

# **The Rule book**

# **Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation**

**ICN: 8394**

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

## **Contents**

<b>1.</b>	<b>Name.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Objectives.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Members.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Meetings .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Directors.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Contact person or secretary .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Records.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Finances.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Application of funds .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Gift fund rules.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Winding up.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Dispute resolution.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Powers .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Amendment of these rules .....</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>Dictionary .....</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>Schedule 1—Application for membership form .....</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>Schedule 2—Appointment of proxy form.....</b>	<b>23</b>
	<b>Schedule 3—Consent to become a director form.....</b>	<b>24</b>

## 1. Name

The name of the corporation is: Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation.

## 2. Objectives

The objective of the corporation is to provide for and assist with the economic, social and cultural advancement of the Traditional Aboriginal Owners of the ALC Region, so as to relieve poverty, sickness, destitution, helplessness and distress; overcome or reduce disadvantage; and promote cultural and spiritual integrity.

To further the objective of the corporation in clause 2, the related objectives of the corporation include:

- a) receiving payments from the ALC, being payments which have been disbursed by the ALC pursuant to s35 of the *Land Rights Act*;
- b) receiving payments from the ALC, being payments which have been disbursed by the ALC pursuant to any agreement in relation to Aboriginal land or native title rights and interests in its region;
- c) receiving payments from any other person or entity, being payments which have been disbursed by the person or entity pursuant to any agreement in relation to Aboriginal land or native title rights and interests in the ALC region;
- d) performing the functions and exercising the powers of an approved entity in relation to a township lease which is granted or transferred to that entity under s 19A of the *Land Rights Act*.
- e) With the exception of township lease payments, applying any payments received pursuant to the objectives in cl 2(a) to (c) by transferring the payments to the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust, or to an Eligible Charity;
- f) applying any township lease payments to or for the benefit of the Traditional Aboriginal Owners of a township or community which is subject to that lease (and to which those payments relate or derive), including by consulting with a community committee established for that township or community;
- g) assisting to build local economies that are sustainable;
- h) assisting and supporting the Traditional Aboriginal Owners of the ALC Region, or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations whose members are Traditional Aboriginal Owners of the ALC Region, to achieve their aspirations and goals;
- i) providing services that promote, build and maintain economic development;
- j) upgrading infrastructure that may assist in improving the viability of enterprises or economic initiatives engaged in by the Traditional Aboriginal Owners of the ALC Region, or by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations whose members are Traditional Aboriginal Owners of the ALC Region;
- k) holding any form of land tenure including section 19 leases pursuant to the *Land Rights Act*;

- l) to operate and maintain a gift fund to be known as the ‘Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation Gift Fund’ in accordance with the requirements of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*; and
- m) doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and aims of the corporation.

## **3. Members**

### **3.1 Who is eligible?**

A member of the corporation must:

- a) be an Aboriginal person;
- b) be at least 18 years of age;
- c) live in, or be a traditional Aboriginal owner of, the area affected by mining operations in the ALC region; and
- d) be a trustee of the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust; or in the event that the trustee of the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust is solely comprised by a corporate entity, be an Aboriginal person who is appointed by the trustee corporate entity in consultation with the ALC.

Note:

The eligibility criterion in cl 3.1(c) reflects s35(2) of the *Land Rights Act* and is compatible with section 3AA(2)(b) of the *Land Rights Act*.

The trustees of the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust (if natural persons) must include at least two “Responsible Persons”, being persons with appropriate professional qualifications and experience as defined in the trust deed. If the trustee is solely comprised by a corporate entity, at least two Responsible Persons must be on the board of directors or other controlling body.

The Responsible Persons may or may not be Aboriginal. A trustee who is also a Responsible Person cannot be a member of the Corporation unless he or she is Aboriginal, but can be a director.

### **3.2 How to become a member**

A person applies in writing.

A person is eligible under rule 3.1. The directors agree.

The person’s name, address and date they became a member is put on the register of members.

The directors may refuse to accept a membership application. If so, they must notify the applicant in writing of the decision and the reasons for it.

### **3.3 *Members' rights***

A member can:

- attend, speak and vote at general meetings;
- be made a director;
- put forward resolutions at general meetings;
- ask the directors to call a general meeting;
- look at 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).

### **3.4 *Members' responsibilities***

A member must:

- follow the corporation rules;
- advise the corporation if he or she changes his or her address;
- treat other members with respect.

### **3.5 *Liability of members***

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

### **3.6 *How to stop being a member***

A person stops being a member if:

- he or she resigns in writing;
- he or she dies;
- his or her membership is cancelled.

The person's name, address and date they stopped being a member is put on the register of former members.

### **3.7 Celling membership**

- a) The directors (or corporation) may, by resolution, cancel the membership of a member if a member is not eligible for membership or has ceased to be eligible for membership.
- b) The corporation may, by special resolution in a general meeting, cancel the membership of a member:
  - i) if the corporation has not been able to contact that member at their address entered on the register of members for a continuous period of two years before the meeting, and has made two or more reasonable attempts to contact the member during that two year period but has been unable to; or
  - ii) if the general meeting is satisfied that member has behaved in a manner that significantly interfered with the operation of the corporation or of corporation meetings.
- c) If membership is cancelled under rule 3.7 (a) or (b), the directors must give the member a copy of the resolution as soon as practicable after the resolution has been passed (and may do so by forwarding a copy of the resolution of to the last known address of the member).

### **3.8 The register of members and former members**

The register must contain:

- members' and former members' names and addresses;
- the date when the names were put on the register;
- for former members, the date when they stopped being a member.

The register must be kept at the corporation's document access address or registered office. It must be available at the annual general meeting (AGM).

## **4. Meetings**

### **4.1 AGM timing**

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

## **4.2 AGM business**

AGMs are for:

- confirming the minutes of the previous general meeting
- presenting reports: general, financial, directors'
- electing directors
- choosing an auditor (if required) and agreeing on the fee
- checking the register of members
- asking questions about how the corporation is managed.

## **4.3 General meetings**

A director can call a general meeting.

A member can ask directors to call a general meeting.

The directors must call the general meeting within 21 days.

## **4.4 General meeting business**

General meetings are for:

- confirming the minutes of the previous general meeting
- completing the business specified in the notice of the meeting.

## **4.5 Notice for general meetings**

At least 21 days' notice must be given.

Notice must be given to members, directors, officers, the contact person and 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, and what it is
- if a member can appoint a proxy.

Notices can be given to members personally, sent by post to their address, sent by fax or sent by email.



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.

A general meeting, or a notice of a general meeting which is required to be given according to these rules, or any proceeding at a general meeting, is not invalidated merely because of the accidental omission to give notice of the general meeting, or because a person does not receive the notice of the general meeting.

#### **4.6 *Members' resolutions***

A member can propose a resolution by giving notice of it to the corporation.

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 people entitled to it (see 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 has been sent out.

#### **4.7 *Quorum at general meetings***

The number of members to make a quorum is a majority of the 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. If there is still no quorum, the meeting is cancelled.

#### **4.8 *Chairing general meetings***

The chairperson will chair general meetings. If the chairperson is not available, the deputy chairperson will chair the meeting. If neither chairperson nor deputy chairperson are available, the members must elect someone to chair the meeting.

#### **4.9 *Using technology***

General meetings can be held at more than one place using any technology that gives members a way of taking part.

## **4.10 Voting**

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 general meeting may only be made at the meeting, and must be determined by the chairperson, whose decision is final.

A resolution can be decided by majority on a show of hands, unless a poll is demanded. (A poll is a formal vote, not by show of hands—for example, by writing on a voting paper or placing marbles in labelled jars.)

The chairperson tells the meeting whether they have received any proxy votes and what they are.

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

## **4.11 Demanding a poll**

Any member entitled to vote on the resolution or the chairperson can demand a poll. A poll can be held before or after a show of hands vote.

A poll on the election of a chairperson or on the question of an adjournment must be taken immediately. A poll demanded on other matters must be taken when and in the manner the chairperson directs.

## **4.12 Proxies**

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

Proxies can also speak at meetings and join in demanding a poll. They can vote if their appointment allows them to.

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.

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.

## **5. Directors**

### **5.1 Number of directors**

The number of directors of the corporation is decided at the general meeting.

### **5.2 Eligibility of directors**

A director must be:

- at least 18 years old
- a member of the corporation or a Responsible Person.

Note:

A member of the corporation must be a trustee of the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust or an Aboriginal person appointed by the (sole) trustee corporate entity in consultation with the ALC, and must also be an Aboriginal person.

A Responsible Person is a trustee of the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust or on the board of directors or other controlling body of the (sole) trustee corporate entity, who has appropriate professional qualifications and experience as defined in the trust deed, and may or may not be Aboriginal.

A trustee who is also a Responsible Person cannot be a member of the Corporation unless he or she is Aboriginal, but can be a director.

### **5.3 Majority of director requirements**

A majority of directors of the corporation must:

- usually reside in Australia
- not be employees of the corporation.

### **5.4 How to become a director**

The corporation can appoint a director by resolution passed at a general meeting.

Directors must give the corporation their consent in writing to act as a director before being appointed.

The corporation must send the Registrar the director's personal details within 28 days after they are appointed. The corporation can use the Registrar's Notification of a change to corporation officers' details form.

## **5.5 Directors' terms of appointment**

Directors are appointed by resolution passed in general meeting for a term of up to two years (being the period specified in s246.25(2) of the CATSI Act).

If the Registrar grants an exemption pursuant to s310.5 of the CATSI Act, directors may be appointed for a term of up to three years.

Directors are eligible to be re-elected.

## **5.6 How to become an office bearer (for example, chairperson, vice-chairperson, treasurer)**

The chairperson is elected by resolution passed in general meeting for a term of up to two years.

If the Registrar grants an exemption pursuant to s310.5 of the CATSI Act, the chairperson may be appointed for a term of up to three years.

The deputy chairperson is elected by resolution passed in general meeting for a term of up to two years.

If the Registrar grants an exemption pursuant to s310.5 of the CATSI Act, the deputy chairperson may be appointed for a term of up to three years.

## **5.7 How to fill vacancies**

Directors can fill casual director vacancies, including office bearers.

Directors can appoint someone as a director to make up a quorum. Their appointment must be confirmed by resolution at the next general meeting or they stop being a director.

## **5.8 How to stop being a director**

A director dies.

A director resigns, in writing.

A director's appointment expires.

A director is removed as a director by the members or the other directors. A director is disqualified from managing a corporation.

The corporation must send the Registrar the director's personal details within 28 days after they stop being a director. The corporation can use the Registrar's Notification of a change to corporation officers' details form.

## **5.9 How to remove a director**

By the members:

- 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).
- 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 statement must be given to everyone entitled to notice of the meeting (see rule 4.5).

By 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 by resolution.

## **5.10 Directors' and officers' duties**

The duties are:

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

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 a general meeting.

### **5.11 Conflict of interest (material personal interest)**

A director who has a material personal interest in a corporation matter must tell the other directors.

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 material personal interest must not:

- be present at the directors' meeting while the matter in question is being considered
- vote on the matter

unless allowed to do so under the CATSI Act.

### **5.12 Payment**

Directors may be paid sitting fees for their work as directors provided the sitting fees are agreed to by the corporation by resolution in a general meeting.

Directors may be paid if they are employed by the corporation, or if they have a contract to provide goods or services to the corporation (so long as the director has exercised any duty to disclose a conflict of interest and has followed the processes detailed in 5.11 and 5.13).

The corporation may pay the directors' travelling and other expenses for attending meetings or to do with other corporation business.

### **5.13 Related party benefit**

If a corporation wants to give a financial benefit to a director or related party (such as 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.

### **5.14 Directors' meetings**

Directors must meet at least every 12 months.

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.

### **5.15 Quorum for directors' meetings**

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

### **5.16 Chairing directors' meetings**

The directors can elect a director to chair their meetings.

They must decide how long that director will be the chairperson.

### **5.17 Using technology**

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

### **5.18 Resolutions at directors' meetings**

A resolution of directors must be passed by a majority of the votes. The chairperson has a vote, plus a casting vote.

Resolutions can be passed without a directors' meeting if all directors sign a statement saying that they are in favour of it.

### **5.19 Delegation**

The directors may by resolution delegate any of their powers to:

- (a) a committee of directors; or
- (b) a director; or
- (c) an employee of the corporation; or
- (d) a community committee; or
- (e) any other person.

The delegate must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the directors.

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

Delegates must report to directors on exercise of their delegated power.

## **6. Contact person or secretary**

The contact person or secretary must be at least 18 years old. The directors appoint a contact person or secretary.

The directors decide the contact person or secretary's pay and terms and conditions

of employment, if any.

The contact person or secretary must pass on any correspondence received to at least one of the directors within 14 days.

The contact person or secretary must give the corporation his or her consent in writing to become a contact person before being appointed.

The corporation must send the Registrar a contact person or secretary's personal details within 28 days after they are appointed. (See Notification of a change to corporation officers' details form).

## **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
- financial records that correctly record and explain the corporation's transactions and financial position and that would enable true and fair financial reports to be prepared and audited.

These records must be kept at the corporation's document access address or registered office.

## **8. Finances**

The corporation must follow these procedures.

All money of the corporation must be deposited into a corporation bank account.

The corporation must give receipts for all money it receives.

All payments made out of the corporation's money must be supported by adequate documents which explain the nature and purpose of the payment.

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 directors.



## 9. Application of funds

The corporation is a not-for-profit corporation.

Directors can use the money and property of the corporation solely to carry out its objectives. They cannot give the money and property directly or indirectly to members of the corporation except as genuine compensation for services rendered or expenses incurred on behalf of the corporation.

Note: This rule does not stop the corporation from making reasonable payment to:

- a member in their capacity as an employee
- a member under a contract for goods or services provided.

## 10. Gift fund rules

The corporation shall maintain for the main purposes of the corporation a gift fund:

- to be named ‘The Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal 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. Winding up**

The winding up of the corporation will follow the CATSI Act.

### ***11.1 Surplus assets of the corporation***

If the corporation is wound up all debts, liabilities and costs of winding up must be paid first. If there are any assets left over they must be distributed to one or more charitable organisations or funds with similar purposes, which are charitable at law and which have rules prohibiting the distribution of their assets and income to their members.

The members can pass a special resolution about how to distribute the surplus assets in accordance with this clause.

Surplus assets of the corporation cannot be given to any member or any person to be held on trust for any member.

### ***11.2 Surplus assets of the gift fund***

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.

## **12. 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 or any of the dispute parties may ask the Registrar for assistance.

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 at a general meeting.

## **13. Powers**

- a) Subject to the provisions of the CATSI Act, the corporation shall have power to do all such lawful things as may seem to the directors necessary to carry out the objectives of corporation.
- b) Without limiting the generality of sub-rule 12(a), for the purpose of performing its functions the Corporation may enter into agreements.

## **14. Amendment of these rules**

- a) Subject to the provisions of the CATSI Act, amending these rules involves three steps. The amendment does not occur until the third step is complete.
- b) The corporation can only amend these rules by resolution passed by 75% or more of the members of the corporation present and eligible to vote at a general meeting held in accordance with these rules. The resolution containing the proposed amendment must be included in the notice of the general meeting.
- c) A copy of the proposed amendment must be lodged with the Registrar within 28 days after the resolution in sub-rule 13(b). The proposed amendment is not effective until after the Registrar has approved it in accordance with the CATSI Act.

## Dictionary

**Aboriginal means** a person who is a member of the Aboriginal race of Australia.

**ALC means** the Anindilyakwa Land Council and its successors.

Note: The ALC is a body which is established under s 21 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*.

**ALC Region means** the area of land that is the responsibility of the ALC and for which the boundary is established by the *Land Rights Act*.

**Anindilyakwa Mining Trust means** the charitable trust of that name which was established by deed on 14 December 2007 by the ALC as a requirement of a mining agreement executed on 16 September 2006 between the ALC and GEMCO, pursuant to which GEMCO was granted the right to mine for minerals on Groote Eylandt and GEMCO is required to pay royalties to the ALC.

**Approved entity** has the same meaning as in s 3AA(2) of the Land Rights Act.

Note: An approved entity under s 3AA(2) is an Aboriginal corporation established under the CATSI Act which is approved by the Minister to perform functions and exercise powers in relation to a township lease which is granted or transferred to that entity under s 19A of the Land Rights Act.

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

**Corporation means** the Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation.

**Eligible Charity means** a fund, authority or institution with similar purposes to the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust.

**GEMCO means** the Groote Eylandt Mining Company Proprietary Limited.

**Land Rights Act means** *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cth).

**Native title rights and interests** has the same meaning as in the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth).

**Registrar means** the Registrar of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporations appointed under the CATSI Act.

**Responsible Person means** a trustee of the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust who is also a 'Responsible Person' with appropriate professional qualifications and experience as defined in the trust deed.

**Township lease** is a lease of a township which is granted (or transferred) under s 19A of the Land Rights Act.

**Township lease payments means** payments received from the ALC pursuant to

s 35(4B) of the Land Rights Act, being payments which concern a town or community which is subject to a township lease.

**Traditional Aboriginal Owners** has the same meaning as that given by the *Land Rights Act*

## Schedule 1—Application for membership form

### Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ICN 8394)

I,

(first name of applicant)

(last name of applicant)

of (address of applicant)

apply for membership of Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation

Signature of applicant

Date

.....

#### **Office use only**

Application tabled at directors' meeting held

Date:

Directors confirmed applicant is eligible for membership

Yes / No

Entered on register of members

Date:

Chairperson's signature

## **Schedule 2—Appointment of proxy form**

### **Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ICN 8394)**

I,(full name of member)

of (address of member)

am a member of Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal 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

(date of meeting)

and at any adjournment of that meeting.

Signature of member

Date

NOTE: A proxy vote may be given to a member of the corporation or another person.

## **Schedule 3—Consent to become a director form**

### **Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ICN 8394)**

I, (full name of person)

of (address of person)

give consent to become a director of Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal 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 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.