispute parties may ask the Registrar for assistance.

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

14.6 If the Directors cannot resolve the dispute, it must be put to:

- a. The Council of Gunggari Elders for reference; or

- b. the members to resolve at a General Meeting.

14.7 The Corporation may adopt a policy or policies to refer a dispute:

14.7.1 The Directors may prepare a policy which sets out how disputes are to be resolved.

14.7.2 A policy created under this rule is binding upon all members of the corporation and forms part of the rules of the corporation.

14.7.3 **The policy may include:**

- i) Creating a Council of Gunggari Elders to:
 - a. hear and determine disputes; and/or
 - b. consult with the Directors on any matters;
- ii) Detailing which members are eligible to sit on a Council of Gunggari Elders
- iii) Outlining the procedure for calling of a meeting of a Council of Gunggari Elders to determine a particular dispute including:
 - a. selecting members from amongst the members eligible to sit on a Council of Gunggari Elders who are available and willing to determine a particular dispute;
 - b. the meeting procedure of the Council of Gunggari Elders;
- iv) That there is a minimum number of Gunggari Elders who may constitute a Council of Gunggari Elders;
- v) That the Council of Gunggari Elders is to determine disputes that are internal to the corporation;
- vi) That a decision by the Council of Gunggari Elders finally resolves a dispute and is binding on Directors, officers, employees and members of the corporation; and
- vii) Anything else that the Directors see fit.

14.7.4 If the Directors create a Council of Gunggari Elders through a binding policy document, there is no limit to the number of Gunggari Elders that may be eligible to sit on a particular Council of Gunggari Elders.

15. Making Native Title Decisions

- 15.1 A Native Title Decision is a decision:
- a. To surrender Native Title Rights and Interests in relation to land or waters;
or
 - b. To do, or agree to do, any other act that would affect the Native Title Rights or Interests of the Common Law Holders.
- 15.2 The Corporation shall not make a Native Title Decision unless it:
- 15.2.1 Considers Gunggari Peoples traditional laws and customs;
 - 15.2.2 Is satisfied that the Common Law Native Title Holders understand the nature and the purpose of the proposed Native Title Decision, and the extent, if any of the claims, actions, debts, to which the Common Law Native Title Holders may be liable as a result of the Native Title Decision;
 - 15.2.3 Has consulted and considered the views of the Native Title Representative Body and has informed the Common Law Native Title Holders of the Native Title Representative Body's advice;
 - 15.2.4 Has communicated to the Native Title Representative Body and any external organization involved, any conditions the Common Law Native Title Holders seek to impose on their consent to the Native Title Decision and ensured that those conditions are accepted (to the extent possible) before formally communicating the consent of the Common Law Native Title Holders;
 - 15.2.5 Is satisfied that the Common Law Holders consent to the making of the proposed Native Title Decision and have given a direction to the Corporation to make the Native Title Decision.
- 15.3 The Common Law Native Title Holders are taken to have been consulted on, and consented to the Native Title Decision made by the Corporation where a document certifies that:
- 15.3.1 The Common Law Native Title Holders have been consulted about the proposed Native Title Decision and understand the nature and purpose of the proposed decision and have authorised the Corporation to consent to the proposed decision; and
 - 15.3.2 The Corporation has consulted a Native Title Representative Body for the area that includes the land or waters to which the proposed Native Title Decision relates and the views of that body have been

considered.

15.4 A document mentioned in Rule 15.3 (see Schedule 6) authorises the Native Title Decision when it is signed by:

15.4.1 A minimum of three Directors who are Primary Members; and

15.4.2 5 or more Primary Members of the Corporation; and

15.4.3 An authorised member from any Native Title Representative Body for the area.

15.5 All native title decisions are to be recorded in a formal contract, for example an Indigenous Land Use Agreement.

16. Changing the rule book

16.1 For the Corporation to change its Rule Book, the following steps must be complied with:

- a. the Corporation must pass a Special Resolution effecting the change;
- b. the Corporation must lodge certain documents under Rule 16.2; and
- c. the Registrar must make certain decisions in respect of the change and, if appropriate, must register the change.

16.2 **Corporation to lodge copy of changes:**

- a. if there is no extra requirement, within 28 days after the Special Resolution is passed, the Corporation must lodge with the Registrar:
 - (i) a copy of the Special Resolution;
 - (ii) a copy of those parts of the minutes of the meeting that relate to the passing of the Special Resolution;
 - (iii) a Directors' statement signed by 2 Directors to the effect that the Special Resolution was passed in accordance with the Act and the Corporation's Rule Book; and
 - (iv) a copy of the Rule Book change.
- b. if a change is not to have effect until an extra requirement has been complied with, the Corporation must lodge:

- (i) the documents referred to in Rule 16.2(a); and
- (ii) proof that the extra requirement has been met,
within 28 days after it has been met.

- c. if the Registrar directs the Corporation to lodge a consolidated copy of the Corporation's Rule Book as it would be if the Registrar registered the change, it must do so.

16.3 Date of effect of change:

A Rule Book change under this Rule 16 takes effect on the day the change is registered.

Schedule 1 - Gunggari People

Part A: Common Law Native Title Holders for the Gunggari People #2 and Gunggari People #3 Native Title Determinations

The Gunggari People are the descendants of the following people:

- (a) Jinnegah
- (b) Jimmy and Nelly Flourbag
- (c) Harry Collins
- (d) Old Frog
- (e) Coombra Jack
- (f) Kitty of St George and Maggie of the Moonie
- (g) King Billy Dick
- (h) Maria of Tongi Station
- (i) Harry Rookwood
- (j) Lucy of the Balonne River
- (k) Charlotte Moffatt
- (l) Mary of the Maranoa
- (m) Nellie Walker
- (n) Clifton George
- (o) Mary of Bollon
- (p) Kate Meadows/Meathers

Part B: Common Law Native Title Holders for the Gunggari People #4 Native Title Determination

The Gunggari People are the descendants of the following people:

- (a) Jinnegah aka Mary and Albert Murray
- (b) Lizzie Woodford/Gyemore/South
- (c) Harry Collins and Dinah Smith
- (d) Old Frog
- (e) Effie Armstrong, the granddaughter of Coombra Jack
- (f) Kitty of St George aka Mary Bolon, the mother of George Hazzard Jnr aka Henry James Hazzard
- (g) Maggie of the Moonie, the mother of Sarah Brennan and Isabella Kerr
- (h) King Billy Dick
- (i) Maria of Tongi Station
- (j) Harry Rookwood
- (k) Lucy of the Balonne River
- (l) Charlotte Moffatt
- (m) Parents of Mary of the Maranoa and Lizzie
- (n) Nellie Walker
- (o) Clifton George
- (p) Mary of Bollon
- (q) Kate Meadows/Meathers

Schedule 2—Application for membership Form

Application for Membership

I, _____ (first name of applicant)

_____ (last name of applicant)

Of _____ (address of applicant)

_____ Postcode _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

apply for membership of:

Gunggari Native Title Aboriginal Corporation,

being a Native Title Holder and member of the Gunggari People and am 18 years or older

Signature of Applicant _____

Date _____

Apical Ancestor _____

Date processed (Office Use Only) _____

Schedule 3—Consent to Become a Director Form

Consent to Become a Director

I, _____ (full name of person)

Of, _____ (address of person)

Give consent to become a Director of, 'Gunggari Native Title
Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC' (name of Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander
corporation)

as nominated at the general meeting of the corporation (annual general meeting or
other general meeting, as the case may be) held on:

(Date of Meeting)

I also acknowledge that a person is automatically disqualified from managing corporations
if they:

- Have been convicted of an offence under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (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.

The period of automatic disqualification is set out in sections 279-5 and 279-10 of the
CATSI Act.

Signature of

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.

Schedule 4 - Definitions and Interpretation

CATSI Act means the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth).

Common Law Holders and **Common Law Native Title Holders** have the same meaning as *common law holders* in s. 56(2) of the *Native Title Act*, and means the persons included in the determination of native title as the native title holders.

Corporation means the Gunggari Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC.

Determination Area means the land and waters the subject of a determination of native title and in relation to which the corporation is registered on the National Native Title Register.

Director has the same meaning as in section 683-1 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth).

Document Access Address has the same meaning as in Division 115 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth).

Fee for Service means money charged in accordance with s 60AB of the *Native Title Act* for costs incurred by the corporation.

Future Act Agreement means any agreement negotiated, or the subject of negotiations, related or connected to the doing of a future act (as defined in the *Native Title Act*), and includes the following:

- Ancillary Agreement / Expedited Procedure Agreement for Exploration;
- Deeds made pursuant to Section 31 of the *Native Title Act*;
- Any agreement made pursuant to a right to negotiate arising under the *Native Title Act*.

Gunggari family groups means each family groups descended from Gunggari Apical ancestors as set out in Schedule 1.

Gunggari People means the group of people comprising all Gunggari Persons

Gunggari Person means a person listed in Part A and/or Part B of Schedule 1.

Gunggari People #2 Native Title Determination means the determination by the Federal Court of Australia in *Kearns on behalf of the Gunggari People #2 v State of Queensland QUD6027/2001* on 22 June 2012.

Gunggari People #3 Native Title Determination means the determination by the Federal Court of Australia in *Foster on behalf of the Gunggari People #2 v State of Queensland QUD548/2012* on 5 December 2014.

Gunggari People #4 Native Title Determination means any determination by the Federal Court of Australia in *Foster on behalf of the Gunggari People #4 v State of Queensland QUD19/2019*.

Material Personal Interest - any direct or indirect monetary or non-monetary benefit that has the capacity to influence a Director's consideration of and vote on a particular matter

Misbehaves means behaviour that includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) Acting in a threatening or abusive manner to Corporation staff or other members, including by reason of language used or actions taken towards Corporation staff or other members;
- (b) Providing third parties with confidential Corporation documents or disclosing confidential information relating to the Corporation without approval of the Directors;
- (c) Holding himself or herself out as the representative of the Corporation to third parties without express authorisation of the Directors;
- (d) Consistently disrupting day-to-day administration or operations of the Corporation;
- (e) Engaging in conduct which is not authorised by the Corporation and which wastes the Corporation's resources;
- (f) Engaging in conduct which brings the Corporation into disrepute; or
- (g) Engaging in conduct which undermines the objects of the Corporation.

National Native Title Register means the register established and maintained under part 8 of the *Native Title Act*.

Native Title Act means the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)*.

Native Title Decision has the same meaning as PBC Regulation 8 of the Native Title Act and is a decision:

- (a) To surrender native title rights and interests in relation to land or waters; or
- (b) To do, or agree to do, any other act that would affect the native title rights or interests of the common law holders (see Rule 15).

Native Title Holders means the Gunggari People being the persons determined, or proposed to be determined, by the Federal Court as holding the common or group rights comprising native title in the determination area.

Native Title Legislation Obligations means the following obligations imposed by the *Native Title Act* and the PBC Regulations on a Registered Native Title Body Corporate:

- (a) An obligation to consult with the Common Law Holders of native title

- (b) An obligation to act in accordance with the directions of the Common Law Holders of native title
- (c) An obligation to act only with the consent of the Common Law Holders of Native Title
- (d) An obligation to take any other action in relation to the Common Law Holders of Native Title.

Native Title Rights and Interests has the same meaning as in s. 223 of the *Native Title Act*.

NTPCs or **Native Title Protection Conditions** means the conditions set by the State of Queensland as a requirement for or in relation to the grant of an exploration tenement for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of expedited procedure pursuant to section 237 of the *Native Title Act*.

Native Title Representative Body means a representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander body that is recognised under s. 203AD of the *Native Title Act*.

Officer has the same meaning as in section 683-1 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth).

PBC Regulations means the Native Title (Prescribed Bodies Corporate) Regulations 1999 (Cth).

Prescribed Body Corporate or **PBC** has the same meaning as regulations 3 and 4 of the PBC Regulations.

Registrar means the Registrar of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporations.

Registered Native Title Body Corporate or **RNTBC** has the same meaning as in s. 253 of the *Native Title Act*.

Registered Office has the same meaning as in Division 112 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth).

Rules mean the rules in the Corporation's Rule Book.

Service Provider means a Native Title Representative Body, solicitor, or other suitable entity that has the necessary qualifications, knowledge and professional skills to provide legal advice, and conduct negotiations and mediations in relation to Future Acts Agreements.

Schedule 5 — Notice of a Dispute

Type of Notice	Dispute Notice pursuant to clause 13 of the Gunggari Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC Rule Book
Notice	TO:
Date of Notice	
Cause of Notice	By this Notice [INSERT NAME OF PARTY] gives notice of the following dispute: [SPECIFY THE FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISPUTE AND WHAT ACTION THE PARTY BELIEVES NEEDS TO OCCUR FOR THE DISPUTE TO BE RESOLVED]
Proposed Action	Under the Rules of the Corporation, the parties must discuss the dispute and negotiate to resolve the Dispute. Accordingly, [INSERT NAME OF PARTY] invites you to meet at [PLACE] on [DATE] at [TIME] or at a time and place to be arranged. Please confirm whether these arrangements are suitable
Signatory	_____ [INSERT NAME] [INSERT TITLE]

Schedule 6 – Evidence of Common Law Native Title Holders’ Consent

I, _____ (full name of person)

of _____ (address of person)

am a member of the *Corporation* and I have native title rights that will be affected by the *native title decision*.

I acknowledge that by signing this Consent it is taken that:

- I have been consulted on, and consent to the *native title decision* made by the *Corporation*
- I understand the nature and purpose of the proposed *native title decision*.
- I have authorised the *Corporation* to consent to the proposed decision. Prior to consenting to the *Corporation* making the native title decision:
 - The Corporation consulted the *native title representative body* for the area that includes the land or waters to which the proposed *native title decision* relates;
 - The *native title representative body’s* views on the *Corporation* making the *native title decision* were considered.

Signature of person

Signature of witness

Full name of person

Full name of witness

Date

Date

Schedule 7 – Directors Terms - Year Elected, Year to Retire

Year elected	Year to retire
2017	2020
2018	2021
2019	No elections (unless there is a replacement Director. This Director will continue the term of the Director that is being replaced).
2020	2023
2021	2024
2022	No elections (unless there is a replacement Director. This Director will continue the term of the Director that is being replaced).
2023	2026