

THE RULE BOOK

Urapuntja Health Service Aboriginal Corporation

ICN 2

The rule book of Urapuntja Health Service Aboriginal Corporation ICN 2.
Registered by a Delegate of the Registrar of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
corporations on 3 November 2023.

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1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Rule Book:

AGM means annual general meeting

Outstation means the communities listed in rule 4.1(b)

Traditional Director means a director appointed pursuant to rule 7

Independent Director means a director appointed pursuant to rule 9

2. Name

The name of the corporation is Urapuntja Health Service Aboriginal Corporation.

3. Objectives

The objectives of the corporation are to assist in the relief of illness, to prevent early loss of life and disability, and to address the impacts of grief, loss and trauma on health and wellbeing. The corporation will work with the Alyawarr people of Utopia (Urapuntja) Homeland communities, supporting the determinants of health and social, emotional wellbeing through a holistic, culturally strong health service.

The corporation aims to:

- (a) Govern, manage and operate an effective community controlled health service for our communities and outstations
- (b) Improve holistic health, wellbeing of the people who live in our communities and outstations
- (c) Improve the life expectancy of the people who live in our communities and outstations
- (d) Improve social well-being of our members
- (e) Operate an effective, welcoming and well-resourced corporation and clinic
- (f) Support our homeland communities and families know how they can live healthier
- (g) Provide public and population health services and programs that are based on the cultural strengths of living on country, traditional practices and family / kinship relationships
- (h) As priorities to look after our babies, infants, elderly and those that have difficulties looking after themselves, by encouraging all to support one another, to look after themselves and their families well
- (i) Invest in and support training and education and employment of our

people in the health service

- (j) Value, honour and respect traditional healing methods and bush medicine and ensure that access to these are always available
- (k) Be bold and courageous in advocating for our members and communities to Government and others as we seek improvements for our health service and our homeland communities.
- (l) Build trust and friendship with neighbouring health services and regional, Territory and national bodies and groups working to improve Aboriginal health
- (m) Provide regular Health Service visits to the homeland communities, especially where there are no clinics
- (n) Support our directors with the right information, and training so that they are able to make well-informed and equitable decisions as they lead the corporation
- (o) Build a strong financial base for community development activities and infrastructure through our own initiatives and through partnerships
- (p) Support and partner with agencies and groups for community development, investing time, resources and expertise in the areas of education, health, housing, employment and welfare to the community.
- (q) Relieve poverty, sickness, helplessness and social distress of our members.
- (r) To operate and maintain a gift fund to be known as 'The Urapuntja Health Service Aboriginal Corporation Gift Fund' in accordance with the requirements of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

4. Members

4.1 Who is eligible?

A member must be:

- (a) at least 18 years of age; and
- (b) an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person normally and permanently resident in the following Outstations:

Traditional Name	Common name
Indaringinya	Antarrengeny
Ngkwarlerlanem Inkawenyerre	Rocket Range
Atheley\Athiliya Arawerr Inkwelaye	Soapy Bore Kurrajong
lylentye Atnarara Arlparra Pungalindum	Mosquito Bore Soakage Bore Apungalindum
Atneltyey (Aniltji)	Boundary Bore
Camel Camp Tommyhawk Swamp Artekerr	Camel Camp Tomahawk Three Bores
Akaye and Angula	Mulga Bore

4.2 How to become a member

- (a) A person applies in writing.
- (b) A person needs to be eligible under rule 4.1.
- (c) The directors accept the application by resolution at a directors' meeting.
- (d) The directors must consider all applications for membership at the next board meeting after they are received.
- (e) The person's name, address and date they became a member is put on the register of members.
- (f) 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.
- (g) A person does not become a member until their name is entered on the corporation's register of members. This must be done within 14 days after the directors accept the membership application. However, the corporation must not enter the person on the register of members until after the relevant general meeting or annual general meeting (AGM) has been held if:
 - (i) a person applies for membership after a notice has been given for a general meeting or AGM, and
 - (ii) the general meeting or AGM has not been held when the directors consider the person's application.

Note: An application for membership form is at Schedule 1 of this rule book.

4.3 Members' rights

A member can:

- (a) attend, speak and vote at general meetings
- (b) be made a director
- (c) put forward resolutions at general meetings
- (d) ask the directors to call a general meeting
- (e) look at the members' register (free of charge)
- (f) look at the minutes of general meetings and AGMs free of charge
- (g) look at the rule book or get a copy (free of charge)
- (h) 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 at a members' meeting which lets them do this).

4.4 Members' responsibilities

A member:

- (a) must follow these rules
- (b) let the corporation know if they change their address
- (c) treats other members with respect.
- (d) Members should also attend general meetings (including AGMs) or give their apology.

4.5 No membership fee

- (a) The members of the corporation are not required to pay fees to join or for ongoing membership of the corporation.

4.6 Liability of members

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

4.7 How to stop being a member

- (a) A person stops being a member if:
 - (i) they resign in writing
 - (ii) they die
 - (iii) their membership is cancelled.
- (b) The person's name and date they stopped being a member is put on the register of former members.

4.8 Cancelling membership

- (a) A person's membership can be cancelled by members passing a special resolution at a general meeting if the member:
 - (i) can't be contacted for two years
 - (ii) misbehaves
 - (iii) is not an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person (if this is a requirement for membership).
- (b) The directors must give the person notice of the cancellation of their membership at the person's last known address as soon as possible after the special resolution is passed.
- (c) When a person's membership is cancelled the corporation must put their name, address and the date they stopped being a member on the register of former members.

4.9 Directors' limited right to cancel membership

- (a) For grounds not covered by rule 4.8, a person's membership can be cancelled by the directors passing a resolution at a directors' meeting if the member is not or stops being eligible for membership as set out in rule 4.1.
- (b) To do this, the directors must:
 - (i) write to the member to tell them:
 - (ii) the directors are going to cancel their membership
 - (iii) the member has 14 days to object to the planned cancellation
 - (iv) if the member objects, they must write to the corporation to say so
 - (v) allow the member 14 days to object in writing to the intended cancellation.
- (c) **If the member does not object**, the directors must cancel the membership by passing a resolution at a directors' meeting. Then give the former member a copy of the resolution.
- (d) **If the member objects**, the directors cannot cancel the membership. The membership can only be cancelled by members passing a resolution at a general meeting.

4.10 The register of members

- (a) The register/s must contain:
 - (i) the names and addresses of members and former members
 - (ii) the date when each person's name was added to the register
 - (iii) if a person is not an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person (if rule 4.1 allows non-Aboriginal or non-Torres Strait Islander members)

- (iv) for former members, the date when they stopped being a member.
- (b) The register/s of members and former members must be kept at the corporation's document access address or, if it is a large corporation, its registered office.
- (c) The register of members must be made available at the AGM.

5. Meetings

5.1 AGM timing

AGMs must be held before the end of November each year unless ORIC approval is granted for an extension.

5.2 AGM business

AGMs are for:

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

5.3 Calling general meetings

- (a) The directors can call a general meeting or AGM by passing a resolution in a directors' meeting or by circulating resolution.
- (b) The required number of members can request the directors to call a general meeting.

Number of members in corporation	Number of members required to request a general meeting
2 to 10 members	= 1 member
11 to 20 members	= 3 members
21 to 50 members	= 5 members
51 members or more	= 10 per cent of members
(c) The members' request must:	
(i) be in writing	
(ii) state any resolutions to be proposed at the meeting	
(iii) be signed by the members making the request	
(iv) nominate a member to be the contact member on behalf of the members making the request	
(v) be given to the corporation.	

- (d) Within the 21 days of receiving the request the directors must either call the meeting or apply to the Registrar to deny the request.

Directors agree to the request

- (e) If the directors agree to the request they must call the general meeting within 21 days of receiving the members' request.

Directors apply to the Registrar to deny the request

- (f) If the directors resolve that:
 - (i) the request is frivolous or unreasonable or
 - (ii) complying with the request would be contrary to the interests of the members as a wholea director, on behalf of all of the directors, may apply to the Registrar for permission to deny the request to call a general meeting.
- (g) The directors' application to the Registrar to deny the members' request must:
 - (i) be in writing
 - (ii) set out the reasons why they wish to deny holding the meeting
 - (iii) be made within 21 days after the members' request for a meeting was made.
- (h) The directors must give notice to the contact member that they have applied to the Registrar to deny the request.

5.4 General meeting business

General meetings are for:

- (a) confirming the minutes of the previous general meeting
- (b) considering the business or resolutions in the notice of meeting.

5.5 Notice for general meetings and AGMs

- (a) At least 21 days' notice must be given.
- (b) Notice must be given to members, directors, officers, the contact person and the auditor, if the corporation has one. The notice must set out:
 - (i) the place, date and time for the meeting
 - (ii) the business of the meeting
 - (iii) if a special resolution is being proposed, and what it is
 - (iv) if a member can appoint a proxy.
- (c) Notices can be given to members personally (or in a manner which accords with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom), sent to their address, sent by fax or sent by email.
- (d) A notice of meeting
 - (i) sent by post is taken to be given three days after it is posted
 - (ii) sent by fax, or other electronic means, is taken to be given on the business day after it is sent.

- (iii) may be advertised in the local newspaper
- (iv) must be posted on the community store notice board and on the notice boards of other public buildings in the community including the clinic, the local government office and the school

5.6 Members' resolutions

- (a) The required number of members can propose a resolution by giving notice of it to the corporation.

Number of members in corporation	Number of members required to propose a resolution
2 to 10 members	= 1 member
11 to 20 members	= 3 members
21 to 50 members	= 5 members
51 members or more	= 10 per cent of members

- (b) The notice must set out the resolution in writing and must be signed by the members proposing it.
- (c) The corporation must give notice of the resolution to all members in the same way as rule 5.5.
- (d) The corporation must consider the resolution at the next general meeting which is being held more than 28 days after the notice from the members has been given to the corporation.

5.7 Quorum at general meetings

- (a) Number of members in corporation to make a quorum
 - 30 or less members = 2 members
 - 31 to 90 members = 5 members
 - 91 members or more = 10 members
- (b) The quorum must be present during the whole meeting. If there's no quorum after one hour, the meeting is adjourned until the next week at the same time. If there's still no quorum, the meeting is cancelled.

5.8 Chairing general meetings

The chairperson will chair general meetings. If the chairperson is not available, the directors can elect someone to chair the meeting. If they don't, the members must elect someone.

5.9 Using technology

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

5.10 Voting

- (a) Each member has one vote. The chair has one vote (if he or she is a member) plus a casting vote.
- (b) A challenge to a right to vote at a general meeting may only be made at the meeting, and must be determined by the chair, whose decision is final.
- (c) A resolution can be decided by majority on a show of hands, unless a poll is demanded under rule 5.11. (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.)
- (d) The chair declares the results of the vote, on a show of hands, or when a poll is demanded.

5.11 Demanding a poll

- (a) Any member entitled to vote on the resolution or the chair can demand a poll.
- (b) A poll can be held before or after a show of hands vote.
- (c) A poll on the election of a chair 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 chair directs.

5.12 Proxies

There shall be no proxy voting.

5.13 Postponing a general meeting or AGM

- (a) After notice has been given for a general meeting the directors can decide to postpone the meeting (this means, delay or reschedule the meeting for a later date) if there are exceptional reasons for doing so (such as the death of a community person or a natural disaster).
- (b) The directors postpone the meeting by passing a resolution in a directors' meeting. A postponed meeting must be held within 30 days of the date that the meeting was due to occur.
- (c) The directors must give reasonable notice of the postponement and give each member individually a notice of the postponed meeting setting the new date, time and place.
- (d) Should the postponement breach the requirement to hold an AGM prior to the end of 30 November the Directors must seek and receive approval to defer the AGM from ORIC prior to deferring the meeting.

6. Directors generally

6.1 Role of directors

- (a) 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 set the direction for the CEO to manage the business of the corporation.
- (b) 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.

6.2 Number of directors

- (a) The number of directors of the corporation is as follows:
 - (i) Seven (7) Traditional Owner Aboriginal members elected as per 6.3(d)
 - (ii) Up to Three (3) Independent directors
 - (iii) Up to Ten (10) directors in total
- (b) To change the number of directors, members need to pass a special resolution at a general meeting or AGM to change the rule book.
- (c) Such a resolution needs to be in the notice calling that meeting.

6.3 Eligibility of directors generally

- (a) A director (other than an independent director) must:
 - (i) be at least 18 years old.
 - (ii) A member
 - (iii) not be a full-time employee of the corporation.
 - (iv) The chief executive officer cannot be a director.
 - (v) Directors must give the corporation their consent in writing to be a director.
- (b) directors may have a contract to provide goods or services, as long as the director has exercised any duty to disclose a conflict of interest (see 6.10).
- (c) A person is not eligible to become a director if the person:
 - (i) has been disqualified from managing corporations.
 - (ii) has been convicted of a criminal offence in the last five years
 - (iii) has been sentenced to imprisonment for more than 12 months.
- (d) The board will have the following number of directors for each homeland cluster:

Traditional Name	Common Name	No of Directors
Indaringinya	Antarrengeny	1
Ngkwarlerlanem Inkawenyerre	Rocket Range	1
Atheley\Athiliya Arawerr Inkwelaye	Soapy Bore Kurrajong	1
Iylentye	Mosquito Bore	

Atnarara Arlparra Pungalindum	Soakage Bore Apungalindum	1
Atneltyey (Aniltji)	Boundary Bore	1
Camel Camp Tommyhawk Swamp Artekerr	Camel Camp Tomahawk Three Bores	1
Akaye and Angula	Mulga Bore	1

6.4 Majority of director requirements

A majority of directors of the corporation must:

- (a) be individuals who are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander persons
- (b) usually reside in Australia
- (c) members of the corporation.

6.5 How to become a director

- (a) The corporation can appoint a director by the members passing a resolution at a general meeting or AGM.
- (b) If there is a casual vacancy in a directorship the other directors can pass a resolution in a directors' meeting to fill the vacancy from eligible members
- (c) Before being appointed as a director, the person must give the corporation their consent in writing to act as a director.
- (d) The corporation must notify the Registrar of the director's appointment and personal details within 28 days after they are appointed.

6.6 How to become an office bearer (chairperson and vice-chairperson)

- (a) At the first directors' meeting after each AGM, the directors elect the office bearers of the corporation from the Traditional Directors
- (b) There shall be a chairperson and a vice chairperson who shall be the office bearers.

6.7 How to stop being a director

A person stops being a director if:

- (a) A director dies.
- (b) A director resigns, in writing.
- (c) A director's appointment expires.
- (d) A director is removed as a director by the members or the other directors.
- (e) A director is disqualified from managing a corporation.

- (f) the 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.

6.8 How to remove a director

- (a) By resolution of the members in a general meeting:
 - (i) A notice for a resolution to remove a director must be given to the corporation at least 21 days before the next general meeting or AGM. (Alternatively, the members can request a meeting (rule 5.3) for the purpose of removing a director.)
 - (ii) The corporation must give the director concerned a copy of the notice as soon as possible.
 - (iii) The director can give the corporation a written statement and speak at the meeting. The written statement must be given to everyone entitled to notice of the meeting (see rule 5.5).
- (b) By the other directors:
 - (i) Directors can only remove a director if the director fails to attend three or more consecutive directors' meetings without a reasonable excuse.
 - (ii) Directors must give the director a notice in writing and they must give the director 14 days to object in writing.
 - (iii) If the director objects, they cannot remove the director. The director can only then be removed at a general meeting or AGM by resolution.

6.9 Directors' and officers' duties

- (a) The duties are:
 - (i) a duty of care and diligence
 - (ii) a duty of good faith
 - (iii) a duty to disclose a conflict of interest (material personal interest)
 - (iv) a duty not to improperly use position or information
 - (v) a duty to not trade while insolvent.
- (b) 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

6.10 Conflict of interest (material personal interest)

- (a) A director who has, or thinks they may have, a conflict of interest in a corporation matter must tell the other directors. This includes, but is not limited to, a material personal interest.
- (b) 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.
- (c) A director who has a conflict of interest must not:
 - (i) be present at a directors' meeting while the matter in question is being considered
 - (ii) vote on the matterunless they have been granted approval by:
 - (iii) the other directors (those that do not have a conflict of interest) passing a resolution, or
 - (iv) the Registrar in writing.

6.11 Payment to Directors

- (a) A director cannot be employed full time by the corporation.
- (b) The corporation may pay the directors a daily rate for attending Board meetings in line with the Northern Territory Government statutory bodies classified for remuneration purposes Class C3
- (c) Directors may be paid if they have a contract to provide goods or services to the corporation (so long as the director has fulfilled any duty to disclose a conflict as required by this rule book and the payment is fair and reasonable to the corporation – see 6.10).
- (d) The corporation may pay the directors' travelling and other expenses for attending meetings or to do with other corporation business.

6.12 Delegation

- (a) Directors can delegate, by passing a resolution, any of their powers to:
 - (i) another director
 - (ii) a committee of directors
 - (iii) an employee of the corporation; or
 - (iv) any other person.
- (b) The delegate must follow the directions of the directors when using the delegated powers.
- (c) The exercise of the power by the delegate is as effective as if the directors had exercised it themselves. This means the directors are still responsible for what the delegate does with the powers.
- (d) Delegates must report to directors on the exercise of their delegated power.

6.13 Related party benefit

If a corporation wants to give a financial benefit to a director or related party (such as a spouse of a director) it must get the approval of the members by following the procedure in part 6.6 of the CATSI Act.

6.14 Directors' meetings

- (a) Directors must meet at least every three months.
- (b) All directors must be given reasonable notice of a directors' meeting.
- (c) The directors will usually decide at a meeting when and where the next meeting will be.
- (d) Three Traditional directors can call a meeting by giving reasonable notice to all the other directors.

6.15 Quorum for directors' meetings

A majority of the directors, including a majority of Traditional Directors, must be present at all times during the meetings

6.16 Chairing directors' meetings

- (a) The chairperson elected pursuant to rule 6.6 will ordinarily chair the directors' meetings.
- (b) If the chairperson is unable to chair the directors' meeting then the vice chairperson elected pursuant to rule 6.6 will chair the directors' meeting.
- (c) If both the chairperson and vice-chairperson elected pursuant to rule 6.6 are unable to chair the directors' meeting then the directors can elect a director to chair that meeting only.

6.17 Using technology

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

6.18 Resolutions at directors' meetings

- (a) Directors pass a resolution at a directors' meeting by a majority of the votes.
 - (i) Each director (including independent or specialist non-member directors) has one vote.
 - (ii) The chairperson of the meeting also has a casting vote (if required).
- (b) Resolutions can be passed without a directors' meeting if all directors sign a statement saying that they are in favour of it.

7. Traditional directors

7.1 Eligibility of Traditional Directors

A Traditional Director must be:

- (a) a member of the corporation; and
- (b) not resident in the same Outstation as an existing Traditional Director;
- (c) otherwise eligible to be a director of the corporation.

7.2 Traditional Directors' appointment, terms and rotation

- (a) Traditional Directors are elected at the AGM based on the distribution referenced in 6.3 (d).
- (b) The term of a Traditional Director is two years.
- (c) Traditional Directors are eligible to be re-elected.
- (d) Traditional Directors cannot be re-elected for more than three consecutive terms (6 years). Traditional Directors may be re-elected after the expiry of each term (2 years).
- (e) A Traditional director is eligible to nominate for the Board after an absence of one year if they have served three consecutive terms.

8. Secretary

The directors must appoint a contact person/secretary.

- (a) The secretary must be at least 18 years old.
- (b) The directors decide the secretary's pay and terms and conditions of employment, if any.
- (c) The secretary must pass on any correspondence received to at least one of the directors within 14 days.
- (d) The secretary must give the corporation their consent in writing to become a secretary before being appointed.
- (e) The corporation must send the Registrar a secretary's details within 28 days after they are appointed.

9. Independent or specialist non-member directors

- (a) Independent directors may be selected because they are independent (are people who are ineligible to be members or are not related to members) and have skills in financial management, corporate governance, accounting, health, law or a field relating to the corporation's activities.
- (b) The directors may appoint independent or specialist non-member directors by passing a resolution in a directors' meeting.

- (c) Before being appointed as an independent or specialist non-member director, the person must give the corporation their written consent to become a director.
- (d) Independent or specialist non-member directors are appointed for the term specified by the directors in their appointment. Independent or specialist non-member directors can be appointed for a term of one year, and they can be reappointed.

10. Records

- (a) The corporation must keep the:
 - (i) minutes of meetings (in writing or as an audio or video recording)
 - (ii) rule book (constitution)
 - (iii) register of members and former members
 - (iv) names and addresses of directors, officers and the contact person
 - (v) written financial records.
- (b) They must be kept at the corporation's document access address.

11. Finances

- (a) All money of the corporation must be deposited into the corporation's bank account.
- (b) The corporation must give receipts for all money it receives.
- (c) All cheques, withdrawal forms and other banking documents must be signed by at least two authorised signatories.
- (d) All accounts over \$20,000 must be approved for payment at a directors' meeting.

12. Application of funds

Directors can use the money and property of the corporation to carry out its objectives. They cannot give the money and property to members of the corporation.

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

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

13. Dispute resolution

13.1 Managing Disputes

- (a) If a dispute arises, the parties must first try to resolve it themselves.
- (b) If the dispute is not resolved within 10 business days, any party may give a

dispute notice to the other parties.

- (c) The dispute notice must be in writing and must say what the dispute is about. It must be given to the corporation.
- (d) The directors or any of the dispute parties may ask the Registrar for assistance.
- (e) The directors must help the parties resolve the dispute within 20 business days after the corporation receives the notice.
- (f) If the directors cannot resolve the dispute, it must be put to the members to resolve at a general meeting.

14.2 Seeking assistance from the Registrar

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

14. Gift fund rules

- (a) The corporation shall maintain for the main purposes of the corporation a gift fund:
 - to be named 'The Urapuntja Health Service Aboriginal Corporation Gift Fund'
 - (i) which must receive gifts of money or property for the purposes (objectives) of the corporation
 - (ii) which must have credited to it any money received by the corporation because of those gifts.
- (b) The gift fund cannot receive any money or property other than that for the purposes (objectives) of the corporation.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Receipts issued for gifts to the gift fund must state:
 - (i) the full name of the corporation
 - (ii) the Australian Business Number (if applicable) and the Indigenous Corporation Number (ICN) of the corporation
 - (iii) the fact that the receipt is for a gift.
- (e) As soon as:
- (f) the gift fund is wound up, or
 - (i) 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.

- (ii) This body must also be able to receive tax deductible gifts under division 30 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

15. Winding up

The winding up of the corporation shall be in accordance with the CATSI Act.

15.1 Resolution to distribute surplus assets

- (a) Subject to rule 15.2, where:

- (i) the corporation is wound up
 - (ii) after all debts and liabilities have been taken care of, and costs of winding up have been paid, surplus assets of the corporation exist,
- the liquidator can decide or the members may pass a special resolution relating to the distribution of the surplus assets of the corporation.

15.2 Surplus assets not to be distributed to members

The distribution of surplus assets must not be made to any member or to any person to be held on trust for any member.

Schedule 1

Application for membership form

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP ***Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006***

Urapuntja Health Service Aboriginal Corporation - ICN 2
(Name of corporation)

I,

(First or given name)

(Surname)

Note: corporation's rules may permit corporate applicants.

of *(address)*

hereby apply for membership of the

(Name of corporation)

I declare I am eligible for membership.

Signed: _____

Date: _____