

RULES
of
NEW ZEALAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION INC
(TRADING AS *Local Government New Zealand*)

(adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 18 July 2001
and amended at the Special General Meeting on 11 March 2005
and Annual General Meeting on 27 July 2005)

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A NAME AND INTERPRETATION

A1. The name of the Society is the NEW ZEALAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION INC (trading as "*Local Government New Zealand*" and referred to as *Local Government New Zealand* in these Rules).

A2. In these Rules unless the context requires a different interpretation:

'ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING' means the Annual General Meeting of member authorities held in accordance with Part G.

'APPOINTED' means appointed to office whether by election or otherwise and "appointment" has a corresponding meaning.

'CHIEF EXECUTIVE' means the Chief Executive of *Local Government New Zealand* appointed in accordance with Part I, and includes an Acting Chief Executive and any person for the time being exercising the powers functions and duties of the Chief Executive.

'ELECTED MEMBER' means an elected member of a member authority and includes a person holding office as Chairperson, Mayor or Councillor of a member authority.

'LOCAL AUTHORITY' means a Regional Council, Unitary Authority, or Territorial Authority, or any statutory body being the successor of such local authority, but does not include the Minister of Local Government.

'MEMBER AUTHORITY' means a local authority for the time being admitted to membership of *Local Government New Zealand* in accordance with Part C.

'NATIONAL COUNCIL' means the executive body of *Local Government New Zealand* constituted in accordance with Part E.

'NATIONAL COUNCIL MEMBER' means a member of the National Council appointed from time to time in accordance with Rule E1, and includes the President.

'REGIONAL COUNCIL', 'UNITARY AUTHORITY' and 'TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY' have the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 1974 except that they do not include the Minister of Local Government.

'SECTOR GROUP' means a sector based grouping of member authorities as provided for in Part D.

'ZONE' means a geographical grouping of member authorities as provided for in Part D.

- A3.** The definitions contained in Section 2 of the Local Government Act 1974, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to any term not expressly defined in these Rules.
- A4.** Subject to Rule A5, for all purposes under these Rules, the population of a member authority is its census night population as determined in the most recent census.
- A5.** On application by a member authority, the Annual General Meeting may by resolution determine that the population of the member authority for the purpose of one or more of these Rules is as determined by any more recent estimate issued by the Department of Statistics.
- A6.** Where any Rule provides that a person assumes office on a specified day, that person shall assume office at the commencement of that day, that is, immediately after midnight of the preceding day.

- A7.** Subject to Rule A6, where any matter or thing is required or authorised by these Rules to be done on or not later than a specified date or day, that matter or thing may be done at any time up to midnight on that day.

B OBJECTS AND POWERS

B1. The objects of *Local Government New Zealand* are:

- (a) To promote the national interests of local government;
- (b) To lobby on matters affecting the national interests of local government;
- (c) To promote and facilitate regular dialogue with Government at Ministerial, Caucus, and Agency levels on matters of national interest to local government to enhance and ensure a commitment to the partnership concept between the two arms of Government in New Zealand; and to maintain a close liaison with Parliamentarians and local body officers' organisations in order to achieve this object;
- (d) To provide full, accurate and timely information to member authorities on matters affecting local government and *Local Government New Zealand*;
- (e) To research, survey, and investigate those matters in which *Local Government New Zealand* has an interest or a responsibility on behalf of its member authorities;
- (f) To provide advice and to facilitate education and training opportunities for member authorities and others on the role and practices of local government, and the laws affecting local government;
- (g) To hold such conferences and forums as required for the establishment and development of policies;

- (h) Generally to do all such other things as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

B2. For the purpose of carrying out all or any of its objects *Local Government New Zealand* has the following powers:

- (a) To purchase, take on lease or exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property and any rights or privileges which *Local Government New Zealand* thinks necessary or expedient;
- (b) To fund its activities by subscriptions, fees, income, or payments from member authorities, and to grant any rights and privileges to member authorities;
- (c) To borrow, raise or secure the payment of money (with or without security) in such manner as *Local Government New Zealand*, in its discretion, thinks fit;
- (d) To invest, lend, advance and deal with the moneys of *Local Government New Zealand* in such a manner as *Local Government New Zealand*, in its discretion, thinks fit;
- (e) To appoint, remunerate, remove or suspend any employee of *Local Government New Zealand*;
- (f) To make, adopt, vary and publish Rules, regulations and bylaws dealing with any of the matters in the objects set out in Part B and take all steps that are necessary or advisable for enforcing the Rules, regulations and bylaws;
- (g) To receive and take any gifts or donations of money or property for any of the objects of *Local Government New Zealand* whether

subject to any special trusts or not, and whether as sole trustee or not, but the National Council may decline to accept any gift or donations or take over or hold any property which has annexed to it any condition or obligation not approved by the National Council;

- (h) To make, draw, accept, discount and execute any promissory notes, bills of exchange, debentures or other negotiable instruments;
- (i) To subscribe to, become a member of, or co-operate with, any other society whether incorporated or not whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of *Local Government New Zealand*. To procure from and communicate to that society any information that is likely to advance the objects of *Local Government New Zealand*;
- (j) To provide services for and assistance to any other society whether incorporated or not whose objects are in full or in part similar to those of *Local Government New Zealand*;
- (k) To acquire or subscribe for shares or other equity securities in any company or other incorporated body;
- (l) To enter into any contract, make any arrangements or undertake any activity for the financial or other benefit of *Local Government New Zealand*;
- (m) To prepare and implement a strategic plan;
- (n) To do all other acts and things for the purpose of attaining any of the objects of *Local Government New Zealand*.

C MEMBERSHIP

MEMBERS

- C1.** Subject to Rules C4 and C5 a local authority becomes a member authority upon payment of the annual subscription.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- C2.** Subject to Rules C4 and C5 any other local authority or category of local authority that is approved as an associate member of *Local Government New Zealand* by resolution of the Annual General Meeting, becomes a member of *Local Government New Zealand* on payment of the annual subscription.
- C3.** The Annual General Meeting may from time to time by resolution -
- (a) Create amend or delete any category or categories of associate members; and
 - (b) Determine the extent of the rights and privileges (including voting rights, if any) of such associate members as members of *Local Government New Zealand*.

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

- C4.** Any member authority may resign from membership by giving to *Local Government New Zealand* notice in writing under seal of the member authority, and every notice, unless otherwise expressed, takes effect one month after the giving of that notice but does not in any case release the member authority from payment of any subscription, fees or other payments owing to *Local Government New Zealand* at the time of resignation.

- C5.** The National Council has the power, by resolution, to terminate, or suspend for any specified period, the membership of any member authority for whatever reasons, in its discretion, it thinks fit.
- C6.** Any member authority whose membership has been terminated or suspended is entitled to table a motion before an Annual General Meeting seeking the revocation of the termination or suspension, and notwithstanding any provisions of these Rules to the contrary (including any procedural requirement for a seconder to a motion), the motion shall be put to that Annual General Meeting.
- C7.** If any motion referred to in Rule C6 is passed, the termination or suspension shall be deemed to have no effect.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- C8.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Rules, the Annual General Meeting or a Special General Meeting may by resolution, upon the recommendation of the National Council, elect to life membership any person who has given outstanding service to *Local Government New Zealand* or to local government generally.
- C9.** A life member may attend any Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting of *Local Government New Zealand* without paying a fee, and has such speaking rights as the Chair of the meeting allows but a life member is not entitled to exercise any other rights conferred by these Rules upon member authorities.

TRANSITIONAL MEMBERSHIP

- C10.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Rules but subject to Rule C11, any local authority, which pursuant to a final reorganisation scheme or other final scheme whether implemented under the Local Government Act 1974 or otherwise, succeeds to the functions of a regional council, unitary authority or territorial authority, any one or more of which were separately member authorities of *Local Government New Zealand*, becomes a member authority of *Local Government New Zealand* entitled to all the rights and privileges of that status.
- C11.** The National Council may require payment by a local authority whose predecessors were not all member authorities or were not all financial member authorities, of such additional sum as it considers necessary to fairly equate, in respect of the balance of the current financial year, with the subscription which would otherwise have been payable had the local authority been a member authority at the commencement of that financial year.

D ZONES AND SECTOR GROUPS

ZONES

D1. There shall be six geographical groupings of member authorities to be known as zones. Each member authority shall belong to a zone and no member authority shall belong to more than one zone.

D2. Subject to paragraph D5, the membership of the six zones is as follows:

- (a) Zone One - All member authorities within the area bounded by the Northland and Auckland Regional Councils and that part of the Franklin District Council contained within the Waikato Region.
- (b) Zone Two - All member authorities within the area bounded by the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regional Councils and the Gisborne District Council and those parts of the Waitomo and Taupo District Councils situated in any other Regions but excluding any part of the Franklin District Council.
- (c) Zone Three - All member authorities within the area bounded by the Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, and Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Councils and that part of the Tararua District situated in the Wellington Region but excluding any parts of the Taupo and Waitomo District Councils.
- (d) Zone Four - All member authorities within the area bounded by the Wellington Regional Council including that Council but excluding any part of the Tararua District.
- (e) Zone Five - All member authorities within the area bounded by the Canterbury and West Coast Regional Councils, the Tasman and Marlborough District Councils, the Nelson City Council, and the

Chatham Islands County Council but excluding any part of the Waitaki District.

- (f) Zone Six - All member authorities within the area bounded by the Otago and Southland Regional Councils and that part of the Waitaki District Council included in the Canterbury Region.

D3. For the purposes of Rule D2, membership of the six zones is to be determined by the boundaries specified in Rule D2 even though all or any of the local authorities may be abolished or their boundaries altered by any final reorganisation scheme or other final scheme whether implemented under the Local Government Act 1974 or otherwise.

D4. In the event that the district of a member authority is or becomes located in more than one zone, or if for any other reason it is unclear to which zone a member authority belongs, the matter must be conclusively determined by resolution of the National Council.

D5. The National Council may redefine the membership of any zone after consultation with all affected members. Upon making any change the National Council will notify all members of its decision and of the date on which it becomes effective.

ZONE FUNCTIONS

D6. In addition to making appointments to the National Council, zones may:

- (a) Provide information and advice on issues and concerns affecting members to the National Council and the Chief Executive, and receive and disseminate information to their members, and

- (b) Assist the National Council and the Chief Executive in dealing with national issues and in otherwise furthering the objects of *Local Government New Zealand*.

SECTOR GROUPS

D7. There shall be four sector based groupings of member authorities known as sector groups made up as follows:

- (a) Metropolitan Group - All territorial authorities having populations of 90,000 or over;
- (b) Provincial Group - All territorial authorities having populations of 20,000 or over and less than 90,000;
- (c) Rural Group - All territorial authorities having populations of less than 20,000; and
- (d) Regional Group - All regional councils and unitary authorities.

D8. Subject to Rule D9, each member authority, by virtue of its membership of *Local Government New Zealand* belongs to a sector group specified in Rule D7.

D9. Any member authority, may apply to the Chair of the sector to which it would prefer to belong and may belong to a sector group different from that specified in Rule D7 if:

- (a) The Chair of the sector to which it applies agrees in writing, and
- (b) The decision of the Chair is confirmed by National Council.

D10. For the purpose of making any appointment under paragraphs (c) or (d) or (e) of Rule E1:

- (a) No member authority may vote in respect of more than one sector group; and
- (b) A member authority which is a unitary authority may vote either as a territorial authority or as a member of the Regional Group but not both.

D11. For any purpose other than for the purpose of making an appointment under paragraphs (c) or (d) or (e) of Rule E1:

- (a) No member is bound to any sector group; and
- (b) Any member authority may attend meetings of any sector group and be treated, subject to the following paragraph (c), as a member of that sector group; and
- (c) Member authorities who are described as belonging to a particular sector group in Rule D7 may determine from time to time whether other member authorities who attend meetings of their sector group have voting rights, either generally or in regard to any particular case.

D12. Any sector group may meet for any purpose and be serviced by *Local Government New Zealand* at such cost as may be agreed between the sector group and the National Council.

D13. Other groups of members may from time to time be recognised for such purposes and for such time as the National Council decides.

SECTOR GROUP FUNCTIONS

D14. In addition to making appointments to the National Council, sector groups may:

- (a) Provide information and advice on issues and concerns affecting members to the National Council and the Chief Executive, and receive and disseminate information to their members; and
- (b) Assist the National Council and the Chief Executive in dealing with national issues and in otherwise furthering the objects of *Local Government New Zealand*.

ZONE AND SECTOR GROUP MEETINGS

D15. Each zone and each sector group must comply with any reasonable directions of the National Council as to:

- (a) The making of appointments;
- (b) The conduct of meetings; or
- (c) The conduct of its affairs generally.

D16. Each zone and each sector group must meet at such time or times to enable appointments to the National Council to be made in accordance with these Rules, and must hold an annual meeting before the end of each financial year of *Local Government New Zealand*.

D17. Subject to the preceding provisions of these Rules, each zone and each sector group may conduct meetings at such times and places, and in such manner as it may itself determine.

- D18.** No zone or sector group meeting may be held unless *Local Government New Zealand* and all member authorities within the zone or sector group concerned have been given not less than 14 days notice of the venue and the business to be considered.
- D19.** The President and Chief Executive (or their nominees) are entitled to attend and have speaking rights at all zone and sector group meetings.
- D20.** A record must be kept of all zone and sector group meetings and a copy of the record forwarded to *Local Government New Zealand*.
- D21.** Each zone or sector group is responsible for determining the manner of administering and funding its activities provided that the cost of any services provided by *Local Government New Zealand* is agreed with the National Council.
- D22.** At all times each sector group must have a person designated as its Chair.

E NATIONAL COUNCIL

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL COUNCIL

E1. The National Council of *Local Government New Zealand* consists of the President and 14 members appointed as follows:

- (a) Two persons appointed by Zone One;
- (b) One person appointed by each of Zones Two, Three, Four, Five and Six;
- (c) Three persons appointed by the Metropolitan Group;
- (d) Two persons appointed by the Regional Group;
- (e) One person appointed by each of the Provincial and Rural Groups.

QUALIFICATION AND VOTING

E2. Every person who holds office as an elected member is qualified to be appointed to the National Council.

E3. No local authority or any representative of a local authority is entitled to make an appointment or to vote in the making of appointments pursuant to Rule E1 unless the local authority is a member authority.

E4. Subject to the determination referred to in Rule E6, no member authority is entitled to exercise more than one vote for any candidate for appointment under Rules E1(c) or (d) or (e).

E5. Subject to these Rules, each zone and each sector group is entitled to determine the manner in which its appointments will be made.

SECTOR GROUP APPOINTMENTS

E6. Appointments of National Council members by sector groups must be made in the following manner:

- (a) Elections in each sector group must be held within eight weeks after the triennial local government elections are held;
- (b) Elections are to be conducted by the Chief Executive by way of postal vote;
- (c) Each member authority in a sector group has a single vote for the purpose of the elections;
- (d) If any matter arises in the conduct of the elections which is not expressly provided for in these Rules, the Chief Executive must determine the matter in his or her absolute discretion but may be guided by the provisions of the Local Electoral Act 2001;
- (e) As soon as practicable after the closing of voting the Chief Executive must declare the result of the election.

E7. Appointments of National Council members by sector groups are to be for a period not exceeding three years.

ZONE APPOINTMENTS

E8. Appointments of National Council members by zones must be made and notified in writing to *Local Government New Zealand* within eight weeks after the triennial local government elections are held. Once notified, the persons appointed are not able, while holding office on the National Council, to also hold appointment under Rules E1(c) to (e).

APPOINTMENTS GENERALLY

- E9.** Persons appointed to the National Council under Rules E1 to E8 assume office on the day that is eight weeks after the triennial local government elections are held, and subject to Rules E12 to E16 serve in office until their successors have assumed office.
- E10.** In the event that any appointment required to be made in terms of these Rules is not made, or is not made or is not notified in accordance with these Rules, a vacancy shall be deemed to result forthwith. The vacancy must be filled at the next Annual General Meeting in such manner as the meeting so resolves.
- E11.** Any committees established by the National Council prior to the coming into effect of these Rules are deemed to be established under E 30 to E40 and the members of such committees, subject to these Rules, continue in office as members of those committees.

VACANCIES

- E12.** If any National Council member (other than the President):
- (a) Resigns from the National Council by giving written notice to that effect to the Chief Executive; or
 - (b) Subject to Rule E13, ceases to hold office as an elected member; or
 - (c) Is elected to the office of President;

then that person's position as a National Council member immediately becomes vacant.

- E13.** If a National Council member ceases to hold office as an elected member at the triennial local government elections, the person continues to hold office as a National Council member until his or her successor assumes office under Rule E9.
- E14.** If any National Council member is absent for two consecutive meetings of the National Council, without leave of absence granted by, or an apology satisfactory to, the National Council, then that person's position may be declared vacant by the National Council.
- E15.** Subject to Rules E1 to E11, in the event of any position on the National Council (other than the office of the President) becoming vacant, the Chief Executive must immediately give written notice to all member authorities entitled to have appointed that member, and the relevant zone or sector group may appoint a replacement person to the vacant position. If within two months after the giving of such notice, the vacancy has not been filled, the National Council has the power to fill the vacancy.
- E16.** Any person appointed under Rule E15 holds office only for the unexpired portion of the term of office of that person's predecessor.
- E17.** The National Council may continue to act with a vacancy in its numbers, but if, and so long as, its numbers are reduced below six, the continuing members of the National Council may only act for the purposes of increasing the number of members of the National Council to six or for exercising any powers under Part G vested in the National Council.

POWERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL

- E18.** The National Council has and may exercise the sole control, discretion and management of *Local Government New Zealand* subject only to any limitations imposed by these Rules or directions given by the Annual General Meeting or any Special General Meeting.

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETINGS AND PROCEDURES

- E19.** Meetings of the National Council must be held in accordance with Rules E20 to E29.
- E20.** Meetings of the National Council must be held at the times and places as are fixed by the National Council, or as requisitioned by written notice to the Chief Executive signed by the President or any three National Council members.
- E21.** Subject to Rule E23, the Chief Executive must give each National Council member at least seven days notice of a meeting of the National Council and must, before each meeting, forward to each National Council member details of the business to be transacted at the meeting.
- E22.** Despite Rule E21, the National Council may deal with such other business at the meeting as it may determine.
- E23.** In circumstances in which the President or Chief Executive determine that business has arisen requiring urgent attention by the National Council, a meeting must be held on not less than 48 hours notice being given by the Chief Executive, and only the business notified may be transacted at that meeting.
- E24.** The President shall preside at all National Council meetings but if the President is absent, the meeting must appoint a Chair.
- E25.** Each National Council member present at any meeting of the National Council is entitled to one vote, and in the event of an equality of votes, the Chair of the meeting is entitled to exercise a second or casting vote.

- E26.** At any meeting of the National Council, a quorum exists when not less than eight of the total number of National Council members then in office are present.
- E27.** If a quorum is not present within one hour of the time fixed for a National Council meeting, or if the meeting ceases to have a quorum for any period of more than one hour, no business may be conducted during that time and the meeting shall lapse.
- E28.** For the purposes of Rules E26 and E27, a quorum exists at a meeting when sufficient persons to make up the quorum are:
- (a) Assembled together at the place fixed for the meeting; or
 - (b) Are linked by means of audio or audio and visual communication and can simultaneously hear each other; or
 - (c) Any combination of paragraphs (a) and (b).
- E29.** Subject to Rules E19 to E28, the National Council may regulate its own procedures.

NATIONAL COUNCIL COMMITTEES

- E30.** The National Council may appoint committees for general or special purposes and may delegate any of its powers to such committees.
- E31.** The National Council must appoint the Chair of each committee who shall preside at all meetings of the committee, but if that person is absent, the meeting must appoint a member of the committee to preside at that meeting.
- E32.** From time to time, the National Council may appoint to any committee appointed under Rule E30, any person whom the National Council believes

will assist the committee in its deliberations because of that person's training, qualifications or experience. Any such person is not required to be a National Council member or an elected member. The National Council may discharge any such person from a committee in like manner.

- E33.** Every committee appointed under Rule E30 must report to the National Council, except where the committee has been appointed with power to act in relation to any matter, and its report presented by the Chair or by a member of the committee, must be adopted by the National Council before any action is taken in respect of that matter.
- E34.** For any particular purpose, the Chair of any committee and the Chief Executive may arrange for the attendance of any person at a committee meeting and that person has full speaking rights at that meeting.
- E35.** Where there is urgent business to be transacted by any committee, the Chair of that committee or the Chief Executive may convene a meeting on such notice as can conveniently be given; otherwise committee meetings must be convened at such times and on such notice as the committee so determines.
- E36.** Each committee member present at any meeting of a committee is entitled to one vote, and in the event of an equality of votes, the Chair of the meeting is entitled to exercise a second or casting vote.
- E37.** At any meeting of a committee, a quorum exists when not less than one third of the total number of members of the committee are present.
- E38.** If a quorum is not present within one hour of the time fixed for a committee meeting, or if the meeting ceases to have a quorum for any period of more than one hour, no business may be conducted during that time and the meeting shall lapse.

E39. For the purposes of Rules E37 and E38 a quorum exists at a meeting when sufficient persons to make up the quorum are:

- (a) Assembled together at the place fixed for the meeting; or
- (b) Are linked by means of audio or audio and visual communication and can simultaneously hear each other; or
- (c) Any combination of paragraphs (a) and (b).

E40. Subject to these Rules, each committee may regulate its own procedures.

F PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

- F1.** The President must be elected by ballot of member authorities in accordance with these Rules at the Annual General Meeting in the year following the year in which triennial local government elections are held.
- F2.** Any person who is an elected member at 31 May in the year before the year in which the election for President is held, is qualified to be elected to the office of President.
- F3.** The election for President must be conducted in accordance with the following Preferential Voting System.
- F4.** For the purpose of the Preferential Voting System set out in these Rules,

ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF VOTES, in relation to a candidate, is the number of votes which is greater than one-half of the total number of votes other than non-transferable and informal votes.

NON-TRANSFERABLE VOTE means a voting paper on which no second or consecutive preference is recorded for an unexcluded candidate, and non-transferable has a corresponding meaning.

- F5.** Each member authority has the number of votes as set out in Rule H1. Each vote is transferable.
- F6.** Each member authority exercises its vote:
- (a) By marking on the voting paper the number "1" in the box next to the name of the candidate who is the member authority's first preference; and

- (b) By marking on the voting paper further consecutive numbers in descending order of preference in any or all of the remaining boxes next to the names of the remaining candidates (for example, "2" for the member authority's second preference, and "3" for the member authority's third preference and so on).

- F7.** The number of first preferences recorded for each candidate must be counted and all informal voting papers must be rejected.

- F8.** The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes is elected.

- F9.** If no candidate has an absolute majority of votes, the candidate who has the fewest votes is to be excluded and each voting paper counted to that candidate, unless non-transferable, must be counted to the unexcluded candidates next in the order of the member authority's preference.

- F10.** The process in Rule F9 must be repeated until one candidate has an absolute majority of votes.

- F11.** In this Preferential Voting System, a vote must be set aside as informal if:
 - (a) The figure "1" standing alone is not placed so as to indicate a first preference for a candidate; or
 - (b) At the point at which (and not before) the same preference is set opposite the name of more than one candidate; or
 - (c) Rule H20 applies; or
 - (d) The voting paper is unmarked or void for uncertainty.

- F12.** For the purpose of these Rules,
- (a) Every voting paper not rejected as informal must be counted in every count until it becomes non-transferable when it must be rejected in all further counts; and
 - (b) If a candidate is excluded, any voting paper counted to the candidate is non-transferable if there is not indicated on it a consecutive preference for 1 or more unexcluded candidates.
- F13.** If, on any count, two or more candidates have an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded, the Chief Executive must decide which candidate is to be excluded by the drawing of lots. If, in the final count, two candidates have an equal number of votes, the Chief Executive must decide which of them is to be elected by the drawing of lots.
- F14.** A person elected to the office of President in accordance with Rules F1 to F16 assumes office immediately upon the declaration of the closure of the Annual General Meeting at which that person is elected, and subject to Rules F20, and F27 to F32 holds office until a successor assumes office.
- F15.** No person may hold office as President for more than two consecutive terms, provided that any person who holds office as President by virtue of an appointment in accordance with Rules F27 to F32 is eligible for re-election at the end of the unexpired term of office of that person's predecessor. For the avoidance of doubt, a term under this Rule does not include any period of office held by a President by virtue of an appointment in accordance with Rules F27 to F32.
- F16.** The President is a National Council member solely by right of holding the office of President.

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT

- F17.** A motion that the President must vacate office may be moved only at:
- (a) A Special General Meeting called in accordance with Rule G7, for the purpose of moving that motion; or
 - (b) An Annual General Meeting where the requirements of Rules F18 and F19 have been met.
- F18.** Member authorities may petition the Chief Executive to include in the business of the Annual General Meeting a motion that the President must vacate office. Rules G9 to G11 apply to the petition. The Chief Executive must receive the petition at least 21 days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.
- F19.** If the requirements of Rule F18 have been met, the Chief Executive must ensure that the motion is included on the Agenda of the Annual General Meeting. Notice of the motion must be included in the notice of business that must be given to each member authority under Rule G5.
- F20.** At the Special General Meeting or the Annual General Meeting, the motion that the President must vacate office will be carried if there is simple majority of votes cast in favour of the motion. On the declaration that the motion is carried:
- (a) The President is deemed to have resigned immediately on that declaration; and
 - (b) Rules F28 and F29 apply as if there were a vacancy in the office of President.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT

- F21.** The Vice-President must be elected by ballot of member authorities in accordance with these Rules at the Annual General Meeting in the year following the year in which triennial local government elections are held.
- F22.** Any person (other than the President) holding office as a National Council member at the time at which the election for Vice-President is held, is qualified to be elected to the office of Vice-President.
- F23.** The election for Vice-President must be conducted in accordance with the Preferential Voting System used for the election of President as set out in Rules F4 to F13.
- F24.** A person elected as Vice-President in accordance with Rules F21 to F23 assumes office immediately upon the declaration of the closure of the Annual General Meeting at which that person is elected, and, subject to Rules F37 to F41, holds office until a successor assumes office.
- F25.** Subject to Rules E12 to E17 and F37 to F41, any person elected to the office of Vice-President continues to hold office as a National Council member representing the zone or sector group by which that person was appointed.
- F26.** Any person may hold office as Vice-President for as many consecutive terms as that person may be elected.

VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

- F27.** If any person holding office as President:
- (a) Resigns from that office by giving written notice to that effect to the Chief Executive; or

- (b) Ceases to hold office as an elected member by reason of disqualification;

the office immediately becomes vacant.

F28. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of President within 24 months after the person assumed that office in terms of Rule F14,

- (a) Rule F34 applies; and
- (b) A postal ballot must be held, subject to Rule F30, as soon as possible to elect an elected member to the vacant office of President.

F29. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of President in any other case, Rule F35 applies.

F30. All the provisions of Rules F1 to F16 apply, with any necessary modifications, to any postal ballot held under Rule F28, subject to the following:

- (a) The close of nominations is at a date and time nominated by the Chief Executive being not less than four weeks nor more than six weeks after the vacancy arises; and
- (b) Any person who is an elected member at the close of nominations is qualified to be elected to the office of President; and
- (c) No voting paper is valid unless signed by the Mayor or Chairperson of the member authority, or in that person's absence by the Deputy Mayor or Deputy Chairperson, or in that person's absence by the principal administrative officer provided that no

person (other than the Mayor or Chairperson) may sign the voting paper unless authorised to do so by the Mayor or Chairperson or by a resolution of the member authority;

- (d) Completed voting papers must be returned to the Chief Executive not later than a date and time determined by the Chief Executive being not less than four weeks and not more than six weeks after the close of nominations; and
- (e) The person elected assumes office immediately on the declaration of the result of the election.

F31. Where the filling of any vacancy in the office of President creates a vacancy on the National Council, that vacancy must be filled in accordance with Rules E12 to E17.

F32. Any person elected under Rule F28 holds office only for the unexpired portion of the term of office of that person's predecessor.

ACTING PRESIDENT

F33. The Vice-President is the Acting President for any period during which the President:

- (a) Is overseas; or
- (b) Is unable to undertake the duties of office; or
- (c) Is on leave approved by the National Council.

F34. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of President within 24 months after the person assumed that office in terms of Rule F14, the Vice-President is the Acting President until a postal ballot is held as set out in

Rule F28 and a new President has assumed office in accordance with Rule F30(e).

F35. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of President in any other case, the Vice-President is the Acting President until a new President is elected in accordance with Rules F1 to F16.

F36. If there is, at the same time, a vacancy in the office of President and a vacancy in the office of Vice-President within 24 months of the President and Vice-President assuming office in terms of Rule F14 and Rule F24, the National Council must appoint a National Council member to be Acting President until a postal ballot is held as set out in Rule F28 and a new President has assumed office in accordance with Rule F30(e).

VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT

F37. If any person holding office as Vice-President -

(a) Resigns from the National Council or from the office of Vice-President by giving written notice to that effect to the Chief Executive; or

(b) Ceases to hold office as an elected member;

the office immediately becomes vacant.

F38. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Vice-President within 24 months after the person assumed that office in terms of Rule F24, a postal ballot must be held, subject to Rule F40, as soon as practicable to elect a National Council member to the vacant office of Vice-President.

- F39.** In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Vice-President in any other case, the National Council must appoint a National Council member to the vacant office of Vice-President.
- F40.** Rule F23 applies, to any postal ballot held under Rule F38, subject to the following:
- (a) The close of nominations is at a date and time nominated by the Chief Executive being not less than four weeks nor more than six weeks after the vacancy arises;
 - (b) Completed voting papers must be returned to the Chief Executive not later than a date and time determined by the Chief Executive being not less than four weeks and not more than six weeks after the close of nominations; and
 - (c) No voting paper is valid unless signed by the Mayor or Chairperson of the member authority, or in that person's absence by the Deputy Mayor or Deputy Chairperson, or in that person's absence by the principal administrative officer provided that no person (other than the Mayor or Chairperson) may sign the voting paper unless authorised to do so by the Mayor or Chairperson or by a resolution of the member authority; and
 - (d) The person elected assumes office immediately on the declaration of the result of the election.
- F41.** Any person elected under Rule F38 or appointed under Rule F39 holds office only for the unexpired portion of the term of office of that person's predecessor.

G ANNUAL AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- G1.** An Annual General Meeting of member authorities must be held on or before the 31st day of July in each year at such time and place that is fixed by *Local Government New Zealand*.
- G2.** The following business is to be conducted at the Annual General Meeting, but in such order as is determined by the National Council or the President:
- (a) President's Report and Annual Report;
 - (b) Financial Statements and Annual Statement of Accounts;
 - (c) Subject to Rule G3, remits or reports from zones or sector groups or member authorities;
 - (d) Date and venue of next Annual General Meeting and any future Annual General Meetings that may have been determined by the National Council;
 - (e) Any notice or notices of motion to alter, add to, rescind or otherwise amend the Rules of *Local Government New Zealand*;
 - (f) Any other business that the National Council or the Annual General Meeting resolves to be considered.
- G3.** Where any zone or sector group or member authority wishes to bring any remit or report before the Annual General Meeting for discussion, the remit or report must be forwarded to the Chief Executive not less than two months before the date of the meeting; provided that the National Council

has a discretion to accept late remits or reports if received less than two months before the date of the meeting.

- G4.** Remits, reports and other matters approved by the National Council for consideration at the Annual General Meeting must be placed on the meeting order paper.
- G5.** Not later than 14 days before the date of the Annual General Meeting, notice of the business to be considered together with all reports and statements referred to in Rule G2 must be given to each member authority.
- G6.** A report of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting must be printed and a copy forwarded to each member authority.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

- G7.** A Special General Meeting of *Local Government New Zealand* to discuss any issue of relevance to members may be called:
 - (a) By the National Council under Rule G8; or
 - (b) By the Chief Executive under Rule G12.
- G8.** The National Council may call a Special General Meeting of *Local Government New Zealand* at any time. However, any such Special General Meeting may only be held when notice of the meeting, the venue and the business to be considered has been given to each member authority at least seven working days before the date of the meeting.
- G9.** Member authorities may petition the Chief Executive to call a Special General Meeting of *Local Government New Zealand*. The petition must:

- (a) Subject to Rules G10 and H4, be signed by member authorities representing one third or more of the voting entitlement of all member authorities as set out in Rule H1; and
- (b) State the issue or issues to be addressed at the Special General Meeting.

G10. No member authority may sign the petition unless a Council resolution has been passed to that effect. The member authorities must send a copy of the Council resolution to the Chief Executive with the petition. The member authorities signing the petition must be from more than one sector group and from more than one zone.

G11. On receiving the petition, the Chief Executive must give written notice to all member authorities that he or she has received the petition together with a copy of the petition.

G12. If the Chief Executive is satisfied that the requirements of Rules G9 and G10 have been met, the Chief Executive must:

- (a) Call a Special General Meeting to be held within 4 weeks after the date on which the Chief Executive received the petition; and
- (b) Determine the time and venue of the meeting; and
- (c) Give notice of the meeting, the venue, and the business to be considered to each member authority at least seven working days before the date of the meeting.

DELEGATES

G13. At the Annual General Meeting and Special General Meetings, member authorities admitted to membership under Rule C1 are entitled to representation as follows:

- (a) Member authorities (other than Regional Councils) having populations of 50,000 or over - not more than 4 delegates;
- (b) Member authorities (other than Regional Councils) having populations of 10,000 or over and less than 50,000 - not more than 3 delegates;
- (c) Member authorities (other than Regional Councils) having populations of less than 10,000 - not more than 2 delegates;
- (d) Regional Councils having populations of 250,000 or over - not more than 4 delegates;
- (e) Regional Councils having populations of 100,000 or over and less than 250,000 - not more than 3 delegates;
- (f) Regional Councils having populations of less than 100,000 - not more than 2 delegates.

G14. At the Annual General Meeting and Special General Meetings, member authorities admitted to membership under Rule C2 are entitled to be represented by not more than 2 delegates, unless otherwise determined by the National Council under Rule C3.

G15. Every member authority must appoint one of its delegates as its presiding delegate and may appoint one or more alternate delegates; provided that the

number of alternate delegates does not exceed the number of delegates appointed.

G16. The Principal Administrative Officer, or alternatively, the Mayor or Chairperson of each member authority, shall forward to the Chief Executive the name and official position of the presiding delegate, other delegates and all persons appointed by that member authority as an alternate for any delegate who may be absent from the floor of the meeting.

G17. In Rules G13 to G16 the term "delegate" includes both an elected member and an officer of a member authority.

PROXIES

G18. At any Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting, the votes provided for in Part H may be exercised by a member authority by proxy in accordance with this Rule.

G19. The provisions of Part H apply, with any necessary modifications, to any member who is a proxy of a member authority as though that person was a delegate of the member authority.

G20. Proxies must be appointed in writing in this form or a similar form:

**NEW ZEALAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED**

The _____ Council, a member authority of *Local Government
New Zealand*, appoints _____ of

or failing him/her

of

as its proxy to vote on its behalf at the Special General Meeting of *Local
Government New Zealand*, to be held on the _____ day of
19 _____ and at any adjournment thereof.

SIGNED this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

THE COMMON SEAL of _____

was affixed in the presence of:

- G21.** The instrument appointing a proxy must be executed under the common seal of the member authority or by a person having delegated authority from the member authority to sign it.
- G22.** Any instrument appointing a proxy appearing to be executed in accordance with these Rules must, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be treated as valid.
- G23.** No instrument creating a proxy is valid unless:
 - (a) It is deposited at *Local Government New Zealand's* registered office at least 48 hours before the time at which the Special General Meeting is to commence, or

- (b) A motion is passed at the meeting to accept it.

CHAIR

- G24.** The President shall preside at the Annual General Meeting and any Special General Meeting. If the President is absent then the meeting must, by resolution, appoint a Chair, and the Chief Executive or the Chief Executive's nominee must preside at the meeting for the purposes of making such appointment.
- G25.** The President, or the President's nominee or the Chair of the meeting has the power to propose or second any motion even though the President, the President's nominee or the Chair, may not be a delegate of a member authority.

QUORUM

- G26.** Subject to Rule G23, at the Annual General Meeting or zone or sector group meeting, a quorum consists of one half the total number of member authorities entitled to be represented and vote when that number is even, and a majority of such member authorities when the number is odd.
- G27.** If a quorum is not present within one hour of the time fixed for the meeting, or if the meeting ceases to have a quorum for any period of more than one hour, no business may be conducted during that time and the meeting shall lapse.
- G28.** For the purpose of calculating whether or not a quorum is present at any Special General Meeting, member authorities whose voting at the meeting will be by proxy are to be treated as being present.
- G29.** No business may be conducted at a meeting unless a quorum is present.

CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

- G30.** Subject to the requirements of these Rules, the Annual General Meeting or any Special General Meeting or zone or sector group meeting may by resolution fix rules of debate and rules for the conduct of the meeting. Subject to any such resolution, a ruling of the President or Chair (as the case may be) on any point of order is final and conclusive.

H VOTING AND ELECTIONS

VOTING

H1. Subject to Rules H3 to H5, at the Annual General Meeting, and any Special General Meeting, or zone or sector group meeting, or for the purposes of any petition under Rule G7B, member authorities admitted to membership under Rule C1 are entitled to vote as follows:

- (a) Member authorities having an annual subscription of \$80,000 or over – 6 votes;
- (b) Member authorities having an annual subscription of \$50,000 to \$79,999.99– 5 votes;
- (c) Member authorities having an annual subscription of \$30,000 to \$49,999.99 – 3 votes;
- (d) Member authorities having an annual subscription of \$20,000 to \$29,999.99 – 2 votes;
- (e) Member authorities having an annual subscription of less than \$20,000 – 1 vote.

H2. At the Annual General Meeting, any Special General Meeting, or any zone or sector group meeting, member authorities admitted to membership under Rule C2 are not entitled to vote except as determined by the National Council in accordance with Rule C3.

H3. No member authority whose annual subscription is in arrears is entitled to vote at any Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting or at any meeting or by postal ballot involving elections to the National Council, or any zone or sector group meeting, until the arrears are paid.

- H4.** With respect to a petition under Rule G9:
- (a) No member authority admitted to membership under Rule C2 is entitled to sign the petition unless the National Council has determined, in accordance with Rule C3 that member authorities being associate members of that kind may sign the petition:
 - (b) No member authority whose annual subscription is in arrears is entitled to sign the petition.
- H5.** Subject to Part K, at any Annual General Meeting, Special General Meeting or zone or sector group meeting resolutions are carried by a simple majority of votes.
- H6.** At any Annual General Meeting, Special General Meeting, or zone or sector group meeting, in the event of an equality of voting (whether on a poll or otherwise), the President, or Chair, has the casting vote.
- H7.** At any Annual General Meeting, Special General Meeting, or zone or sector group meeting, the manner of voting on any issue is determined by the Chair, provided that the Chair, any delegate or member authority may demand a poll and on the taking of a poll, each member authority present is entitled to vote in accordance with Rule H1.
- H8.** If a poll is taken at any Annual General Meeting, Special General Meeting, or zone or sector group meeting each member authority must be provided with one voting paper which must indicate the number of votes the member authority receiving it is entitled to exercise, and no member authority is entitled to divide its votes for and against the motion. No voting paper is valid unless signed by the presiding delegate or notified alternate.

- H9.** A demand for a poll does not prevent the continuance of any Annual General Meeting or meeting for the transaction of any business, other than in respect of the question upon which the poll is demanded.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

- H10.** The ballots referred to in Part F must be conducted in accordance with Rules H11 to H24.
- H11.** The Chief Executive must act as Returning Officer and is responsible for the conduct of the elections in accordance with these Rules.
- H12.** Should any matter arise in the conduct of the elections which is not expressly provided for in these Rules, the Chief Executive must determine the matter in his or her absolute discretion, but may be guided by the provisions of the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- H13.** All nominations must be in writing under common seal of a member authority and must be seconded in writing on the same or another document under common seal of another member authority.
- H14.** Nomination and seconding papers must be received by the Chief Executive not later than 31 May in the year in which the election is to be held.
- H15.** Any nomination executed in accordance with, and otherwise complying with these Rules is deemed to be valid for all purposes and *Local Government New Zealand* is not required to inquire into its validity for any purpose whatsoever.
- H16.** If only one nomination is received for the office of President by the time nominations close, the person nominated is immediately deemed to be elected and must be declared President-elect by the Chief Executive. If no nominations are received by the date nominations close, then the National

Council must meet as soon as practicable to determine how the office may be filled and has full power to decide on the procedures to apply to ensure that the office of President is filled.

- H17.** If only one nomination is received for the office of Vice-President by the time nominations close, the person nominated is immediately deemed to be elected and must be declared Vice-President elect by the Chief Executive. If no nominations are received by the date nominations close, then the National Council has the power to fill the vacancy on the next occasion it meets after the vacancy has occurred.
- H18.** On the close of nominations the Chief Executive must prepare, for each member authority, voting papers listing the validly nominated candidates to be distributed at the Annual General Meeting. A list of the validly nominated candidates for each office and any biographical material provided by the candidates for distribution must be distributed with the Annual General Meeting papers.
- H19.** At any Annual General Meeting at which the election of the President is to occur, voting papers for the election of the Vice-President may not be issued and that election may not take place until the result of the election of the President has been declared.
- H20.** No voting paper is valid unless signed by the presiding delegate or notified alternate.
- H21.** The Chief Executive must determine the date and time of the close of voting.
- H22.** Duly completed voting papers must be returned to the Chief Executive, or to any scrutineers appointed by the Chief Executive at the Annual General Meeting, not later than the close of voting.

- H23.** As soon as practicable after the close of voting the Chief Executive must declare the result of the election to the Annual General Meeting.
- H24.** As soon as practicable after any election, the Chief Executive must on the motion of the Annual General Meeting or the National Council destroy the voting papers.

I MANAGEMENT

- 11.** The National Council shall appoint a Chief Executive for such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and may terminate the appointment of any Chief Executive so appointed by it, subject to the law and any conditions agreed to in the Chief Executive's employment contract.

- 12.** The Chief Executive is responsible to the National Council for employing, on its behalf, the staff of *Local Government New Zealand* and negotiating the terms of their appointment and may, subject to the law and any conditions in an employment contract applying to an employee, remove or suspend any employee from his or her employment.

- 13.** The Chief Executive is responsible to the National Council for the administration of the affairs of *Local Government New Zealand* in accordance with policies or directions resolved from time to time by *Local Government New Zealand* or the National Council.

- 14.** The Chief Executive has such additional specific powers and authorities as are delegated by the National Council from time to time, including the power to subdelegate. The Chief Executive may also delegate to any officer or employee of *Local Government New Zealand* any of the powers, functions and duties conferred upon the Chief Executive under these Rules.

- 15.** The National Council may, from time to time, appoint an Acting Chief Executive for such period and on such terms as it thinks fit, to carry out the powers, functions and duties of the Chief Executive during any absence of the Chief Executive or a vacancy in that office.

J FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

FINANCIAL YEAR

- J1.** The financial year of *Local Government New Zealand* commences on the first day of April in each year and closes on the following 31st day of March.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

- J2.** From time to time, the National Council may by resolution, prescribe the subscriptions, fees or other payments, annual or otherwise to be paid by member authorities, and, subject to Rule J4, the time and manner of payment of any such subscriptions, fees, or payments.
- J3.** Any resolution may prescribe different subscriptions, fees or other payments for different member authorities or classes of member authorities, and provide for the exemption of any member authority or class of member authority from any subscription, fee or other payment.
- J4.** The annual subscription is payable in the month of April in the financial year to which it relates.

CONTROL AND USE OF FUNDS

- J5.** All moneys received by or on behalf of *Local Government New Zealand* must be banked immediately in suitable bank accounts in the name of *Local Government New Zealand* (or in the case of a trust account, in such name as clearly identifies the trust) and all cheques or other payment on such accounts must be signed by not less than two signatories from a list of signatories approved by the National Council (or by the trustees) and must be passed for payment or confirmed by the National Council (or as the case may be by the trustees).

INCOME AND PROPERTY

- J6.** Subject to Rules L9 to L11, the income and property of *Local Government New Zealand* must be applied towards the promotion of its objects, and no portion may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly to any member authority; provided that *Local Government New Zealand* may in good faith, pay to an officer or employee or National Council member of *Local Government New Zealand* or to any member authority or any other body, corporation or person, any or all of the following as may be decided, by the National Council or, acting under delegation, by the Chief Executive:
- (a) Remuneration for services rendered or payment for goods supplied;
 - (b) Honoraria, and annual, daily, and incidental allowances and out of pocket expenses (including travel and accommodation allowances) incurred in any manner in the reasonable and proper conduct of the affairs of *Local Government New Zealand*.

AUDITOR

- J7.** In accordance with the Public Audit Act 2001, the auditor of *Local Government New Zealand* is the Auditor-General and the provisions of the Public Audit Act 2001 apply to the audit of the financial statements of *Local Government New Zealand*.

K ALTERATION OF THE RULES

- K1.** A change to these Rules may be initiated by-
- (a) A resolution of the National Council; or
 - (b) A member authority giving more than one month's notice to *Local Government New Zealand* before the Annual General Meeting or any Special General Meeting.
- K2.** In all cases, written notice of the proposal to change the Rules must be given to every member authority at least 14 days before the Annual General Meeting or the Special General Meeting.
- K3.** Every proposal to change the Rules must clearly identify the words to be deleted from the Rules and any words to be added to the Rules.
- K4.** At a meeting at which the motion to change the Rules is considered-
- (a) Any motion to amend a motion to change the Rules may be passed by a simple majority; but
 - (b) Any motion to change the Rules must be passed by resolution of a two-thirds majority of the valid votes cast.

L MISCELLANEOUS

COMMON SEAL

- L1** *Local Government New Zealand* must adopt a Common Seal which must be kept under the control and in the custody of the Chief Executive.
- L2.** Any two of the President, Vice President or Chief Executive, must attest the execution under seal of documents to be executed by *Local Government New Zealand*.
- L3.** The Common Seal must be affixed pursuant to a resolution of the National Council or of *Local Government New Zealand*.

NOTICE

- L4.** Any notice to be given to, or any document to be deposited with *Local Government New Zealand*, is to be regarded as given or deposited when received at the registered office of *Local Government New Zealand*.
- L5.** Any notice to the Chief Executive is to be regarded as given when it is actually received by the Chief Executive or the Chief Executive's nominee.
- L6.** In Rules L4 and L5 "received" includes received by facsimile.
- L7.** Any notice to member authorities is to be regarded as given three days after being posted to the usual postal address of the member authority or immediately on transmission of a facsimile to the member authority.

DISSOLUTION

- L8.** *Local Government New Zealand* may be voluntarily wound up in accordance with section 24 of the Incorporated Societies Act 1908.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS ASSETS ON DISSOLUTION

- L9.** In the event of *Local Government New Zealand* being wound up at an Annual General Meeting or a Special General Meeting without having passed a resolution directing the disposing of the assets then the assets, after the payment of *Local Government New Zealand's* liabilities and expenses of winding up, must be divided between the member authorities in proportion to the subscriptions paid by the member authorities immediately prior to the winding up.
- L10.** Any meeting called for the purpose of considering a winding up resolution pursuant to section 24 of the Incorporated Societies Act 1908 (or any statutory provision passed in amendment or substitution for that provision) must have placed before it any resolution of the National Council made under Rule L9 or any proposal or recommendation of the National Council relating to the disposition of the surplus assets of *Local Government New Zealand*.
- L11.** A meeting called pursuant to Rule L10 may, despite anything contained in these Rules (including any requirement for notice of the business to be conducted at such meeting) and without further formality, revoke, reverse, alter, or modify any resolution of the National Council made under Rule L9, or may after considering any proposal or recommendation of the National Council, by resolution direct the disposal of the assets of *Local Government New Zealand* in such manner as the meeting thinks fit.