

By-laws of *The Australian Greens Victoria Inc.*

Version as at 29 October 2026

Made by, or under a delegation of, State Council under the Constitution

By-laws of *The Australian Greens Victoria Inc.*

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By-laws of *The Australian Greens Victoria Inc.*

Membership By-law

Version as at 17 October 2026

1 Authorising provisions

This By-law is, in part, made under clauses 8(2), 30(2) and 34(2) of the Constitution.

2 Definition

In this By-law, ***proscribed political party*** means a political party that is not a Greens party or the Australian Greens.

3 Applying for membership

(1) The State Director or their delegate must make a form (***membership application form***) available on the public website that requires a person to at least:

(a) provide their name, phone number, email address, postal address and residential address;

(b) declare that they:

(i) support the purposes of the Party;

(ii) agree to support the Charter;

(iii) agree to comply with the Constitution; and

(iv) are not a member of, and as a member will not simultaneously become a member of, a proscribed political party;

(c) pay:

(i) a general membership fee; or

(ii) if it is applicable to them—a special membership fee; and

(d) select if they wish for that membership fee to be automatically paid when their membership fee is due.

(2) The State Director or their delegate must make available with the membership application form information about how a person can apply for a reduction of their membership fee if they are facing financial hardship.

(3) A natural person who resides in Victoria may apply for membership by completing and submitting the membership application form.

(4) After a person applies for membership, the State Director or their delegate must give them the party handbook.

4 Admitting an applicant as a member

(1) Subject to subclause (2), when a person applies for membership, the State Director or their delegate must ensure that they are listed as an applicant on the membership list of the branch of which they will become a member if they are admitted as a member.

(2) The State Director or their delegate must:

(a) not list an applicant under subclause (1), and reject their membership application, if, in the last year:

(i) they have been expelled from the Party; or

(ii) a membership application made by them has been rejected; and

(b) give State Council written notice of their rejection of that membership application.

(3) For each applicant listed on a branch's membership list, the branch must:

(a) ensure an effort is made to vet the applicant;

(b) ensure the applicant is welcomed and informed of how to get involved in the Party;

(c) ensure the applicant's name is given to branch members for the purpose of seeking any information about them;

(d) make a recommendation (***admission recommendation***) that:

(i) the applicant be admitted as a member; or

(ii) the applicant's membership application be rejected; and

(e) ensure that recommendation is entered into its membership list.

(4) If a branch does not carry out the requirements in subclauses (3)(d) and (e) within 45 days after a person applies for membership, the State Director or their delegate must refer that applicant to the Finance and Administration Committee.

(5) If an applicant is referred to the Finance and Administration Committee, it must:

(a) ensure that the branch carries out the requirements in subclauses (3)(d) and (e); or

(b) carry out the requirements in subclauses (3)(a) and (d) in place of the branch.

(6) After an admission recommendation is entered into a branch's membership list or made by the Finance and Administration Committee, the State Director or their delegate must:

(a) if only State Council may admit the applicant as a member—subject to subclause (9), refer the admission recommendation to State Council; or

(b) otherwise:

(i) if the admission recommendation is that the applicant be admitted as a member—admit the applicant as a member; or

(ii) if the admission recommendation is that the applicant's membership application be rejected—refer the admission recommendation to State Council.

(7) Only State Council may admit an applicant as a member if:

(a) they have been expelled from the Party;

(b) their last membership application was rejected;

(c) they are a candidate for or holder of public office;

(d) they are a former member whose membership ceased while they held public office; or

(e) State Council has made a decision under subclause (8) regarding them.

(8) State Council may decide that only it may admit a former member whose conduct has been called into question and whose membership has ceased other than by expulsion from the Party.

(9) Before an admission recommendation regarding an applicant who is a candidate for or holder of public office is referred to State Council, the applicant must have:

(a) been given probity clearance;

(b) properly completed the candidate undertaking form in clause 5(1) of the *Candidate Preselections By-law*; and

(c) if they are a candidate for public office—been given legal qualification clearance.

(10) The State Director or their delegate must reject the membership application of an applicant who is a candidate for or holder of public office, and give State Council written notice of the rejection of that membership application, if the applicant:

(a) is denied probity clearance;

(b) within 30 days of making the membership application, does not properly complete the candidate undertaking form in clause 5(1) of the *Candidate Preselections By-law*; or

(c) if they are a candidate for public office—is denied legal qualification clearance.

(11) If an admission recommendation is referred to State Council, it must, within 60 days, in closed session:

(a) consider the admission recommendation and any other relevant information; and

(b) decide to:

(i) admit the applicant as a member; or

(ii) reject the applicant's membership application.

5 Membership fees

(1) Each member is due to pay a membership fee each year by the first day of the month during which they were last admitted as a member.

(2) The general membership fees are:

Type	**Amount**
Concession	$30
Regular	$90
Pay it forward	$180

(3) The special membership fees are:

Type	**Amount**
First Nations	$1
Student	$5

(4) The State Director or their delegate must make a form (***membership renewal form***) available on the public website that requires a member to at least:

(a) pay:

(i) a general membership fee; or

(ii) if it is applicable to them—a special membership fee; and

(b) select if they wish for that membership fee to be automatically paid when their membership fee is due.

(5) The State Director or their delegate must make available with the membership renewal form information about how a person can apply for a reduction of their membership fee if they are facing financial hardship.

(6) The State Director or their delegate must give each member, within a reasonable time before they are due to pay a membership fee, written notice of:

(a) when their membership fee is due;

(b) if they have selected for a membership fee to be automatically paid:

(i) the fact that their membership fee is set to be automatically paid; and

(ii) how they can change the type of membership fee they are set to pay;

(c) where they can access the membership renewal form; and

(d) how they can apply for a reduction of their membership fee if they are facing financial hardship.

(7) If a member has not paid their membership fee by the day it is due, the State Director or their delegate must give them written notice electronically, and make an effort to send them written notice by post, of:

(a) where they can access the membership renewal form;

(b) the date they will cease to be a member if they fail to pay a membership fee; and

(c) how they can apply for a reduction of their membership fee if they are facing financial hardship.

(8) A person facing financial hardship may apply for a reduction of their membership fee to no less than $1 by giving written notice to the State Director or their delegate.

(9) If such an application is made, the State Director or their delegate must:

(a) approve the reduction; and

(b) give the Finance and Administration Committee written notice of that approval.

(10) If a person's membership application is rejected, the membership fee they paid must be refunded.

6 Branch membership

(1) Upon being admitted as a member, a member becomes a member of:

(a) if they live in a branch area:

(i) the corresponding branch; or

(ii) if they have given written notice to the State Director or their delegate requesting that they become a member of a particular adjacent branch—that branch; and

(b) otherwise—a branch of their choosing in consultation with the State Director or their delegate.

(2) A member may apply to be transferred to another branch by:

(a) if the branch is the one in whose branch area they live or an adjacent branch—giving written notice requesting that they be transferred to that branch to the State Director or their delegate (***local transfer application***); and

(b) otherwise—giving written notice requesting that they be transferred to that branch, and a written explanation of why they wish to be transferred to that branch, to the State Director or their delegate (***special transfer application***).

(3) The State Director or their delegate must:

(a) approve each local transfer application; and

(b) refer each special transfer application to the Finance and Administration Committee.

(4) If a special transfer application is referred to the Finance and Administration Committee, it must:

(a) consider the application; and

(b) decide whether to approve or reject the transfer.

(5) In exercising its powers under clauses 7(1) and (3) of the Constitution, State Council may transfer, or provide for the transfer of, members to another branch, as appropriate.

7 Membership of a proscribed political party

(1) If the State Director or their delegate is reasonably satisfied that a member is simultaneously a member of a proscribed political party, they must give written notice to that member advising them of:

(a) this view and the reasons why they have come to hold that view; and

(b) the requirements under subclauses (2) and (3).

(2) If a member receives a notice under subclause (1), they must, within seven days:

(a) if they are a member of a proscribed political party—either:

(i) resign their membership; or

(ii) resign their membership of the proscribed political party and provide evidence of this to the State Director or their delegate; and

(b) if they are not a member of a proscribed political party—make a written submission to the State Director or their delegate explaining the circumstances.

(3) If, after those seven days and after considering any written submission made by the member, the State Director or their delegate remains reasonably satisfied that the member is simultaneously a member of a proscribed political party, they must:

(a) if the member is a State Councillor or a member who holds public office—refer the matter to State Council; or

(b) otherwise:

(i) expel the member from the Party;

(ii) give them written notice of that decision; and

(iii) give them information about their right to appeal the decision to the Administrative Review Panel under clauses 3(2) and (3) of the *Administrative Review By-law*, within the time limit provided under clause 3(5)(a) of that By-law.

(4) If a matter is referred to State Council under subclause (3)(a), the next State Council meeting must, in closed session, consider it.

(5) If State Council is reasonably satisfied that the member is simultaneously a member of a proscribed political party, it must expel them from the Party.

(6) State Councillors who are biased must not be present during the consideration of and decision on a matter under subclauses (4) and (5).

(7) As soon as is reasonably practicable after State Council makes a decision under subclause (5), the State Secretary must give to the former member:

(a) written notice of that decision; and

(b) information about their right to appeal the decision to the Administrative Review Panel under clauses 3(2) and (3) of the *Administrative Review By-law*, within the time limit provided under clause 3(5)(a) of that By-law.

(8) If the member's membership ceases other than by them being expelled from the Party under subclause (3)(b)(i) or (5), the matter must cease to be dealt with under this clause.

8 Changes to membership information

A member must give written notice to the State Director or their delegate of any changes to the information they provided under clause 3(1)(a).

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Branches By-law

Version as at 19 September 2026

1 Authorising provision

This By-law is, in part, made under Schedule 1, item 1(b) of the Constitution.

2 Further meeting procedure

(1) The draft minutes of a branch meeting must be confirmed by a future branch meeting as a true and accurate record.

(2) In the absence or failure of a procedure of a branch to convene a branch meeting, the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council may, in consultation with members of the branch, convene a branch meeting.

3 Accounts and systems access

(1) For the purposes of branch management, each branch must pass a proposal each year to grant:

(a) access to only the branch inbox, e-list and membership list (***communications access***) to two to six of its members; and

(b) access to the branch inbox, e-list, membership list, virtual account and financial reporting tool (***financial access***) to two to four of its members.

(2) A branch may apply for an increase to the maximum number of its members allowed to be granted communications or financial access by:

(a) passing a proposal that specifies the sought maximum number of its members allowed to be granted a type of access; and

(b) giving written notice of that resolution, and a written explanation of why such an increase is necessary, to the Finance and Administration Committee.

(3) If such an application is made, the Finance and Administration Committee must:

(a) consider the application; and

(b) decide whether to approve or reject the increase.

(4) The following transitional arrangements apply:

(a) on the day the State Director or their delegate gives written notice to State Council that party systems have been accordingly updated:

(i) for subclause (1) substitute “For the purposes of branch management, each branch must pass a proposal each year to grant two to eight of its members access to its inbox, e-list, membership list, virtual account and financial reporting tool (***accounts and systems access***).”;

(ii) in subclause (2), for “communications and financial” substitute “accounts and systems”; and

(iii) in subclause (2)(a), for “a type of” substitute “that”; and

(b) on the day after that day, omit this subclause.

4 Contact person

(1) Each branch must, each year, appoint at least one of its members as a contact person.

(2) A member of a branch is eligible to be appointed as a contact person if they are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

5 Change of branch name

(1) A branch may apply for its name to be changed by:

(a) passing a proposal that specifies its proposed new name; and

(b) giving written notice of that resolution, and a written explanation of the reasons for the proposed change of its name, to State Council.

(2) If such an application is made, State Council must, within 60 days:

(a) consider the application; and

(b) decide whether to approve or reject the change of the branch's name.

6 Branch areas

(1) Each branch's branch area corresponds to the following geographical area(s):

Branch	**Branch area**
Ballaarat and District	Ararat Rural City Ballarat City Central Goldfields Shire Hepburn Shire Hindmarsh Shire Horsham Rural City Moorabool Shire Northern Grampians Shire Pyrenees Shire Southern Grampians Shire West Wimmera Shire Yarriambiack Shire
Banyule	Banyule City
Bass Coast	Bass Coast Shire
Bayside-Glen Eira	Bayside City Glen Eira City
Bendigo	Greater Bendigo City
Boroondara	Boroondara City
Brimbank-Melton	Brimbank City Melton City
Cardinia	Cardinia Shire
Carrum Carrum	Frankston City Kingston City
Casey-Greater Dandenong	Casey City Greater Dandenong City
Dandenong Ranges	Yarra Ranges Shire's electoral wards of Billanook, Chandler, Chirnside, Lyster, Melba, Streeton and Walling
Darebin-Whittlesea	Darebin City Whittlesea City
East Gippsland	East Gippsland Shire

Greater Gippsland	Baw Baw Shire Latrobe City South Gippsland Shire Wellington Shire
Goulburn-Murray	Campaspe Shire Greater Shepparton City Moira Shire
Healesville and Upper Yarra	Yarra Ranges Shire's electoral wards of O'Shannassy and Ryrie
Hobsons Bay	Hobsons Bay City
Macedon Ranges	Macedon Ranges Shire
Manningham	Manningham City
Maribyrnong	Maribyrnong City
Maroondah-Knox	Knox City Maroondah City
Melbourne City	Melbourne City
Mildura	Mildura Rural City Swan Hill Rural City
Monash	Monash City
Moonee Valley	Moonee Valley City
Merri-bek and Hume	Hume City Merri-bek City Mitchell Shire's electoral ward of South Ward
Mornington Peninsula	Mornington Peninsula Shire
Mount Alexander	Mount Alexander Shire
Nillumbik	Nillumbik Shire
North-East Victoria	Alpine Shire Benalla Rural City Indigo Shire Mansfield Shire Mitchell Shire's electoral wards of North Ward and Central Ward Murrindindi Shire Strathbogie Shire Towong Shire Wangaratta Rural City Wodonga City
Port Phillip	Port Phillip City
South-West Region	Colac Otway Shire

	Corangamite Shire Glenelg Shire Golden Plains Shire Greater Geelong City Moyne Shire Queenscliffe Borough Surf Coast Shire Warrnambool City
Stonnington	Stonnington City
Whitehorse	Whitehorse City
Wyndham	Wyndham City
Yarra	Yarra City

(2) No branch's branch area corresponds to the following local government areas:

(a) Buloke Shire;

(b) Gannawarra Shire; and

(c) Loddon Shire.

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Community Working Groups By-law

Version as at 19 September 2026

1 Definitions

(1) In this By-law, ***working group*** means community working group.

(2) In these By-laws, ***community working group*** means:

(a) the Blak Greens Victoria;

(b) any party body established by a terms of reference made under clause 2(1); and

(c) any of the following party bodies (***specified party bodies***):

(i) the Queer Greens Victoria;

(ii) the Red Umbrella Greens;

(iii) the Victorian Country Greens Network; and

(iv) the Victorian Greens Women's Network.

(3) The following transitional arrangements apply:

(a) on the day that the terms of reference of a specified party body is amended to comply with this By-law, omit the provision under subclause (2)(c) that lists that party body;

(b) on the day that there is only one remaining specified party body, for subclause (2)(c), substitute the name of that party body;

(c) on the day that the terms of reference of that one remaining party body is amended to comply with this By-law, omit subclause (2)(c); and

(d) on the day after that day, omit this subclause.

2 Terms of reference

(1) State Council may make, amend or repeal the terms of reference of a working group.

(2) The terms of reference of a working group must provide for at least:

(a) the name of the working group;

(b) the purposes of the working group;

(c) the eligibility requirements for membership of the working group;

(d) the quorum for a meeting of the working group;

(e) the management of the working group; and

(f) the appointment or election of the management of the working group.

(3) Subclauses (1) and (2)(c) do not apply to the Blak Greens Victoria.

3 Membership

(1) A member becomes a member of a working group if they:

(a) in an appropriate form on the public website:

(i) select that they wish to be a member of that working group;

(ii) provide their name and email address; and

(iii) declare that they are eligible to be a member of that working group; or

(b) give written notice to the State Director or their delegate:

(i) requesting that they be made a member of that working group;

(ii) of their name and email address; and

(iii) declaring that they are eligible to be a member of that working group.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to the Blak Greens Victoria.

4 Meeting procedure

(1) A working group meeting may be convened:

(a) in accordance with any procedure in the terms of reference of the working group or made under subclause (10);

(b) in the absence or failure of any such procedure—in consultation with members of the working group, by the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council; and

(c) in exceptional circumstances—by State Council.

(2) Working group members must be given adequate notice of each meeting.

(3) A working group meeting must comply with the requirements in clause 4 of the Constitution.

(4) A working group meeting must decide its own agenda.

(5) Working groups must keep minutes of their meetings.

(6) The types of proposal that may be put to a working group meeting are:

(a) a procedural proposal; and

(b) a substantive proposal.

(7) A proposal that is put to a vote is passed if it meets the following requirements:

Type	**Requirements**
Procedural proposal	A majority of working group members in attendance who vote on the proposal vote in favour
Substantive proposal	At least two thirds of the working group members in attendance who vote on the proposal vote in favour

(8) Proxy voting at working group meetings is not allowed.

(9) The draft minutes of a working group meeting must be confirmed by a future working group meeting as a true and accurate record.

(10) A working group may, by a substantive proposal, make additional meeting procedures that are consistent with these procedures.

5 Reporting

Each working group must give State Council a written report each year about its work and any matters it considers important.

6 Accounts and systems access

(1) For the purposes of working group management, each working group must pass a proposal each year to grant:

(a) access to only the working group inbox, e-list and membership list (***communications access***) to two to six of its members; and

(b) access to the working group inbox, e-list, membership list, virtual account and financial reporting tool (***financial access***) to two to four of its members.

(2) A working group may apply for an increase to the maximum number of its members allowed to be granted communications or financial access by:

(a) passing a proposal that specifies the sought maximum number of its members allowed to be granted a type of access; and

(b) giving written notice of that resolution, and a written explanation of why such an increase is necessary, to the Finance and Administration Committee.

(3) If such an application is made, the Finance and Administration Committee must:

(a) consider the application; and

(b) decide whether to approve or reject the increase.

(4) The following transitional arrangements apply:

(a) on the day the State Director or their delegate gives written notice to State Council that party systems have been updated accordingly:

(i) for subclause (1) substitute "For the purposes of working group management, each working group must pass a proposal each year to grant two to eight of its members access to its inbox, e-list, membership list, virtual account and financial reporting tool (***accounts and systems access***).";

(ii) in subclause (2), for "communications and financial" substitute "accounts and systems"; and

(iii) in subclause (2)(a), for "a type of" substitute "that"; and

(b) on the day after that day, omit this subclause.

7 Contact person

(1) Each working group must, each year, appoint at least one of its members as a contact person.

(2) A member of a working group is eligible to be appointed as a contact person if they are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

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State Council Governance By-law

Version as at 19 September 2026

1 Definition

In this By-law, ***subcommittee*** means:

(a) the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council;

(b) the Recruitment and Affirmative Action Subcommittee of State Council; and

(c) the Industrial Relations Subcommittee of State Council.

2 State office bearers

(1) The state office bearer positions are:

(a) the State Convenor;

(b) the State Secretary; and

(c) the State Treasurer.

(2) Each state office bearer position may be held by either:

(a) one State Councillor; or

(b) two State Councillors jointly.

(3) If a state office bearer position is held by two State Councillors jointly:

(a) they may each individually carry out all of the responsibilities of, and exercise all of the powers of, the position;

(b) if they disagree on a decision to be made in their capacity as state office bearers, they are deemed to have not made the decision; and

(c) if the position confers membership of a party body:

(i) they are considered to be one member of that party body;

(ii) the attendance of only one of them at a meeting of that party body is sufficient to contribute to quorum; and

(iii) if they disagree on a vote on a proposal put to a meeting of that party body, they are deemed to have abstained.

(4) A State Councillor must not hold more than one state office bearer position at the same time.

(5) The State Convenor is responsible for:

(a) before the beginning of each year, after allowing all other State Councillors, each appointed State Council attendee and the State Director or their delegate a reasonable opportunity to comment on a draft, giving the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council a schedule for the year of ordinary State Council meetings, members' forums, and the annual State Conference, for it to convene;

(b) facilitating, or appointing a person or persons to facilitate, each State Council meeting, State Conference and members' meeting;

(c) on behalf of State Council, reporting regularly to each member about State Council's work and the affairs of the Party;

(d) before each annual State Conference, after allowing all other State Councillors a reasonable opportunity to comment on a draft, making the annual report;

(e) acting as a spokesperson for State Council and the Party on party matters;

(f) consulting all other State Councillors as a group before making a statement on behalf of State Council or the Party, unless urgent circumstances make doing so impracticable; and

(g) serving as Convenor of the Greens party in respect of the Party for the purposes of the provisions of the National Constitution.

(6) The State Secretary is responsible for:

(a) responding to, or ensuring a response is provided to, correspondence received by the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council, as appropriate;

(b) dealing with, and reporting to State Council, correspondence and notices received by the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council, as appropriate;

(c) in respect of each State Council meeting:

(i) on behalf of State Council, giving members notice of the meeting;

(ii) in consultation with the State Convenor, making the draft agenda of the meeting;

(iii) giving the draft agenda to each State Councillor and appointed State Council attendee;

(iv) publishing the draft agenda on the members' website;

(v) taking, or appointing a person or persons to take, the minutes of the meeting;

(vi) after allowing all other State Councillors a reasonable opportunity to comment on them, making the draft minutes; and

(vii) publishing the draft minutes on the members' website with any necessary redactions made;

(d) in respect of each members' forum, State Conference and members' meeting:

(i) on behalf of State Council, giving members notice of the meeting;

(ii) after allowing all other State Councillors a reasonable opportunity to comment on a draft, making the agenda of the meeting;

(iii) giving the agenda to each member; and

(iv) publishing the agenda on the members' website;

(e) in respect of each State Conference and members' meeting:

(i) taking, or appointing a person or persons to take, the minutes of the meeting;

(ii) after allowing all other State Councillors a reasonable opportunity to comment on them, making the draft minutes; and

(iii) publishing the draft minutes on the members' website;

(f) ensuring that State Council has the information that it requires to carry out its responsibilities;

(g) as required, facilitating the implementation of:

(i) State Council's decisions; and

(ii) resolutions of State Conferences;

(h) filing State Council's records and documents;

(i) serving as Secretary of the Greens party in respect of the Party for the purposes of the provisions of the National Constitution; and

(j) carrying out their duties under the *Membership By-law*, the *Probity By-law*, the *Candidate Endorsement Review By-law*, the *Misconduct By-law* and the *Other Matters By-law*.

(7) The State Treasurer is responsible for:

(a) overseeing the management of party finances;

(b) unless circumstances make doing so impracticable, each month, giving State Council and the Finance and Administration Committee a written report that:

(i) sets out financial performance against the party budget; and

(ii) in the case of a report given in February, May, August or November—includes a brief analysis of the Party's financial standing and performance over the previous financial quarter; and

(c) before each annual State Conference, ensuring the audited financial statements and the report of the audit of those statements are made.

(8) A State Councillor is eligible for election to a state office bearer position if they:

(a) are not a national office bearer; or

(b) are not currently disqualified from holding that position because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(9) A state office bearer ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to each State Councillor;

(b) they cease to be eligible for election to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by State Council.

(10) If two State Councillors hold a state office bearer position jointly and one of them ceases to hold office, the position becomes vacant immediately before the opening of the next ordinary State Council meeting.

(11) State Council may appoint a State Councillor to act in a casual vacancy until it is filled at a state office bearer election.

3 First National Councillor

(1) A State Councillor must be the first National Councillor of the Party.

(2) A State Councillor is eligible for election as the first National Councillor of the Party if they:

(a) are not a state office bearer;

(b) are not a national office bearer; and

(c) are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(3) The first National Councillor of the Party is responsible for:

(a) reporting to State Council meetings about the work of National Council and the affairs of the Australian Greens; and

(b) arranging reports to State Council meetings from other Greens parties on a rotating basis.

(4) The first National Councillor of the Party ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to State Council;

(b) they cease to be eligible for election to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by State Council.

4 Election of offices under clauses 2 and 3

(1) An election of each state office bearer position and the first National Councillor of the Party must be held each year at the first ordinary State Council meeting held after 30 June.

(2) A by-election must be held at the first ordinary State Council meeting after a casual vacancy arises, unless the ordinary State Council meeting is in May or June.

(3) Before an election is held, State Council must appoint a member as the Returning Officer.

(4) A member is eligible to be appointed as the Returning Officer if they are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(5) The Returning Officer is responsible for impartially conducting the election.

(6) The Returning Officer must not nominate for an office open for election.

(7) For each office open for election, the Returning Officer must:

(a) allow an opportunity for eligible State Councillors to nominate for the office individually or jointly by written notice given, or by verbal notice during the State Council meeting, to the Returning Officer;

(b) allow an opportunity for candidates to make, or have the Returning Officer read out for them, a statement to the meeting about their candidacy;

(c) allow an opportunity for State Councillors to ask questions of candidates;

(d) run a ballot;

(e) allow only State Councillors in attendance (including by proxy) to vote; and

(f) declare which candidate is elected to office.

(8) Each office elected under this clause becomes vacant at the opening of the first ordinary State Council meeting held after 30 June.

5 Secretariat Subcommittee

(1) The Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council is made up of:

(a) the State Convenor;

(b) the State Secretary;

(c) the State Treasurer; and

(d) one other State Councillor.

(2) The Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council is responsible for:

(a) receiving correspondence, notices and minutes of meetings on behalf of State Council;

(b) convening State Council meetings, members' forums, State Conferences and members' meetings, as required;

(c) where appropriate, giving State Councillors leave not to attend State Council meetings for a specified period;

(d) in respect of a calendar for State Council:

(i) making one each year;

(ii) making it available on the members' website; and

(iii) give each State Councillor and appointed State Council attendee, and the State Director, written notice of any substantive change it makes to it;

(e) publishing to members a members' magazine each quarter;

(f) keeping the party handbook and the party archive;

(g) after allowing all other State Councillors a reasonable opportunity to comment on a draft answer, answering branch questions to State Council;

(h) advising State Council on how to deal with branch proposals and joint branch proposals to State Council;

(i) on the request of the office bearers of a branch or community working group, appointing an external facilitator for one or more meetings of that branch or community working group;

(j) giving State Council a written report twice each year, as at 1 January and 1 July, on the following for each branch and community working group, so far as it can be ascertained:

(i) whether or not its office bearers have been appointed or elected in the last year;

(ii) whether any of its members have access to resources under clause 2 of the *Branches By-law* or clause 6 of the *Community Working Groups By-law*; and

(iii) the number of quorate meetings it has held in the last year;

(k) conducting, and publishing on the members' website a written report about, a census each year on at least the following information as at 1 March:

(i) the number of members;

(ii) the number of members of each branch; and

(iii) the number of members of each branch living in each local government area, federal electorate and state electorate;

(l) where necessary, deeming records and documents confidential to State Councillors and appointed State Council attendees only;

(m) carrying out the responsibilities of a state office bearer position in the case of a casual vacancy or the State Councillor(s) holding it being on leave;

(n) overseeing State Office and acting as the manager of the State Director; and

(o) carrying out its duties under the *State Conferences By-law* and the *Other Matters By-law*.

(3) If State Council requests that its Secretariat Subcommittee make a decision on a particular matter, the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council must make every effort to make a decision on that matter.

(4) The Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council:

(a) may make a decision on an urgent matter (***urgent decision***) that is within the powers of State Council, excluding:

(i) the powers that State Council must not delegate as listed in Schedule 4 of the Constitution;

(ii) the power to change the composition of the Secretariat Subcommittee;

(iii) the power to alter the operation of this clause in relation to urgent decisions; and

(iv) the power to alter the operation of the *Administrative Review By-law* in relation to any appeal that has been or may be made under clause 3(2) of that By-law in relation to an urgent decision; and

(b) must consider any proposed urgent decision put to it by two State Councillors.

(5) The Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council must give each State Councillor and appointed State Council attendee as much written notice of a proposed urgent decision as it can.

(6) As soon as possible after an urgent decision is made, the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council must give written notice to each State Councillor and appointed State Council attendee of that decision.

(7) If the first State Council meeting held after an urgent decision is made does not ratify the decision, it must, to the fullest practical and legal extent, be treated as never having been made.

(8) The quorum for a Secretariat Subcommittee meeting is three members of the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council.

(9) The Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council must, at its meetings, make substantive decisions by:

(a) consensus; or

(b) in the case of a decision other than an urgent decision—if it is unable to reach consensus, by majority vote.

6 Recruitment and Affirmative Action Subcommittee

(1) The Recruitment and Affirmative Action Subcommittee of State Council is made up of three State Councillors.

(2) The Recruitment and Affirmative Action Subcommittee of State Council is responsible for:

(a) soliciting and receiving expressions of interest from members to fill vacancies or openings in the following offices (***specified offices***):

(i) members of the Independent Electoral Committee;

(ii) general representatives or additional representatives on committees of State Council;

(iii) members of panels of State Council;

(iv) the Party's delegates to the Australian Greens bodies specified in clause 5 of the *Other Matters By-law*; and

(v) any other offices specified by State Council;

(b) after considering expressions of interest received, the skills and experience required, any information acquired in accordance with subclauses (2)(c) or (d), and the requirement under clause 6(1)(a) of the Constitution:

(i) recommending eligible members to State Council for appointment to specified offices; or

(ii) if State Council has requested that it appoint members to a specified office other than the Independent Electoral Committee—appointing eligible members to that specified office on behalf of State Council;

(c) before recommending a member for appointment to, or appointing a member to, the Probity Panel, consulting the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee and the Convenor of the Probity Panel;

(d) before recommending a member for reappointment to, or reappointing a member to, a specified office, ascertaining their performance in the specified office during their current term of appointment;

(e) making position descriptions and expectations for each specified office and making them available to members;

(f) conducting exit surveys or interviews with members after they cease to hold a specified office; and

(g) making recommendations to State Council on the implementation of clause 6(1)(b) of the Constitution.

(3) A recommendation of the Recruitment and Affirmative Action Subcommittee of State Council that State Council appoint a member to a specified body:

(a) must be considered by the next State Council meeting; and

(b) lapses if that meeting does not appoint the member accordingly, unless State Council defers consideration of it.

(4) The quorum for Recruitment and Affirmative Action Subcommittee meeting is two members of the Recruitment and Affirmative Action Subcommittee of State Council.

(5) The Recruitment and Affirmative Action Subcommittee of State Council must, at its meetings, make substantive decisions by consensus or, if it is unable to reach consensus, by majority vote.

7 Industrial Relations Subcommittee

(1) The Industrial Relations Subcommittee of State Council is made up of two State Councillors.

(2) The Industrial Relations Subcommittee of State Council is responsible for:

(a) where appropriate, supporting and assisting the State Director on party employment matters;

(b) where necessary, making recommendations to State Council about party employment matters;

(c) establishing consultative arrangements with employees of the Party; and

(d) engaging in enterprise bargaining negotiations on behalf of State Council.

(3) The quorum for an Industrial Relations Subcommittee meeting is two members of the Industrial Relations Subcommittee of State Council.

(4) The Industrial Relations Subcommittee of State Council must, at its meetings, make substantive decisions by consensus.

8 Further subcommittee procedure

(1) A subcommittee may make a substantive decision without meeting if:

(a) a quorum of subcommittee members give written notice to the subcommittee that they support the proposed decision; and

(b) no subcommittee member gives written notice to the subcommittee that they oppose the proposed decision, having been given a specified reasonable amount of time to do so.

(2) A substantive decision of a subcommittee must be made in writing and recorded in the minutes of the next ordinary State Council meeting.

9 Appointment to subcommittee

(1) State Council must appoint a State Councillor to fill a vacancy on a subcommittee as soon as possible.

(2) A State Councillor is eligible to be appointed to a subcommittee if they are not currently disqualified from holding the office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(3) Subclause (1) does not apply to a vacancy of a state office bearer on the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council.

10 Vacation of subcommittee office

(1) A subcommittee member ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to State Council;

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by State Council.

(2) Subclauses (1)(a) and (c) do not apply to a state office bearer as a member of the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council.

(3) Each office on each subcommittee becomes vacant at the opening of the first ordinary State Council meeting held after 30 June.

11 Contact persons

(1) State Council must, each year, appoint State Councillors as contact persons.

(2) A State Councillor is eligible to be appointed as a contact person if they are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

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Committees of State Council By-law

Version as at 29 October 2026

1 Definitions

(1) In this By-law, ***committee*** means committee of State Council.

(2) In these By-laws, ***committee of State Council*** means:

(a) the Victorian Campaigns Committee;

(b) the Victorian Policy Committee;

(c) the Finance and Administration Committee; and

(d) the National Affairs Committee.

2 Constitutional status

Each committee has the status of senior party body, within the meaning of the Constitution.

3 Victorian Campaigns Committee

(1) The Victorian Campaigns Committee is made up of:

(a) two State Council representatives;

(b) three general representatives;

(c) up to three additional representatives;

(d) three public office representatives; and

(e) the State Director or their delegate.

(2) The Victorian Campaigns Committee is responsible for:

(a) after inviting input from the membership, party bodies and members who hold public office—recommending to State Council the objectives, priorities, tactics, strategy, budget, and affirmative action plan for each election campaign;

(b) implementing any electoral-related decisions of State Council;

(c) recommending, in a timely manner, any changes required to decisions of State Council;

(d) administering or overseeing the administration of all aspects of all election campaigns, including by-election campaigns;

(e) taking affirmative action measures in relation to candidates for public office, consistent with any decision of State Council; and

(f) carrying out its duties under the *Campaigns By-law* and the *Candidate Preselections By-law*.

(3) The Victorian Campaigns Committee:

(a) may reasonably amend:

(i) the *Campaigns By-law*;

(ii) the *Candidate Preselections By-law*; and

(iii) the *Candidate Probity By-law*; and

(b) must give members as much notice as it can of a proposal that it will consider to substantially amend a By-law; and

(c) must give written notice, and a written explanation, of a decision to amend a By-law to State Council as soon as possible.

4 Victorian Policy Committee

(1) The Victorian Policy Committee is made up of:

(a) two State Council representatives;

(b) three general representatives;

(c) up to three additional representatives; and

(d) three public office representatives.

(2) The Victorian Policy Committee is responsible for:

(a) recommending to State Council a timeline and process for systematic review of state policies, and for input into national policy development;

(b) convening, giving notice of, and giving notice of proposals to be considered at, state policy forums for the membership to make, amend or repeal state policies;

(c) acting as the liaison to the Australian Greens Policy Coordinating Committee and supporting National Affairs Committee in relation to national policy as required;

(d) receiving requests from members and branches to make, amend or repeal a state policy and making a recommendation to State Council regarding each request;

(e) if State Council decides to facilitate a process for the membership to make, amend or repeal a state policy—formulating that process and then implementing it, subject to any decision of State Council;

(f) recommending to State Council that it make, amend or repeal a state policy in urgent circumstances;

(g) facilitating local policies being consistent with state and national policies, and state policies being consistent with national policies;

(h) advising branches on their power to make local policies;

(i) establishing, and appointing members to, policy working groups as required; and

(j) overseeing policy working groups.

(3) The Victorian Policy Committee:

(a) must appoint one of its members as the Party's delegate to the Australian Greens Policy Coordinating Committee; and

(b) may appoint another one of its members as the Party's alternate delegate to the Australian Greens Policy Coordinating Committee.

5 Finance and Administration Committee

(1) The Finance and Administration Committee is made up of:

(a) the State Treasurer;

(b) one State Council representative;

(c) three general representatives;

(d) up to three additional representatives; and

(e) the State Director or their delegate.

(2) The Finance and Administration Committee is responsible for:

(a) after inviting input from the membership and party bodies—recommending to State Council a four-year budget or yearly amendments to that budget;

(b) recommending to State Council any amendment to the budget that it considers prudent;

(c) advising, and making recommendations to, State Council on:

(i) financial, administrative, membership, branch, community working group and infrastructure matters;

(ii) ensuring that financial delegations, procedures and authorities are robust and protect the Party from unacceptable risk; and

(iii) ensuring the independent auditing of the Party's financial records and risk management system;

(d) independently and directly advising State Council regarding financial and other risks;

(e) maintaining a register of the donors who have been subject to ethical review and whether the donation or donations they made were accepted or refused;

(f) ensuring the Party's compliance with the donation and other financial disclosure requirements of federal, state and local authorities;

(g) monitoring the number and relative share of membership fees paid and the number of financial hardship reductions to membership fees approved; and

(h) carrying out its duties under the *Membership By-law*, the *Branches By-law*, the *Community Working Groups By-law* and the *Finance By-law*.

(3) The Finance and Administration Committee:

(a) must appoint one of its members as the Party's delegate to the Australian Greens Donations Reference Group; and

(b) may appoint another one of its members as the Party's alternate delegate to the Australian Greens Donations Reference Group.

6 National Affairs Committee

(1) The National Affairs Committee is made up of:

(a) the first National Councillor of the Party;

(b) one State Council representative;

(c) seven general representatives;

(d) the Party's delegate to the Australian Greens Policy Coordinating Committee; and

(e) any members who hold public office who are delegates to National Conference.

(2) The National Affairs Committee is responsible for:

(a) after inviting, whenever it is practicable to do so, input from the membership and party bodies—recommending to State Council position documents that set out how the Party should deal with issues that come to National Council and National Conference in enough time for State Council to consider those and provide its instructions;

(b) except when it is impractical to do so, holding a committee meeting in sufficient time before each National Council meeting and National Conference to:

(i) fulfil its responsibility in subclause (2)(a); and

(ii) receive and understand the instructions of State Council;

(c) advising State Council and the National Councillors on the Party's engagement with the Australian Greens;

(d) reporting to, and arranging for consultation with, members about National Council and National Conference matters; and

(e) acting as a forum for the Party's delegates to Australian Greens bodies to discuss Australian Greens affairs relevant to their role.

(3) The National Affairs Committee must appoint, for a term of up to one year:

(a) one of its members as the second National Councillor of the Party; and

(b) two of its members as alternates for the National Councillors of the Party.

(4) A member of the National Affairs Committee is eligible to be appointed as second National Councillor of the Party or as an alternate for the National Councillors of the Party if they:

(a) are not a national office bearer;

(b) are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them;

(c) in the case of the second National Councillor of the Party—are a general representative; and

(d) in the case of an alternate for the National Councillors of the Party:

(i) are not a National Councillor for the Party; and

(ii) are not a member who holds public office.

(5) The second National Councillor of the Party or an alternate for the National Councillors of the Party ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to the National Affairs Committee;

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by the National Affairs Committee.

(6) The members of the National Affairs Committee who are not members who hold public office are the Party's delegates to National Conference.

(7) The Party's delegates to Australian Greens bodies are entitled to speak at each National Affairs Committee meeting.

7 Committee office bearers

(1) The committee office bearer positions on each committee are:

(a) the committee convenor; and

(b) the committee secretary.

(2) Each committee office bearer position may be held by either:

(a) one committee member; or

(b) two committee members jointly.

(3) If a committee office bearer position is held by two committee members jointly:

(a) they may each individually carry out all of the responsibilities of, and exercise all of the powers of, the office;

(b) if they disagree on a decision to be made in their capacity as committee office bearers, they are deemed to have not made the decision; and

(c) if the office confers membership of a party body:

(i) they are considered to be one member of that party body;

(ii) the attendance of only one of them at a meeting of that party body is sufficient to contribute to quorum; and

(iii) if they disagree on a vote on a proposal put to a meeting of that party body, they are deemed to have abstained.

(4) A committee member must not hold more than one committee office bearer position at the same time.

(5) A committee convenor is responsible for:

(a) convening committee meetings at least once every three months;

(b) facilitating, or appointing a person or persons to facilitate, each committee meeting;

(c) acting as the primary point of contact for the committee;

(d) each quarter, after allowing all other committee members a reasonable opportunity to comment on a draft, giving State Council a written report about:

(i) important matters the committee is dealing with;

(ii) any strategic, financial or risk concerns the committee has; and

(iii) any matters that the committee considers are likely to lead to significant controversy, including amongst the membership; and

(e) ensuring that the responsibilities of the committee secretary are carried out in the case of a vacancy or the committee member(s) holding the position being on leave.

(6) A committee secretary is responsible for:

(a) responding to, or ensuring a response is provided to, correspondence received by the committee, as appropriate;

(b) dealing with correspondence and notices received by the committee, as appropriate;

(c) in respect of each committee meeting:

(i) giving committee members and State Council notice of the meeting;

(ii) in consultation with the committee convenor, making the draft agenda of the meeting;

(iii) giving the draft agenda to each committee member;

(iv) publishing the draft agenda on the members' website;

(v) taking, or appointing a person or persons to take, the minutes of the meeting;

(vi) after allowing all other committee members a reasonable opportunity to comment on them, making the draft minutes; and

(vii) publishing the draft minutes on the members' website with any necessary redactions made;

(d) ensuring that the committee has the information that it requires to carry out its responsibilities;

(e) facilitating the implementation of the committee's decisions as required;

(f) filing the committee's records and documents; and

(g) ensuring that the responsibilities of the committee convenor are carried out in the case of a vacancy or the committee member(s) holding the position being on leave.

(7) Each committee must appoint one or two of its members to fill a vacancy in a committee office bearer position as soon as possible.

(8) A committee member is eligible to be appointed to a committee office bearer position if they:

(a) are a State Council representative, general representative or additional representative; and

(b) are not currently disqualified from holding that position because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(9) A committee office bearer ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to the committee;

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by the committee.

(10) If two committee members hold a committee office bearer position jointly and one of them ceases to hold office, the position becomes vacant at the opening of the next committee meeting.

(11) Each committee office bearer position becomes vacant at the opening of the first committee meeting held after a committee election.

8 Delegation

(1) Each committee may delegate its power, except this power to delegate, subject to any condition or limitation, to a committee member or a subcommittee it has established.

(2) A substantive decision made under a committee's delegation must be made in writing and recorded in the minutes of the next committee meeting.

9 Procedure

(1) In this clause, ***circular resolution*** means a substantive resolution of a committee made without meeting.

(2) A committee meeting may be convened:

(a) by the committee convenor;

(b) by any three other committee members;

(c) in accordance with any procedure made under subclause (13); or

(d) by State Council.

(3) Committee members and State Council must be given adequate notice of each committee meeting.

(4) The quorum for a committee meeting is a majority of current committee members, but not fewer than three.

(5) A committee meeting must decide its own agenda.

(6) The types of proposal that may be put to a committee meeting are:

(a) a procedural proposal; and

(b) a substantive proposal.

(7) A proposal that is put to a vote is passed if it meets the following requirements:

Type	**Requirements**
Procedural proposal	A majority of committee members in attendance who vote on the proposal vote in favour
Substantive proposal	At least two thirds of the committee members in attendance who vote on the proposal, and a majority of current committee members who are entitled to vote, vote in favour

(8) Neither the State Director nor their delegate are entitled to vote at committee meetings.

(9) A public office representative may appoint a member as their proxy to attend and speak on their behalf at each committee meeting.

(10) Proxy voting at committee meetings is not allowed.

(11) A proposed circular resolution may be put to a committee by:

(a) any three committee members; and

(b) a committee meeting.

(12) A circular resolution is made if:

(a) a majority of current committee members who are entitled to vote, but not fewer than three, give written notice to the committee that they support the proposed resolution; and

(b) no committee member who is entitled to vote gives written notice to the committee that they oppose the proposed resolution, having been given a specified reasonable amount of time to do so.

(13) A circular resolution must be made in writing and recorded in the minutes of the next committee meeting.

(14) The draft minutes of a committee meeting must be confirmed by a future committee meeting as a true and accurate record.

(15) A committee may, by a substantive proposal, make additional meeting procedures that are consistent with these procedures.

10 Obligations of committee members

Each committee member must:

(a) become familiar with the parts of the Constitution and these By-laws that are relevant to their office; and

(b) conscientiously participate in the work of the committee of which they are a member.

11 Appointment and election

(1) State Council must appoint a State Councillor to fill a vacancy in a State Council representative position as soon as possible.

(2) General representatives are elected under the *Committee Elections By-law*.

(3) State Council must appoint a member to fill a casual vacancy in a general representative position as soon as possible.

(4) The term of office of a general representative appointed to fill a casual vacancy ends when the term of office of the vacancy was due to end.

(5) State Council may appoint a member as an additional representative.

(6) State Council must specify a term of appointment of up to 18 months when appointing an additional representative.

(7) A committee may recommend to State Council a member for appointment as an additional representative on that committee to fill a gap in skills or experience in its membership.

(8) A member is eligible for appointment or election as a general representative or additional representative if they:

(a) are not a State Councillor;

(b) in the case of election or appointment as a general representative—are not the Returning Officer for a committee election;

(c) are not a member of the Independent Electoral Committee;

(d) are not a member who holds public office;

(e) are not an employee of the Party;

(f) are not a member of the staff of a member who holds public office;

(g) are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them; or

(h) in the last five years, have not been suspended for a period of three months or more, or expelled, from the Party or another Greens party.

(9) Members who hold public office at each of the federal, state and local levels of government must appoint from their number:

(a) a public office representative on the Victorian Campaigns Committee; and

(b) a public office representative on the Victorian Policy Committee.

(10) A member who holds public office is eligible to be appointed as a public office representative if they are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(11) A member must not hold more than one office of committee member on a particular committee at the same time.

12 Vacation of office

(1) A State Council representative, general representative or additional representative ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to State Council;

(b) they cease to be eligible for appointment or election to that office;

(c) they fail to attend three consecutive committee meetings without giving an apology to the committee; or

(d) they are removed from office by State Council.

(2) Each State Council representative position becomes vacant at the opening of the first ordinary State Council meeting held after 30 June.

(3) Before State Council removes a general representative or additional representative from that office, it must:

(a) state grounds for the member's removal; and

(b) allow an opportunity for the member to be heard.

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Finance By-law

Version as at 16 July 2026

1 Party finances

(1) State Council approves the party budget.

(2) If State Council decides that a committee of State Council is responsible for a party budget item, that committee of State Council must:

(a) adopt a budget for the expenditure of the funds allocated to that party budget item; and

(b) provide that budget to State Council before any funds are expended under it.

(3) The State Director is responsible for authorising expenditure within the approved party budget, subject to the following conditions:

(a) expenditure against a party budget item may exceed the amount allocated to the item by up to $5,000, provided that the amount allocated to one or more other party budget items is reduced by the same amount;

(b) a proposed increase in expenditure against a party budget item that would exceed the amount allocated to the party budget item by more than $5,000 must be referred to the Finance and Administration Committee, which:

(i) must consider the proposed increase in expenditure; and

(ii) if appropriate, must reallocate funds within the approved party budget;

(c) the State Director may delegate their power to authorise expenditure against party budget items to other employees of the Party, but the State Director retains accountability for any such party budget items;

(d) the State Director must decide which of the following their power to authorise expenditure within the approved party budget will delegated to when they are on leave:

(i) a particular employee, or particular employees, of the Party; or

(ii) State Council; and

(e) the State Director must provide the Finance and Administration Committee with the following in relation to any delegation under subclause (3)(c) or (d):

(i) the name(s) of the delegate(s); and

(ii) in the case of a delegation under subclause (3)(c)—the scope and the period of the delegation.

(4) The signatories on party bank accounts are:

(a) the State Director;

(b) employees of the Party nominated by the State Director; and

(c) a member nominated by the Finance and Administration Committee.

2 Donations

(1) A donation to the Party:

(a) may only be directed to:

(i) the Party; or

(ii) a party body that has a virtual account;

(b) may be directed to the campaign for a particular election or electorate in an election; and

(c) must not be directed to a particular member, including:

(i) an endorsed candidate for public office; or

(ii) a member who holds public office.

(2) Any donation solicited for the Party or accepted on behalf of the Party by any person or party body:

(a) within 14 days, must be:

(i) reported to the State Director or their delegate; and

(ii) deposited into a party bank account;

(b) may only be used for activities endorsed by the Party; and

(c) must not be used for personal expenses.

(3) The acceptance of a donation by the Party does not imply the Party's endorsement of the activities, undertakings or processes of the donor.

(4) The State Director or their delegate must make available on the public website advice for donors about party and regulatory disclosure requirements.

(5) For any donation to the Party that is not a small contribution within the meaning of the *Electoral Act 2002*, the State Director or their delegate must:

(a) record the name and address of the donor; and

(b) issue a receipt.

(6) If that requirement is not met within three months, the Finance and Administration Committee must nominate a charity to which the amount received must be donated.

(7) If any donor's one-off donation, or cumulative donations, to the Party within a financial year is or are equal to or more than the value of $1,000, within three months after the end of the financial year:

(a) the donor must be subject to ethical review; and

(b) the State Director or their delegate must disclose the name of the donor and the total value donated on the public website.

(8) If a donor must be subject to ethical review, the Finance and Administration Committee must:

(a) refuse any donation to the Party if:

(i) it is satisfied that the values and aspirations of the donor are at odds with those encapsulated in the politics and policies of the Party, and in the Charter;

(ii) the donation is not for supporting the purposes of the Party;

(iii) any conditions are imposed by the donor; or

(iv) the donation gives rise to, or is likely to give rise to, a financial conflict of interest;

(b) only accept a donation to the Party if it receives verification that the donation is not required to be refused under subclause (8)(a) from a person who has:

(i) taken appropriate verification steps, including researching information online about the donor and, if possible, contacting the donor to make enquiries; and

(ii) kept a record of the verification steps they have taken; and

(c) ensure that a person providing such a verification:

(i) does not have a financial conflict of interest arising from association with the donor;

(ii) is not an endorsed candidate for public office whose campaign will benefit from the donation; and

(iii) is not employed by the Party to manage, or a Campaign Coordinator for, a campaign that will benefit from the donation.

(9) The Finance and Administration Committee may refuse any donation to the Party at any time.

(10) If a donation is refused, the donation must be refunded to the donor as soon as possible.

3 Reimbursement

(1) Members, volunteers for the Party, and employees of the Party, are entitled to claim reimbursement for expenditure made in the course of their duties for the Party if:

(a) the expenditure was budgeted for and authorised in advance by:

(i) a party body that has a virtual account; or

(ii) the State Director or their delegate;

(b) if the expenditure was authorised by a party body—minutes or other records of that party body include:

(i) the decision to authorise the expenditure;

(ii) the decision to make a reimbursement when the expenditure has occurred;

(iii) attached copies of supporting documentation; and

(iv) any other information that the State Director or their delegate reasonably decides to require;

(c) evidence of the expenditure is provided to the State Director or their delegate:

(i) in the form of a tax invoice; or

(ii) at the discretion of the State Director, in another form such as a vehicle log or a statutory declaration; and

(d) any other appropriate expenditure authorisation controls that the State Director or their delegate has decided to establish have been satisfied.

(2) A claim for reimbursement may only be made within three months after the date of the expenditure.

(3) If a claim for a reimbursement is made in accordance with subclauses (1) and (2), the reimbursement must be made within 30 days.

(4) If an expenditure was authorised by a party body, liability for reimbursement does not extend beyond that party body except where an exemption is agreed to by the Finance and Administration Committee.

(5) If the Finance and Administration Committee has made rules under clause 4(1), subclauses (1) to (4) do not apply to the reimbursement of travel expenses.

4 Travel expenses

(1) The Finance and Administration may make appropriate rules about the reimbursement of travel expenses.

(2) If the Finance and Administration Committee has not made such rules, travel expenses may be reimbursed under clause 3.

5 Branch and other party body finances

(1) In this clause, ***authorised party body*** means:

(a) a branch;

(b) the Blak Greens Victoria; and

(c) any other party body authorised by the Finance and Administration Committee.

(2) Each authorised party body may only manage funds in virtual accounts held with the Party.

(3) The funds in those virtual accounts sit outside of the party budget.

(4) An authorised party body must not make a financial commitment unless the funds to cover the commitment are already available in its virtual account(s).

(5) An authorised party body may, by a substantive proposal passed at and recorded in the minutes of a meeting of that authorised party body:

(a) authorise an expenditure of the funds in its virtual accounts(s); or

(b) delegate to a specified person or party body the authority to incur expenditure, up to a specified amount, from the funds in its virtual account(s).

(6) The funds in a virtual account of an authorised party body may only be expended:

(a) as authorised under subclause (5); or

(b) on the authority of a decision made in writing by a party body that:

(i) has been established by or within the authorised party body; and

(ii) has the power to make urgent decisions on behalf of the authorised party body.

(7) For all payments made using the funds in a virtual account of an authorised party body, an official tax invoice must be:

(a) received and kept; and

(b) submitted to the State Director or their delegate.

(8) All party income must be deposited to a party bank account:

(a) within 14 days of receipt; and

(b) before any costs or other outgoings are paid from the income.

(9) For each deposit into a party bank account, a remittance advice must be submitted in the form specified by the State Director or their delegate and must provide all required information including:

(a) if applicable—the virtual account that it should be attributed to;

(b) the purpose that it was received for; and

(c) the source that it was received from.

(10) The State Director or their delegate must ensure that a register of account signatories for virtual accounts held with the Party is maintained.

(11) The State Director or their delegate must:

(a) set appropriate standards for the conduct, recording and reporting of financial transactions (***financial management standards***); and

(b) publish the financial management standards on the members' website.

(12) If the Finance and Administration Committee is reasonably satisfied that an authorised party body is managing funds in a manner that does not comply with this By-law or the financial management standards, it may issue that party body with a notice of non-compliance.

(13) If, 30 days after such a notice has been issued to an authorised party body, the Finance and Administration Committee is not satisfied that the failure(s) to comply with this By-law or the financial management standards have been rectified, it:

(a) may decide to take over the financial operations of the party body; and

(b) if it makes such a decision—must give written notice of the decision to the authorised party body.

(14) The Party must credit income collected through any online donation page that is directed to an authorised party body to the relevant virtual account of the authorised party body monthly.

(15) After income is credited to a virtual account of an authorised party body, the Party must debit from the account:

(a) an amount equal to 5% of that income for operating cost recovery; and

(b) an amount equivalent to 20% of each donation of under $1,500 for donation-sharing with the Australian Greens.

(16) The Party must repay to a virtual account of each branch as a subsidy the amounts debited under subclause (15)(b) in respect of:

(a) the first $1,000 of donations received by the branch in each financial year; and

(b) the first $1,000 of donations, for each candidate for public office in an electorate that the branch is responsible for under the *Campaigns By-law*, that the branch receives in the financial year in which the relevant election is held.

(17) The Party must operate virtual accounts of specified party bodies on a GST-exclusive basis, where:

(a) amounts credited will have GST removed where applicable; and

(b) amounts debited will not include GST.

6 Blak Greens Victoria fund

(1) As soon as is reasonably practicable after the beginning of each financial year, the Party must credit an amount equivalent to 1% of the sum of all other expenditure within the approved party budget to a virtual account of the Blak Greens Victoria.

(2) The Finance and Administration Committee, in consultation with the Blak Greens Victoria, must determine a formula that averages campaign-related expenditure over election cycles to calculate the amounts that must be credited under subclause (1).

7 Honoraria

(1) A member who holds one or more of the following party offices is entitled to the quarterly honorarium specified for the party office(s):

Party office	**Quarterly honorarium**
State Councillor elected under Schedule 6 of the Constitution	$500
State Councillor appointed under Schedule 7 of the Constitution	$1,000
State Convenor	$500
State Secretary	$500
State Treasurer	$500
National Councillor of the Party	$500
Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee	$500

(2) If a party office listed in subclause (1) is held jointly by two members, each of them is entitled to one half of the quarterly honorarium specified for the party office.

(3) A member may claim a quarterly honorarium by completing and submitting a form for that purpose made by the State Director by the processing date specified by the State Director.

(4) A quarterly honorarium claimed by a member must:

(a) be paid to them quarterly in arrears, unless the State Director agrees to a particular payment being made in advance; and

(b) be calculated in proportion to the number of calendar days during which the member held the party office listed in subclause (1) in the relevant quarter.

8 Tithing

(1) In this clause:

(a) ***gross salary*** does not include any electorate allowance; and

(b) ***specified public office*** means:

(i) a public office in federal parliament;

(ii) a public office in state parliament; or

(iii) the public office of the Lord Mayor of Melbourne City.

(2) Until 30 June 2027, each member who holds a specified public office must pay a tithe to the Party at the rate calculated in accordance with the formula:

$$0.1(g - 0.5m) + 0.01g$$

where:

g is the gross salary received by the member from their public office; and

m is the base gross salary of a member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly.

(3) From 1 July 2027, each member who holds a specified public office must pay a tithe to the Party at a rate of 10% of the gross salary received from their public office.

(4) The following transitional arrangements apply in relation to subclause (3):

(a) to the extent that it applies a tithing rate of 10% to members who hold public office in federal or state parliament, it comes into force on 1 July 2030;

(b) until 1 July 2030, the tithing rate applied to members who hold public office in federal or state parliament is:

(i) between 1 July 2027 and 30 June 2028—7%;

(ii) between 1 July 2028 and 30 June 2029—8%; and

(iii) between 1 July 2029 and 30 June 2030—9%; and

(c) on 2 July 2030, omit this subclause.

(5) Each tithe must not be paid out of any electorate allowance of a member who holds a specified public office.

(6) Each tithe must either be paid:

(a) as an automatic salary deduction; or

(b) monthly.

(7) Any tithe due from a member who holds public office in federal parliament to the Australian Greens must be paid by the Party out of the tithe it received from that member.

(8) The Party must pay to the Global Greens Secretariat an amount equivalent to 1% of the gross salary of members who hold public office in federal or state parliament.

(9) On 1 July 2027:

(a) omit subclause (2);

(b) in subclause (3), for “From 1 July 2027, each” substitute “Each”;

(c) in subclause (4), for “subclause (3)” substitute “subclause (2)”; and

(d) omit this subclause.

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Campaigns By-law

Version as at 16 July 2026

1 Overview of principles

(1) Although branches are recognised as the primary organising unit for election purposes, this By-law authorises the creation of regional campaign committees based on such boundaries as the Victorian Campaigns Committee may determine, to facilitate election management and continuous campaigning where they are best managed across more than one branch or group of branches.

(2) State electoral and continuous campaigning rules will be formulated with the maximum participation of members and branches, and must actively consider input from relevant expert persons or bodies, including that provided by the national office of the Australian Greens and any member who holds public office.

2 Election and continuous campaigns

(1) For any Local Government election in which the Party will be supporting a candidate (subject to clause 4 where there is more than one branch in a local government area), the campaign will be directed by the relevant branch, or a campaign committee established by that branch.

(2) For any Victorian Legislative Assembly or House of Representatives election in which the Party will be supporting a candidate, the campaign for each electorate will be directed by a branch with coverage within the bounds of the electorate, or a campaign committee established by the branch.

(3) For any Victorian Legislative Council election in which the Party will be supporting a candidate, the campaign for each electorate will be directed by a regional campaign committee if one has been established by the Victorian Campaigns Committee, or by the Victorian Campaigns Committee if no regional campaign committee has been established.

(4) For any Senate election in which the Party will be supporting a candidate, the campaign will be directed by the Victorian Campaigns Committee.

(5) For any continuous campaigning, the campaign will be directed by the Victorian Campaigns Committee.

(6) All branches or campaign committees responsible for the direction of the campaign in an electorate, will:

(a) appoint a Campaign Coordinator (which may be an office bearer or any other committee member), and authorise the Campaign Coordinator to expend funds up to a specified limit;

(b) provide all necessary information to State Council, and the State Director or their delegate, for the purposes of compliance with the relevant Commonwealth or Victorian legislation; and

(7) All election or continuous campaigning materials must be authorised by the State Director or their delegate.

(8) Public spokespeople for elections and continuous campaigning will be limited to members who hold public office and candidates for public office; other spokespeople may be selected by the Victorian Campaigns Committee; this does not prevent social media activity of party bodies allowed under other rules of the Party.

(9) Media engagement by candidates for public office or spokespeople selected by Victorian Campaigns Committee must be approved by the State Director or their delegates.

(10) A campaign committee may be suspended or dissolved by:

(a) a decision of the entity that created it; or

(b) a decision of State Council if there is evidence that the committee is seriously failing to meet its responsibilities under this By-law or financial responsibilities or persistently breaches State Council decisions.

(11) If a campaign committee is dissolved or suspended under subclause (10), the direction of the campaign will transfer to the party body otherwise responsible under subclauses (1), (2) or (3) if there is one, or to the Victorian Campaigns Committee if there is not, for the duration of the suspension.

3 Allocation of preferences

(1) The decision on the allocation of preferences for local government electorates may be made by branches, subject to clause 4 where there is more than one branch in a local government area; if there is any ambiguity as to whether a branch has authority in a particular case, the dispute will be resolved by the Victorian Campaigns Committee.

(2) Any branch may delegate the responsibility for deciding preference allocation to the Victorian Campaigns Committee.

(3) The decision on the allocation of preferences for any electorate that is not a local government ward will be made by the Victorian Campaigns Committee or the body to which the Victorian Campaigns Committee delegates that power, having consulted with the branches to which the electorate corresponds.

4 Certain local government area special arrangements

(1) The purpose of this clause is to ensure that, within local government areas where there are a number of branches (only), either those branches may continue or other arrangements as provided for in this clause are given effect.

(2) The local government areas referred to in subclause (1) are Mitchell Shire and Yarra Ranges Shire; the branches referred to in subclause (1) are Merri-bek and Hume, North-East Victoria, Dandenong Ranges, and Healesville and Upper Yarra.

5 Restrictions on holding multiple offices

(1) To avoid doubt, this By-law places no restriction on any member seeking to hold, or holding, any public office, but places restrictions on seeking to hold, or holding offices within the Party in circumstances described below.

(2) While they hold a position or office listed in Column 1, no member may hold a position or office listed in Column 2, either for more than 12 weeks, or in any circumstances described in Column 3, except as described in Column 4.

Column 1	**Column 2**	**Column 3**	**Column 4**
Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee	Member of state or federal parliament or their staff, salaried mayor (or equivalent) of local government area, or employee of the Party	During an election campaign period applicable to the person's position under Column 2, during the 12 weeks prior to the scheduled date of an election (or from the date of the issuing of writs)	A person who is in a position or office as described in Column 1 who during their term of office obtains a staff position may continue to hold that position or office for the balance of the term of office, if that balance is less than 9 months, with the permission of State Council

Preselected candidate for either a 'lead position' for the Senate or Legislative Council Region, or for a federal or state lower house seat, where the Party's vote in that seat in the previous election exceeded 20%	Member of the Victorian Campaigns Committee, State Director	During an election campaign period applicable to the person's position under Column 2, being during the 26 weeks prior to the scheduled date of an election (or from the date of the issuing of writs)	
Member of state or federal parliament or their staff, or salaried mayor (or equivalent) of a local government area, or employee of the Party	State Council or Victorian Campaigns Committee		Where holding position in the capacity of staff, parliamentarian or local councillor

(3) In the table under subclause (2), 'staff' is defined to mean those employed as staff, other than those employed on a short-term temporary basis.

(4) In this By-law, where one provision limits the holding of particular offices further than another provision, the more limiting provision will prevail.

(5) The act of nominating for the office of Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee carries an implicit undertaking that the person so nominating will not, during the following 12 months, nominate for preselection for:

(a) the lead position on the Party's Senate ticket, or the second position in respect of a double dissolution;

(b) the lead position on the ticket in a Legislative Council Region, or the second position in circumstances where the Party's vote in that Region in the previous election exceeded 20%; or

(c) any state or federal seat in which the Party's vote was more than 20%, or double the average vote for seats in Victoria in the most recent relevant general election, whichever is the lesser.

(6) Should a Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee nominate for preselection for endorsement for any of the positions in subclauses (5)(a) to (c), they will thereby cease to hold that office.

(7) For the purposes of this By-law, the holding of an office within the Party includes any holding of office on an acting basis.

6 Victorian Campaigns Committee other delegations

(1) Without limiting the operation of the Victorian Campaigns Committee, but not so as to give it control over the resources of any other party body, the Victorian Campaigns Committee is responsible for the general management of electoral and related campaigns within the resources allocated to it by State Council or otherwise; and for the implementation of:

(a) applicable decisions of State Council regarding state electoral and related campaign matters;

(b) applicable decisions of branches and of State Council in respect of local government elected and related campaigns; and

(c) applicable decisions of State Council and the Australian Greens in respect of national electoral and related campaigns.

(2) The Committee must recommend to State Council for adoption, a campaign strategy statement, of up to 500 words, that covers a nominated prospective period, and which is to include (but need not be limited to):

(a) strategic objectives;

(b) priority policy issues;

(c) the general approach to the content and method of campaigning;

(d) approaches to organisational and communication questions;

(e) lessons from past experience; and

(f) how the strategy will maximise the participation of members.

(3) Wherever State Council adopts a campaign strategy statement, the Victorian Campaigns Committee must in performing its functions be guided by that statement, or if it departs from that guidance, must note that in its minutes and report this to the next ordinary State Council meeting.

(4) Prior to the expiry of the period covered by a campaign strategy statement, the Victorian Campaigns Committee must recommend and present to State Council a further campaign strategy statement.

(5) When a budget has been approved by State Council, the Victorian Campaigns Committee may amend the budget provided that the following conditions are met:

(a) there is no increase in total expenditure (except as provided for in subclause (6));

(b) any proposal to reduce an allocation of the funds to be controlled by any branch, branch-based or region-based election campaign committee, as compared to the budget approved by State Council or any amended budget approved by the Victorian Campaigns Committee, must not occur unless the convenor or (if they appear to be unavailable) some other appropriate person from each of these party bodies has been invited to the meeting and given the opportunity to be heard; and the reduction has then been then approved by State Council; and no such reduction will have effect if any such party body would be unable to meet its commitments solely because of such a reduction.

(6) Wherever it appears to the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee that in connection with an election, there will be significant additional funds available to spend on campaign related expenditure in connection with that election then, subject only to there being sufficient time available before the relevant election having regard to the urgency of making decisions, the Victorian Campaigns Committee will, prior to allocating such additional funds, invite to and give the opportunity to be heard at any meeting which is to consider that allocation, the convenor or (if they appear to be unavailable) some other appropriate person from each branch, branch-based or region-based election campaign committee having responsibility for the conduct of a relevant election.

(7) In addition to any other obligations under this By-law, the Victorian Campaigns Committee must hold a Victorian Campaigns Committee meeting to which all the convenors or (if a convenor appears to be unavailable) some other appropriate person from each branch, branch-based or region-based election campaign committee having responsibility for the conduct of a relevant election campaign will be invited; such a meeting may be held in conjunction with any special State Council meeting held because of the calling of an election:

(a) not less than once every four months;

(b) within 10 days of the dissolution of the federal or state parliament (or a House thereof); and

(c) between four and six weeks prior to a date on which local government elections are to be generally held across the state.

(8) The Victorian Campaigns Committee is responsible within its powers, for ensuring that campaign communication infrastructure is effective.

(9) At the conclusion of general federal, state or local government elections, the Victorian Campaigns Committee must provide an aggregated anonymised report to State Council on the diversity of preselected candidates and elected candidates to the extent known.

7 Campaign Management Team

(1) The Victorian Campaigns Committee may also meet in the form of the Campaign Management Team, which consists of:

(a) the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee (or if they are unable to attend, they may nominate one general member of the Victorian Campaigns Committee to attend in their place);

(b) the State Director; and

(c) between two and four members appointed by the Victorian Campaigns Committee from time to time.

(2) A member is eligible to be appointed to the Campaign Management Team if they are not currently disqualified from holding the office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(3) The quorum for the Campaign Management Team is at least half of its members.

(4) State Councillors must be advised of meetings of the Campaign Management Team and may attend them; the State Director acts as the Secretary of the Campaign Management Team.

(5) The Campaign Management Team has all the powers of the Victorian Campaigns Committee, except the following:

(a) amending the Victorian Campaigns Committee budget to increase total expected expenditure;

(b) reducing the allocation in the budget to any branch, branch-based or region-based election campaign committee having responsibility for the conduct of a relevant election;

(c) acting in a manner inconsistent with an explicit decision or direction of the Victorian Campaigns Committee; and

(d) exercising any of the delegated powers of State Council under this By-law.

(6) In performing their functions, each of the Victorian Campaigns Committee and the Campaign Management Team must be mindful of the intention of State Council in establishing these two party bodies:

(a) in many circumstances, the day-to-day political pronouncements of the Party are necessarily those of members who hold public office, and there should be maximum cooperation between the Victorian Campaigns Committee and those members; nevertheless, the campaign resources of the Party should at all times be directed in support of positions consistent with policies of the Party, and the Victorian Campaigns Committee has a responsibility to ensure this is the case;

(b) the Victorian Campaigns Committee's primary functions are the recommendation to State Council of overall strategy, ensuring that strategy is being implemented, amending strategy when necessary, financial compliance, budget management, selection of major contractors such as advertising agencies, proper governance, and effective communication within the Party; while it will be required to exercise its political authority where controversy arises within the Party about day-to-day management issues, the Victorian Campaigns Committee oversees but does not participate in the day-to-day

management of campaign issues; in light of this, it would be expected that the Victorian Campaigns Committee would meet monthly, and more often during an election campaign period; and

(c) the Campaign Management Team is responsible to the Victorian Campaigns Committee for making day-to-day decisions about the content of campaigns and the allocation of resources under the control of the Victorian Campaigns Committee; it would be convened by the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee whenever the need arises, and it would be expected to meet at least several times each week during an election campaign period; it must report all of its decisions to the Victorian Campaigns Committee and these must be included in the minutes of the next Victorian Campaigns Committee meeting; the Campaign Management Team can direct the day-to-day priorities of the campaign staff through the State Director.

8 Election campaign governance

(1) The branch with primary responsibility for directing the campaign for each Victorian Legislative Assembly or House of Representatives seat is set out in clause 13.

(2) The Victorian Campaigns Committee may amend clause 13 to give effect to the following principles:

(a) if a single branch overlaps with an electorate and is willing to direct the campaign then that branch will be assigned the responsibility;

(b) if multiple branches overlap with an electorate and at least one is willing to direct the campaign, then:

(i) if the branches agree which of them should direct the campaign—that branch will be assigned the responsibility; and

(ii) if the branches disagree on which of them should direct the campaign—the branch with the most members residing in the electorate on the last census date will be assigned the responsibility; and

(c) if no branch overlaps with an electorate then responsibility may be assigned to a nearby branch that volunteers for the task or to the Victorian Campaigns Committee.

(3) A branch with primary responsibility for the campaign in an electorate may form an election campaign committee for the management of the campaign for a given election period; the branch may allocate more than one electorate to the same committee.

(4) Should a branch form an election campaign committee, it must:

(a) before the first meeting of the committee—notify any other branch that falls wholly or partly within the electorate(s) overseen by the committee; and

(b) without unreasonable delay, notify State Council and the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee of its formation, composition and office bearers.

(5) Regional campaign committees may be established in advance of any federal or state general election by the Victorian Campaigns Committee deciding to establish a new regional campaign committee; where established, regional campaign committees will:

(a) direct the campaign for any Victorian Legislative Council election within its remit;

(b) direct the campaign for any electorate which the responsible branch (as per clause 13) delegates to the regional campaign committee;

(c) facilitate cooperation between any branches or campaign committees directing campaigns within its area; and

(d) abide by its terms of reference, as determined by the Victorian Campaigns Committee upon establishment.

9 Campaign Coordinator

(1) All campaigns must appoint or elect a Campaign Coordinator under clause 2(6)(a); this will normally be an office bearer or an employee employed to work with the committee.

(2) A member is eligible to be appointed as a Campaign Coordinator if they are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(3) The Campaign Coordinator is responsible for coordinating campaign activities.

(4) The Campaign Coordinator will generally be the primary contact person for the campaign to the Victorian Campaigns Committee, other party bodies and relevant employees of the Party.

(5) Upon appointment, the Campaign Coordinator should notify the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee of their appointment with appropriate contact details.

(6) The branch or relevant campaign committee may delegate authority to the Campaign Coordinator for particular operational activities during the campaign, including expending funds up to a specified limit.

10 Duties of election campaign committees

(1) An election campaign committee will have the power and responsibility to do the following in relation to the electorates within its jurisdiction:

(a) develop the campaigning strategies, for endorsement by the branch; strategies should complement and not contradict endorsed strategies and decisions of the Victorian Campaigns Committee and State Council (and National Council in the case of federal electorates);

(b) develop a campaign budget for endorsement by the branch;

(c) make expenditure in line with the branch-endorsed budget and campaign strategies and within delegated limits specified by the branch;

(d) with the approval of the State Director, conduct any staff employment process, noting however that only the State Director may sign employment contracts and that direction of any employed campaign staff must be through the State Director or their delegate;

(e) establish, if it considers appropriate, a campaign management team to coordinate the campaign on a day-to-day basis, and delegate to that team clearly defined powers of the committee; if a campaign management team is established, it will be required to record its decisions and report in writing to each meeting of the committee advising of all substantive decisions it has made;

(f) contribute to a supportive and accountable environment for all people volunteering or working on the campaign;

(g) manage local access and appropriate input to information systems to maintain data integrity; and

(h) co-opt committee members in accordance with clause 11(1)(g).

(2) Election campaign committees are at all times accountable for:

(a) ensuring financial record keeping is undertaken in accordance with clause 2(6) and any advice issued by State Council or the Victorian Campaigns Committee;

(b) providing all necessary information to State Council, and the State Director or their delegate, for the purposes of compliance with relevant Commonwealth or Victorian legislation; and

(c) complying with directives of State Council and the Victorian Campaigns Committee.

(3) Election campaign committees must provide a written report within two months after the conclusion of an election for the electorate(s) it covers to its constituent branches and the

Victorian Campaigns Committee, setting out the findings and recommendations of the committee in relation to the campaign; the Victorian Campaigns Committee may direct that the written report take a particular form.

(4) The election campaign committee will cease to exist two months after an election, or when its final report has been produced, whichever is sooner.

11 Membership of election campaign committees

(1) Election campaign committees will consist of:

(a) at least three and at most six members elected by the branch, who are voting members;

(b) the campaign committee treasurer who must:

(i) be provided with access to all branch financial information; and

(ii) report all financial decisions of the committee to the branch;

(c) the endorsed candidate(s) for the electorate(s) within the jurisdiction of the committee, who are voting members;

(d) where there is an incumbent member who holds public office in an electorate within the jurisdiction of the committee, that representative or a member appointed by that representative, who is a voting member;

(e) at the Victorian Campaigns Committee's discretion, a member appointed by the Victorian Campaigns Committee, who is a non-voting member of the committee and who therefore may not block consensus on any question before the committee;

(f) the most senior employee (who is a member) employed to work on a campaign for an electorate covered by the committee, who is a non-voting member of the committee and who therefore may not block consensus on any question before the committee; and

(g) any of the following members whom the committee decides to co-opt:

(i) persons with the responsibility of liaising with other campaign committees operating in the same area, for example a local government election campaign committee established by a branch; such persons will be non-voting members;

(ii) one or more members elected by a branch which falls partly or wholly within the electorates overseen by the committee, if the branch is not already represented on the committee; such a person will be a voting member;

(iii) any member of the campaign management team, if one has been established, who is not otherwise a member of the committee; such a person will be a non-voting member; and

(iv) any other person to complement the skills of existing committee members; such persons will be non-voting members.

(2) A member is eligible for election or appointment as a member of an election campaign committee if they are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(3) At the request of a branch (other than the responsible branch) that falls wholly or partly within the electorate(s) overseen by the committee, at least one member of that branch must be co-opted under subclause (1)(g)(ii) for every whole 15% of the membership residing in the relevant electorates that are members of that branch.

(4) For local council election campaign committees, a branch may choose a structure other than that articulated in subclause (1), provided that the structure is clearly set out in a resolution of the branch, and that reasonable notice is given of any elected committee positions.

(5) Committee members described at subclause (1)(a) will be elected by the branch at the formation of the election campaign committee; the number of members elected will be three unless another allowable number is agreed to by the branch before nominations are opened.

(6) The branch may fill any casual vacancy for one or more of its representatives at any time.

(7) Committee members are expected to report committee activities and decisions to their branch and to communicate the expectations of their branch to the committee.

(8) Any committee member may be removed at any time by a decision of the branch, or by a two-thirds majority vote of the election campaign committee, upon which the branch may elect a new committee member.

(9) Election campaign committees will appoint a committee convenor (or co-convenors), and a committee secretary (or co-secretaries) at their first or second meeting, or at the next general meeting of the committee where there is any vacancy in either office.

(10) A member is eligible to be appointed as a committee convenor or committee secretary if they are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(11) The committee convenor or co-convenors are responsible, among other things, for:

(a) facilitating meetings or ensuring the appointment of meeting facilitators; and

(b) providing the Victorian Campaigns Committee with written reports on the activity of the election campaign committee as and when requested.

(12) The committee secretary (or co-secretaries) are responsible, among other things, for:

(a) providing notice of meetings;

(b) preparing and distributing meeting agendas after consulting the committee convenor;

(c) preparing and distributing meeting minutes;

(d) keeping a record of all committee correspondence and other documentation; and

(e) providing State Council with any committee documentation requested.

(13) The committee treasurer (or co-treasurers) are responsible, among other things, for:

(a) supporting the committee's budget planning process;

(b) providing financial reports to meetings of the committee (except where an employee has been employed to undertake this role);

(c) leading the committee's financial management and record keeping work (except where an employee has been employed to undertake this role); and

(d) providing State Council with any committee documentation requested.

12 Meetings of election campaign committees

(1) The quorum for a meeting of an election campaign committee is a majority of its current voting members appointed as at the date of the meeting, or three, whichever is more.

(2) Where the date for the next meeting has not been set in advance by a meeting of an election campaign committee, the committee secretary, after consulting the convenor, will be responsible for advertising the next meeting with at least five days' notice.

(3) Meetings may be called with less than five days' notice if the committee convenor and secretary can reasonably establish an urgent reason to do so.

13 Responsibility for lower house electorates

The responsible branch for each Australian House of Representatives electorate and Victorian Legislative Assembly electorate is:

Responsible branch	Australian House of Representatives electorate(s)	Victorian Legislative Assembly electorate(s)
Ballaarat and District	Ballarat	Eureka Lowan Ripon Wendouree
Banyule	Jagajaga	Bundoora Ivanhoe
Bass Coast		Bass
Bayside-Glen Eira	Goldstein	Bentleigh Caulfield Sandringham
Bendigo	Bendigo	Bendigo East
Boroondara	Chisholm Kooyong	Hawthorn Kew
Brimbank-Melton	Gorton	Kororoit Laverton Melton St Albans Sydenham
Cardinia	La Trobe	Pakenham
Carrum Carrum	Dunkley Isaacs	Carrum Clarinda Frankston Mordialloc
Casey-Greater Dandenong	Bruce Holt	Berwick Cranbourne Dandenong Narre Warren North Narre Warren South
Dandenong Ranges	Casey	Evelyn Monbulk
Darebin-Whittlesea	Cooper Scullin	Mill Park Northcote Preston Thomastown
East Gippsland	Gippsland	Gippsland East
Greater Gippsland	Monash	Gippsland South Morwell Narracan
Goulburn-Murray	Nicholls	Shepparton

Healesville and Upper Yarra		Eildon
Hobsons Bay	Gellibrand	Point Cook Williamstown
Macedon Ranges	McEwen	Macedon
Manningham	Menzies	Bulleen Warrandyte
Maribyrnong	Fraser	Footscray
Maroondah-Knox	Aston Deakin	Bayswater Croydon Rowville
Melbourne City	Melbourne	Melbourne
Mildura	Mallee	Mildura
Monash	Hotham	Ashwood Mulgrave Oakleigh
Moonee Valley	Maribyrnong	Essendon Niddrie
Merri-bek and Hume	Calwell Hawke Wills	Broadmeadows Brunswick Greenvale Kalkallo Pascoe Vale Sunbury
Mornington Peninsula	Flinders	Hastings Mornington Nepean
Mount Alexander		Bendigo West
Nillumbik		Eltham Yan Yean
North-East Victoria	Indi	Benambra Euroa Ovens Valley
Port Phillip	Macnamara	Albert Park Brighton
Stonnington		Malvern Prahran
South-West Region	Corangamite Corio Wannon	Bellarine Geelong Lara Polwarth

		South Barwon South-West Coast
Whitehorse		Box Hill Glen Waverley Ringwood
Wyndham	Lalor	Tarneit Werribee
Yarra		Richmond
No branch		Murray Plains

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Candidate Preselections By-law

Version as at 19 September 2026

1 Definitions

In this By-law:

(a) ***candidate***:

(i) means candidate for public office; and

(ii) includes a nominated replacement for a vacancy in a public office;

(b) ***election***, including in the term 'by-election', means a federal, state or local government election;

(c) ***nominee*** means a nominee in a preselection; and

(d) ***snap election*** means:

(i) a by-election; or

(ii) a general election that is set to be, is expected to be, or must be, held on a date less than 10 weeks away.

2 Holding of preselections

(1) A preselection must be held for the Party to:

(a) nominate a candidate for an electorate in an election, including where:

(i) there is only one nominee; or

(ii) a member who holds a public office represents the electorate; and

(b) nominate a member for an existing or impending vacancy in a public office to which the Party is or will be entitled to nominate a replacement, including one in:

(i) the Australian Senate; and

(ii) the Victorian Legislative Council.

(2) Subject to subclause (3), the nomination period for any preselection for an electorate in a general election must open between:

(a) the date 12 months before the date of the election or, if there is not yet a date, the earliest possible date for the election; and

(b) the date two months before the date of the election or, if there is not yet a date, the latest possible ordinary date for the election.

(3) The Victorian Campaigns Committee may determine, in relation to a particular general election:

(a) the period during which the nomination period for preselections for electorates in the election may be opened; and

(b) a date by which preselections for any particular class of electorates in the election must have been held.

(4) The State Director or their delegate must publish any such determination of the Victorian Campaigns Committee on the members' website.

3 Preselecting body

(1) In these By-laws, ***preselecting body*** means the party body responsible for holding the preselection for the electorate.

(2) Subject to subclauses (5) and (6), the preselecting body for an Australian House of Representatives electorate, a Victorian Legislative Assembly electorate, or a local government electorate, is:

(a) if the branch responsible for the electorate under the *Campaigns By-law* has established an election campaign committee for the electorate—that election campaign committee; or

(b) otherwise—the branch responsible for the electorate under the *Campaigns By-law*.

(3) A branch or election campaign committee must not delegate its powers as a preselecting body.

(4) The Victorian Campaigns Committee is the preselecting body for:

(a) the electorate of Victoria for the Australian Senate; and

(b) each Victorian Legislative Council electorate.

(5) If there is no preselecting body for an electorate to which subclause (2) applies, or if a preselecting body gives written notice to the Victorian Campaigns Committee that it is unable or unwilling to conduct the preselection, the Victorian Campaigns Committee may declare:

(a) itself the preselecting body; or

(b) a particular branch or election campaign committee the preselecting body.

(6) The Victorian Campaigns Committee may, at any time, declare itself the preselecting body if:

(a) the election is a snap election;

(b) the nomination period for the preselection has not been opened within the period, or by the date, required by one of clause 2(2) or (3);

(c) a preselection has been terminated by the Returning Officer or its results have been declared void under clause 6(7)(d)(iv) of the *Administrative Review By-law*; or

(d) a preselection is declared by the Returning Officer to have ended with no nominee preselected.

(7) If the Victorian Campaigns Committee declares itself the preselecting body under subclause (6), it must give written notice of that declaration to the party body that would otherwise have been the preselecting body.

4 Eligibility to nominate

(1) A member is eligible to nominate for a preselection if:

(a) within the last 36 months, they have received:

(i) notice that they have been given probity clearance;

(ii) notice under clause 5(2)(b) that they have properly completed and submitted the candidate undertaking form; and

(iii) notice under clause 6(4)(a) that they have been given legal qualification clearance; and

(b) they have received notice under clause 7(6)(b) that four other people have made compliant endorsement declarations regarding them, and none of those endorsement declarations have expired.

(2) A member's eligibility to nominate for a preselection must be kept confidential except:

(a) where the member consents to it being disclosed; or

(b) where the disclosure is by the State Director, or their delegate, for the purposes of administration and record keeping.

5 Candidate undertaking form

(1) The Victorian Campaigns Committee must make a form (***candidate undertaking form***) that requires a person to at least:

(a) provide their name, phone number, email address, residential address, date of birth and branch;

(b) specify whether they are seeking to nominate for preselection in:

(i) a federal electorate;

(ii) a state electorate; or

(iii) a local government electorate; and

(c) agree to:

(i) comply with a code that sets out the conduct requirements for endorsed candidates and for members who hold public office;

(ii) comply with clauses 3(5), (6) and to (7) of the Constitution, and clause 8 of the *Finance By-law*, if they are elected or appointed to public office; and

(iii) participate in candidate training and events whenever possible.

(2) As soon as is reasonably practicable after the candidate undertaking form is submitted by a member, or by a person who has made a membership application who is a candidate or a holder of public office, the State Director or their delegate must:

(a) decide whether the form was completed and submitted properly; and

(b) give the person who submitted the form written notice of that decision.

6 Legal qualification clearance

(1) The State Director or their delegate (the ***assessor***) must:

(a) ensure the means is provided by which a member, or a person who has made a membership application who is a candidate or a holder of public office, (the ***applicant***) may seek legal qualification clearance; and

(b) assess whether the applicant is qualified under:

(i) in the case of them seeking to nominate for a preselection for a federal electorate—section 44 of the Australian Constitution;

(ii) in the case of them seeking to nominate for a preselection for a state electorate—section 44 of the Victorian Constitution; and

(iii) in the case of them seeking to nominate for a preselection for a local government electorate—section 34 of the *Local Government Act 2020*.

(2) In making their assessment, the assessor may:

(a) seek advice as they deem necessary; and

(b) request any relevant information from the applicant.

(3) The assessor must:

(a) if they consider that the applicant is qualified under the relevant law—decide to give the applicant legal qualification clearance; and

(b) if they consider that there is a real risk that the applicant is not qualified under the relevant law:

(i) if they consider that the risk is able to be mitigated—decide to give the applicant legal qualification clearance subject to steps they must take; or

(ii) otherwise—decide to deny the applicant legal qualification clearance.

(4) As soon as is reasonably practicable after a decision is made under subclause (3), the assessor must:

(a) give the applicant written notice of that decision; and

(b) if they decided to deny the applicant legal qualification clearance—give the applicant a brief written explanation of:

(i) the reasons for that decision; and

(ii) the steps that they consider necessary for the applicant to take for them to receive legal qualification clearance in the future.

7 Endorsement declarations

(1) In this clause, ***recipient member*** means the member that the endorsement declaration is about.

(2) The State Director or their delegate must make a form (***endorsement declaration form***) that requires a member to declare that they:

(a) know the recipient member;

(b) believe that the recipient member would faithfully represent the Charter and the policies of the Party as a candidate and as a member who holds public office;

(c) are not aware of any matter that would bring into question the good character, or fitness for public office, of the recipient member; and

(d) endorse the recipient member as a candidate.

(3) A member may make an endorsement declaration regarding a member by completing and submitting the endorsement declaration form.

(4) An endorsement declaration expires if a sanction is imposed on the recipient member.

(5) A member must not provide an endorsement declaration if they are:

(a) a State Councillor;

(b) a member who holds public office;

(c) an employee of the Party; or

(d) a member of the staff of a member who holds public office.

(6) As soon as is reasonably practicable after four endorsement declarations are made regarding a member, the State Director or their delegate must:

(a) decide whether they were made in compliance with subclauses (3) and (5); and

(b) give the recipient member written notice of this decision.

8 Opening of preselections

(1) In this By-law:

(a) ***ballot method*** means the preselection method in clause 12;

(b) ***meeting method*** means the preselection method in clause 13; and

(c) ***panel method*** means the preselection method in clause 14.

(2) The preselecting body must open the preselection by:

(a) selecting as the preselection method:

(i) the ballot method; or

(ii) if the criteria in subclause (3) have been satisfied—the meeting method or the panel method;

(b) appointing an eligible member as the Returning Officer;

(c) specifying the date the nomination period will open;

(d) if it selected the ballot method as the preselection method—specifying the number of Meet the Candidates events to be held in accordance with clause 12(1) and (2);

(e) if it selected the meeting method as the preselection method—convening a meeting to be held in accordance with clause 13 on a date between 10 and 25 days after the opening of the nomination period; and

(f) if it selected the panel method as the preselection method—appointing members to the preselection panel in accordance with clause 14(1)(a).

(3) The preselecting body may only select the meeting method or the panel method if:

(a) either:

(i) the election is a snap election; or

(ii) the primary vote for the candidate, or the candidate positions, in the electorate at the last relevant election was less than 10%;

(b) it decides that circumstances justify the preselection not being conducted using the ballot method; and

(c) in the case of the panel method—the Victorian Campaigns Committee has agreed to that being the preselection method.

(4) If a preselection is terminated by the Returning Officer or its results are declared void under clause 6(7)(d)(iv) of the *Administrative Review By-law*, the preselecting body must open the preselection again as soon as possible.

9 Returning Officer and deputies

(1) A member is eligible to be appointed as the Returning Officer or as a Deputy Returning Officer if they:

(a) are not a State Councillor;

(b) are not a member who holds public office;

(c) are not an employee of the Party;

(d) are not a member of the staff of a member who holds public office; and

(e) are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(2) The Returning Officer is responsible for impartially conducting the preselection.

(3) The Returning Officer may:

(a) appoint up to two members as Deputy Returning Officers to assist them;

(b) delegate any of their responsibilities to a Deputy Returning Officer; and

(c) dismiss a Deputy Returning Officer at any time.

(4) The Returning Officer and any Deputy Returning Officer must:

(a) not have a material personal interest in which nominee is preselected; and

(b) if such an interest develops during the preselection—resign from office.

(5) A member who believes that a Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer has a material personal interest in which nominee is preselected must notify the Victorian Campaigns Committee of this.

(6) The Returning Officer may request the assistance of any member.

(7) The Returning Officer:

(a) may make rulings about whether clauses 4, and 8 to 14, have been breached;

(b) must publish on the members' website any ruling that clauses 4, and 8 to 14, have been breached; and

(c) may require a nominee who has breached clauses 4, and 8 to 14, to remedy that breach.

(8) If, before the close of the voting period, the Returning Officer decides that the preselection has been unacceptably compromised, they must terminate the preselection.

(9) The Victorian Campaigns Committee may dismiss a Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer at any time.

(10) The Returning Officer or a Deputy Returning Officer ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to the preselecting body;

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office;

(c) they are dismissed under subclause (9);

(d) they are dismissed under clause 6(7)(d)(i) of the *Administrative Review By-law*; or

(e) in the case of a Deputy Returning Officer:

(i) they are dismissed under subclause (3)(c); or

(ii) the Returning Officer ceases to hold office.

(11) If the Returning Officer ceases to hold office:

(a) the preselection is suspended;

(b) the preselecting body must appoint a new Returning Officer as soon as possible; and

(c) once a new Returning Officer is appointed, the preselection must recommence from where it was suspended.

10 Nominating for preselections

(1) During the nomination period, a member may nominate for the preselection by giving the Returning Officer:

(a) the notices that confirm that they are eligible to nominate for the preselection;

(b) a statutory declaration affirming that all of the information they provided to the Party in seeking the notices that confirm their eligibility to nominate for the preselection remains true and correct; and

(c) a nomination statement that contains, in order:

(i) their name, branch, length of membership and the electorate in the election in which they live;

(ii) a statement from them of up to 800 words; and

(iii) supporting statements from two to four members of up to 200 words each.

(2) A member must not provide a supporting statement for a nominee if they:

(a) in the case of a preselection for a federal or state electorate—have provided a supporting statement for another nominee in the same preselection;

(b) are a State Councillor;

(c) are a member who holds public office;

(d) are an employee of the Party; or

(e) are a member of the staff of a member who holds public office.

11 Conduct of preselections

(1) Each preselection must be conducted in accordance with the following principles:

(a) equal treatment of nominees;

(b) prevention of improper or unfair influence;

(c) encouragement of the maximum number of nominees;

(d) freedom of debate and truthful communication;

(e) informed voting; and

(f) substantial compliance is sufficient compliance.

(2) The Returning Officer must:

(a) publish on the members' website, and give members who are eligible to vote in the preselection, reasonable notice of the key dates in the preselection;

(b) allow a nomination period, which must be at least:

(i) seven days; or

(ii) in the case of a snap election—24 hours;

(c) notify each member who is eligible to vote in the preselection in writing of, and publish on the members' website a notice of, the call for nominations;

(d) verify that nominations are valid;

(e) reject invalid nominations;

(f) declare the nominees;

(g) in the case of a preselection being conducted using the ballot method or the meeting method—publish on the members' website, and give members who are eligible to vote in the preselection:

(i) nomination statements;

(ii) a statement that reminds members of the need for diversity; and

(iii) a statement that sets out any sanctions imposed on or which had effect on, and convictions recorded against, each nominee in the last 10 years;

(h) allow nominees an opportunity to, in an appropriate manner, contact members who are eligible to vote in the preselection about their nomination;

(i) provide a means for members to raise concerns with them about the preselection; and

(j) where appropriate, make reasonable accommodations, that are consistent with this By-law, for nominees who, during the preselection, experience circumstances that may significantly limit their ability to participate on equal terms to other nominees, including:

(i) pregnancy, childbirth or early parenthood;

(ii) disability or illness;

(iii) caregiving responsibilities;

(iv) bereavement or crisis situations;

(v) insecure housing or financial hardship; and

(vi) cultural or religious obligations that restrict their availability or their access to technology.

(3) The Returning Officer may reasonably vary timelines in a preselection as necessary, provided that they are consistent with this By-law.

(4) If, when the nomination period closes, there are no nominees for the Returning Officer to declare, they must declare that the preselection has ended with no nominee preselected as a candidate for the electorate.

(5) Each nominee must not:

(a) other than to confirm their nomination, discuss their nomination, or any aspect of the preselection or the election with a non-member, except:

(i) with a family member, a partner, a close friend or their workplace; or

(ii) where an exemption is agreed to by the Victorian Campaigns Committee;

(b) expend funds for the purposes of communicating with members in relation to the preselection; or

(c) use the resources of the Party, or party meetings, to promote their nomination or support one nominee against another, except in accordance with this By-law.

(6) A member must not do anything on behalf of a nominee that that nominee is prohibited from doing by subclause (5).

(7) Canvassing for or against votes for any nominee is prohibited for:

(a) party bodies;

(b) State Councillors;

(c) members who hold public office;

(d) employees of the Party; and

(e) members of the staff of members who hold public office.

12 Ballot method

(1) The Returning Officer must hold the Meet the Candidates event(s) after the close of the nomination period and before the opening of the voting period.

(2) At a Meet the Candidates event, the Returning Officer, or a member they appoint to facilitate the event, must provide time limited opportunities for:

(a) nominees to introduce themselves and explain why they would be a good candidate for the electorate;

(b) members to:

(i) ask questions of nominees;

(ii) make statements about the issues facing the Party and the electorate; and

(iii) make statements about how voters should vote; and

(c) nominees to answer questions, and respond to statements, from members.

(3) The Returning Officer must:

(a) run an electronic ballot;

(b) allow a voting period, which must be at least:

(i) seven days; or

(ii) in the case of a snap election—24 hours;

(c) only allow eligible voters to vote; and

(d) count and distribute the votes to ascertain which nominee is to be preselected as the candidate for the electorate.

(4) A member is eligible to vote in the electronic ballot if, when the roll of voters for the preselection is closed on the date that the nomination period closes, they are eligible to vote in the preselection under clause 3(3) of, and Schedule 8, item 2 of, the Constitution.

13 Meeting method

(1) In this clause:

(a) ***eligible member*** means a member who, when the roll of voters for the preselection is closed on the date that the nomination period closes, is eligible to vote in the preselection under clause 3(3) of, and Schedule 8, item 2 of, the Constitution, excluding:

(i) any nominee;

(ii) the Returning Officer; and

(iii) any Deputy Returning Officer; and

(b) ***meeting*** means a meeting of eligible members held to preselect a nominee as the candidate for the electorate.

(2) The Returning Officer must give each eligible member at least 5 days' written notice of a meeting.

(3) The quorum for a meeting is six eligible members.

(4) At a meeting:

(a) the Returning Officer, or a member they appoint to facilitate the meeting, must allow an opportunity for:

(i) nominees to introduce themselves and explain why they would be a good candidate for the electorate;

(ii) members ask questions of, and make statements about the issues facing the Party and the electorate to, nominees; and

(iii) nominees to answer questions, and respond to statements, from members;

(b) after those proceedings, the nominees must leave the meeting;

(c) eligible members must then:

(i) deliberate on which nominee should be preselected; and

(ii) consider any proposed decision to preselect a particular nominee; and

(d) eligible members must make every effort to decide to preselect a nominee as the candidate for the electorate by:

(i) consensus; or

(ii) if they are unable to reach consensus on a decision—a vote in which at least 75% of votes cast by eligible members in attendance are in favour.

(5) If quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the set start time of a meeting:

(a) the meeting is cancelled;

(b) in the case of a meeting convened under clause 8(2)(e)—the Returning Officer must convene another meeting within seven days; and

(c) in the case of a meeting convened under subclause (5)(b)—the Returning Officer must declare that the preselection has ended with no nominee preselected as the candidate for the electorate.

(6) If a meeting at which quorum is present fails to preselect a nominee as the candidate for the electorate, the Returning Officer must:

(a) allow a voting period, which must be at least:

(i) seven days; or

(ii) in the case of a snap election—24 hours;

(b) run an electronic ballot;

(c) only allow eligible voters to vote; and

(d) count and distribute the votes to ascertain which nominee is to be preselected as the candidate for the electorate.

(7) A member is eligible to vote in the electronic ballot if, when the roll of voters for the preselection is closed on the date that the nomination period closes, they are eligible to vote in the preselection under clause 3(3) of, and Schedule 8, item 2 of, the Constitution.

14 Panel method

(1) The preselection panel:

(a) must be made up of four or five members appointed by the preselecting body, including:

(i) at least one office bearer of the preselecting body;

(ii) at least one member who has previously been an endorsed candidate; and

(iii) members of as many branches that overlap with the electorate as is reasonably practicable; and

(b) in the case of an electorate represented by more than one public office—may include one additional member appointed by the Victorian Campaigns Committee.

(2) A member is eligible to be appointed to the preselection panel if they:

(a) have been a member of the Party or another Greens party for the last three months; and

(b) are not currently disqualified from holding the office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(3) The preselection panel must:

(a) invite the Returning Officer to attend all preselection panel meetings and interviews;

(b) decide on a standard set of questions to ask nominees;

(c) provide for the same amount of interview time for each nominee;

(d) interview each nominee separately;

(e) if there is sufficient time to do so—at each interview:

(i) allow the nominee an opportunity to introduce themself and explain why they would be a good candidate for the electorate;

(ii) ask the standard set of questions; and

(iii) ask any further questions that arise;

(f) allow itself reasonable time to deliberate on which nominee(s) should be preselected;

(g) make every effort to decide to preselect a nominee as the candidate for, or nominees to particular candidate positions for, the electorate by:

(i) consensus; or

(ii) if it is unable to reach consensus—a vote in which at least 75% of votes cast are in favour; and

(h) as soon as is reasonably practicable, give written notice to the Returning Officer:

(i) of the decision(s) made under subclause (3)(g); or

(ii) if it was unable to reach any decision under subclause (3)(g)—that it was unable to make such a decision.

(4) If the Returning Officer receives a notice under subclause (3)(h)(ii), they must declare that the preselection has ended with no nominee preselected as a candidate for the electorate.

15 Declarations of results

(1) As soon as is reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the results of the preselection, the Returning Officer must declare which nominee was preselected as the candidate for, or which nominees were preselected to which candidate positions for, the electorate by giving written notice to:

(a) each nominee;

(b) the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee; and

(c) the State Director or their delegate.

(2) The Victorian Campaigns Committee may, before the results of a preselection are declared, decide how and when the results must be formally announced.

(3) If such a decision is made by the Victorian Campaigns Committee:

(a) the results of the preselection must be kept confidential until they are formally announced, except where a disclosure is permitted by the Victorian Campaigns Committee; and

(b) the State Director or their delegate must:

(i) give written notice to each nominee of their obligation under subclause (3)(a) as soon as possible; and

(ii) publish information about the decision on the members' website.

(4) If the results of a preselection are not or are no longer confidential, the State Director or their delegate must publish them on the members' website.

(5) If the preselection method for a preselection was the ballot method, the Returning Officer must provide voting system records in relation to the ballot and the counting and distribution of votes:

(a) to the State Director or their delegate; and

(b) on request, to:

(i) a nominee; and

(ii) if the results of the preselection are not or are no longer confidential—a member.

16 Endorsement

(1) A candidate declared preselected under clause 15(1) or under clause 6(7)(d)(iii) of the *Administrative Review By-law* is endorsed by the Party as:

(a) a candidate; and

(b) a member who holds public office if they are:

(i) elected to the public office for which they were a candidate in the election; or

(ii) appointed to the vacancy in the public office for which they were nominated as the replacement.

(2) If State Council admits a person who is a candidate or who holds public office to membership, they are endorsed by the Party as a candidate or as a member who holds public office.

(3) A person ceases to be an endorsed candidate if:

(a) they withdraw as a candidate in writing;

(b) they cease to be a member;

(c) their endorsement as a candidate is withdrawn under clause 3(4)(a) or 4(3) of the *Candidate Endorsement Review By-law*; or

(d) the sanction of their endorsement as a candidate being withdrawn is imposed on them.

(4) If a member is elected to a public office in a countback and they were not, at the last relevant election, endorsed by the Party as a candidate for the electorate represented by that public office, they must notify State Council of this as soon as possible.

(5) If State Council does not endorse that member for that public office within three months after they were elected to that public office, or if State Council decides that the member is not endorsed as a holder of that public office, that member must either:

  (a) resign that public office; or

  (b) resign their membership.

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Candidate Probity By-law

Version as at 29 October 2026

1 Definitions

In this By-law:

(a) ***candidate*** means candidate for public office; and

(b) ***sub-panel*** means sub-panel of the Probity Panel.

2 Probity clearance application

(1) The State Director or their delegate must make a form (***probity clearance application form***) available on the members' website that requires a person to at least:

(a) provide all names and pseudonyms that they have used or been known by;

(b) provide a record of any publications by them, media mentions of them, and media appearances by them, in the last five years, that would be relevant to their probity clearance application;

(c) state whether they have made any public statements in opposition to a policy of the Party;

(d) provide the usernames of all social media and online engagement accounts they have used in the last five years;

(e) declare any relevant financial and personal interests; and

(f) provide evidence that they have applied for a working with children check, within the meaning given by the *Worker Screening Act 2020*.

(2) A member, or a person who has made a membership application who is a candidate or a holder of public office, (the ***applicant***) may apply for probity clearance by completing and submitting the probity clearance application form.

(3) A member who is under 18 years old must not make a probity clearance application unless an exemption is agreed to by the Victorian Campaigns Committee.

(4) An applicant may, at any time before it is refused or the final clearance decision is made, withdraw their probity clearance application by giving written notice to the Probity Panel.

(5) All aspects of a probity clearance application (including the fact that it was made), and all final clearance decisions, must be kept confidential, except where the disclosure of information is:

(a) by the applicant to inform another member that they have made the application;

(b) if the member has been assured by the intended recipient of the disclosure that they will keep the information confidential—to a close family member, partner or close friend for the purposes of personal support;

(c) to a counsellor for the purposes of counselling;

(d) to a registered health practitioner for the purposes of treatment;

(e) between members of the Probity Panel for the purposes of mutual support, training or oversight, subject to bias provisions;

(f) between the Probity Panel and the State Director, or their delegate, for the purposes of administrative support and implementation of final clearance decisions; or

(g) permitted by clause 2(1) of the *Other Matters By-law*.

3 Appointment of sub-panel

(1) In this clause, ***appointer*** means:

(a) the Convenor of the Probity Panel;

(b) a member appointed by the Probity Panel; or

(c) the Probity Panel.

(2) An appointer must, in writing, appoint a sub-panel to deal with a probity clearance application:

(a) within seven days of the application being made; or

(b) if circumstances make doing that impracticable—as soon as is reasonably practicable.

(3) A sub-panel must be made up of three to seven members of the Probity Panel, subject to subclause (5).

(4) Each member of a sub-panel must not:

(a) be biased;

(b) have a conflict of interest; and

(c) be a member of the applicant's branch.

(5) If, because of the effect of subclause (4), a sub-panel cannot be completely appointed from members of the Probity Panel, an appointer must appoint a sub-panel made up of two members of the Probity Panel.

(6) A member of a sub-panel ceases to hold that office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to the Convenor of the Probity Panel;

(b) they cease to be a member of the Probity Panel other than by their term of appointment ending; or

(c) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to the Probity Panel.

(7) Subject to subclause (6), if a member of a sub-panel ceases to be a member of the Probity Panel by their term of appointment ending, they remain a member of that sub-panel while it exists.

(8) An appointer:

(a) if a member or members of a sub-panel cease to hold office and that causes the sub-panel to have less than a quorum of members—must appoint a new member or members to the sub-panel to bring its membership back up to a quorum of members; and

(b) as necessary, after a sub-panel is first appointed, may appoint one or more further members to a sub-panel provided that its membership does not exceed seven members.

(9) Within 48 hours of a sub-panel being appointed, or of the membership of a sub-panel being changed, the Convenor of the Probity Panel must give written notice to the applicant of this and the names of the members of the sub-panel.

4 Investigation by sub-panel

(1) The sub-panel may, by unanimous agreement, decide to refuse a probity clearance application if, in the last two years, the applicant has:

(a) been denied probity clearance; or

(b) withdrawn a probity clearance application.

(2) As soon as is reasonably practicable after deciding to refuse a probity clearance application, the sub-panel must give written notice of this decision to:

(a) the applicant;

(b) the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee; and

(c) the State Director or their delegate.

(3) Subject to subclause (1), the sub-panel must investigate the background of the applicant to determine their suitability to be an endorsed candidate, including by:

(a) scrutinising the probity clearance application form they submitted;

(b) conducting searches of information available online about:

(i) the applicant;

(ii) their professional and community organisation affiliations; and

(iii) their media and social media presence, if any;

(c) requesting any relevant information from the Misconduct Panel;

(d) requesting any objections to, or concerns about, the applicant from the following persons:

(i) the office bearers of the applicant's branch;

(ii) state office bearers;

(iii) the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee;

(iv) the State Director;

(v) if the applicant holds or has held public office in federal parliament—the Federal Parliamentary Leader; and

(vi) if applicant holds or has held public office in state parliament—the State Parliamentary Leader; and

(e) considering any objections to, or concerns about, the applicant raised by those and any other members.

(4) In dealing with a probity clearance application, a sub-panel may:

(a) require that the applicant provide the members of the sub-panel with:

(i) access to all past publications, including content posted on social media and online engagement accounts, which may involve providing a copy or accepting a 'friend' or 'follow' request; or

(ii) access to any other information that the sub-panel considers relevant;

(b) carry out any investigations in relation to the applicant that it deems necessary;

(c) request any relevant information about the applicant from the Endorsement Review Panel;

(d) contact any person requesting relevant information, without reference to the applicant;

(e) request that the applicant make a statutory declaration about any relevant matter;

(f) interview the applicant if they consider that doing so is necessary; and

(g) require that the applicant complete a police records check.

(5) The sub-panel must advise any person they contact of their obligations under clause 2(5), including that subject to clause 2(5), they must not disclose to any other person:

(a) that the applicant has made a probity clearance application;

(b) any questions asked by the sub-panel; and

(c) their response to the sub-panel.

(6) The quorum for a sub-panel meeting is:

(a) in the case of a sub-panel with three or more members—three members of the sub-panel; and

(b) in the case of a sub-panel appointed under clause 3(5) with two members—two members of the sub-panel.

(7) A sub-panel must, at its meetings, exercise its powers and make its decisions by unanimous agreement.

(8) A sub-panel may exercise its powers or make a decision without meeting if:

(a) a quorum of members of the sub-panel give written notice to the sub-panel that they support the proposed exercise or decision; and

(b) no member of the sub-panel gives written notice to the sub-panel that they oppose the proposed exercise or decision, having been given a specified reasonable amount of time to do so.

(9) A sub-panel must exercise its powers and make its decisions in writing.

5 Decision by Panel

(1) In this clause, ***Panel*** means:

(a) the sub-panel; or

(b) if it is unable to reach unanimous agreement on an initial or final clearance decision—the Probity Panel.

(2) In this By-law, ***clearance decision***:

(a) means a decision to:

(i) give the applicant probity clearance without conditions;

(ii) give the applicant probity clearance subject to specified conditions; or

(iii) deny the applicant probity clearance; and

(b) in the case of a decision to give the applicant probity clearance—may include specified potential risks to be managed.

(3) The Panel must make an initial clearance decision.

(4) If the initial clearance decision is to give the applicant probity clearance without conditions, that decision is the final clearance decision.

(5) If the initial clearance decision is to give the applicant probity clearance subject to specified conditions or to deny the applicant probity clearance:

(a) the Panel must give the applicant a written notice that:

(i) sets out the initial clearance decision and the reasons for it; and

(ii) advises the applicant of their opportunity to make a submission to the Panel responding to the initial clearance decision within seven days;

(b) if the applicant makes a written submission within seven days of receiving a notice under subclause (5)(a)—the Panel must:

(i) consider it; and

(ii) make the final clearance decision; and

(c) if the applicant does not make a written submission within seven days of receiving a notice under sublause (6)(a)—the initial clearance decision becomes the final clearance decision.

(6) In making a clearance decision, the Panel must consider:

(a) the applicant's suitability to be an endorsed candidate;

(b) that its fundamental duty is to protect the best interests of the Party;

(c) the values, politics, and policies, of the Party, and the Charter; and

(d) that it is not its role to make findings of fact regarding the conduct of the applicant.

(7) The Panel:

(a) must decide to deny the applicant probity clearance if it considers that:

(i) the applicant being an endorsed candidate would, whether justly or unjustly, pose a serious reputational risk to the Party or its other endorsed candidates;

(ii) the applicant being an endorsed candidate would be otherwise inappropriate for, or politically damaging to, the Party, including on grounds relating to past conduct, character or reputation;

(iii) the applicant holds a public position in opposition to a policy of the Party that would damage the Party's electoral opportunities;

(iv) the applicant did not properly complete the probity clearance application form; or

(v) the applicant is unwilling to comply with conditions, or to work with the Party to manage potential risks, specified in an interim clearance decision;

(b) may decide to deny the applicant a probity clearance if it considers that the applicant:

(i) has failed to fully cooperate with the Panel;

(ii) lacks insight in relation to conditions, or potential risks to be managed, specified in an initial clearance decision; or

(iii) has provided false information about, or concealed important information relevant to, their probity clearance application; and

(c) may otherwise only decide to deny the applicant probity clearance if there are compelling and serious reasons to do so.

(8) The Panel may only specify conditions that are reasonably appropriate for mitigating risks of the applicant being an endorsed candidate to the Party or its other endorsed candidates.

(9) As soon as is reasonably practicable after a final clearance decision is made, the Panel must:

(a) give written notice of the final clearance decision to:

(i) the applicant;

(ii) the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee; and

(iii) the State Director or their delegate; and

(b) give information to the applicant about their right to appeal the final clearance decision to State Council under clause 6(1).

(10) The Panel must:

(a) make every effort to make a final clearance decision within 14 days after the sub-panel was appointed; and

(b) failing that—make a final clearance decision within 30 days after the sub-panel was appointed.

6 Appeal to State Council

(1) Within seven days of receiving a notice under clause 5(10), the applicant or the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee may, by written notice, appeal the final clearance decision to, and only to, State Council on one or more of the following grounds:

(a) in dealing with the probity clearance application, the Panel did not substantively comply with clauses 2 to 5, and 8;

(b) the final clearance decision cannot reasonably be considered a responsible reflection of the political judgement or risk tolerance that an experienced member would be expected to apply; and

(c) the final clearance decision is so unreasonable that it cannot have been properly made.

(2) If an appeal is made, the next State Council meeting must, in closed session, consider it.

(3) As soon as is reasonably practicable after an appeal is made, the State Secretary must give written notice of the appeal to:

(a) the Convenor of the Probity Panel; and

(b) if they did not make the appeal—the applicant.

(4) State Council must decide to:

(a) confirm the final clearance decision; or

(b) substitute the final clearance decision with another final clearance decision.

(5) The only members that may speak regarding the appeal are:

(a) State Councillors;

(b) appointed State Council attendees;

(c) the State Director;

(d) the member who made the appeal;

(e) if they did not make the appeal—the applicant; and

(f) on behalf of the sub-panel, one of its members or the Convenor of the Probity Panel.

(6) State Councillors must, before or at the opening of the meeting, be provided with:

(a) the final clearance decision;

(b) the appeal;

(c) any written submission responding to the appeal, of up to two pages in length, provided by the sub-panel at least 24 hours before the meeting; and

(d) if the appeal was not made by the applicant—any written submission as to the appropriate decision by State Council, of up to two pages in length, provided by the applicant at least 24 hours before the meeting.

(7) If State Council fails in its obligation under subclause (4), each subsequent State Council meeting must, in closed session, consider the appeal until State Council fulfils its obligation under subclause (4).

(8) The State Secretary must give at least 48 hours' written notice of each meeting to which subclause (2) or (7) applies to:

(a) the member who made the appeal;

(b) the Convenor of the Probity Panel; and

(c) if they did not make the appeal—the applicant.

(9) Within 24 hours of a decision by State Council being made, the State Secretary must give written notice of the decision to:

(a) the applicant;

(b) the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee;

(c) the Convenor of the Probity Panel; and

(d) the State Director or their delegate.

(10) As soon as is reasonably practicable after receiving a notice under subclause (3), (8) or (9), the Convenor of the Probity Panel must give that notice to the members of the sub-panel.

7 Probity Panel

(1) The Probity Panel is made up of nine members, unless State Council appoints more members under subclause (3)(b).

(2) Each member of the Probity Panel must:

(a) become familiar with this By-law and the parts of the Constitution relevant to their office;

(b) conscientiously participate in the work of the Probity Panel; and

(c) as soon as they become aware of it, disclose to the Probity Panel:

(i) any interest that may give rise to a conflict of interest; and

(ii) any matters that may give rise to them being, or being reasonably perceived as, biased.

(3) State Council:

(a) must appoint a member to fill a vacancy on the Probity Panel as soon as possible; and

(b) if there are no vacancies on the Probity Panel—may appoint further members to the Probity Panel as necessary.

(4) State Council must specify a term of appointment of up to two years when appointing a member to the Probity Panel.

(5) A member is eligible to be appointed to the Probity Panel if they:

(a) are not a State Councillor;

(b) are not a member who holds public office;

(c) are not an employee of the Party;

(d) are not a member of the staff of a member who holds public office;

(e) are not a member of:

(i) the Endorsement Review Panel;

(ii) the Administrative Review Panel; or

(iii) the Misconduct Panel;

(f) are not currently disqualified from holding the office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them; and

(g) in the last five years, have not been suspended for a period of three months or more, or expelled, from the Party or another Greens party.

(6) A member of the Probity Panel ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to State Council;

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by State Council.

(7) Before State Council removes a member of the Probity Panel from office, it must:

(a) state grounds for their removal; and

(b) allow an opportunity for them to be heard.

8 Probity Panel procedure

(1) A Probity Panel meeting may be convened by:

(a) the Convenor of the Probity Panel; or

(b) any three other members of the Probity Panel.

(2) The quorum for a Probity Panel meeting is a majority of current members of the Probity Panel, but not fewer than three.

(3) The Probity Panel must, at its meetings, exercise its powers and make its decisions by consensus or, if it is unable to reach consensus, by majority vote.

(4) The Probity Panel may exercise its powers or make a decision without meeting if:

(a) a quorum of members of the Probity Panel give written notice to the Probity Panel that they support the proposed exercise or decision; and

(b) no member of the Probity Panel gives written notice to the Probity Panel that they oppose the proposed exercise or decision, having been given a specified reasonable amount of time to do so.

(5) The Probity Panel must exercise its powers and make its decisions in writing.

9 Convenor of the Probity Panel

(1) The office of Convenor of the Probity Panel may be held by either:

(a) one member of the Probity Panel; or

(b) two members of the Probity Panel jointly.

(2) If the office of Convenor of the Probity Panel is held by two members jointly:

(a) they may each individually carry out all of the responsibilities of, and exercise all of the powers of, the office; and

(b) if they disagree on a decision to be made in their capacity as the Convenor of the Probity Panel, they are deemed to have not made the decision.

(3) The Convenor of the Probity Panel is responsible for:

(a) convening Probity Panel meetings as required;

(b) making available to each member of the Probity Panel, in relation to each probity clearance application for which a final clearance decision has not been made:

(i) the name of the applicant; and

(ii) the names of the members of the sub-panel;

(c) on the request of the Endorsement Review Panel, providing it with any information related to a probity clearance application that is relevant to an endorsement review application;

(d) as soon as is reasonably practicable after a member becomes an endorsed candidate, giving written notice of any conditions or potential risks to be managed, specified in the final clearance decision to the office bearers of the preselecting body;

(e) ensuring the following records are kept and maintained for 10 years:

(i) probity clearance applications made;

(ii) investigations by the sub-panel; and

(iii) final clearance decisions; and

(f) giving State Council a written report each quarter about:

(i) the number of probity clearance applications made and dealt with in the last quarter;

(ii) the number of probity clearance applications currently under consideration and the number of those for which a sub-panel has and has not yet been appointed;

(iii) in the current calendar year, the number of probity clearance applications made, withdrawn, refused, and for which each type of final clearance decision was made; and

(iv) any other matters they consider important.

(4) The Probity Panel must appoint one or two of its members to fill a vacancy in the office of Convenor of the Probity Panel as soon as possible.

(5) The Probity Panel must specify a term of appointment of up to one year when appointing the Convenor of the Probity Panel.

(6) A member of the Probity Panel is eligible to be appointed as the Convenor of the Probity Panel if they are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(7) The Convenor of the Probity Panel ceases to hold office if:

  (a) they resign by giving written notice to each member of the Probity Panel;

  (b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office; or

  (c) they are removed from office by the Probity Panel.

(8) If two members hold the office of Convenor of the Probity Panel jointly and one of them ceases to hold office, the office becomes vacant immediately before the opening of the next Probity Panel meeting.

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Candidate Endorsement Review By-law

Version as at 25 June 2026

1 Definition

In this By-law, ***candidate***:

(a) means endorsed candidate for public office; and

(b) includes an endorsed nominated replacement for a vacancy in a public office.

2 Endorsement review application

(1) In this clause, ***specified member*** means:

(a) a member who holds public office;

(b) a State Councillor;

(c) the Convenor of the Probity Panel; or

(d) the State Director.

(2) A specified member may make an endorsement review application regarding a candidate by giving verbal or written notice to any member of the Endorsement Review Panel of:

(a) the name of the candidate; and

(b) any other information they consider relevant.

(3) A specified member must not make an endorsement review application in bad faith.

(4) All aspects of an endorsement review application (including the fact that it was made) must be kept confidential, except where the disclosure of information is:

(a) to a counsellor for the purposes of counselling;

(b) to a registered health practitioner for the purposes of treatment;

(c) to an Australian legal practitioner for the purposes of legal advice;

(d) between the Endorsement Review Panel and the State Director, or their delegate, for the purposes of implementation of decisions of the Endorsement Review Panel;

(e) where appropriate, by the State Director to:

(i) a member of the staff of a member who holds public office; or

(ii) an employee of the Party; and

(f) permitted by clause 2(1) of the *Other Matters By-law*.

3 Decision by the Endorsement Review Panel

(1) A member of the Endorsement Review Panel who receives a notice under clause 2(2) must ensure that all other members of the Endorsement Review Panel are informed of the details of the endorsement review application as soon as possible.

(2) If any member of the Endorsement Review Panel is of the view that the endorsement review application should be considered, the Endorsement Review Panel must:

(a) convene an Endorsement Review Panel meeting as soon as is reasonably practicable and at a time that:

(i) is at least eight hours after notice is given under subclause (2)(b);

(ii) is not after midnight and before 8 a.m.; and

(iii) balances the desirability of allowing sufficient time for the candidate to engage and any urgency regarding the political circumstances; and

(b) give written notice to the candidate, the State Director, the Federal Parliamentary Leader and the State Parliamentary Leader that:

(i) sets out the name of the candidate;

(ii) sets out the reasons why it may be considered necessary for the candidate's endorsement to be withdrawn;

(iii) specifies the time and location of the Endorsement Review Panel meeting;

(iv) advises the candidate of the opportunity to address the Endorsement Review Panel meeting; and

(v) advises the candidate of the opportunity to make a written submission to the Endorsement Review Panel before the Endorsement Review Panel meeting.

(3) In dealing with an endorsement review application, the Endorsement Review Panel must:

(a) deal with the application as soon as is reasonably practicable;

(b) inform itself in any way it deems appropriate, including by:

(i) reviewing Probity Panel documents and candidate agreements;

(ii) interviewing any person involved in dealing with a probity clearance application; and

(iii) reviewing any relevant Notices of Decision and Notices of Sanction;

(c) consider any advice, which may be given in confidence, from any of the following persons unless they made the application:

(i) the State Director;

(ii) in the case of the candidate running for federal parliament—the Federal Parliamentary Leader; and

(iii) in the case of the candidate running for state parliament or a council—the State Parliamentary Leader; and

(d) hold its meetings in closed session, except that the following persons may attend unless they made the application:

(i) the State Director;

(ii) in the case of the candidate running for federal parliament—the Federal Parliamentary Leader; and

(iii) in the case of the candidate running for state parliament or a council—the State Parliamentary Leader.

(4) The Endorsement Review Panel:

(a) if it considers that, in all the circumstances, there are clear and compelling reasons why doing so is in the interests of the Party—must decide to withdraw the candidate's endorsement;

(b) may only decide to withdraw the candidate's endorsement by consensus;

(c) if it does not decide to withdraw the candidate's endorsement—may, by majority vote, decide to refer the endorsement review application to State Council; and

(d) if it decides to refer the endorsement review application to State Council—must give written notice of that decision and the details of the application to State Council as soon as possible.

(5) If the Endorsement Review Panel does not withdraw the candidate's endorsement or refer the endorsement review application to State Council, the candidate remains endorsed.

(6) The Endorsement Review Panel must give written notice of whether it has withdrawn the candidate's endorsement, referred the endorsement review application to State Council, or done neither having dealt with the application, to:

(a) the candidate;

(b) the State Director;

(c) the Federal Parliamentary Leader; and

(d) the State Parliamentary Leader.

4 Decision by State Council

(1) If an endorsement review application is referred to State Council, a State Council meeting must, in closed session, consider the application as soon as is reasonably practicable.

(2) As far as practicable, the following persons must attend the State Council meeting:

(a) the members of the Endorsement Review Panel; and

(b) unless they made the endorsement review application:

(i) the State Director;

(ii) in the case of the candidate running for federal parliament—the Federal Parliamentary Leader; and

(iii) in the case of the candidate running for state parliament or a council—the State Parliamentary Leader.

(3) At the State Council meeting, State Council must decide to withdraw the candidate's endorsement if it considers that, in all the circumstances, there are clear and compelling reasons why doing so is in the interests of the Party.

(4) If State Council does not withdraw the candidate's endorsement at the State Council meeting, the candidate remains endorsed.

(5) As soon as is reasonably practicable after the State Council meeting, the State Secretary must give written notice of whether State Council has withdrawn the candidate's endorsement to:

(a) the candidate;

(b) the State Director;

(c) the Federal Parliamentary Leader; and

(d) the State Parliamentary Leader.

5 Public statement

(1) The Endorsement Review Panel or State Council may authorise the making of a public statement on behalf of the Party after dealing with an endorsement review application.

(2) Where appropriate, an attempt must be made to reach agreement with the candidate or former candidate about the terms of such a statement.

(3) If a former candidate whose endorsement has been withdrawn under this By-law denies any allegations or suggestions about their conduct, any statement must acknowledge this denial.

6 Finality

Other than in accordance with clauses 2 to 5, no consideration or reconsideration (whether by review, appeal or otherwise) of any decision made, action taken, or failure or refusal to make a decision or take an action, under this By-law is allowed.

7 Endorsement Review Panel

(1) The Endorsement Review Panel is made up of:

(a) the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee; and

(b) two general members.

(2) The Endorsement Review Panel is responsible for:

(a) on the request of a sub-panel of the Probity Panel, providing it with any information related to an endorsement review application that is relevant to a probity clearance application; and

(b) ensuring the following records are kept and maintained for 10 years:

(i) endorsement review applications made; and

(ii) decisions by the Endorsement Review Panel.

(3) Each member of the Endorsement Review Panel must:

(a) become familiar with this By-law and the parts of the Constitution relevant to their office; and

(b) conscientiously participate in the work of the Endorsement Review Panel.

(4) State Council must appoint a member to fill a vacancy in an office of general member of the Endorsement Review Panel as soon as possible.

(5) State Council must specify a term of appointment of up to two years when appointing a general member of the Endorsement Review Panel.

(6) A member is eligible to be appointed as a general member of the Endorsement Review Panel if they:

(a) are not a State Councillor;

(b) are not a member who holds public office;

(c) are not an employee of the Party;

(d) are not a member of the staff of a member who holds public office;

(e) are not a member of:

(i) the Probity Panel;

(ii) the Administrative Review Panel; or

(iii) the Misconduct Panel;

(f) are not an endorsed candidate for public office;

(g) are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them; and

(h) in the last five years, have not been suspended for a period of three months or more, or expelled, from the Party or another Greens party.

(7) A general member of the Endorsement Review Panel ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to State Council;

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by State Council.

(8) Before State Council removes a general member of the Endorsement Review Panel from office, it must:

(a) state grounds for their removal; and

(b) allow an opportunity for them to be heard.

8 Endorsement Review Panel meeting procedure

(1) An Endorsement Review Panel meeting may be convened by any two members of the Endorsement Review Panel.

(2) The quorum for an Endorsement Review Panel meeting is two current members of the Endorsement Review Panel.

9 Miscellany

(1) For the avoidance of doubt, the procedure in this By-law is not a disciplinary procedure, and accordingly, it is:

(a) not the role of the Endorsement Review Panel or State Council to make any findings of fact in relation to any allegation or suggestion about the conduct of a candidate; and

(b) not necessary for any allegation or suggestion about the conduct of a candidate to be proven for the Endorsement Review Panel or State Council to withdraw their endorsement.

(2) If the candidate ceases to be a candidate other than by their endorsement being withdrawn under clause 3(4)(a) or 4(3), the endorsement review application must cease to be dealt with under clauses 3 to 5.

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Mediation By-law

Version as at 19 September 2026

1 Requesting mediation

(1) If a member is experiencing interpersonal difficulties with another member or members, they may request mediation by giving written notice to the Mediation Panel.

(2) A member must not request mediation in bad faith.

(3) Subject to subclause (4), the following information must be kept confidential:

(a) the identities of members who request mediation; and

(b) in relation to a mediation arranged by the Mediation Panel:

(i) the identities of those invited to attend, or who do attend, it;

(ii) anything said in the course of it; and

(iii) the outcome of it.

(4) Subclause (3) does not prohibit the disclosure of information:

(a) as agreed by the parties involved;

(b) if the member has been assured by the intended recipient of the disclosure that they will keep the information confidential—to a close family member, partner or close friend for the purposes of personal support;

(c) to a counsellor for the purposes of counselling;

(d) to a registered health practitioner for the purposes of treatment;

(e) to a party body established by State Council to conduct a review of the Party's mediation or complaints system, for the purposes of that review;

(f) between members of the Mediation Panel, including those observing a mediation, for the purposes of mutual support or training or oversight of mediators;

(g) between the Mediation Panel and the State Director, or their delegate, for the purposes of administrative support; and

(h) as permitted by clause 2(1) of the *Other Matters By-law*.

2 Arranging mediation

(1) When a request for mediation is received, the Mediation Panel must:

(a) ascertain the interpersonal difficulties being experienced by the parties involved;

(b) unless circumstances make doing so impracticable, within 21 days:

(i) appoint an appropriately qualified person (who may be a member of the Mediation Panel, and who may be a non-member) as a mediator for the matter; and

(ii) make arrangements for a mediation or course of mediations in relation to the matter; and

(c) after making arrangements for a mediation or course of mediations:

(i) advise the parties involved that they may, after notifying the mediator, have another member attend a mediation as their support person;

(ii) provide the parties involved with the Member Code of Conduct; and

(iii) advise the parties involved of their obligations under clause 1(3) and (4).

(2) A mediator must not be biased.

3 Mediation Panel

(1) The Mediation Panel is made up of three members.

(2) The Mediation Panel is responsible for:

(a) ensuring a confidential record of its work is kept and maintained for 10 years; and

(b) giving State Council a written report each quarter about:

(i) the number of requests for mediation received and for which a mediation has been held in the last quarter;

(ii) the number of requests for mediation currently being handled and the number of those for which a mediator has and has not yet been appointed;

(iii) in the current calendar year, the number of requests for mediation received and for which a mediation has been held; and

(iv) any other matters it considers important.

(3) Each member of the Mediation Panel must:

(a) become familiar with this By-law and the parts of the Constitution relevant to their office; and

(b) conscientiously participate in the work of the Mediation Panel.

(4) State Council must appoint a member to fill a vacancy on the Mediation Panel as soon as possible.

(5) State Council must specify a term of appointment of up to two years when appointing a member to the Mediation Panel.

(6) A member is eligible to be appointed to the Mediation Panel if they:

(a) are not a State Councillor;

(b) are not a member who holds public office;

(c) are not an employee of the Party;

(d) are not a member of the staff of a member who holds public office;

(e) are not a member of:

(i) the Administrative Review Panel; or

(ii) the Misconduct Panel;

(f) are not currently disqualified from holding the office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them; and

(g) in the last five years, have been suspended for a period of three months or more, or expelled, from the Party or another Greens party.

(7) A member of the Mediation Panel ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to State Council;

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by State Council.

(8) Before State Council removes a member of the Mediation Panel from office, it must:

(a) state grounds for their removal; and

(b) allow an opportunity for them to be heard.

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Administrative Review By-law

Version as at 30 September 2026

1 Authorising provision

This By-law is, in part, made under clause 33 of the Constitution.

2 Definitions

In this By-law:

(a) ***appellant*** means the member who made the appeal;

(b) ***applicant*** has the meaning given in the *Misconduct By-law*;

(c) ***decision*** includes:

(i) an action; and

(ii) a failure or refusal to make a decision or take an action;

(d) ***remedy*** means a measure aimed at rectifying, in whole or in part:

(i) the appealed decision(s); and

(ii) any consequences that flowed from it or them;

(e) ***respondent*** has the meaning given in the *Misconduct By-law*; and

(f) ***sub-panel*** means sub-panel of the Misconduct Panel.

3 General appeal

(1) In this By-law, ***general decision***:

(a) means a decision of:

(i) a member or party body;

(ii) a State Conference or members' meeting; or

(iii) the membership to make, amend or repeal a state policy or the party strategy; and

(b) does not include:

(i) a decision of the Administrative Review Panel;

(ii) a misconduct decision or preselection decision;

(iii) a decision under clauses 2 to 6 of the *Candidate Probity By-law*;

(iv) a decision under clauses 2 to 5 and 7 of the *Candidate Endorsement Review By-law*; or

(v) a decision under clause 13(2) of the *Misconduct By-law*.

(2) A member may, by written notice, make an appeal (***general appeal***) to, and only to, the Administrative Review Panel for a finding that a general decision:

(a) did not comply with the Constitution;

(b) did not comply with these By-laws; or

(c) was so unreasonable that no reasonable decision-maker could have made it.

(3) A general appeal may also be made under subclause (2) by a former member expelled from the Party under clause 7(3)(b)(i) or (5) of the *Membership By-law* in relation to a decision made under clause 7 of that By-law.

(4) A general appeal may be made about multiple related general decisions.

(5) A general appeal may only be made within:

(a) if the appealed decision was made under clause 7 of the *Membership By-law*—seven days after notice of the opportunity to appeal was given to the member; and

(b) otherwise—the time limit provided under clause 6(3)(a) and (4).

(6) A member must not make a general appeal in bad faith.

(7) A member involved in a general appeal may appoint any person to act on their behalf for the purposes of the appeal.

4 Preselection appeal

(1) In this By-law, ***preselection decision*** means a decision of a member or party body under clauses 4, and 8 to 14, of the *Candidate Preselections By-law*.

(2) In this clause, ***specified member*** means:

(a) a nominee in the preselection;

(b) an office bearer of the preselecting body; or

(c) the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee.

(3) Within four days after the results of a preselection are declared, a specified member may, by written notice, make an appeal (***preselection appeal***) to, and only to, the Administrative Review Panel for a finding that a preselection decision:

(a) did not comply with the *Candidate Preselections By-law*; or

(b) was so unreasonable that no reasonable decision-maker could have made it.

(4) A preselection appeal may be made about multiple preselection decisions that relate to a particular preselection.

(5) A specified member must not make a preselection appeal in bad faith.

(6) A member involved in a preselection appeal may appoint any person to act on their behalf for the purposes of the appeal.

5 Misconduct appeal

(1) In this By-law, ***misconduct decision*** means a decision of a member or party body under clauses 3 to 8(1) of the *Misconduct By-law*.

(2) Once a misconduct allegation is no longer under consideration, the applicant or the respondent may, by written notice, make an appeal (***misconduct appeal***) to, and only to, the Administrative Review Panel for a finding that a misconduct decision:

(a) did not comply with the *Misconduct By-law*; or

(b) was so unreasonable that no reasonable decision-maker could have made it.

(3) A misconduct appeal may only be made under subclause (2) by a former member if they are a respondent on whom the sanction of expulsion from the Party was imposed under clause 7(2) of the *Misconduct By-law*.

(4) A misconduct appeal may be made about multiple misconduct decisions.

(5) A misconduct appeal may only be made within the time limit provided under clause 6(3)(b).

(6) An applicant or respondent must not make a misconduct appeal in bad faith.

(7) A member involved in a misconduct appeal may appoint any person to act on their behalf for the purposes of the appeal.

6 Decision by the Administrative Review Panel

(1) Members of the Administrative Review Panel who are biased must not be present during the consideration of and decision on the appeal.

(2) In dealing with an appeal, the Administrative Review Panel may:

(a) inform itself in any way it deems appropriate, including by obtaining expert advice from a non-member; and

(b) direct a member to truthfully answer its questions in person or in writing.

(3) The Administrative Review Panel:

(a) must dismiss so much of a general appeal that relates to a general decision made more than 30 days ago unless it decides that exceptional circumstances justify it not being dismissed;

(b) must dismiss a misconduct appeal made more than seven days after notice of the opportunity to appeal was given unless it decides that exceptional circumstances justify it not being dismissed;

(c) must dismiss a misconduct appeal if the respondent is no longer a member; and

(d) may, at any time before making one of the findings under clause 3(2), 4(3) or 5(2), dismiss so much of an appeal that it decides:

(i) does not concern the exercise of the power of the Party;

(ii) is not serious enough to warrant its consideration; or

(iii) has been dealt with by one or more of its previous decisions.

(4) If a general appeal relates to a general decision that was not made on a particular date, the time limit provided for in subclause (3)(a) is calculated from a date that the Administrative Review Panel decides the general decision was required to, or should reasonably, have been made by.

(5) Subject to subclause (3), in relation to a general appeal, the Administrative Review Panel must:

(a) give written notice of the substance of the appeal and a reasonable opportunity to make a written and oral submission on the matter to:

(i) the appellant;

(ii) if an appealed decision was made by a member—that member;

(iii) if an appealed decision was made by a party body that has office bearers—those office bearers;

(iv) if an appealed decision was made a party body that does not have office bearers—the members of that party body;

(v) if an appealed decision was of the membership to make, amend or repeal a state policy—State Councillors and members of the Victorian Policy Committee; and

(vi) if an appealed decision was made by a State Conference or members' meeting, or was of the membership to make, amend or appeal the party strategy—State Councillors;

(b) decide whether or not to make one of the findings under clause 3(2); and

(c) if it makes one of those findings—subject to subclause (6), decide whether to grant any of the following remedies:

(i) setting a decision or decisions aside;

(ii) making a decision or decisions that plainly should have been made; and

(iii) recommending to a member or party body that a decision or decisions be made.

(6) The Administrative Review Panel:

(a) must not grant a remedy under subclause (5)(c)(i) in relation to:

(i) a decision of State Council to exercise a power that it must not delegate listed in Schedule 4 of the Constitution;

(ii) a decision of the Independent Electoral Committee; or

(iii) a members' resolution; and

(b) may only grant a remedy under subclause (5)(c)(ii) to make a decision or decisions that exercise the power of:

(i) a branch; or

(ii) a community working group.

(7) Subject to subclause (3), in relation to a preselection appeal, the Administrative Review Panel must:

(a) give written notice of the substance of the appeal and a reasonable opportunity to make a written and oral submission on the matter to:

(i) the appellant;

(ii) the nominees in the preselection;

(iii) the Returning Officer and any Deputy Returning Officers; and

(iv) the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee;

(b) decide whether or not to make one of the findings under clause 4(3);

(c) if it makes one of those findings—decide that the appealed decision(s) are either:

(i) reasonably likely to have affected which nominee in the preselection was preselected; or

(ii) not reasonably likely to have affected which nominee in the preselection was preselected; and

(d) if it makes a decision under subclause (7)(c)(i)—decide whether to grant any of the following remedies:

(i) dismissing the Returning Officer or any Deputy Returning Officer;

(ii) winding the preselection back to any point;

(iii) conducting a recount and redeclaring the results of the preselection; and

(iv) declaring void the results of the preselection.

(8) If the Administrative Review Panel grants a remedy in relation to a preselection appeal, the Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel must, within 24 hours, provide such information as is necessary to inform them of the decision and its effect on the preselection to:

(a) nominees in the preselection;

(b) the Convenor of the Victorian Campaigns Committee; and

(c) the State Director.

(9) Subject to subclause (3), in relation to a misconduct appeal, the Administrative Review Panel must:

(a) give written notice of the substance of the appeal and a reasonable opportunity to make a written and oral submission on the matter to:

(i) the applicant;

(ii) the respondent;

(iii) if an appealed decision was made by the sub-panel—the members of the sub-panel; and

(iv) if an appealed decision was made by State Council—the State Councillors who were in attendance (except by proxy) when that decision was made;

(b) decide whether or not to make one of the findings under clause 5(2);

(c) if it makes one of those findings—decide that the appealed decision(s) are either:

(i) reasonably likely to have affected which decision was made under clause 5(14)(a) to (f), 7(2) or 8(1)(c) of the *Misconduct By-law*; or

(ii) not reasonably likely to have affected which decision was made under clause 5(14)(a) to (f), 7(2) or 8(1)(c) of the *Misconduct By-law*; and

(d) if it makes a decision under subclause (9)(c)(i)—decide whether to grant any of the following remedies:

(i) setting a decision aside and remitting it back to the sub-panel or State Council for decision again, or to the Misconduct Panel for the appointment of a new sub-panel to deal with the matter, with or without directions to cure any error previously made;

(ii) substituting a decision under clauses 5(14)(d) to (f) of the *Misconduct By-law* with a decision under clause 5(14)(g) of that By-law, with the Administrative Review Panel recommending a sanction and carrying out the procedure in clause 6 of that By-law in place of the sub-panel; and

(iii) if one of the decisions was to impose the sanction of suspension for a specified period or expulsion from the Party on a State Councillor or member who holds public office—directing State Council to set aside the decision and carry out the procedure in clause 7 of the *Misconduct By-law* again.

(10) If the Administrative Review Panel grants a remedy in relation to a misconduct appeal:

(a) the Administrative Review Panel must set aside or amend (adding a brief procedural history of its decision) any related Notice of Decision and Notice of Sanction as necessarily follows from its decision; and

(b) the Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel must, within 24 hours, provide such information to such members as is necessary to inform them of the decision and its effect on the membership status of the respondent.

(11) The Administrative Review Panel must:

(a) deal with a general appeal or misconduct appeal as soon as is reasonably practicable; and

(b) deal with a preselection appeal within seven days.

(12) The Administrative Review Panel may, before making the Notice of Review Decision, decide to recommend to State Council any of the following that are relevant to the substance of the appeal:

(a) an interpretation of the Constitution;

(b) an amendment to the Constitution; and

(c) an amendment to these By-laws.

(13) If, having dismissed an appeal, the Administrative Review Panel decides that the appeal may have been made in bad faith, a member of the Administrative Review Panel may make a misconduct allegation under clause 3(1) of the *Misconduct By-law* against the appellant.

7 Notice of Review Decision

(1) Within four days of the appeal being dealt with:

(a) the Administrative Review Panel must make a Notice of Review Decision;

(b) the Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel must give that Notice of Review Decision to:

(i) each member that received a notice under clause 6(5)(a), (7)(a) or (9)(a);

(ii) if a remedy was recommended to a member or party body under clause 6(5)(c)(iii)—that member or party body;

(iii) if the appeal is a misconduct appeal and a sanction had been imposed on the respondent, or a remedy was granted to set a decision aside and remit it back to the Misconduct Panel for the appointment of a new sub-panel—the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel; and

(iv) if a recommendation was made under clause 6(12)—State Council; and

(c) if one of the findings under clause 3(2), 4(3) or 5(2) was made—the Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel must issue the Notice of Review Decision on the members' website, with any confidential information redacted.

(2) A Notice of Review Decision must be in writing and contain only:

(a) the names of the members of the Administrative Review Panel who dealt with the appeal;

(b) the date that the Administrative Review Panel received the appeal;

(c) the substance of the appeal, without naming any person;

(d) the date that the appeal was dealt with;

(e) if the appeal was dismissed under clause 6(3)—the particular decision made, including the provision under which it was made, and the reasons for it;

(f) if a decision was made under clause 6(4)—the date decided and the reasons for it;

(g) if the appeal could have been dismissed under clause 6(3)(a) or (b), the reason it was not;

(h) if any decisions were made in relation to the appeal under clause 6(5)(b) or (c), (7)(b), (c) or (d) or (9)(b), (c) or (d)—each of those decisions, including the provisions under which they were made, and the reasons them; and

(i) if a recommendation is made under clause 6(12)—the particular recommendation made and the reasons for it.

(3) A Notice of Review Decision is confidential to the members who have been given access to it in accordance with subclause (1)(b) or (c), except that State Council may make a public statement that discloses its contents.

8 Finality

Other than in accordance with these By-laws, no consideration or reconsideration (whether by review, appeal or otherwise) of a preselection decision or a misconduct decision is allowed.

9 Administrative Review Panel

(1) The Administrative Review Panel is made up of five members.

(2) Each member of the Administrative Review Panel must:

(a) become familiar with the Constitution and these By-laws; and

(b) conscientiously participate in the work of the Administrative Review Panel.

(3) State Council must appoint a member to fill a vacancy on the Administrative Review Panel as soon as possible.

(4) State Council must specify a term of appointment of up to two years when appointing a member to the Administrative Review Panel.

(5) A member is eligible to be appointed to the Administrative Review Panel if they:

(a) are not a State Councillor;

(b) are not a member who holds public office;

(c) are not an employee of the Party;

(d) are not a member of the staff of a member who holds public office;

(e) are not currently appointed to act on behalf of:

(i) a member under clause 3(7), 4(6) or 5(7); or

(ii) a respondent under clause 3(3) of the *Misconduct By-law*;

(f) are not a member of:

(i) the Probity Panel;

(ii) the Endorsement Review Panel;

(iii) the Mediation Panel; or

(iv) the Misconduct Panel;

(g) are not currently disqualified from holding the office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them; and

(h) in the last five years, have not been suspended for a period of three months or more, or expelled, from the Party or another Greens party.

(6) A member of the Administrative Review Panel ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to State Council;

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by State Council.

(7) Before State Council removes a member of the Administrative Review Panel from office, it must:

(a) state grounds for their removal; and

(b) allow an opportunity for them to be heard.

10 Administrative Review Panel procedure

(1) An Administrative Review Panel meeting may be convened by:

(a) the Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel; or

(b) any two other members of the Administrative Review Panel.

(2) The quorum for an Administrative Review Panel meeting is three current members of the Administrative Review Panel.

(3) The Administrative Review Panel must, at its meetings, exercise its powers and make its decisions by consensus or, if it is unable to reach consensus, by majority vote.

(4) The Administrative Review Panel may exercise its powers or make a decision without meeting if:

(a) a quorum of members of the Administrative Review Panel give written notice to the Administrative Review Panel that they support the proposed exercise or decision; and

(b) no member of the Administrative Review Panel gives written notice to the Administrative Review Panel that they oppose the proposed exercise or decision, having been given a specified reasonable amount of time to do so.

(5) The Administrative Review Panel must exercise its powers and make its decisions in writing.

11 Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel

(1) The office of Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel may be held by either:

(a) one member of the Administrative Review Panel; or

(b) two members of the Administrative Review Panel jointly.

(2) If the office of Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel is held by two members jointly:

(a) they may each individually carry out all of the responsibilities of, and exercise all of the powers of, the office; and

(b) if they disagree on a decision to be made in their capacity as the Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel, they are deemed to have not made the decision.

(3) The Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel is responsible for:

(a) convening Administrative Review Panel meetings as required;

(b) if a misconduct appeal is made and a sanction has been imposed on the respondent—as soon as possible, giving written notice to the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel:

(i) that a misconduct appeal has been made; and

(ii) of the name of the respondent;

(c) ensuring the following records are kept and maintained for 10 years:

(i) appeals made;

(ii) directions given by the Administrative Review Panel; and

(iii) Notices of Review Decision;

(d) ensuring that all Notices of Review Decision issued under clause 7(1)(c) in the last five years are readily accessible on the members' website; and

(e) giving State Council a written report each quarter about:

(i) the number of appeals made and dealt with in the last quarter;

(ii) the number of appeals currently under consideration;

(iii) in the current calendar year, the number of general appeals, preselection appeals and misconduct appeals made, dismissed, for which one of the findings under clause 3(2), 4(3) or 5(2) was made, and for which a remedy was granted; and

(iv) any other matters they consider important.

(4) The Administrative Review Panel must appoint one or two of its members to fill a vacancy in the office of Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel as soon as possible.

(5) The Administrative Review Panel must specify a term of appointment of up to one year when appointing the Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel.

(6) A member of the Administrative Review Panel is eligible to be appointed as the Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel if they are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(7) The Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to each member of the Administrative Review Panel;

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by the Administrative Review Panel.

(8) If two members hold the office of Convenor of the Administrative Review Panel jointly and one of them ceases to hold office, the office becomes vacant immediately before the opening of the next Administrative Review Panel meeting.

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Misconduct By-law

Version as at 19 September 2026

1 Authorising provision

This By-law is, in part, made under clause 34(2) of the Constitution.

2 Definitions

(1) In this By-law:

(a) ***misconduct*** means a breach of:

(i) the Member Code of Conduct;

(ii) an express prohibition provided for in the Constitution or these By-laws that is committed in bad faith;

(iii) a direction given by the Administrative Review Panel or the Misconduct Panel, or a training direction given by State Council; or

(iv) a sanction;

(b) ***misconduct appeal*** has the meaning given by clause 5(2) of the *Administrative Review By-law*;

(c) ***sub-panel*** means sub-panel of the Misconduct Panel; and

(d) ***training direction*** means a direction that the respondent is required to complete specified training that is currently provided by the Party.

(2) In these By-laws, ***sanction*** means, because the misconduct allegation was substantiated:

(a) the respondent is censured;

(b) for a period of up to one year, the respondent is prohibited from attending specified or all party meetings, communicating with specified or all members or volunteering for the Party in specified ways or entirely, subject to clause 39(8) and Schedule 5, item 6(4) of the Constitution;

(c) for a period of up to one year, the respondent is disqualified from holding specified or all party offices, except those whose holding is provided for in the Constitution;

(d) the respondent's endorsement as a candidate for public office, as a nominated replacement for a vacancy in a public office, or as a holder of public office, is withdrawn;

(e) for a period of up to one year, the respondent's membership rights are suspended;

(f) some combination of subclauses (2)(a) to (e); or

(g) the respondent is expelled from the Party.

3 Misconduct allegation

(1) A member (the ***applicant***) may make a misconduct allegation against a member (the ***respondent***) by giving written notice of the following to, and only to, the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel or, if the allegation is made against the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel, to any other member of the Misconduct Panel:

(a) their name;

(b) the name of the respondent;

(c) a description of the act or acts of the respondent that are said to be misconduct; and

(d) a brief submission setting out why the applicant believes that act or those acts constitute misconduct.

(2) A member must not make a misconduct allegation in bad faith.

(3) A respondent may appoint any person to act on their behalf for the purposes of the misconduct allegation.

(4) All aspects of a misconduct allegation (including the fact that it was made), and all Notices of Decision, must be kept confidential, except where the disclosure of information is:

(a) if the member has been assured by the intended recipient of the disclosure that they will keep the information confidential—to a close family member, partner or close friend for the purposes of personal support;

(b) to the police, the Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission, or other similar investigative person or body;

(c) to a counsellor for the purposes of counselling;

(d) to a registered health practitioner for the purposes of treatment;

(e) to an Australian legal practitioner for the purposes of legal advice;

(f) in court documents or proceedings, or as required by law;

(g) to a party body established by State Council to conduct a review of the Party's misconduct or complaints system, for the purposes of that review;

(h) between members of the Misconduct Panel, including those observing an interview or hearing, for the purposes of mutual support, training or oversight, subject to bias provisions;

(i) between the Misconduct Panel and the State Director, or their delegate, for the purposes of administrative support;

(j) to the Mediation Panel or an appointed mediator for the purposes of mediation; or

(k) permitted by clause 2(1) of the *Other Matters By-law*.

4 Appointment of sub-panel

(1) A member of the Misconduct Panel who receives a notice under clause 3(1) (the ***appointer***) must:

(a) regarding so much of a misconduct allegation made against a member who has made an appeal under clause 3(2), 4(3) or 5(2) of the *Administrative Review By-law*, or any person appointed to act on their behalf under clause 3(7), 4(6) or 5(7) of that By-law, in relation to the matter which is the subject of the appeal:

(i) exercise their power under subclause (1)(b) and (c) only after the appeal is dealt with; and

(ii) notify the applicant of the state of the misconduct allegation;

(b) if another misconduct allegation against the respondent is already being dealt with by another sub-panel—in writing assign the allegation to that sub-panel unless doing so would increase the effort or time required for the Misconduct Panel to deal with all of the allegations; or

(c) otherwise—in writing appoint a three-member sub-panel (which may include themselves) to deal with the misconduct allegation.

(2) Subject to subclause (3), a sub-panel must be made up of members of the Misconduct Panel.

(3) If, because of the effect of subclause (4), a sub-panel cannot be completely appointed from the members of the Misconduct Panel, the appointer must appoint a member or members who are eligible to be appointed to the Misconduct Panel until the sub-panel is completely appointed.

(4) Each member of a sub-panel must not be biased.

(5) A member of a sub-panel ceases to hold that office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel;

(b) they cease to be a member of the Misconduct Panel other than by their term of appointment ending;

(c) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to the Misconduct Panel; or

(d) the sub-panel is discharged under subclause (8)(b).

(6) Subject to subclause (5), if a member of a sub-panel ceases to be a member of the Misconduct Panel by their term of appointment ending, they remain a member of that sub-panel while it exists, including if a misconduct allegation (or part of one) is reinstated before it under clauses 5(16) or (17).

(7) Subclause (8) applies if:

(a) a member of a sub-panel ceases to hold that office;

(b) the Misconduct Panel decides that a member of a sub-panel is unable to discharge their duties on that sub-panel, including because of illness or time constraints;

(c) a sub-panel advises the Misconduct Panel that, after appropriate efforts to do so, it cannot arrive at a decision; or

(d) the Misconduct Panel decides that the procedure being carried out by a sub-panel has miscarried to such an extent that it should intervene.

(8) If this subclause applies, the Misconduct Panel must decide to:

(a) appoint a new member or members to the sub-panel to bring its membership back up to three; or

(b) discharge the sub-panel and appoint a partially or entirely differently constituted sub-panel to deal with the misconduct allegation or allegations afresh.

5 Decision by sub-panel

(1) The sub-panel must dismiss without consideration under subclause (14)(a)(i) so much of a misconduct allegation that concerns an act or acts that are alleged to have occurred more than 180 days before the allegation was made except if:

(a) that part of the allegation was reinstated under subclauses (16) or (17); or

(b) it decides that:

(i) that part of the allegation is of repeated similar conduct that continued into the 180 day period before the allegation was made;

(ii) that part of the allegation relates to matters of a sexual nature; or

(iii) exceptional circumstances justify it not doing so.

(2) A misconduct allegation is under consideration from when it is made until all parts of it are either:

(a) dismissed; or

(b) found to be substantiated and any of:

(i) a warning issued;

(ii) a sanction imposed; or

(iii) a warning not issued and a sanction not imposed.

(3) While a misconduct allegation is under consideration:

(a) the sub-panel may, in writing:

(i) in exceptional circumstances, direct the respondent that, for a period of up to 30 days, they are prohibited from attending specified or all party meetings, subject to clause 39(8) and Schedule 5, item 6(4) of the Constitution;

(ii) direct the respondent that, for a period of up to 30 days, they are prohibited from communicating with specified or all members or volunteering for the Party in some ways or entirely;

(iii) for a period of up to 30 days, suspend the respondent's membership rights, or holding of a party office except one whose holding is provided for in the Constitution; and

(iv) direct a member to truthfully answer its questions in person or in writing;

(b) regarding a direction given or suspension imposed under subclause (3)(a), the sub-panel may:

(i) as necessary, advise any member of it; and

(ii) monitor compliance with it; and

(c) other than in accordance with this By-law, no party body may discuss the allegation, except State Council, the Probity Panel and the Endorsement Review Panel.

(4) The sub-panel's powers under subclause (3)(a):

(a) may be exercised more than once; and

(b) include the power to revise or rescind a direction or suspension.

(5) A direction given or suspension imposed under subclause (3)(a) expires once the misconduct allegation is no longer under consideration.

(6) The quorum for a sub-panel meeting is three members of the sub-panel.

(7) A sub-panel must, at its meetings, exercise its powers and make its decisions by consensus or, if it is unable to reach consensus, by majority vote.

(8) A sub-panel may exercise its powers or make a decision without meeting if:

(a) a quorum of members of the sub-panel give written notice to the sub-panel that they support the proposed exercise or decision; and

(b) no member of the sub-panel gives written notice to the sub-panel that they oppose the proposed exercise or decision, having been given a specified reasonable amount of time to do so.

(9) A sub-panel must exercise its powers and make its decisions in writing.

(10) In dealing with a misconduct allegation, a sub-panel:

(a) must make findings about facts on the balance of probabilities;

(b) must make its decision as soon as is reasonably practicable;

(c) in balancing the speed of its decision against the fairness of its process and the correctness of its decision, must take an urgent and robust approach;

(d) must not take the external or internal political ramifications of its decision into account;

(e) subject to subclause (10)(f), must inform itself in any way it deems appropriate, including:

(i) by obtaining expert advice from a non-member; and

(ii) as to an appropriate sanction;

(f) must not seek or receive the view of any other party body;

(g) after discussing doing so with an applicant, may amend an allegation, including by adding parts to it and removing parts from it;

(h) may give written notice to particular or all members advising that a misconduct allegation has been made against a particular respondent and inviting those members to come forward with any relevant information;

(i) must review the Notices of Decision regarding previous allegations (or parts of them) made against the respondent that were not:

(i) dismissed under subclause (14)(c); or

(ii) found to have been substantiated under subclauses (14)(d), (e), (f) or (g);

(j) may reopen any of the previous allegations to which subclause (10)(i) refers that it decides may form part of a repeated behaviour;

(k) may take over from another sub-panel the allegation of another applicant made against the same respondent if the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel decides that doing so will reduce the effort or shorten the time required for the Misconduct Panel to deal with all of the allegations;

(l) when considering an appropriate sanction, must take into account previous:

(i) training directions given to the respondent;

(ii) warnings issued to the respondent; and

(iii) Notices of Decision and Notices of Sanction regarding the respondent;

(m) must provide updates in writing at least once each month on the progress of the matter to the applicant and the respondent (but only if and when they are made aware of the allegation); and

(n) must hold its meetings in closed session.

(11) Before deciding that a misconduct allegation (or part of it) is substantiated, a sub-panel must:

(a) give the respondent:

(i) written notice of the substance of the relevant part of the allegation;

(ii) written notice of information adverse to the respondent that is credible, relevant and significant to the decision to be made; and

(iii) a reasonable opportunity to make an oral and written submission to the sub-panel regarding the relevant part of the allegation and what sanction should be imposed if it is substantiated; and

(b) consider any such submission.

(12) The information described in subclause (11)(a)(i) and (ii) must only include the name of or other identifying information about any person if:

(a) it is strictly necessary in order to comply with those subclauses; and

(b) the person whose name or other identifying information is to be included gives their express consent in writing.

(13) If a sub-panel cannot comply with subclause (11)(a)(i) and (ii) because a person will not give consent under subclause (12)(b), the relevant part of the allegation must be dismissed under subclause (14)(a)(iv).

(14) Subject to clause 8(1), regarding the whole or each part of the misconduct allegation, the sub-panel must decide that it is:

(a) dismissed without determination because:

(i) it concerned an act or acts alleged to have occurred more than 180 days before it was made;

(ii) the information given under clause 3(1)(c) was too long, insufficient or vague;

(iii) it was withdrawn by the applicant with the permission of the sub-panel; or

(iv) the sub-panel was not able to afford the respondent procedural fairness in dealing with it;

(b) dismissed without determination because, even if it was substantiated:

(i) it would not amount to misconduct; or

(ii) it is not serious enough to warrant a warning or sanction;

(c) dismissed because it was not found to be substantiated;

(d) found to be substantiated and the respondent is not warned or sanctioned;

(e) found to be substantiated and the respondent is warned;

(f) if the respondent is not a member who holds public office at the time the sub-panel comes to make its decision—found to be substantiated and the respondent is censured; or

(g) found to be substantiated and recommend a sanction to State Council.

(15) When making a decision under subclauses (14)(d) to (f), the sub-panel may give a training direction if it reasonably considers that doing so will reduce the likelihood of the respondent, in the future, engaging in the same kind of misconduct as that which was found to be substantiated.

(16) A misconduct allegation (or part of it) dismissed under subclause (14)(a)(ii) is reinstated before the same sub-panel if, within 60 days of it having been dismissed, the applicant gives a member of the Misconduct Panel written notice of the information required under clause 3(1)(c).

(17) A misconduct allegation (or part of it) dismissed under subclause (14)(a)(iv) is reinstated before the same sub-panel if, within 60 days of it having been dismissed, the person whose name or other identifying information was to be included gives a member of the Misconduct Panel their express consent in writing under subclause (12)(b).

(18) The sub-panel must aim to deal with a misconduct allegation within:

(a) in the case of a straightforward allegation—30 days; and

(b) in the case of a complex allegation—90 days.

(19) A member of the sub-panel may make a misconduct allegation:

(a) against a member for breaching a direction given or suspension imposed by the sub-panel under subclause (3)(a);

(b) if the sub-panel dismisses a misconduct allegation (or part of it) under subclauses (14)(b) or (c)—against the applicant for making their allegation in bad faith; and

(c) against any member based on information obtained in dealing with a misconduct allegation.

(20) The sub-panel must comply with clause 8 of the *Administrative Review By-law*.

6 Notice of Decision

(1) Subject to clause 8(1), the sub-panel must, within four days of making a decision under clause 5(14):

(a) make a Notice of Decision;

(b) unless they are no longer a member, give the applicant and the respondent:

(i) that Notice of Decision; and

(ii) information about their right to make a misconduct appeal to have the decision and training direction, warning or sanction (if any) reviewed under the *Administrative Review By-law*, within the time limit provided under clause 6(3)(b) of that By-law.

(2) Additionally, the sub-panel must, within 24 hours of making a decision under clause 5(14)(g):

(a) give the Notice of Decision to State Council; and

(b) consider whether to make a decision under clause 5(3)(a).

(3) A Notice of Decision must be in writing and contain only:

(a) the name of the respondent;

(b) the name of the appointer;

(c) the names of the members of the sub-panel that made the decision;

(d) the date that the sub-panel was appointed;

(e) the date of the decision;

(f) in relation to each part of a misconduct allegation dealt with by the decision:

(i) the date that the Misconduct Panel received it;

(ii) if it could have been dismissed as it concerned an act or acts that were alleged to have occurred more than 180 days before the allegation, the reason it was not;

(iii) in brief terms, the facts found and an analysis of why those facts do or do not constitute misconduct, without identifying any person other than the respondent; and

(iv) the particular decision made, including the provision of clause 5(14) under which the decision was made;

(g) if any of the particular decisions made are a decision under clause 5(14)(g)—the single sanction (covering all of the relevant misconduct allegations) that the sub-panel recommends to State Council and a brief justification for it;

(h) if a training direction was given—the particular direction given and a brief justification for it; and

(i) any other information that the sub-panel decides is necessary that does not concern the substance of a misconduct allegation.

7 Decision by State Council

(1) Subject to clause 8(1), if a sub-panel makes a decision under clause 5(14)(g), the next State Council meeting must, in closed session, consider a proposal to impose the recommended sanction.

(2) State Council must decide to:

(a) impose the recommended sanction;

(b) impose another sanction;

(c) issue a warning to the member; or

(d) impose no sanction and issue no warning.

(3) When making a decision under subclause (2) other than imposing the sanction of expulsion from the Party, State Council may give a training direction if it reasonably considers that doing so will reduce the likelihood of the respondent, in the future, engaging in the same kind of misconduct as that which was found to be substantiated.

(4) The only members that may speak regarding the proposal to impose the recommended sanction are:

(a) State Councillors;

(b) appointed State Council attendees;

(c) the State Director; and

(d) the respondent or a person appointed to act on their behalf under clause 3(3).

(5) State Councillors must, before or at the opening of the meeting, be provided with:

(a) the relevant Notice of Decision;

(b) all other Notices of Decision that record that a misconduct allegation regarding the respondent was found to be substantiated;

(c) all training directions given, and warnings issued, to the respondent; and

(d) any written submission as to the appropriate decision(s) by State Council, of up to three pages in length, provided by the respondent or a person appointed under clause 3(3) to State Council at least three days before the meeting.

(6) State Councillors who are biased must not be present during the consideration of and decision on the proposal to impose the recommended sanction.

(7) Subject to clause 8(1), if State Council fails in its obligation under subclause (2), each subsequent State Council meeting must, in closed session, consider a proposal to impose the recommended sanction until State Council fulfils its obligation under subclause (2).

(8) The State Secretary must give the respondent at least seven days' written notice of each meeting to which subclause (1) or (7) applies.

(9) Within 24 hours of the decision(s) by State Council being made, the State Secretary must give written notice of the decision(s) to:

(a) the sub-panel; and

(b) the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel.

(10) As soon as is reasonably practicable after receiving a notice under subclause (9), the sub-panel must give written notice to the applicant and the respondent:

(a) of the decision(s) by State Council; and

(b) if they have the right to make a misconduct appeal—that their opportunity to make a misconduct appeal has started.

8 Cessation of respondent's membership

(1) If a respondent's membership ceases while a misconduct allegation against them is under consideration:

(a) if the sub-panel has made a decision under clause 5(14)(g)—that decision, any decision under clause 5(3)(a), and the Notice of Decision (if made), are set aside;

(b) the misconduct allegation must cease to be dealt with under clauses 5 to 7;

(c) the sub-panel must decide that the misconduct allegation is dismissed without determination because the respondent is no longer a member;

(d) unless they are no longer a member, the sub-panel must give the applicant:

(i) written notice of that decision, including the provision under which it was made; and

(ii) information about their right to make a misconduct appeal to have the decision reviewed under the *Administrative Review By-law*, within the time limit provided under clause 6(3)(b) of that By-law; and

(e) the sub-panel must give the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel written notice of the decision, including the provision under which it was made.

(2) If the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel receives a notice under subclause (1)(e), they must, as soon as is reasonably practicable, give State Council a written notice that contains, in relation to the misconduct allegation:

(a) the date that the Misconduct Panel received it;

(b) the name of the respondent;

(c) the date of the decision;

(d) in brief terms, the substance of it, without:

(i) identifying any person other than the respondent; nor

(ii) any findings of fact or analysis; and

(e) any decision under clause 5(3)(a) or (14)(g), or Notice of Decision, set aside under subclause (1).

(3) If State Council receives a notice under subclause (2), it must, within 60 days, in closed session:

(a) consider that notice; and

(b) consider whether to make a decision under clause 4(8) of the *Membership By-law* regarding the respondent.

9 Notice of Sanction

(1) The Convenor of the Misconduct Panel must make a Notice of Sanction, issue it on the members' website, and ensure a hyperlink to it appears in the members' newsletter, if:

(a) a sanction has been imposed;

(b) all related misconduct allegations against the respondent are no longer under consideration; and

(c) either:

(i) no misconduct appeal is made within seven days; or

(ii) a misconduct appeal is made within seven days and the Administrative Review Panel deals with the appeal without deciding to grant a remedy under clause 6(9)(d) of the *Administrative Review By-law*.

(2) A Notice of Sanction must be in writing and contain only:

(a) the name of the respondent;

(b) the sanction imposed;

(c) the date that the sanction was imposed;

(d) the name of the party body that imposed the sanction (sub-panel or State Council);

(e) in relation to each part of a misconduct allegation found to be substantiated to which the sanction relates:

(i) the date that the Misconduct Panel received it; and

(ii) in brief terms, the substance of it, without identifying any person other than the respondent;

(f) if the respondent is a state office bearer, a State Councillor, a member of a committee of State Council or a member who holds public office, or has ceased or will cease to hold any of those offices because the sanction was imposed—which of those offices they hold or held; and

(g) any other information that the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel decides is necessary that does not concern the substance of a misconduct allegation.

(3) If offices the respondent holds or has held are contained in the Notice of Sanction, the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel must ensure that the notice of the Notice of Sanction in the members' newsletter includes those offices.

(4) A Notice of Sanction is confidential to members, except that State Council may make a public statement that discloses its contents.

10 Misconduct Panel

(1) The Misconduct Panel is made up of nine members, unless State Council appoints more members under subclause (3)(b).

(2) Each member of the Misconduct Panel must:

(a) become familiar with this By-law and the parts of the Constitution relevant to their office; and

(b) conscientiously participate in the work of the Misconduct Panel.

(3) State Council:

(a) must appoint a member to fill a vacancy on the Misconduct Panel as soon as possible; and

(b) if there are no vacancies on the Misconduct Panel—may appoint further members to the Misconduct Panel as necessary.

(4) State Council must specify a term of appointment of up to two years when appointing a member to the Misconduct Panel.

(5) A member is eligible to be appointed to the Misconduct Panel if they:

(a) are not a State Councillor;

(b) are not a member who holds public office;

(c) are not an employee of the Party;

(d) are not a member of the staff of a member who holds public office;

(e) are not currently appointed to act on behalf of:

(i) a respondent under clause 3(3); or

(ii) a member under clause 3(7), 4(6) or 5(7) of the *Administrative Review By-law*;

(f) are not a member of:

(i) the Probity Panel;

(ii) the Endorsement Review Panel;

(iii) the Mediation Panel; or

(iv) the Administrative Review Panel;

(g) are not currently disqualified from holding the office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them; and

(h) in the last five years, have not been suspended for a period of three months or more, or expelled, from the Party or another Greens party.

(6) A member of the Misconduct Panel ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to State Council;

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by State Council.

(7) Before State Council removes a member of the Misconduct Panel from office, it must:

(a) state grounds for their removal; and

(b) allow an opportunity for them to be heard.

11 Misconduct Panel procedure

(1) A Misconduct Panel meeting may be convened by:

(a) the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel; or

(b) any three other members of the Misconduct Panel.

(2) The quorum for a Misconduct Panel meeting is a majority of current members of the Misconduct Panel to which subclause (6) does not apply, but not fewer than three.

(3) The Misconduct Panel must, at its meetings, exercise its powers and make its decisions by consensus or, if it is unable to reach consensus, by two thirds majority vote.

(4) The Misconduct Panel may exercise its powers or make a decision without meeting if:

(a) a quorum of members of the Misconduct Panel give written notice to the Misconduct Panel that they support the proposed exercise or decision; and

(b) no member of the Misconduct Panel gives written notice to the Misconduct Panel that they oppose the proposed exercise or decision, having been given a specified reasonable amount of time to do so.

(5) The Misconduct Panel must exercise its powers and make its decisions in writing.

(6) If a misconduct allegation against a member of the Misconduct Panel is currently under consideration, that member must not:

(a) convene Misconduct Panel meetings;

(b) attend Misconduct Panel meetings; or

(c) give notices under subclause (4).

12 Convenor of the Misconduct Panel

(1) The office of Convenor of the Misconduct Panel may be held by either:

(a) one member of the Misconduct Panel; or

(b) two members of the Misconduct Panel jointly.

(2) If the office of Convenor of the Misconduct Panel is held by two members jointly:

(a) they may each individually carry out all of the responsibilities of, and exercise all of the powers of, the office; and

(b) if they disagree on a decision to be made in their capacity as the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel, they are deemed to have not made the decision.

(3) The Convenor of the Misconduct Panel is responsible for:

(a) convening Misconduct Panel meetings as required;

(b) regarding the Probity Panel and the Endorsement Review Panel:

(i) keeping them apprised of the misconduct allegations that are currently under consideration; and

(ii) giving all Notices of Decision to them;

(c) ensuring the following records are kept and maintained for 10 years:

(i) misconduct allegations made;

(ii) directions given and suspensions imposed by sub-panels;

(iii) Notices of Decision;

(iv) Notices of Sanction;

(v) notices under clause 7(9)(b); and

(vi) notices under clause 8(1)(e).

(d) ensuring that all Notices of Sanction issued in the last five years are readily accessible on the members' website; and

(e) giving State Council a written report each quarter about:

(i) the number of misconduct allegations made and dealt with in the last quarter;

(ii) the number of misconduct allegations currently under consideration and the number of those that have and have not been assigned to a sub-panel;

(iii) in the current calendar year, the number of misconduct allegations made, withdrawn, dismissed, substantiated and for which a sanction was imposed; and

(iv) any other matters they consider important.

(4) The Misconduct Panel must appoint one or two of its members to fill a vacancy in the office of Convenor of the Misconduct Panel as soon as possible.

(5) A member of the Misconduct Panel is eligible to be appointed as the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel if:

(a) no misconduct allegation against them is currently under consideration; and

(b) they are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(6) The Misconduct Panel must specify a term of appointment of up to one year when appointing the Convenor of the Misconduct Panel.

(7) The Convenor of the Misconduct Panel ceases to hold office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to each member of the Misconduct Panel;

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office; or

(c) they are removed from office by the Misconduct Panel.

(8) If two members hold the office of Convenor of the Misconduct Panel jointly and one of them ceases to hold office, the office becomes vacant immediately before the opening of the next Misconduct Panel meeting.

13 Miscellany

(1) Any correspondence received by the Party addressed to a member of the Misconduct Panel must not be read by any other person without the intended recipient's express written permission except:

(a) on the authority of a decision of the Misconduct Panel or State Council; or

(b) the State Director, or their delegate, for the purposes of administrative support.

(2) Subject to subclause (3), if State Council forms the view that any conduct (including previous conduct of which it was not aware) of an endorsed candidate for public office may damage, or has seriously damaged, the Party, and that urgent action is required, State Council may immediately decide to expel that member from the Party or suspend for a specified period that member's membership rights, provided the member has been given, at least 24 hours before the meeting which will consider the matter, a written notice that:

(a) sets out the alleged conduct in question;

(b) stipulates the time and place of the meeting; and

(c) advises the member of the opportunity to address that meeting.

(3) The timeframe within which subclause (2) may be applied is:

(a) within 12 weeks before any date which has been set for any state or local election for which the Party has endorsed candidates for public office; or

(b) from the date of the calling of a federal election, or 30 months after the date of the last federal election, whichever comes first.

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Conflicts of Interest By-law

Version as at 25 June 2026

1 Definitions

In this this clause and clause 2:

(a) ***material personal interest*** means a **general interest** or **material interest** that does not fall under a **general exemption**;

(b) ***general interest*** means:

(i) any situation which relates to the relevant person or a **personal relationship** that may affect a person's rights, advantages, duties, titles or liabilities; or

(ii) any situation where a person's interests—family, friendships, employment, social or financial factors—may conflict with their ability to act in the best interests of the Party;

(c) ***material interest*** means a situation in which action or inaction has benefits or losses that are:

(i) *direct*, in which the person is the immediate recipient benefits or suffers a loss themselves, or indirect and impacts the person's **personal relationship** in a similar manner; or

(ii) *pecuniary*, in which a benefit or loss is measured in money, or non-pecuniary, which is not measured in monetary terms;

(d) ***general exemption*** means:

(i) anything so remote or insignificant that a reasonable person would consider it incapable of influencing the person's actions or decisions;

(ii) something held in common with a substantial proportion of the party body;

(iii) a situation in which the relevant person does not know of the circumstances that create the conflict of interest;

(iv) anything in which the relevant person would not be reasonably expected to know of those circumstances; or

(v) a situation that only arises due to a relevant personal attribute, defined as age, sex, gender, gender identity, trans status, sexual orientation, physical or mental abilities, physical appearance, colour or racial constructs, culture or ancestry, or religious beliefs;

(e) ***personal relationship*** means:

(i) a **family member**;

(ii) a body corporate where the relevant person or their spouse or domestic partner is a director or is on the governing body;

(iii) an employer, unless it is a public body;

(iv) a business partner;

(v) a person for whom the relevant person is a consultant, contractor or agent;

(vi) a beneficiary under a trust or an object of a discretionary trust of which the relevant person is a trustee; or

(vii) a person from whom the relevant person has received a substantial gift;

(f) ***family member*** means:

(i) a spouse or domestic partner;

(ii) a parent, grandparent, sibling, child, grandchild, step-parent, step-sibling or step-child of the relevant person or of their spouse or domestic partner; or

(iii) another relative that regularly resides with the relevant person;

(g) ***member*** means a person who is entitled to vote on the relevant body;

(h) ***participant*** means anyone, including other **members**, in attendance at the meeting;

(i) ***formal disclosure*** means a **material personal interest** has been disclosed to the meeting and the meeting accepts that it meets the definition and is otherwise not managed, and is recorded in the minutes; and

(j) ***conflict of interest*** means a **material personal interest** that has been **formally disclosed**.

2 Procedure

(1) Members and participants of State Council, the Independent Electoral Committee, committees of State Council and panels of State Council:

(a) provide all known material interests to the party body;

(b) disclose any material personal interests either at the beginning of the meeting or otherwise as soon as it becomes apparent;

(c) the meeting must then assess the material personal interest according to clause 1(i) and determine whether it meets the definition of a conflict of interest;

(d) participants must exclude themselves from the decision-making process, including any discussion or vote on the matter where a conflict of interest arises; and

(e) the participant must not return until the matter is concluded or deferred.

(2) State Council, the Independent Electoral Committee, committees of State Council and panels of State Council must:

(a) provide a method to disclose material interests as part of induction to the party body; and

(b) provide time on the agenda before general business to disclose all material personal interests.

(3) If a participant does not disclose a material personal interest, but a member of State Council, the Independent Electoral Committee or a committee of State Council believes a material personal interest exists, then a procedural proposal may be put to have it formally disclosed.

(4) If a participant refuses to recuse themselves upon formal disclosure of a material personal interest, the participant may be removed from the meeting by a procedural proposal.

(5) If a conflict of interest is formally disclosed at the meeting and not resolved with the participant's recusal or removal during the matter, then the decisions of the meeting do not take effect.

(6) A formal disclosure must give details to:

(a) the nature and extent of the interest; and

(b) the relation of the interest to the activities of the party body.

(7) All formal disclosures must be provided for the next State Conference.

3 Financial conflicts of interest

The Party adopts the following definition of a financial conflict of interest:

(a) a 'financial conflict of interest' involves a conflict between the public duty and the private interests of a public official, in which the public official has private interests which could improperly influence the performance of their official duties and responsibilities;

(b) ***public duty***: it is the duty of members to uphold the Charter and promote the policies of the Party; it is the public duty of members who hold public office and other party officials

to represent their constituents impartially and act without undue influence in the community interest;

(c) ***private interests***: candidates for public office, members who hold public office and other party officials are the beneficiaries of political donations directly or to the Party and hence have a private interest in those donations; they could be, or could be reasonably perceived to be, influenced by donations (and a desire to maintain them) in the conduct of their public duties; in general larger donations have a greater potential to give rise to the perception of a financial conflict of interest;

(d) ***conflict***: conflict arises where decisions are actually, potentially or perceived to be made against the public interest and/or duty as a result of private interests; in addition a financial conflict of interest exists if the donor is likely to receive a material benefit from a reasonably foreseeable decision that could be made by the Party or a member who holds public office unless such benefit is likely to occur as a result of the donor being a member of such a broad class of beneficiary that their individual benefit is not readily identifiable or known or distinguishable from other members of that class; and

(e) a financial conflict of interest also still exists where a donation is received from a third party or associated entity related to the individual or entity where the financial conflict of interest originates.

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State Council Procedure By-law

Version as at 17 October 2026

1 Authorising provision

This By-law is, in part, made under Schedule 5, item 7 of the Constitution.

2 Definition

In this By-law:

(a) ***facilitator*** means the facilitator of the meeting; and

(b) ***meeting*** means State Council meeting.

3 Draft agenda

(1) The draft agenda of a meeting must contain:

(a) the date, time and location of the meeting;

(b) the name of the facilitator(s);

(c) if there is more than one facilitator—the assignment of them to agenda items; and

(d) the name of the minute taker(s) for the meeting.

(2) The draft agenda of a meeting must include time for the facilitator to open the meeting by:

(a) announcing any proxies appointed by State Councillors;

(b) determining whether the meeting is quorate;

(c) giving an Acknowledgement of Country; and

(d) reading out the Statement of Values made by State Council.

(3) The draft agenda of a meeting must at least contain agenda items for:

(a) the meeting to consider adopting the draft agenda as the agenda of the meeting, and the facilitator to allow an opportunity for State Councillors in attendance to have any unstarred agenda items starred;

(b) State Councillors in attendance to have an opportunity to declare any conflict of interest they may have in relation to any agenda item;

(c) in the case of the draft agenda of an ordinary meeting:

(i) members in attendance to have an opportunity to ask questions of State Councillors or make statements about any agenda items; and

(ii) the meeting to confirm the draft minutes of the last ordinary meeting, and of any meetings held since then, as a true and accurate record;

(d) State Council to consider and deal with matters as required by these By-laws; and

(e) the facilitator to declare the meeting closed, and members in attendance to have an opportunity to give feedback and make comments.

4 Starred and unstarred agenda items

(1) Each agenda item of a meeting must be:

(a) marked with a star (***starred***); or

(b) not marked with a star (***unstarred***).

(2) An agenda item that is starred must be considered by the meeting unless it is deferred.

(3) An agenda item that is unstarred must not be considered by the meeting.

(4) Any proposal contained in an agenda item that is unstarred is passed by consensus when the meeting proceeds to consider a later agenda item.

(5) An agenda item must be starred if a State Councillor in attendance at the meeting objects to it being unstarred before the meeting proceeds to consider a later agenda item.

5 Moving into closed session

(1) State Council may, by a procedural proposal, move into closed session for a specified period.

(2) When moving into closed session, State Council must consider whether to require that members in attendance during the closed session keep the contents of that part of the meeting confidential from other members.

6 Circular resolutions

(1) In this clause, ***circular resolution*** means a substantive resolution of State Council made without meeting.

(2) A proposed circular resolution may be put to State Council by:

(a) any five State Councillors; or

(b) a meeting.

(3) When five State Councillors put a proposed circular resolution to State Council, they must explain in writing why the proposed resolution should be made before the next meeting.

(4) A proposed circular resolution is made if, after each State Councillor is given a reasonable opportunity to comment and consider comments about it:

(a) a quorum of State Councillors give written notice to State Council that they support the proposed resolution; and

(b) no State Councillor gives written notice to State Council that they oppose the proposed resolution, having been given at least 24 hours to do so.

(5) A circular resolution must be made in writing and recorded in the minutes of the next ordinary meeting.

7 Agenda

(1) The agenda will specify the order and substance of matters for reporting or for debate.

(2) The agenda will include the full text of any and all proposals in the body of the agenda.

(3) The agenda will specify that the beginning of each meeting will, before any substantive matters are discussed, include:

(a) the proposal "that the proposed agenda be adopted" to which State Councillors may propose amendments to:

(i) select different facilitators for any particular agenda item;

(ii) add agenda items;

(iii) star any unstarred items at the request of any State Councillor;

(iv) unstar any starred items by consensus;

(v) propose a variation to the time allocation for each item; or

(vi) a proposal for the acceptance of the minutes from the previous meeting;

(b) a moment where the facilitator will ask State Councillors to disclose any material personal interest they have in relation to any agenda item, at which point State Councillors must disclose any material personal interest in relation to any matter being considered at this point, or as soon as they become aware of their interest in the matter, and any disclosure must:

(i) give details of the nature and extent of the interest;

(ii) give details of the relation of the interest to the matter being considered;

(iii) be recorded in the minutes, with brief details; and

(iv) any State Councillor who has a material personal interest must disclose the nature and extent of their interest in the matter; they should leave the meeting unless requested to stay by State Council; should they stay, they must not block consensus or vote on the relevant matter; and

(c) a review of the State Council decisions and actions registers.

8 Quorum

State Council is deemed to be quorate until the meeting is closed by the facilitator, except if any State Councillor draws the attention of the facilitator to a possible lack of quorum at any time during a meeting, whereupon the facilitator will count State Councillors present to determine whether or not the meeting is still quorate.

9 Facilitation of meetings

(1) State Councillors must at all times during meetings respect the authority of the facilitator to:

(a) facilitate discussions in accordance with the Member Code of Conduct; and

(b) work towards consensus.

(2) As a general practice, facilitation should be rotated across State Council.

(3) A procedural question may be raised with the facilitator by any State Councillor, appointed State Council attendee or the State Director at any time if they believe that clause 4 or Schedule 5 of the Constitution, or this By-law, is being breached.

(4) A procedural question has priority over other discussion and will be resolved before discussion continues on the substantive issue.

(5) A procedural question may be raised on any of the following:

(a) procedural errors;

(b) behaviour in breach of the Member Code of Conduct; and

(c) issues related to the facilitation of the meeting.

10 Discussion

(1) The person bringing the issue to the meeting or making the proposal will be asked to introduce the item.

(2) The facilitator will then take any questions and comments from the floor.

(3) The facilitator will keep a list of people wishing to speak.

(4) The facilitator will in general ask people to contribute in the order that they indicated their wish to contribute, but be flexible with the order of recognition of speakers, for example, in the interests of affirmative action, to ensure the maximum participation of all involved, to allow for discussion of different views and to not allow any member to dominate the discussion.

(5) Observers may participate in the discussion of an agenda item, subject to the following conditions:

(a) observers who have been invited, have provided a report, or have provided a submission are given due priority where the matter is relevant; and

(b) in circumstances other than those listed in subclause (5)(a), the facilitator may withdraw the speaking rights of an observer, otherwise:

(i) any State Councillor may request speaking rights for any or all observers be withdrawn; and

(ii) if there is no consensus, then the matter may be put to a procedural proposal.

(6) The facilitator will have the right to speak at any time; minimal discussion on substantive matters will be entered into by the meeting facilitator, unless they have placed themselves on the speaking list and stood aside from the facilitator role.

(7) The facilitator will close discussion when the time allotted for the agenda item has expired; the facilitator will seek feedback as to how the meeting wishes to proceed if the discussion is not finalised; an extension of time will only be permitted if a procedural question is passed.

11 Decision-making process and proposals

(1) Every proposed decision of State Council will:

(a) begin with the word "that";

(b) be recorded in the minutes; and

(c) have the outcome recorded in the minutes in the terms "passed" or "not passed", and whether the outcome was reached by consensus or vote, and if it was by a vote—a count of members for, against and abstaining.

(2) In general, a proposal for a decision on a substantive issue should go through a process of deliberation before being brought to State Council.

(3) Such a proposal should either be formulated as a proposal that takes account of the range of views about the issue in the Party and is a proposal that the proposer genuinely believes there is a chance of reaching consensus on; or a proposal where the proposer believes that there are irreconcilable differences on the issue and believes that State Council needs to make a decision on the issue.

(4) State Council has the right to refuse to discuss such a proposal put to it if it hasn't been through a process of deliberation, and to instead undertake a deliberative process about the issue at hand, or request to the proposer that such a deliberative process take place.

(5) Proposals will only be considered if:

(a) they appear in the agenda, or a procedural question to allow consideration is passed;

(b) a discussion held earlier during the meeting has constructed a proposal that is directly relevant to the agenda item; or

(c) a member has formulated a proposal directly relevant to an agenda item during the consideration of an item.

(6) Proposals will be numbered, with numbering beginning at '1' at the beginning of each new agenda item.

(7) Agenda papers, including reports, proposals and accompanying documents must include name of author or proponent and date submitted.

12 Modifying proposals to aim to reach consensus

(1) If a proposal does not have consensus then the facilitator will ask for clarification from the meeting as to what are the barriers to consensus.

(2) The facilitator will then call for any proposed modifications to the proposal which could help reach consensus.

(3) Modifications to proposals should be made in good faith as changes that the person proposing them believe will help reach consensus.

(4) Modifications to proposals will, if longer than 10 words, be written.

(5) The proposal as modified will then be tested for consensus.

(6) If consensus is still not reached on the proposal as modified, the facilitator will seek further feedback as to what the blockages to consensus are and seek further or additional suggested changes to the original or modified proposal.

(7) This process of modifications to the proposal may continue for some time while the meeting assesses that progress is being made towards consensus.

(8) The facilitator may call for or consider procedural proposals if it seems that progress towards consensus is stalled, or if the time allocated for discussion is about to be reached.

13 Procedural proposals

(1) Procedural proposals must be dealt with once raised.

(2) A procedural proposal may be put to a meeting by any State Councillor in attendance, subject to subclause (3).

(3) If the facilitator reasonably considers that a State Councillor is attempting to disrupt the meeting, they may refuse any procedural proposal that the State Councillor attempts to put to the meeting.

(4) Once a procedural proposal is raised by a State Councillor, that State Councillor may briefly state a reason for raising it and the facilitator must then immediately ask State Councillors if there is any dissent to the procedural proposal being passed; following this:

(a) if there is no dissent, the procedural proposal is passed; or

(b) if there is dissent, the facilitator may allow the reasons for dissent to be stated briefly, then the proposer may ask for the procedural proposal to be voted on.

(5) Proposals with budgetary implications must indicate where changes to income and/or expenditure would need to be made in order to balance the current budget.

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State Conferences By-law

Version as at 29 October 2026

1 Authorising provision

This By-law is, in part, made under clause 39(6) of the Constitution.

2 Definitions

In this By-law:

(a) ***ceremonial proposal*** means a proposal that expresses thanks, recognition, celebration, congratulations or commiserations;

(b) ***facilitator*** means the facilitator of the State Conference;

(c) ***financial report*** means the audited financial statements and the report of the audit of those statements;

(d) ***formal proposal*** means a proposal that:

(i) confirms the annual report, the financial report, the draft minutes of a previous State Conference, or the draft minutes of a members' meeting, as a true and accurate record; or

(ii) does some other mere formality; and

(e) ***special resolution*** has the meaning given in the Constitution.

3 Notice

Notice of State Conferences and proposed special resolutions must be given electronically by email.

4 Agenda

(1) The agenda of a State Conference must contain:

(a) the date, time and location of the meeting;

(b) the name of the facilitator(s); and

(c) the name of the minute taker(s) for the meeting.

(2) The agenda of a State Conference must at least contain agenda items for:

(a) the facilitator to open the meeting by:

(i) determining whether the meeting is quorate;

(ii) giving an Acknowledgement of Country; and

(iii) reading out the Statement of Values made by State Council;

(b) the meeting to consider any proposed amendments to the agenda;

(c) in the case of the agenda of an annual State Conference:

(i) members who hold public office at each of the federal, state and local levels of government to report on their work and the affairs at their level of government, and answer members' questions;

(ii) State Councillors to present the annual report and the financial report and answer members' questions, and the meeting to consider confirming those reports as a true and accurate record;

(iii) the meeting to consider confirming the draft minutes of the last annual State Conference, and of any State Conferences and members' meetings held since then, as a true and accurate record; and

(iv) members to speak to and vote on proposed special resolutions submitted under clause 5(1) in the order determined under clause 5(3);

(d) in the case of the agenda of a special State Conference—the meeting to consider the matter(s) that the State Conference was convened to consider; and

(e) the facilitator to declare the meeting closed, and members in attendance to have an opportunity to give feedback and make comments.

(3) The agenda of a State Conference must not be amended to remove agenda items required by subclause (2).

5 Submission of proposed special resolutions

(1) At least 90 days before an annual State Conference, one or more members or party bodies (the ***submitter***) may submit a proposed special resolution to State Council for inclusion on the agenda of the State Conference.

(2) For any submitted proposed special resolutions, the Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council must:

(a) between 75 and 55 days before the annual State Conference, at a members' forum, hold a session at which the proposed resolutions will be discussed;

(b) notify the submitters of their opportunity to, no later than 50 days before the annual State Conference:

(i) amend their proposed resolution and resubmit it to State Council; or

(ii) withdraw their proposed resolution; and

(c) if there are five or more submitted proposed special resolutions:

(i) between 45 and 35 days before the annual State Conference, conduct a secret ranked-choice poll, in which each member is entitled to vote, on how the proposed resolutions should be prioritised for consideration subject to subclause (3)(a) (***prioritisation poll***); and

(ii) make the results of the prioritisation poll available to members.

(3) Submitted proposed special resolutions must be included on the agenda of an annual State Conference:

(a) in the following order:

(i) proposed resolutions to do something that may only be done by special resolution other than altering the Constitution;

(ii) proposed resolutions to alter the Constitution; and

(iii) proposed resolutions to do anything else; and

(b) if a prioritisation poll was conducted—subject to subclause (3)(a), in descending order of the level of preferential support they received in the prioritisation poll.

6 Procedure

(1) A procedural proposal may be put to a State Conference by any member in attendance, subject to subclause (2).

(2) If the facilitator reasonably considers that a member is attempting to disrupt the State Conference, they may refuse any procedural proposal that the member attempts to put to the meeting.

(3) If a procedural proposal is put to a State Conference by a member, the facilitator must at least allow an opportunity for:

(a) that member to speak in favour of the proposal for 30 seconds; and

(b) another member to speak against the proposal for 30 seconds.

(4) A proposal that is put to a vote is passed if it meets the following requirements:

Type	**Requirements**
Procedural proposal	A majority of members in attendance who vote on the proposal vote in favour
Formal proposal	At least two thirds of the members in attendance who vote on the proposal vote in favour
Ceremonial proposal	

(5) The mover of a proposed special resolution is:

(a) if the submitter is one or two members—them, or the one or two members they have, by written notice to State Council, appointed to act on their behalf; and

(b) otherwise—the one or two members that the submitter has, by written notice to State Council, appointed to act on their behalf.

(6) Before the facilitator puts a proposed special resolution to a vote, they must at least allow an opportunity for each of the following to occur in order:

(a) the mover to speak in favour of the proposed resolution for two minutes;

(b) the mover to answer members' clarifying questions about the proposed resolution for five minutes;

(c) a member to speak against the proposed resolution for two minutes;

(d) a member to speak in favour of the proposed resolution for two minutes;

(e) a member to speak against the proposed resolution for two minutes;

(f) a member to speak in favour of the proposed resolution for two minutes;

(g) two members to speak against the proposed resolution for two minutes each; and

(h) the mover to speak in favour of the proposed resolution for another two minutes.

(7) If no member takes up an opportunity allowed under subclauses (6)(c) to (g) to speak in favour of or against a proposed special resolution, the facilitator must move to the step under subclause (6)(h).

(8) If it will not prevent the consideration of at least four proposed special resolutions at an annual State Conference, the facilitator may, provided that the amount of time that members speak in favour and against the proposed special resolution is as far as practicable equal:

(a) allow more than two minutes for members to speak for and against a proposed resolution; and

(b) allow more speakers for and against a proposed resolution.

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Committee Elections By-law

Version as at 19 September 2026

1 Definitions

In this By-law, ***committee*** means committee of State Council.

2 Elections

(1) A committee election must be held each year, beginning with the call for nominations within three months after the State Council scheduled election and ending with the declaration of which candidates are elected no later than two months after the call for nominations.

(2) The offices open for election at a committee election are each general representative position on each committee for a term of office:

(a) beginning on the day the results of the election are declared; and

(b) ending on the day the results of the committee election held one year after are declared.

(3) If a committee election is terminated or its results are declared void, it must be held again as soon as possible.

3 Returning Officer

(1) In this clause, ***election period*** means the period, in relation to a committee election, beginning at the opening of the nomination period and ending 30 days after the results are declared.

(2) State Council must appoint the Returning Officer.

(3) The office of Returning Officer may be held by either:

(a) one member; or

(b) two members jointly.

(4) A member is eligible to be appointed as the Returning Officer if they:

(a) are not a State Councillor;

(b) are not a member who holds public office;

(c) are not an employee of the Party;

(d) are not a member of the staff of a member who holds public office; and

(e) are not currently disqualified from holding that office because a sanction that provides for that disqualification has been imposed on them.

(5) The Returning Officer is responsible for impartially conducting the committee election.

(6) The Returning Officer may:

(a) make information and statistics about committee elections available to members; and

(b) request the assistance of any person or party body, except the Independent Electoral Committee and each member of the Committee in that capacity.

(7) If, during the associated election period, the Returning Officer decides that the committee election has been or was unacceptably compromised, they must take remedial action, including by:

(a) winding it back to any point;

(b) terminating it;

(c) conducting a recount; and

(d) amending or declaring void its results.

(8) The Returning Officer must not take direction from any person or party body.

(9) A member who holds the office of Returning Officer ceases to hold that office if:

(a) they resign by giving written notice to State Council; or

(b) they cease to be eligible to be appointed to that office.

(10) If the office of Returning Officer becomes vacant:

(a) the committee election is suspended;

(b) State Council must appoint a new Returning Officer as soon as possible; and

(c) once a new Returning Officer is appointed, the committee election must recommence from where it was suspended.

4 Conduct of elections

(1) Each member is entitled to vote in a committee election.

(2) Each committee election must be conducted in accordance with the following principles:

(a) equal treatment of candidates;

(b) prevention of improper or unfair influence;

(c) encouragement of the maximum number of nominees;

(d) freedom of debate and truthful communication;

(e) informed voting; and

(f) substantial compliance is sufficient compliance.

(3) The Returning Officer must:

(a) allow a reasonable nomination period;

(b) notify each member in writing of the call for nominations;

(c) notify each member of the date that the roll of voters will be closed;

(d) verify that nominees are eligible to be elected;

(e) reject the candidacy of nominees who are not eligible to be elected;

(f) require nominees for election to more than one committee to give the Returning Officer a ranking of their preference for election to each of those committees (***order of preference for election***);

(g) declare the candidates;

(h) make available to members:

(i) candidate statements;

(ii) a statement that sets out any orders of preference for election received from candidates;

(iii) a statement that reminds members of the need for diversity; and

(iv) a statement that sets out any sanctions imposed on or which had effect on, and convictions recorded against, each candidate in the last 10 years;

(i) run Meet the Candidates events;

(j) simultaneously run a separate ballot for the offices open for election on each committee;

(k) provide a means for members to raise concerns about the committee election;

(l) where a candidate would be elected to more than one committee other than the National Affairs Committee, employ a system under which that candidate is:

(i) elected to the highest ranked of those committees in their order of preference for election or, if that is not possible, by random assignment; and

(ii) then eliminated from the count for the other committee or committees and their preferences distributed;

(m) declare which candidates are elected to which offices; and

(n) make the results of the ballot available to members.

(4) The resources of the Party and those at the disposal of a member who holds public office must not be used to support one candidate against another.

5 Election rules

(1) Before each committee election, the Returning Officer must make, and make available to members, rules for that election (***election rules***) that provide for the practical implementation of the principles in clause 4(2), the requirements in clause 4(3) and the rule in clause 4(4).

(2) Before doing that, the Returning Officer must:

(a) make a draft of the election rules available to members; and

(b) allow members a reasonable opportunity to comment on them.

(3) The election rules may provide that:

(a) certain modes of campaigning are prohibited; and

(b) candidates must be assisted by the Party to contact each member.

(4) The Returning Officer may:

(a) make rulings about whether the election rules have been breached;

(b) require a candidate who has breached the election rules to remedy that breach; and

(c) cancel the candidacy of a candidate who seriously breaches the election rules or a ruling of the Returning Officer.

(5) State Council may amend the election rules in exceptional circumstances.

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Other Matters By-law

Version as at 19 September 2026

1 Delegation by State Council of its powers

State Council delegates its powers to the extent necessary for the exercise of powers in accordance with these By-laws and other rules made in accordance with these By-laws.

2 Confidential information

(1) Information that is confidential under the Constitution or these By-laws may be disclosed:

(a) as provided for in these By-laws;

(b) as is strictly necessary in order to make or deal with:

(i) a probity clearance application under clause 2(2) of the *Candidate Probity By-law*;

(ii) an endorsement review application under clause 2(2) of the *Candidate Endorsement Review By-law*;

(iii) an appeal under clause 3(2), 4(3) or 5(2) of the *Administrative Review By-law*; and

(iv) a misconduct allegation under clause 3(1) of the *Misconduct By-law*; and

(c) as permitted by a decision of State Council.

(2) The obligation to not disclose confidential information, except as permitted by these By-laws, survives the cessation of membership.

3 Deeds of confidentiality

(1) The State Director must make separate deeds of confidentiality relating to the handling of confidential party information by each of the following groups of members:

(a) State Councillors and appointed State Council attendees;

(b) members of the Victorian Campaigns Committee other than the State Director and their delegate;

(c) members of the Probity Panel;

(d) members of the Endorsement Review Panel;

(e) members of the Administrative Review Panel; and

(f) members of the Misconduct Panel.

(2) When a member takes an office to which a deed of confidentiality applies, the State Director or their delegate must request that they sign and return that deed of confidentiality.

(3) State Councillors and appointed State Council attendees must not be granted access to electronic copies of confidential State Council records and documents unless and until they have signed and returned the applicable deed of confidentiality.

(4) State Councillors and appointed State Council attendees who have not signed and returned the applicable deed of confidentiality may only access confidential State Council records and documents by:

(a) making an appointment with the State Director or their delegate to view hard copies of such records and documents in person at State Office; and

(b) relinquishing access to any recording device for the duration of such an appointment.

(5) A member of the Victorian Campaigns Committee, the Probity Panel, the Endorsement Review Panel, the Administrative Review Panel or the Misconduct Panel must not be granted access to any confidential information relating to the work of the party body unless and until they have signed and returned the applicable deed of confidentiality.

4 Statutory offices

(1) State Council must appoint the State Director to be the Secretary of the Association, within the meaning of the Constitution.

(2) The State Director serves as the registered officer of the Party for the purposes of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth) and the *Electoral Act 2002*.

(3) The State Director must:

(a) appoint an employee of the Party to serve as a deputy registered officer of the Party for the purposes of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth) and the *Electoral Act 2002*;

(b) appoint an employee of the Party who is eligible under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth) to serve as the Party Agent for the purposes of that Act; and

(c) nominate an employee of the Party to be appointed under the National Constitution to serve as a deputy registered officer of the Australian Greens for the purposes of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth).

(4) The Secretariat Subcommittee of State Council must appoint to serve as the secretary of the Party for the purposes of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth) and the *Electoral Act 2002*:

(a) a State Councillor who holds the office of State Secretary; or

(b) if circumstances justify otherwise—another State Councillor who holds a state office bearer position.

5 Delegates to particular Australian Greens bodies

(1) State Council:

(a) must appoint a member as the Party's delegate to the Australian Greens Constitutional Review Panel; and

(b) may appoint another member as the Party's alternate delegate to the Australian Greens Constitutional Review Panel.

(2) State Council:

(a) must appoint a member as the Party's delegate to the Australian Greens Global Issues Group; and

(b) may appoint another member as the Party's alternate delegate to the Australian Greens Global Issues Group.

(3) State Council must specify a term of appointment of up to two years when appointing a member as the Party's delegate or alternate delegate to one of those Australian Greens bodies.

6 Restrictions on members who hold public office

(1) Subject to subclause (2), members who hold public office must not:

(a) to any degree, displace or interfere with the role of the Mediation Panel (except in matters that are exclusively between members who hold public office), the Administrative Review Panel or the Misconduct Panel; and

(b) make any public statement regarding a matter being dealt with, or that has been dealt with, under the *Mediation By-law*, the *Administrative Review By-law* or the *Misconduct By-law* that has not been approved in writing (in specific or general terms) by State Council.

(2) Subclause (1) does not prohibit a member who holds public office from:

(a) requesting mediation under clause 1(1) of the *Mediation By-law*;

(b) making an appeal under clause 3(2), 4(3) or 5(2) of the *Administrative Review By-law*; or

(c) making a misconduct allegation under clause 3(1) of the *Misconduct By-law*.

7 Member Code of Conduct

State Council must make, and may amend, a code (***Member Code of Conduct***) that sets out the conduct requirements for members.

8 These By-laws

(1) State Council may make, amend or repeal a By-law.

(2) State Council must give members the following notice of a proposal that it will consider to make, amend or repeal a By-law:

(a) in urgent circumstances—as much notice as it can; and

(b) otherwise—at least 14 days' notice.

(3) State Council may suspend a By-law in whole or in part for a specified period.

9 Rules other than these By-laws

(1) State Council may make, amend or repeal rules other than these By-laws and other rules made in accordance with these By-laws.

(2) State Council may delegate its power to amend those rules, subject to any condition or limitation.

10 Correcting errors in these By-laws and other rules

A reasonable correction of a spelling, grammatical, numbering, cross-referencing or inconsistent terminology error does not constitute an amendment to these By-laws or to rules made in accordance with these By-laws.

11 Publishing particular party documents

(1) The State Director or their delegate must publish on the public website the most current version of:

(a) each policy of the Party;

(b) the party handbook;

(c) the Constitution, with the Charter appended to it;

(d) these By-laws; and

(e) the Member Code of Conduct.

(2) The State Secretary must publish on the members' website the most current version of:

(a) the party strategy;

(b) rules made under clause 9; and

(c) the terms of reference of each community working group.

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Definitions By-law

Version as at 25 June 2026

In these By-laws:

appointed State Council attendee means a member appointed to attend, and speak at, State Council meetings under Schedule 5, item 6(1) or (2) of the Constitution;

Australian Greens has the meaning given in the Constitution;

ballot has the meaning given in the Constitution;

biased means unable to bring an impartial and unprejudiced mind to the decision to be made on the question under consideration;

casual vacancy has the meaning given in the Constitution;

Charter has the meaning given in the Constitution;

committee of State Council has the meaning given by clause 1(2) of the *Committees of State Council By-law*;

community working group has the meaning given by clause 1(2) of the *Community Working Groups By-law*;

consensus has the meaning given in the Constitution;

Constitution means the Constitution of the Party;

electorate means any geographical area of Victoria represented by one or more public offices;

Greens party has the meaning given in the Constitution;

local government area has the meaning given in the Constitution;

local policy has the meaning given by clause 2(6)(c) of the Constitution;

Member Code of Conduct has the meaning given by clause 7 of the *Other Matters By-law*;

members' resolution has the meaning given in the Constitution;

member who holds public office has the meaning given in the Constitution;

National Conference means the National Conference of the Australian Greens;

National Constitution has the meaning given in the Constitution;

National Council means the National Council of the Australian Greens;

National Councillor has the meaning given by clause 14.2(b) of the National Constitution;

national office bearer means a national office bearer or deputy national office bearer of the Australian Greens;

national policy has the meaning given by clause 2(6)(a) of the Constitution;

ordinary State Council meeting means a State Council meeting convened as part of the annual schedule of State Council meetings, and includes a meeting so convened that is brought forward or postponed;

panel of State Council means the Probity Panel, the Endorsement Review Panel, the Mediation Panel, the Administrative Review Panel and the Misconduct Panel;

Party has the meaning given in the Constitution;

party archive has the meaning given by clause 38(1) of the Constitution;

party body has the meaning given in the Constitution;

party handbook has the meaning given by clause 37(1) of the Constitution;

party office has the meaning given in the Constitution;

party strategy has the meaning given in the Constitution;

policy has the meaning given in the Constitution;

political party has the meaning given in the Constitution;

preselecting body has the meaning given by clause 3(1) of the *Candidate Preselections By-law*;

procedural proposal has the meaning given in the Constitution;

public office has the meaning given in the Constitution;

reconsideration proposal has the meaning given in the Constitution;

resolution has the meaning given in the Constitution;

sanction has the meaning given by clause 2(2) of the *Misconduct By-law*;

State Conference has the meaning given in the Constitution;

state policy has the meaning given by clause 2(6)(b) of the Constitution; and

substantive proposal has the meaning given in the Constitution.

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