
Flux Documentation

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Flux Docs Authors

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Warning: Work In Progress

In discussion here

It is

- all the documents as a single searchable ‘meta document’
- the ‘point of truth’ for the latest version of any document
- a git repository containing the full history of the documents and the changes made to them

1.1 Branches

/AUS/ACT Branch

1.1.1 /AUS/ACT Constitution

Warning: This document is a reproduction and not the canonical version. It may be different or out of date. For the canonical version please see [this GitHub repository](#).

Introduction

This is the constitution for the ACT political party named “The Flux Party — ACT”, sometimes referred to as “Flux ACT” or “the party” in this document only. The registered abbreviation for the party at the time of registration is “The Flux Party (Flux The System)”. It is a branch of the federal party “VOTEFLUX.ORG | Upgrade Democracy!” with the abbreviation “Flux”. When the term “Flux” alone is used it is meant to refer to the federal Flux party, not the state branch.

The Flux Party — ACT is hereby established as an organization.

The canonical version of the constitution is stored in the repository at <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/> under the file name `CONSTITUTION.ACT.md`.

Clauses should be referred to by line number and most recent commit hash.

Flux ACT intends to defer many of the responsibilities for running the party to the federal Flux party, and this is indicated in this document.

This document is ratified when the federal Flux constitution is updated to reflect this fact and must include an appropriate commit hash of this document. This will be recorded under the section titled “State and Territory Branches”. At the time of writing this like will take an observer to said ratification: <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/blob/master/CONSTITUTION.md#act-branch>

Objective

The primary objective of Flux ACT is to promote the election of endorsed candidates to the Legislative Assembly of the ACT. Promotion and endorsement of candidates will be contextually appropriate.

Further objectives:

- To provide every ACT voter with real democratic potential
- To use elected candidates as a gateway for members to directly influence the Legislative Assembly within Australian law, using an internal voting system
- To provide the framework and means for minor parties and independents to participate productively without winning a seat
- To facilitate a culture of criticism through empowering specialists and passionate voters
- To stimulate the creation of new policy options

Flux ACT also adopts objectives of the federal Flux party where possible.

Membership Criteria

Flux ACT’s membership criterion is:

- Maintain a list of at least 100 members who are electors within the ACT

Membership

All ACT electors are eligible for membership. They may join by joining the federal Flux party, and all members joining are admitted automatically. Members of the federal Flux party may opt out of inclusion in the state party via their membership details page. There is no cost for membership. Each member is required to provide their name and address such that it matches the electoral roll. Other required details include methods of contact, an email address is required, a phone number is optional. Their membership application is to be submitted through Flux’s website, at <https://voteflux.org>. Members may resign or revoke their membership through the resignation feature on the member’s membership details page. There is only one category of membership, and members are always referred to as ‘members’.

Members retain membership by retaining membership to the federal Flux party.

There are no obligations outside of maintaining membership.

Elected candidates who are members of Flux ACT are not permitted to be members of other ACT political parties. In a case where an elected candidate does find themselves a member of another party, they must immediately resign from that other party.

Members may be expelled from the party only in the case it is agreed upon unanimously by the Leadership. Members may be suspended from the party only in the case it is agreed upon unanimously by the Leadership.

Structure of Flux and Office Bearers

Structure and Office Bearers

Official roles of the party are:

- Leader
- Deputy Leader
- Secretary
- Registered Officer

There is also a group known as the Leadership described below. Official roles (with the exception of Leader and Deputy Leader) are elected by the Leadership, or by the Leader as per the section on Decision Making.

Initialization

Initially the roles will be filled as per the below:

- Secretary: Jennifer Hay
- Registered Officer: Michael Hay

The Leader and Deputy Leader of Flux ACT are identical to the Leader and Deputy Leader of the federal Flux party at all times. Provided they do not change before Flux ACT's registration is successful the positions will be filled by:

- Leader: Nathan Spataro
- Deputy Leader: Max Kaye

When the party's application to Elections ACT is successful this constitution is comes into effect and is adopted by the party.

Secretary

The Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day running of the party. They also have the responsibility for the carrying out of the administration, and for the conduct of the correspondence, of the party.

Both the Leader and Deputy Leader may act on the Secretary's behalf, and accept joint responsibility for carrying out the administration and correspondence of the party.

Email correspondence to the secretary is to be sent to `secretary.act@voteflux.org` which will distribute email to the secretary and those entitled to act on behalf of the secretary.

The Leadership

Members of The Leadership are hand chosen by the Leader and Deputy Leader and form the support for the Leader. They have no special roles, but form a close team to assist the Leader in managing and leading the party.

The Leader

As per the above, Nathan Spataro is the initial leader.

The conditions and rules surrounding the position of Leader are identical to that of the federal Flux party, as noted in their constitution in the section titled “The Leader”. An update to this position in the federal constitution is enacted in this party also. The initial term of the Leader is equal to the remaining time for the Leader in the federal party.

Deputy Leader

This section is identical to the current federal Flux constitution titled “Deputy Leader”.

The Deputy Leader of Flux ACT is identical at all times to the Deputy Leader of the federal Flux party.

Administration

Decision Making

This section is identical in an ongoing basis to the section titled “Decision Making” in the federal Flux constitution.

At the time of writing this was:

Decisions are made by the party Leader. In their absence the Leadership may make decisions when at least 66% in agreement.

For the purposes of decision making a quorum is achieved when:

- The Leader is present
- The Deputy Leader and one other member of the Leadership is present
- Three members of the Leadership are present

The Leader may imbue any member with special authority for specific purposes, in which case decisions made by the delegate are treated as though they were made by the Leader.

Annual General Meeting

The party is required to announce an Annual General Meeting (AGM) once per calendar year and hold the AGM within one month of the announcement at a time of the Leadership’s choosing. These AGMs may be chaired by the secretary of the federal Flux party or the secretary of Flux ACT.

This rules around AGMs (except those above) are identical in an ongoing basis to the section titled “Annual General Meeting” in the federal Flux constitution.

At the time of writing this was:

An AGM is to be chaired by the secretary and follow an agenda. The agenda is open for any member to add an item. Members will be notified by email at least 1 week before the AGM. The Leadership is required to be present where possible, and the meeting will be livestreamed to members. Members may request to be invited to the AGM. Only members who are invited by the Leadership may participate. The AGM does not have to occur in one physical place; an online AGM is okay.

Party Meetings

Party meetings may be called by the Leadership as per the section on decision making. A quorum is required. Members are not required to be notified. Party meetings are not *required* to be held, ever.

Handling of Assets

Handling of assets is the responsibility of the Leadership and they must always act within the interests of the party. At their discretion other party members may handle assets. The Leader and Deputy Leader are entitled to handle assets.

Keeping of the party's accounts

The Leadership are responsible for managing the party's finances. A quorum can authorize spending of funds. Funds should be used only for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the party, and there is no other restriction on what funds may be spent on (except anything prohibited under Australian Law). The Leadership and registered officer, together, are responsible for collating and submitting required documents to the AEC, and for keeping relevant party records for the times required by law.

Auditing and Reporting

The auditing and reporting requirements for the above accounts are as follows:

- Audits and reports are to be produced on a yearly basis (beginning and ending with the tax year) and to be conducted and made available to members no later than 4 months following the close of the tax year.

Amendments to this Constitution

Amendments to this constitution can be made with the support of at least 66% of a quorum, or at the discretion of the party Leader. They are to be submitted via pull request to the relevant Github repository.

Endorsed Candidates

Endorsed candidates are chosen by the Leader or by a quorum, though any candidates chosen by a quorum are able to be vetoed by the Leader.

Internal Voting System

Flux ACT will use an internal voting system to

- Facilitate members participating in the democratic process
- Facilitate minor parties and independents' productive participation without winning a seat

The parameters and design choices of the system are left to the Leader, and not within the scope of this document. There is no requirement that the voting system for members is the same as the voting system for minor parties. This voting system may be provided by the federal Flux party's voting system, though in this case participation for ACT specific issues is restricted to ACT electors.

1.1.2 NSW Branch (Australia)

NSW SteerCo

Members

/AUS/NSW Constitution

Warning: This document is a reproduction and not the canonical version. It may be different or out of date. For the canonical version please see [this GitHub repository](#).

Introduction

This is the constitution for the New South Wales political party named “Flux Party (NSW)”, sometimes referred to as “Flux NSW” or “The Party” in this document.

Flux NSW has no registered abbreviation at the time of registration. Flux NSW is a state party associated with the federal party “VOTEFLUX.ORG | Upgrade Democracy!” with the abbreviation “Flux”.

The term “Flux AUS” is used to refer to the federal Flux Party, not the state party.

Flux Party (NSW) is hereby established as an organization.

The canonical version of the constitution is stored in the repository at <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/> under the file name ‘CONSTITUTION.NSW.md’

Clauses should be referred to by line number and most recent commit hash.

Flux NSW intends to defer some of the responsibilities for running the party to the federal Flux party, and this is indicated in this document.

This document is ratified when the federal Flux constitution is updated to reflect this fact. This will be recorded under the section titled “State and Territory Branches”. At the time of writing this link will take an observer to said ratification: <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/blob/master/CONSTITUTION.md#state-and-territory-branches>

Objective

The primary objective of Flux NSW is to promote the election of endorsed candidates to the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of New South Wales.

Promotion and endorsement of candidates will be contextually appropriate.

Further objectives:

- To provide every New South Wales voter with real democratic potential.
- To use elected candidates as a gateway for electors to directly influence the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council using an internal voting system.
- To provide the framework and means for minor parties and independents to participate productively without winning a seat.
- To facilitate a culture of engagement through empowering specialists and passionate voters;
- To stimulate the creation of new policy options.

Flux NSW also adopts objectives of the federal Flux party where possible.

Associated Entities

Flux Party (NSW) is associated with THE FLUX FOUNDATION LIMITED (the Company) (ACN: 617 344 304).

Membership Criteria

Flux NSW's membership criterion is:

- Flux NSW must maintain a list of at least 750 members who are electors and who are not also relied upon by another party for registration purposes
- Flux NSW must provide Declarations of Membership Forms to the New South Wales Electoral Commission for each of the 750 members who are relied upon for registration of the party.

Membership

All New South Wales electors are eligible for membership. They may join Flux NSW by joining the federal Flux party. Membership applications are submitted through Flux AUS's website, at <https://voteflux.org>; members may opt out of inclusion of state or federal membership through the website membership portal. Membership to Flux NSW is automatic for qualified applicants registering for Flux AUS. Each member is required to provide their name, address, and date of birth such that it matches the electoral roll. Other contact details which are optional, include; email address (required for party correspondence), and phone number. Membership is free, there is only one category of membership, and members are always referred to as 'members'.

Members retain membership by retaining membership to the federal Flux party. There are no obligations outside of maintaining membership.

Members may resign or revoke their membership through the resignation feature on the member's membership details page.

Elected candidates that are members of Flux NSW are not permitted to be members of other political parties. Should a Flux candidate find themselves a member of a secondary party, they must immediately resign, so as to retain only one party affiliation.

Members may be expelled or suspended from the party when it is agreed upon unanimously by the Leadership.

Structure of Flux NSW and Office Bearers

Structure and Office Bearers

Official Roles of the Flux NSW party are:

- Leader
- Deputy Leader
- Party Secretary
- Registered Officer
- Deputy Registered Officer (Optional)
- Party Agent

These roles form a group known as 'The Leadership'. The Leader and Deputy Leader of Flux NSW are to be identical to the persons fulfilling the respective roles for Flux AUS.

Any member of Flux NSW may put themselves forward for the role of Party Secretary, Registered Officer, Deputy Registered Officer, and Party Agent. The Leadership group is responsible for putting forward a preferential list for the Official Roles. The Party Secretary, and Deputy Registered Officer are ratified by the Party Leader, or Deputy Leader in the Leaders absence. The Party Secretary for Flux NSW is responsible for ratifying the position of Registered Officer and registered Party Agent for Flux NSW. (The Registered Officer ratifies the Deputy Registered Officer's Role).

Initialization

Initially the roles will be filled as per the below:

- Leader: Nathan Spataro
- Deputy Leader: Max Kaye
- Party Secretary: Thomas Sesselmann
- Registered Officer: Thomas Sesselmann
- Deputy Registered Officer: Nobody
- Party Agent: Thomas Sesselmann

Members may occupy more than one position, not all roles must be filled by Flux NSW members, though three unique persons from Flux NSW must be named. When the party's application to the New South Wales Electoral Commission (NSWEC) is successful this constitution comes into effect and is adopted by the party.

The Leadership

The Leader

The Leader and Deputy Leader of Flux NSW are identical to the Leader and Deputy Leader of the federal Flux party at all times. Provided they do not change before Flux NSW registration is successful the positions will be filled by:

- Leader: Nathan Spataro
- Deputy Leader: Max Kaye

The conditions and rules surrounding the position of Leader are identical to that of the federal Flux party, as noted in their constitution in the section titled "The Leader". An update to this position in the federal constitution is enacted in this party also. The initial term of the Leader is equal to the remaining time for the Leader in the federal party.

Deputy Leader

This section is identical to the current federal Flux constitution titled "Deputy Leader". The Deputy Leader of Flux NSW is identical at all times to the Deputy Leader of the federal Flux party.

Secretary

The Secretary is responsible for the administration and correspondence of the party, and is the person who the NSWEC deals with in the initial phase of registration. Once registered, a party's Registered Officer is the recognised point of contact between the NSWEC and the party. In the event, however, of a change of Registered Officer, it is the Party Secretary who should advise the NSWEC of the name and contact details of the new holder of this position.

Both the Leader and Deputy Leader may act on the Secretary's behalf, and accept joint responsibility for carrying out the administration and correspondence of the party.

Email correspondence to The Secretary is to be sent to secretary.nsw@voteflux.org which will distribute email to The Secretary and those entitled to act on behalf of The Secretary.

Registered Officer

- The Registered officer is the commission's first point of contact for all matters related to the party's registration, other than those concerning disclosure and funding.
- It is the Registered Officer who nominates the party's endorsed candidates at State and local government elections.
- The Registered Officer is responsible for applying to change the party's registration details other than a change of registered officer.
- Registered Officers cannot resign, they must be replaced by application of the party secretary.
- The Registered Officer signs off (and notifies the New South Wales Electoral Commission) on the appointment of the Deputy Registered Officer.

Deputy Registered Officer (Optional)

The Registered Officer's responsibilities may be delegated to a Deputy Registered Officer, except for signing the Party's Annual Return, which must be done by the Registered Officer.

Party Agent

- The Party agent is responsible for giving financial disclosure reports for the party and making election funding claims for the party.

Administration

Decision Making

Decisions are made by The Party Leader. In their absence the Leadership may make decisions when at least 66% in agreement.

For the purposes of decision making a quorum is achieved in any instance where:

- The Leader is present
- The Deputy Leader and one other member of the Leadership is present
- Three members of the Leadership are present

The Leader may imbue any member with special authority for specific purposes, in which case decisions made by the delegate are treated as though they were made by the Leader.

Annual General Meeting

The party is required to hold Annual General Meetings (AGMs) once per calendar year at a time of the Leadership's choosing.

The rules around AGMs (except those above) are identical in an ongoing basis to the section titled "Annual General Meeting" in the federal Flux constitution.

At the time of writing this was:

An AGM is to be chaired by the secretary and follow an agenda. The agenda is open for any member to add an item. Members will be notified by email at least 1 week before the AGM. The Leadership is required to be present where possible, and the meeting will be live streamed to members. Members may request to be invited to the AGM. Only members who are invited by the Leadership may participate. The AGM does not have to occur in one physical place; an online AGM is acceptable.

Party Meetings

Party meetings may be called by the Leadership as per the section on decision making. A quorum is required. Members are not required to be notified. Party meetings are not *required* to be held, ever.

Handling of Assets

Handling of assets is the responsibility of the Leadership and they must always act within the interests of the party. At their discretion other party members may handle assets. The Leader and Deputy Leader are entitled to handle assets. When handling financial instruments of the Flux NSW party, the Leadership must disclose the transaction to the Flux NSW Party Agent.

Keeping of the party's accounts

The Leadership are responsible for managing the party's finances, and the Flux AUS party Leader and Deputy Leader are jointly accountable to the Flux NSW Party Agent for assisting with financial disclosure.

A quorum can authorize spending of funds. Funds will be used only for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the party. There is no restriction on what funds may be spent on, except that which is prohibited under Australian Law.

Amendments to this Constitution

Amendments to this constitution can be made with the support of a quorum, or at the discretion of the Party Leader. Constitutional amendments are to be submitted via pull request to the relevant Github repository.

Endorsed Candidates

Endorsed candidates are chosen by The Leader or by a quorum, though any candidates chosen by a quorum can be vetoed by the Leader.

Internal Voting System

Flux NSW will use an internal voting system to

- Facilitate all New South Wales electors participating in the democratic process. Once a Flux NSW candidate is elected;
- Facilitate members participating in the democratic process.
- Facilitate minor parties and independents' productive participation without winning a seat.

The parameters and design choices of the system are left to the Leader, and not within the scope of this document. There is no requirement that the voting system for members is the same as the voting system for minor parties. This voting system may be provided by the federal Flux party's voting system, though in this case participation for New South Wales specific issues is restricted to New South Wales electors.

1.1.3 QLD

Status

Warning: Work In Progress

Policies

Warning: Work In Progress

/AUS/QLD Constitution

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Introduction

This is the constitution for the Queensland political party named “The Flux Party Queensland”, sometimes referred to as “Flux QLD” or “The Party” in this document.

The registered abbreviation for the party at the time of registration is “Flux QLD”. Flux QLD is a state party associated with the federal party “VOTEFLUX.ORG | Upgrade Democracy!” with the abbreviation “Flux”.

The term “Flux AUS” is used to refer to the federal Flux Party, not the state party.

The Flux Party Queensland (Flux QLD) is hereby established as an organization.

The canonical version of the constitution is stored in the repository at <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/> under the file name 'CONSTITUTION.QLD.md'

Clauses should be referred to by line number and most recent commit hash.

Flux QLD intends to defer some of the responsibilities for running the party to the federal Flux party, and this is indicated in this document.

This document is ratified when the federal Flux constitution is updated to reflect this fact. This will be recorded under the section titled “State and Territory Branches”. At the time of writing this link will take an observer to said ratification: <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/blob/master/CONSTITUTION.md#state-and-territory-branches>

Objective

The primary objective of Flux QLD is to promote the election of endorsed candidates to the Legislative Assembly of Queensland.

Promotion and endorsement of candidates will be contextually appropriate.

Further objectives:

- To provide every Queensland voter with real democratic potential.
- To use elected candidates as a gateway for electors to directly influence the Legislative Assembly using an internal voting system.
- To provide the framework and means for minor parties and independents to participate productively without winning a seat.
- To facilitate a culture of engagement through empowering specialists and passionate voters;
- To stimulate the creation of new policy options.

Flux QLD also adopts objectives of the federal Flux party where possible.

Associated Entities

The Flux Party Queensland is associated with THE FLUX FOUNDATION LIMITED (the Company) (ACN: 617 344 304). Foundation directors are the “members”, Nathan Spataro, Max Kaye, Daithi O Gliasain.

Membership Criteria

Flux QLD’s membership criterion is:

- Flux Queensland must maintain a list of at least 500 members who are electors.

Membership

Queensland electors are eligible for membership: * (i) provided they have not been convicted of a disqualifying electoral offense within the previous ten years. * (ii) Flux QLD membership will terminate should any member be convicted of a disqualifying electoral offense.

Queensland electors may join Flux QLD by joining the federal Flux party. Membership applications are submitted through Flux AUS’s website, at <https://voteflux.org>; members may opt out of inclusion of state or federal membership through the website membership portal. Membership to Flux QLD is automatic for qualified applicants registering for Flux AUS. Each member is required to provide their name, address, and date of birth such that it matches the electoral roll. Email address is a required contact detail for party correspondence. Phone number is optional. Membership is free, there is only one category of membership, and members are always referred to as ‘members’.

Elected candidates that are members of Flux QLD are not permitted to be members of other political parties. Should a Flux candidate find themselves a member of a secondary party, they must immediately resign, so as to retain only one party affiliation.

Members may be expelled from the party when it is agreed upon unanimously by the Leadership, or when they have been convicted of a disqualifying electoral offense, as defined in the Electoral Act 1992, ins 2002 No. 8 s 5(1). Members may be suspended from the party only in the case it is agreed upon unanimously by the Leadership.

Structure of Flux QLD and Office Bearers

Office Bearers

Official Roles of the Flux QLD party are:

- Leader
- Deputy Leader
- Secretary
- Registered Officer
- Deputy Registered Officer
- Party Agent
- Steering Committee Chair

These roles form a group known as ‘The Leadership’. The Leader and Deputy Leader of Flux QLD are to be identical to the persons fulfilling the respective roles for Flux AUS.

Any member of Flux may put themselves forward for the role of Secretary, Registered Officer, Deputy Registered Officer, and Agent. The Leadership group is responsible for putting forward a preferential list for the Official Roles. The Secretary, and Deputy Registered Officer are ratified by the party Leader, or Deputy Leader in the Leaders absence. The Secretary for Flux QLD is responsible for ratifying the position of Registered Officer and registered Party Agent for Flux QLD. (The Registered Officer ratifies the Deputy Registered Officer’s Role). Members fulfilling the positions of Secretary, Registered Officer, Deputy Registered Officer and Party Agent are by default, also members of the Flux QLD ‘Steering Committee’.

The Steering Committee will be comprised of a minimum of three members who are also members of Flux QLD, and a maximum of seven persons. Steering Committee positions are created and persons are promoted to the roles by quorum of The Leadership. Steering Committee members sign a letter of appointment detailing the roles, responsibilities and terms of appointment which is signed off on by the appropriate member of The Leadership.

Initialization

Initially the roles will be filled as per the below:

- Leader: Nathan Spataro
- Deputy Leader: Max Kaye
- Secretary: Riley Kinnunen
- Registered Officer: Daryl Killin
- Deputy Registered Officer: open - nominations for 2018
- Party Agent: as per constitution (line 148), Party Agent role is being fulfilled by Flux QLD Steer Co. Nominations are open for 2018.
- Steering Committee Chair: nominations for 2018
- Invited Board Member: Brent Abel

Members may occupy more than one position, not all roles must be filled by Flux QLD members, though three unique persons from Flux QLD must be named. When the party's application to the Electoral Commission Queensland (ECQ) is successful this constitution comes into effect and is adopted by the party.

Party Structure

The Flux Party Queensland is composed of individual Flux members who form the following bodies "The Leadership", the Flux QLD Steering Committee and working groups. Typical working groups include Campaign Management, Fund-raising & Finance, Public Awareness and Engagement. The secretary performs head of operations role, the steering committee chair performs head of implementation role, the party agent acts as treasurer. The membership, terms of reference and duration of any other roles or working groups is established by the Steering Committee by quorum.

The Flux Party Queensland is comprised of individual Flux members who form the following bodies; "The Leadership", the Flux QLD Steering Committee, and working groups.

The Leadership

The Leader

The Leader and Deputy Leader of Flux QLD are identical to the Leader and Deputy Leader of the federal Flux party at all times. Provided they do not change before Flux QLD registration is successful the positions will be filled by:

- Leader: Nathan Spataro
- Deputy Leader: Max Kaye

The conditions and rules surrounding the position of Leader are identical to that of the federal Flux party, as noted in their constitution in the section titled "The Leader". An update to this position in the federal constitution is enacted in this party also. The initial term of the Leader is equal to the remaining time for the Leader in the federal party.

Deputy Leader

This section is identical to the current federal Flux constitution titled "Deputy Leader". The Deputy Leader of Flux QLD is identical at all times to the Deputy Leader of the federal Flux party.

Secretary

The Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day running of The Party. The Secretary is responsible for the carrying out administration, and for the conduct of correspondence for Flux QLD. The Secretary is responsible for making application to register the party, for motioning the commencement of The Flux Party Queensland secretarial role and making application to change the party's registered officer, and notifying the commission of the party agent's appointment.

Both the Leader and Deputy Leader may act on the Secretary's behalf, and accept joint responsibility for carrying out the administration and correspondence of the party.

Email correspondence to The Secretary is to be sent to secretary.qld@votefflux.org which will distribute email to The Secretary and those entitled to act on behalf of The Secretary.

Registered Officers

- The Registered officers are the commission's first point of contact for matters related to the party's registration, other than those concerning disclosure and funding.
- It is the Registered Officer who nominates the party's endorsed candidates at State and local government elections.
- The Registered Officers are responsible for making application to change the party's registration details other than a change of registered officer.
- The Registered Officers are responsible for giving quarterly reports (last day of March, June, September and December) about the party's constitution, and notifying the commission in connection with, and keeping documents related to, preselection ballots.
- The Registered Officers together can request that the commission cancel the party's registration.
- Registered Officers cannot resign, they must be replaced by application of the party secretary.
- The Registered Officer signs off (and notifies the Electoral Commission Queensland) on the appointment of the Deputy Registered Officer, who's nomination is vetted in a majority vote by a quorum of Steering Committee members.

Email to the registered officers can be sent to leadership.qld@votflux.org, mailing address for the registered officers is consistent with the Electoral Commission records.

Party Agent

- Flux QLD must appoint an agent for the commission's Register of Agents. The agent is responsible for giving financial disclosure reports for the party and making election funding claims for the party.

In the event that an agent's appointment is no longer in effect the obligations of an agent rest on each member of the party's executive committee.

Email to the party agent can be sent to leadership.qld@votflux.org, mailing address for the Party Agent is consistent with the Electoral Commission records.

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is comprised of The Secretary, The Registered Officer, Deputy Registered Officer, Party Agent, Steering Committee Chair, and Committee Members by appointment. At least three of these positions must be held by members of Flux QLD.

The Steering Committee, through individual adoption of party responsibilities, and together through working groups will jointly perform the functions of the party. There is to be one state branch, and state matters are to be addressed and handled by the Steering Committee.

At the time of registration, the Steering Committee consists of:

Daryl Killin, (Registered Officer), Riley Kinnunen (Secretary), Brendan Rizzoli (Deputy Registered Officer) Chris Schneider (Party Agent), Aaron Whittaker (Steering Committee Chair), Brent Abel (Member).

Steering Committee Chair

- The Steering Committee Chair facilitates information flow regarding the operations and affairs of the Party's aims and objectives. They are responsible for relaying communication top-down and bottom-up regarding the opportunities and challenges facing the Party.

- The Steering Committee Chair is responsible for the performance of The Steering Committee.
- The Steering Committee Chair is elected by majority vote of Steering Committee Members, the appointment is signed off by the Secretary.

Administration

Decision Making

Quorum

Quorum for decision making is achieved when The Leader or Deputy Leader in consultation with one other member of the Flux QLD Steering Committee are present, or when 2/3 of the Flux QLD Steering Committee are present.

Decisions

Resolutions are passed when The Party Leadership is in unanimous agreement (Leader, Deputy Leader, and one Flux QLD Steer Co Member), or 2/3 of Flux QLD Steer Co quorum are in agreement.

The Leader may imbue any member with special authority for specific purposes, in which case decisions made by the delegate are treated as though they were made by the Leader.

Complaints, Discipline & Disputes

Complaints or disputes from or between members are to be taken up with the Steering Committee within one month of receipt of the complaint. Complaints regarding Steering Committee members, breach of The Flux Party Queensland Charter, or Flux Code of Conduct are to be addressed to the party secretary. Complaints regarding the Secretary are to be addressed to the Flux QLD Steering Committee Chair. Complaints regarding candidates are to be taken up with the Registered Officer. All formal complaints must be raised immediately with The Leadership. The Steering Committee Chair is responsible for individual and group bi-annual performance reviews.

The Steering Committee in consultation with The Leadership will determine the merits of any complaints about a member, or members of the Flux QLD Steering Committee or Leadership. Should a complaint be found to have merit The Leadership or a Steering Committee consensus are to determine the measures necessary to address it. The Flux QLD Steering Committee in agreement with The Leadership can dismiss any complaint as frivolous or vexatious. Where conflict emerges within the Leadership or between the Leadership and Steering Committee, both will be jointly responsible for initiating best practice conflict resolution procedures.

Annual General Meeting

The party is required to hold Annual General Meetings (AGMs) once per financial year at a time of the Leadership's choosing. These AGMs may be chaired by the secretary of the federal Flux Party or the secretary of Flux QLD.

This rules around AGMs (except those above) are identical in an ongoing basis to the section titled "Annual General Meeting" in the federal Flux constitution.

At the time of writing this was:

An AGM is to be chaired by the secretary and follow an agenda. The agenda is open for any member to add an item. Members will be notified by email at least 1 week before the AGM. The Leadership is required to be present where possible, and the meeting will be live streamed to members. Members may

request to be invited to the AGM. Only members who are invited by the Leadership may participate. The AGM does not have to occur in one physical place; an online AGM is acceptable.

Party Meetings

Party meetings may be called by the Leadership as per the section on decision making. While a quorum is required, members are not required to be notified.

Handling of Assets

Handling of assets is the responsibility of the Leadership and they must always act within the interests of the party. At their discretion other party members may handle assets. The Leader and Deputy Leader are entitled to handle assets. When handling financial instruments of the Flux QLD party, the Leadership must disclose the transaction to the Flux QLD Party Agent.

Keeping of the party's accounts

The Leadership are responsible for managing the party's finances, and the Flux AUS party Leader and Deputy Leader are jointly accountable to the Flux QLD Party Agent for assisting with financial disclosure.

A quorum can authorize spending of funds. Funds will be used only for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the party. There is no restriction on what funds may be spent on, except that which is prohibited under Australian Law.

Amendments to this Constitution

Amendments to this constitution can be made with the support of at least 66% of a quorum, or at the discretion of the Party Leader upon notifying the Flux QLD Secretary.

Constitutional amendments are to be submitted via pull request to the relevant Github repository, and the Secretary and Registered Officers are to notify the Electoral Commission Queensland.

Endorsed Candidates

Endorsed candidates are chosen by The Leader or by 100% agreement of The Flux QLD Steering Committee, though any candidates chosen by The Steering Committee are able to be vetoed by joint agreement of the Leader and Deputy Leader.

Preselection

The party is aware of the model procedures for preselection ballots ((EA92, s 71)(Electoral Regulation 2013, Schedule 1)). At this time The Flux Party Queensland will not use a preselection process, and hence, does not need to include preselection procedures in the constitution. Preselection amendments are to be approved by the Steering Committee and reflected in the constitutional iteration committed by September 30th, 2020; the quarterly report to the Electoral Commission Queensland will reflect these changes.

Internal Voting System

Flux QLD will use an internal voting system to:

- Facilitate all Queensland electors to participate in the democratic process. Once a Flux QLD candidate is elected;
- Facilitate members participating in the democratic process.
- Facilitate minor parties and independents' productive participation without winning a seat.

The parameters and design choices of the system are left to the Leader, and not within the scope of this document. There is no requirement that the voting system for members is the same as the voting system for minor parties. This voting system may be provided by the federal Flux party's voting system, though in this case participation for Queensland specific issues is restricted to Queensland electors.

/AUS/VIC Branch

1.1.4 /AUS/VIC Constitution

Warning: This document is a reproduction and not the canonical version. It may be different or out of date. For the canonical version please see [this GitHub repository](#).

Introduction

This is the constitution for the political party known as “The Flux Party - Victoria”, (“Flux Victoria” or “the Party”).

Flux Victoria is hereby established as an organization.

The canonical version of the constitution is stored in the repository at <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/>

Clauses should be referred to by line number and most recent commit hash.

Objective

The primary objective of Flux Victoria is to promote the election of endorsed candidates to the Victorian Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. Promotion and endorsement of candidates will be contextually appropriate.

Further objectives:

1. To support the ends and goals of the federal party “VOTEFLUX.ORG | Upgrade Democracy!” (“Flux AUS”);
2. To provide every Victorian voter with real democratic potential;
3. To use elected parliamentarians as a gateway for members to directly influence parliament within Victorian law, using an internal voting system;
4. To provide the framework and means for minor parties and independents to participate productively without winning a seat;
5. To facilitate a culture of criticism through empowering specialists and passionate voters; and
6. To stimulate the creation of new policy options.

Effect as Law

The purposes of this document is to meet the requirements of registration under the Electoral Act 2002 (Vic), and to provide guidance to new and prospective members of the Party as to the operation of the Party. Except to the extent required by law, nothing in this document is intended to be binding on any person.

Membership Criteria

Flux Victoria's membership criteria are:

- Maintain a list of at least 500 members who are on the Australian electoral roll, and whose address registered for this purpose is within Victoria.

Membership

All Victorian residents who are eligible voters are eligible for membership with the Party. There is no cost for membership. Each member is required to provide their name and address such that it matches those on the electoral roll. Members must also provide methods of contact, including an email address. Flux Victoria also requires that the members request membership with Flux AUS (though there is no requirement to maintain this membership). A phone number is optional.

Membership applications are to be submitted through the Flux AUS website, at <https://voteflux.org>. Members may resign or revoke their membership through the resignation feature on the member's membership details page.

After at least one parliamentarian has been elected to either Flux AUS or Flux Victoria, an additional requirement to maintain membership will come into force. Once per year members will need to confirm their details are up to date. They will be prompted to do so through an email notification.

There are no obligations outside of maintaining membership.

Parliamentarians who are members of Flux Victoria are not permitted to be members of other political parties except for Flux AUS. In a case where a parliamentarian does find themselves a member of another party, they must immediately resign from that other party.

Members may be expelled from the Party only in the case it is agreed upon unanimously by the Leadership.

Structure of Flux Victoria

The Leadership

There is a group called the Leadership. It is not required that members of the Leadership are members of Flux Victoria.

The Leadership consists of two roles: The Leader and the Deputy Leader. The Leader and Deputy Leader of Flux Victoria are identical to the Leader and Deputy Leader (respectively) of Flux AUS at all times. What constitutes a decision of the Leadership is defined by the Flux AUS constitution, as may be updated from time to time.

Pursuant to the rules for decision making (under "Administration") the Leadership have the ultimate decision making power for Flux Victoria.

However, the Leadership do not have general responsibility for any aspect of Flux Victoria, and it is the intention of the Party that the Leadership will only exercise that power as necessary to protect the interests of Flux Victoria and Flux AUS.

Office Bearers (“Official Roles”)

There is a group called the Office Bearers. Only members can be Office Bearers. Each Office Bearer has an Official Role. The Office Bearers have responsibility for the day to day operation of Flux Victoria, in a manner consistent with their Official Role description:

Secretary

The Secretary has overall responsibility for the day-to-day running of the Party. They also have the responsibility for the carrying out of the administration, and for the conduct of the correspondence, of the Party not otherwise carried out by another Office Bearer.

Registered Officer

The Registered Officer is responsible for liaising and corresponding with the Victorian Electoral Commission and any other government body concerning the registration of the Party.

Deputy Registered Officer

The Deputy Registered Officer is responsible for the Registered Officer’s duties when the Registered Officer is unable to fill them.

Treasurer

The Treasurer is responsible for the handling and distribution of funds held by Flux Victoria.

Membership Coordinator

The Membership Coordinator is responsible for liaising with existing Flux Victoria members.

Foundation Liaison

The Foundation Liaison is responsible for liaising with Flux AUS, other branches of Flux, and associated entities.

Digital & Social Media Coordinator

The Media Coordinator is responsible for social media management, as well as having overall responsibility for traditional media campaigns.

Committee Members

Committee Members have no default responsibilities; however, as with any Office Bearer, they may be delegated responsibility or tasks by a decision of the Party (see “Administration”, below). Without limiting the responsibilities a Committee Member may be delegated, it is foreshadowed that the following areas are to be the responsibility of Committee Members:

- Management of specific social media accounts or advertising campaigns.
- Membership recruitment;
- Fundraising; and
- Liaising with other political parties or entities with similar interests to Flux Victoria.

Rules for Office Bearers

Except for Committee Members, each role must be filled by exactly one member. There may be any number of Committee Members.

A member may hold any number of Official Roles.

Initialization

Initially the roles will be filled as per the below:

- Secretary: Stephen Waddell
- Registered Officer: Scott Millington
- Deputy Registered Officer: Stephen Waddell
- Treasurer: Stephen Waddell
- Membership Coordinator: Ben Ballingall
- Foundation Liaison: Ben Ballingall
- Digital & Social Media Coordinator: Warwick Humphrey
- Committee Members: Ben Rose

If and when the Party's application to the VEC is successful, this constitution comes into effect and is adopted by the Party.

The Steering Committee

The Steering Committee has primary responsibility for the overall direction of Flux Victoria. To be eligible for appointment to the Steering Committee, a person must be an Office Bearer or be part of the Leadership.

When this constitution comes into effect, the Steering Committee will come into existence comprised of all Office Bearers and the Leadership.

Administration

Decision Making

Decisions will comprise of two types:

- Routine; and
- Tactical.

Routine decisions are those that need to be made on a regular basis, are of minor consequence, and are consistent with the vision of Flux Victoria. Examples of routine decisions include: * “Reposting” a story on social media; * Calling a party meeting; * Confirming minor details or clarifications with the Victorian Electoral Commission; * Applying small amounts of petty cash for advertising material; and * Responding to membership enquiries.

Routine decisions can be made by any Office Bearer who reasonably believes it is in the interests of Flux Victoria to do so, and when it is within the scope of their Official Role or delegated authority to make that decision.

Tactical decisions are those that alter the direction of the Party, alter the distribution of power within the Party, or are likely to have serious consequences for the Party. Examples of tactical decisions include:

- Appointing members to Official Roles or the Steering Committee;
- Creating alliances (formal or informal) with other political parties;
- Calling an AGM;
- Endorsement of candidates;
- The expenditure of large sums of money; and
- Determining whether a decision to be made or previously made should be regarded as routine or tactical.

Tactical decision can me made in two ways:

- At a party meeting, a decision may be made by agreement of more than 50% of all Steering Committee members in attendance; or
- Decisions may be made by the Leadership. This decision making power may be delegated in whole or part to Office Bearers. Nothing in this delegation removes the power from the Leadership, and the delegation may be removed at any time. The Secretary (or all available members of SteerCo) must be notified at the earliest possible convenience of the Leadership, and the decision is not effective until this notification is made. The Secretary must notify all present members at the next party meeting.

A decision of the Steering Committee prevails only to the extent it is consistent with all decisions of the Leadership.

Annual General Meeting

The Party is required to hold Annual General Meetings (AGMs) once per calendar year.

An AGM is to be chaired by the Secretary and follow an agenda. Members will be notified by email at least 1 week before the AGM of the agenda, and may suggest amendments to the agenda.

All Office Bearers and the Leadership are required to be present, but the non-attendance by any person will not render the AGM invalid. Members may request to be invited to the AGM. Only members who are so invited may participate. Participants at the AGM do not have to be present in one physical location, so long as they are able to participate effectively (normally using technological solutions).

The meeting will be livestreamed such that it is available to all members, whether or not they are participating in the AGM.

Party Meetings

Party meetings may be called. A reasonable attempt must be made to notify and invite the Steering Committee to the meeting, and provide them with sufficient details to attend the meeting. Any A quorum of the Steering Committee may be set; if so the party meeting may only proceed if the quorum attend. It is not required that members generally are notified.

Handling of Assets

Handling of assets is the responsibility of the Treasurer. At the discretion of the Treasurer, other Office Bearers may handle assets. The Leadership may also handle assets, but must inform the Treasurer, and must do so as soon as reasonably practical.

Keeping of the Party's accounts

The Treasurer is responsible for managing the Party's finances. Funds should be used only for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the Party; however, there is no other restriction on what funds may be spent on (except as prohibited by relevant law).

The Registered Officer is responsible for collating and submitting required documents to the VEC, and for keeping relevant party records as required by law.

Amendments to this Constitution

Amendments to this constitution can be made only by a decision at a party meeting with a quorum at least 80% of the Steering Committee. The decision to alter must be passed unanimously.

The Leadership have the power to alter the Constitution unilaterally.

Endorsed Candidates

Endorsed candidates are chosen by the Leadership or at a party meeting with a quorum of at least 80% of the Steering Committee. The decision to endorse must be passed with a 66% majority.

The Leadership hold veto power over any candidate chosen.

Internal Voting System

Flux Victoria is committed to implementing an internal voting system to facilitate members participating in the parliamentary process, and in the decision making of the Party.

It is a requirement that this issue be raised at every AGM until such a time as it is implemented.

The parameters and design choices of the system are left to the Leadership, and not within the scope of this document.

/AUS/WA Branch

1.1.5 /AUS/WA Constitution

Warning: This document is a reproduction and not the canonical version. It may be different or out of date. For the canonical version please see [this GitHub repository](#).

Introduction

This is the constitution for the WA political party named “The Flux Party — WA”, sometimes referred to as “Flux WA” or “The Party” in this document. The registered abbreviation for the party at the time of registration is “Flux The System!”. It is a state party associated with the federal party “VOTEFLUX.ORG | Upgrade Democracy!” with the abbreviation “Flux”. The term “Flux AUS” is used to refer to the federal Flux Party, not the state party.

The Flux Party — WA is hereby established as an organisation.

The canonical version of the constitution is stored in the repository at <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/> under the file name `CONSTITUTION.WA.md`.

Clauses should be referred to by line number and most recent commit hash.

Flux WA intends to defer many of the responsibilities for running the party to the federal Flux party, and this is indicated in this document.

This document is ratified when the federal Flux constitution is updated to reflect this fact. This will be recorded under the section titled “State and Territory Branches”. At the time of writing this link will take an observer to said ratification: <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/blob/master/CONSTITUTION.md#state-and-territory-branches>

Objective

The primary objective of Flux WA is to promote the election of endorsed candidates to the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of Western Australia. Promotion and endorsement of candidates will be contextually appropriate.

Further objectives:

- To provide every WA voter with real democratic potential
- To use elected candidates as a gateway for electors to directly influence the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council within Australian law, using an internal voting system
- To provide the framework and means for minor parties and independents to participate productively without winning a seat
- To facilitate a culture of criticism through empowering specialists and passionate voters
- To stimulate the creation of new policy options

Flux WA also adopts objectives of the federal Flux party where possible.

Membership Criteria

Flux WA’s membership criterion is:

- Maintain a list of at least 500 members who are electors within the WA

Membership

All WA electors are eligible for membership. They may join by joining the federal Flux party, and all relevant members joining are admitted automatically. Members of the federal Flux party may opt out of inclusion in the state party via their membership details page. There is no cost for membership. Each member is required to provide their name and address such that it matches the electoral roll. Other required details include methods of contact, an email address is required, a phone number is optional. Their membership application is to be submitted through Flux AUS’s website, at <https://voteflux.org>. Members may resign or revoke their membership through the resignation feature on the member’s membership details page. There is only one category of membership, and members are always referred to as ‘members’.

Members retain membership by retaining membership to the federal Flux party.

There are no obligations outside of maintaining membership.

Elected candidates who are members of Flux WA are not permitted to be members of other WA political parties, though regular members may be members of other parties. In a case where an elected candidate does find themselves a member of another party, they must immediately resign from that other party.

Members may be expelled from the party only in the case it is agreed upon unanimously by the Leadership. Members may be suspended from the party only in the case it is agreed upon unanimously by the Leadership.

Structure of Flux WA and Office Bearers

Structure and Office Bearers

Official roles of the party are:

- Leader
- Deputy Leader
- Secretary
- Membership Coordinator
- Members of The Steering Committee

These roles form a group known as ‘The Leadership’. Official roles (with the exception of Leader and Deputy Leader) are elected by The Leader.

The roles of Secretary, and Membership Coordinator are by default, also members of The Flux WA ‘Steering Committee’.

Initialization

Initially the roles will be filled as per the below:

- Secretary: Pieter Lottering
- Membership Coordinator: Mark Bentley

The Leader and Deputy Leader of Flux WA are identical to the Leader and Deputy Leader of the federal Flux party at all times. Provided they do not change before Flux WA’s registration is successful the positions will be filled by:

- Leader: Nathan Spataro
- Deputy Leader: Max Kaye

When the party’s application to the Western Australian Electoral Commission (WAEC) is successful this constitution comes into effect and is adopted by the party.

Secretary

The Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day running of The Party. They also have the responsibility for the carrying out of the administration, and for the conduct of the correspondence, of The Party.

Both the Leader and Deputy Leader may act on the Secretary’s behalf, and accept joint responsibility for carrying out the administration and correspondence of the party.

Email correspondence to The Secretary is to be sent to `secretary.wa@voteflux.org` which will distribute email to The Secretary and those entitled to act on behalf of The Secretary.

The Leadership

Members of The Leadership (excluding The Leader and Deputy Leader) are hand chosen by the Leader and Deputy Leader and form the support for The Leader. They have no special roles by default, but form a close team to assist The Leader in managing and leading the party.

The Leader

As per the above, Nathan Spataro is the initial Leader.

The conditions and rules surrounding the position of Leader are identical to that of the federal Flux party, as noted in their constitution in the section titled “The Leader”. An update to this position in the federal constitution is enacted in this party also. The initial term of the Leader is equal to the remaining time for the Leader in the federal party.

Deputy Leader

This section is identical to the current federal Flux constitution titled “Deputy Leader”.

The Deputy Leader of Flux WA is identical at all times to the Deputy Leader of the federal Flux party.

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is comprised of The Secretary, The Membership Coordinator and at least one other member of The Flux Party - WA. The Steering committee may be expanded to include more members by appointment of The Leader. At the time of registration, the Steering Committee consists of:

- Pieter Lottering (Secretary)
- Mark Bentley (Membership Coordinator)
- Jim Taylor

Administration

Decision Making

Decisions are made by The Party Leader. In their absence The Steering Committee makes decisions when at least 66% are in agreement. For the purposes of decision making a quorum is achieved in any instance where:

- The Leader is present
- The Deputy Leader and one other member of the Leadership is present
- All members of The Steering Committee are present

The Leader may imbue any member with special authority for specific purposes, in which case decisions made by the delegate are treated as though they were made by the Leader. The Leader retains the right to veto decisions made by any quorum in which they are not present.

Annual General Meeting

The party is required to announce an Annual General Meetings (AGMs) once per calendar year at a time of the Leadership's choosing. The AGM must occur within one month of the announcement. These AGMs may be chaired by the secretary of the federal Flux Party or the secretary of Flux WA.

This rules around AGMs (except those above) are identical in an ongoing basis to the section titled "Annual General Meeting" in the federal Flux constitution.

At the time of writing this was:

An AGM is to be chaired by the secretary and follow an agenda. The agenda is open for any member to add an item. Members will be notified by email at least 1 week before the AGM. The Leadership is required to be present where possible, and the meeting will be livestreamed to members. Members may request to be invited to the AGM. Only members who are invited by the Leadership may participate. The AGM does not have to occur in one physical place; an online AGM is okay.

Party Meetings

Party meetings may be called by the Leadership as per the section on decision making. A quorum is required. Members are not required to be notified. Party meetings are not *required* to be held, ever.

Handling of Assets

Handling of assets is the responsibility of the Leadership and they must always act within the interests of the party. At their discretion other party members may handle assets. The Leader and Deputy Leader are entitled to handle assets.

Keeping of the party's accounts

The Leadership are responsible for managing the party's finances. A quorum can authorize spending of funds. Funds should be used only for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the party, and there is no other restriction on what funds may be spent on (except anything prohibited under Australian Law). The Leadership and registered officer, together, are responsible for collating and submitting required documents to the WAEC, and for keeping relevant party records for the times required by law.

Amendments to this Constitution

Amendments to this constitution can be made with the support of at least 66% of a quorum, or at the discretion of the Party Leader. They are to be submitted via pull request to the relevant Github repository.

Endorsed Candidates

Endorsed candidates are chosen by The Leader or by 100% agreement of The Flux WA Steering Committee, though any candidates chosen by The Steering Committee are able to be vetoed by the Leader.

Internal Voting System

Flux WA will use an internal voting system to

- Facilitate all WA electors participating in the democratic process once a Flux WA candidate is elected

- Facilitate members participating in the democratic process
- Facilitate minor parties and independents' productive participation without winning a seat

The parameters and design choices of the system are left to the Leader, and not within the scope of this document. There is no requirement that the voting system for members is the same as the voting system for minor parties. This voting system may be provided by the federal Flux party's voting system, though in this case participation for WA specific issues is restricted to WA electors.

1.1.6 Flux Aus

SteerCo

SteerCo Members

- Chair: Daithí Ó Gliasáin
- Secretary: Riley Kinnunen
- Treasurer: Ben Rushton
- Alison Brewer
- Max Kaye
- Nathan Spataro
- Rhys Aconley-Jones

/AUS SteerCo Meeting Log

- 2018-05-13
 - [Slides/Minutes](#)
 - Video report:
- 2018-04-14
- [Slides/Minutes](#) * Video report:

/AUS Constitution

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Introduction

This is the constitution for the political party known as “VOTEFLUX.ORG | Upgrade Democracy!”, sometimes referred to as “Flux” or “the party” in this document.

Flux is hereby established as an organization.

The canonical version of the constitution is stored in the repository at <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/>

Clauses should be referred to by line number and most recent commit hash.

Objective

The primary objective of Flux is to promote the election of endorsed candidates to the Senate and House of Representatives. Promotion and endorsement of candidates will be contextually appropriate.

Further objectives:

- To provide every Australian voter with real democratic potential
- To use elected parliamentarians as a gateway for members to directly influence parliament within Australian law, using an internal voting system
- To provide the framework and means for minor parties and independents to participate productively without winning a seat
- To facilitate a culture of criticism through empowering specialists and passionate voters
- To stimulate the creation of new policy options

Membership Criteria

Flux's membership criteria are:

- Maintain a list of at least 500 members who are on the Australian electoral roll
- or, Have at least 1 member who is a parliamentarian

Membership

All Australian voters are eligible for membership. There is no cost for membership. Each member is required to provide their name and address such that it matches the electoral roll. Other required details include methods of contact, an email address is required, a phone number is optional. Their membership application is to be submitted through Flux's website, at <https://voteflux.org>. Members may resign or revoke their membership through the resignation feature on the member's membership details page.

To retain membership, after at least one Flux parliamentarian has been elected, members will need to (once a year) confirm their details are up to date through an email notification. Each time this happens their membership is valid for 1 year and they are granted voting rights within Flux's internal voting system.

There are no obligations outside of maintaining membership.

Parliamentarians who are members of Flux are not permitted to be members of other political parties. In a case where a parliamentarian does find themselves a member of another party, they must immediately resign from that other party.

Members may be expelled from the party only in the case it is agreed upon unanimously by the Leadership.

Structure of Flux and Office Bearers

Structure and Office Bearers

Official roles of the party are:

- Leader
- Deputy Leader
- Secretary

- Party Agent
- Treasurer
- Registered Officer

There is also a group known as the Leadership described below. Official roles (with the exception of Leader and Deputy Leader) are chosen by the Leadership, or by the Leader as per the section on Decision Making.

Secretary

The Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day running of the party. They also have the responsibility for the carrying out of the administration, and for the conduct of the correspondence, of the party.

Initialization

Initially the roles will be filled as per the below:

- Leader: Max Kaye
- Deputy Leader: Nathan Spataro
- Secretary: Max Kaye
- Registered Officer: Nathan Spataro
- Treasurer: Jonathon Miller
- Party Agent: Jonathon Miller

When the party's application to the AEC is successful this constitution comes into effect and is adopted by the party.

The Leadership

Members of The Leadership are hand chosen by the Leader and Deputy Leader and form the support for the Leader. They have no special roles, but form a close team to assist the Leader in managing and leading the party.

The Leader

Max Kaye is the initial Leader. In the case of the death of the Leader, the Deputy Leader becomes Leader and then appoints a new Deputy Leader of their choosing.

The duration of the first term of Leader is 5 years from the date of registration. There is no election process for leadership currently; this is required to be implemented before the 5th anniversary of the party.

The Leader retains the final say in disputes or arguments regarding party operations.

If circumstances require the position of Leader to be filled but the Deputy Leader cannot take the position, the Leadership may elect a new Leader by whichever means they choose. If an impasse is reached a new Leader is randomly chosen from the Leadership.

The Leader may resign and appoint a new Leader during the initial 5 year period.

Deputy Leader

The Deputy Leader is chosen by the Leader for an ongoing appointment. The Leader may revoke the position of the Deputy Leader at their discretion.

Administration

Decision Making

Decisions are made by the party Leader. In their absence the Leadership may make decisions when at least 66% in agreement.

For the purposes of decision making a quorum is achieved when:

- The Leader is present
- The Deputy Leader and one other member of the Leadership is present
- Three members of the Leadership are present

The Leader may imbue any member with special authority for specific purposes, in which case decisions made by the delegate are treated as though they were made by the Leader.

Annual General Meeting

The party is required to announce the date of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) once per calendar year at a time of the Leadership's choosing, and hold the AGM within one month of the announcement.

An AGM is to be chaired by the secretary and follow an agenda. The agenda is open for any member to add an item. Members will be notified by email at least 1 week before the AGM. The Leadership is required to be present where possible, and the meeting will be livestreamed to members. Members may request to be invited to the AGM. Only members who are invited by the Leadership may participate. The AGM does not have to occur in one physical place; an online AGM is okay.

Party Meetings

Party meetings may be called by the Leadership as per the section on decision making. A quorum is required. Members are not required to be notified.

Handling of Assets

Handling of assets is the responsibility of the Treasurer. At their discretion other party members may handle assets. The Leader and Deputy Leader are entitled to handle assets.

Keeping of the party's accounts

The Treasurer is responsible for managing the party's finances. A quorum can authorize spending of funds. Funds should be used only for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the party, and there is no other restriction on what funds may be spent on (except anything prohibited under Australian Law). The party agent is responsible for collating and submitting required documents to the AEC, and for keeping relevant party records for the times required by law.

Amendments to this Constitution

Amendments to this constitution can be made with the support of at least 66% of a quorum, or at the discretion of the party Leader. They are to be submitted via pull request to the relevant Github repository.

Endorsed Candidates

Endorsed candidates are chosen by the Leader or by a quorum, though any candidates chosen by a quorum are able to be vetoed by the Leader.

State and Territory Branches

State registered parties and branches may be created with the oversight of the Leadership. Members may opt-out of helping to form the state branch or party if they wish.

State and Territory branches may use the name “Flux” and associated branding elements when they have been created as a subsection here, as is the case with `ACT Branch` below.

NSW State Party

The Flux NSW State Party is to be established with the constitution contained in the `CONSTITUTION.NSW.md` document in the root of this repository. This constitution can be found at: <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/blob/master/CONSTITUTION.NSW.md>

WA State Party

The Flux WA State Party is to be established with the constitution contained in the `CONSTITUTION.WA.md` document in the root of this repository. This constitution can be found at: <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/blob/master/CONSTITUTION.WA.md>

QLD State Party

The Flux QLD State Party is to be established with the constitution contained in the `CONSTITUTION.QLD.md` document in the root of this repository. This constitution can be found at: <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/blob/master/CONSTITUTION.QLD.md>

ACT Branch

The ACT branch of the Flux party is to be established with the constitution contained in the `CONSTITUTION.ACT.md` document in the root of this repository. This constitution can be found at: <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/blob/master/CONSTITUTION.ACT.md>

`CONSTITUTION.ACT.md` is accepted and ratified as the opening constitution of Flux ACT as defined in commit `c37c68126e3c9d354d8bb66496d8efd6d9b35caa` which is verified (and provided) at the following URL: <https://github.com/voteflux/flux/blob/c37c68126e3c9d354d8bb66496d8efd6d9b35caa/CONSTITUTION.ACT.md> (note the commit hash - the long string of randomish letters and numbers - matches the commit hash in the URL, indicating the document is correct and not tampered with).

Internal Voting System

Flux will use an internal voting system to

- Facilitate members participating in the parliamentary process
- Facilitate minor parties and independents' productive participation without winning a seat

The parameters and design choices of the system are left to the Leader, and not within the scope of this document. There is no requirement that the voting system for members is the same as the voting system for minor parties.

1.1.7 Foundation

1.2 Flux Foundation

1.2.1 Constitution of The Flux Foundation Limited

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Constitution – The Flux Foundation Limited

Definitions and Interpretations

1. Where commencing with a capital letter:

ACNC Act means the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (Cth).

Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investment Commission.

Board means the board of Directors of the Company.

Business Day means a day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or bank or public holiday in Sydney, Australia.

Chair means the Director who has been, at the relevant time, elected to chair meetings of Directors and meetings of Members.

Company means The Flux Foundation Limited.

Company Secretary means the person appointed, as secretary, under clause 12.

Confidential Information means any information of a confidential nature relating to the Company and the Company's business, financial, operational and/or strategic affairs.

Constitution means this constitution.

Director means a director of the Company.

Flux Affiliate means an organisation, incorporated or unincorporated, that supports the Flux Movement and has been approved in writing by the Company as a supporter of the Flux Movement.

Flux Movement means a global movement that seeks to establish a form of democracy based on a system known as Issue Based Direct Democracy which allows voters to direct an elected Flux representative as to the way in which that representative will vote on a piece of legislation put before a parliament.

Flux Voting App means the application by which users can participate in the voting system that allows users to direct an elected Flux member of parliament as to the way in which they will vote.

Initial Directors means the Directors identified in clause 5.1.

Initial Members means the people who have agreed to be Members and who are named as proposed Members in the application for registration of the Company.

General Meeting means the annual or any special general meeting of the Company.

Governmental Agency means any government or any governmental, semigovernmental, administrative, fiscal or judicial body, department, commission, authority, tribunal, agency or entity.

Guaranteed Contribution has the meaning given in clause 10.4.

Law means:

1. any applicable statute, regulation, by-law, ordinance or subordinate legislation in force from time to time in Australia; and
2. the common law and equity as applicable in Australia from time to time.

Material Personal Interest has the meaning given by the Law (including section 191 of the Act).

Member means a member of the Company.

Registered Office means the registered office of the Company from time to time.

Special Resolution means a resolution (whether or Directors or Members) in respect of which no less than 75% of those persons, who are eligible to vote, voted in favour of the resolution.

Where any word or phrase is given a defined meaning any other part of speech or other grammatical form in respect of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning.

Unless the context otherwise requires, a word which denotes:

1. the singular includes the plural and vice versa; and
2. any gender includes the other genders.

Unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to:

1. any legislation includes any regulation, by-laws or instrument made under it and any orders or instruments having the force of law and where amended, re-enacted or replaced means that amended, re-enacted or replacement legislation;
2. any other agreement or instrument where amended, novated or replaced means that agreement or instrument as amended, novated or replaced;
3. a group of persons includes any one or more of them; and
4. any legislation or legislative provision includes any statutory modification or re-enactment of a legislative provision substituted for, and any statutory instrument issued under that legislation.

A person includes:

1. the trustee, executor, administrator, successor in title and assignee of that person; and
2. a corporation, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, trust, authority and government.

Headings and the table of contents must be ignored in the interpretation of this Constitution.

Replaceable Rules

1. The replaceable rules in the Act do not apply to the Company.

Objects

The Company is a not-for-profit public company limited by guarantee.

The objects of the Company are to pursue each of and all of the following purposes:

1. research and advocate forms of democracy most capable of stimulating political and social prosperity;
2. support and coordinate the Flux Movement;
3. provide support for Flux Affiliates and the objectives such Flux Affiliates seek to achieve;
4. coordinate and administer the use and deployment of the Flux Voting App;
5. hold, coordinate and administer the use of know-how and other intellectual property relating to democratic voting systems developed and/or acquired by the Company; and
6. any other purpose related to or that are in aid of the foregoing purposes.

The Company must not distribute any income or assets directly or indirectly to its Members.

Clause 3.3 does not stop the Company from doing the following things, provided they are done in good faith:

1. paying a Member for goods or services they have provided to the Company at fair and reasonable rates;
2. reimbursing a Member for expenses they have reasonably and properly incurred on behalf of the Company; or
3. making a payment in winding up as allowed under the Act.

4. Directors - Number

5. The Company must have no less than three Directors.

Directors - Appointment

The Initial Directors are the people who have agreed to act as Directors and who are named as proposed Directors in the application for registration of the Company being:

1. Max John Oldman Kaye;
2. Nathan Ross Philip Spataro; and
3. Charles Mark Percival Allen.

Subject to clause 5.4, the Members may, by Special Resolution, appoint a person as a Director to fill a Board vacancy. The proposed Director must be nominated by two Members (or representatives of Members) entitled to vote.

Subject to clause 5.4, the Directors may, by Special Resolution, appoint a person as a Director to fill a fill a Board vacancy. The proposed Director must be nominated by two Directors entitled to vote.

A person is eligible for election as a Director of the Company if they:

1. give the Company their signed consent to act as a Director of the Company;
2. possess subject matter expertise or experience which is relevant for and required by the Company; and
3. are not ineligible to be a Director under the Act or the ACNC Act.

A Chair will be appointed as set out in clause 12.

If the number of Directors is reduced to a number less than the number required for a quorum, the continuing Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors that is required for a quorum or calling a General Meeting, but for no other purpose.

Any act done by any meeting of the Directors or by any person acting as a Director is valid as if the person(s) were qualified to be and had been duly appointed as Director even if:

1. any person so appointed was not qualified to be a Director; or

2. it is later discovered that there was some defect in the person(s) appointment.

3. **Directors – End of Appointment**

A person stops being a Director immediately if they:

1. give written notice of resignation to the Company Secretary;
2. die or become mentally ill or their affairs come under any protective jurisdiction;
3. become bankrupt or make an assignment to or composition with their creditors;
4. cease to be eligible, as specified in clause 5.4, for appointment as a Director;
5. have been absent (without the approval of the Chair) from three consecutive meetings of the Board and the Board has resolved that their position is vacant;
6. are removed as a Director by a Special Resolution of the Board;
7. are removed as a Director by a Special Resolution of the Members (in General Meeting).

8. **Directors - Payments**

The Company must not pay fees to a Director for acting as a Director except as provided in this clause 7.

The Company may:

1. pay a Director for services they provide to the Company, other than as a Director, if the amount is no more than a reasonable fee for the services provided; and
2. reimburse a Director for expenses properly incurred by the Director in connection with the affairs of the Company.

Any payment made under clause 7.2(a) must be approved by a Special Resolution of the Board.

1. The Company may appoint a person to be the Chief Executive Officer and, for this purpose, pay a salary to that person. The terms of appointment and remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer must be approved by a Special Resolution of the Board.
2. The Company may pay premiums for insurance indemnifying Directors, as allowed for by Law (including the Act).

Directors - Responsibilities and Duties

1. The Directors are responsible for managing and directing the activities of the Company to achieve its objects as set out in clause 3.2.
2. The Directors must comply with their duties, as directors, under the Law (including the Act and the ACNC Act).

Directors - Material Personal Interest

A Director must disclose the nature and extent of any actual or perceived Material Personal Interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of Directors (or that is proposed in a Directors Circular Resolution) or in a meeting of a Committee of Directors:

1. to the other Directors; or
2. if all of the Directors have the same Material Personal Interest, to the Members either at the next General Meeting or at an earlier time if reasonable to do so.

The disclosure of a Material Personal Interest by a Director must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which it was disclosed.

A Director, who has a Material Personal Interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting, must not be present at the meeting while the matter is being discussed and must not vote on the matter unless:

the Directors, who do not have a Material Personal Interest in the matter pass a resolution that:

1. identifies the Director;
2. records the nature and extent of the Director's Material Personal Interest in the matter and how it relates to the affairs of the Company; and
3. states that those Directors are satisfied that the Material Personal Interest should not stop the Director from voting or being present;

the Material Personal Interest arises because the Director is a Member of the Company and the other Members have the same Material Personal Interest;

the Material Personal Interest relates to an insurance contract that insures, or would insure, the Director against liabilities that the Director incurs as a Director;

the Material Personal Interest relates to any contract relating to an indemnity that is allowed under the Act;

ASIC makes an order allowing the Director to vote on the matter; or

there is an exemption from the restrictions in clause 9.2 in the Act.

1. Directors - Powers

The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company except for powers that, under the Act or this Constitution, may only be exercised by Members.

The Board may:

1. establish one or more committees (each a **Committee**) which will consist of such Members as the Board from time to time resolves to appoint; and
2. delegate any of its powers and or functions (not being duties imposed on the Board as the Directors of the Company by the Law) to such Committees, as the Board from time to time resolves to delegate.

The Board must cause each delegation that it makes to a Committee, to be recorded in the Company's minute book.

Unless the Board specifies otherwise, each Committee must:

1. maintain minutes of each of its meetings; and
2. provide an update to the Board at a time and in a manner and form that the Board deems appropriate and reasonable.

Directors - Meetings

The Board must meet no less frequently than twice each year but, subject to this requirement:

1. the Directors may meet at such times and places as they from time to time determine; and
2. a Director may convene a meeting of Directors at any time if there is a matter to be discussed that warrants the convening of the meeting.

Unless consent to notice is waived in writing, at least five Business Days' notice in writing of a Board meeting must be given to each Director. However, notice does not need to be given to a Director who is absent from Australia and has not left an email address at which he or she may be given notice of the meeting of the Board.

The Chair will chair the meeting of Directors but, if the Chair is not present at a meeting within 30 minutes after the starting time set for that meeting, the Directors present may choose one of their number to chair that meeting.

The quorum for a Director's meeting is the presence of at least three Directors.

The Directors may hold their meetings by using any technology that is agreed to by the Directors provided that:

1. a Directors agreement will be assumed if the Director participates in a meeting using the technology;
2. a Directors agreement may be a standing (ongoing) one;

3. a Director, having agreed to the use of the technology, may only withdraw their agreement by giving notice to the Company Secretary not less than five Business Days before the meeting;
4. a Director must not leave a meeting, which is being held with the use of agreed technology, by disconnecting their link to the meeting unless that Director has sought and obtained permission from the Chair; and
5. a Director is conclusively presumed to have been present and to have formed part of a quorum at all times during a meeting, which is being held with the use of agreed technology, unless that Director has previously obtained permission from the Chair to leave the meeting.

A resolution put to a meeting of Directors will be passed if a simple majority of the votes are cast by Directors, present and entitled to vote, in favour of the resolution unless otherwise required by this Constitution.

The Directors may pass a resolution without a meeting of Directors being held (**Circular Resolution of Directors**) if all the Directors, who are entitled to vote on the resolution, sign or signify their assent to the Circular Resolution of Directors in the manner set out below:

1. each Director signs a copy of the same document which contains the wording of the resolution and confirmation that the Director is in favour of the resolution; or
2. the Company Secretary sends to each Director an email which contains the wording of the resolution and each Director send a reply email to the Company Secretary including the text of the resolution and confirmation that the Director is in favour of the resolution.
3. **Chair**
4. The initial Chair of the Board is Max John Kaye.
5. If Max John Kaye stops being a Director or wishes to resign as Chair, the Directors, by Special Resolution may appoint a new Chair.
6. The Chair will have a casting vote in the event of deadlock at a Directors meeting.

Secretary

1. The Company must have at least one secretary (**Company Secretary**).
2. The Company Secretary may be a Director.
3. A Company Secretary must be appointed by the Directors and may be removed by the Directors by Special Resolution of the Board.
4. The Directors must, by Special Resolution of the Board, decide the terms and conditions under which the Company Secretary is appointed, including any remuneration.
5. The Company Secretary will be responsible for, amongst other matters, maintaining the Register of Members.

Members - General

The Members may exercise all the powers of the Company which are required, by either this Constitution or the Act or the ACNC Act, to be exercised by Members.

The liability of each Member is limited to the amount of their Guaranteed Contribution in clause 14.3.

Each Member must contribute an amount not more than \$10 to the property of the Company if the Company is wound up while either the Member is a Member or within 12 months after the Member stops being a Member (**Guaranteed Contribution**).

The Guaranteed Contribution clause 14.3 is required to pay for the:

1. debts and liabilities of the Company incurred before the Member stopped being a Member; and/or
2. costs of winding up.

All acts done by or pursuant to any General Meeting or by any person acting as a Member are valid as if the person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Member even if:

1. it may later be discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of the person to be a Member; or
2. the person had either ceased to be a Member or its rights, as a Member, had been suspended.

The Members of the Company are:

1. Initial Members; and
2. any other person that the Directors allow to be a Member, in accordance with this Constitution.

Eligibility for Membership

1. Any person who supports the purposes of the Company is eligible to apply to be a Member of the Company under clause 16.
2. Subject to the Act, there is no minimum or maximum number of Members.

Application for Membership

1. A person may apply to become a Member of the Company by writing to the Company Secretary, stating that they want to become a Member.
2. Other than Initial Members, an applicant will become a Member when they are entered on the register of Members.

Approval of Membership Applications

The Directors must consider an application for membership within a reasonable time, being not more than 60 Business Days, after the Company Secretary receives the application.

If the Directors approve an application for membership, the Company Secretary must as soon as possible:

1. enter the new Member on the register of Members; and
2. write to the applicant to tell them that their application was approved, and the date that their membership started (see clause 18).

If the Directors reject an application, the Company Secretary must write to the applicant as soon as possible to tell them that their application has been rejected, but does not have to give reasons.

Members - When a Person Becomes a Member

1. Other than Initial Members, an applicant will become a Member when they are entered on the register of Members.

Cessation of Membership

A person immediately stops being a Member if:

the Member (in the case of an individual):

1. dies; or
2. their affairs are made subject to any law relating to mental health or incompetence;

the Member (in the case of an incorporated body):

1. is wound up or otherwise dissolved or deregistered; or
2. becomes an insolvent under administration;

the Member resigns, by giving at least 21 Business Days prior notice in writing to the Company Secretary;

the Member's membership is terminated under clause 21; or

the Member has not confirmed in writing, within three months, to a written request from the Company Secretary that the Member wants to remain a Member.

A person who has been expelled as a Member may, at any time, re-apply for membership.

Membership rights are not transferrable and immediately terminate on the cessation of membership.

Disputes Relating to Constitution

The dispute resolution procedure in this clause applies to disputes or disagreements under this Constitution between a Member or Director and:

1. one or more Members;
2. one or more Directors; or
3. the Company.

A Member must not start a dispute resolution procedure in relation to a matter which is the subject of a disciplinary procedure under clause 21 until the disciplinary procedure is completed.

Those involved in the dispute must try to resolve it between themselves within 21 Business Days of knowing about it.

If those involved in the dispute do not resolve it under clause 20.3, they must within 10 Business Days:

1. tell the Directors about the dispute in writing;
2. agree or request that a mediator be appointed; and
3. attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.

The mediator must:

1. be chosen by agreement of those involved; or
2. where those involved do not agree:
3. for disputes between Members, a person chosen by the Directors; or
4. for other disputes, a person chosen by either the Commissioner of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission or the President of the Law Society of NSW.

A mediator chosen by the Directors under clause 20.5(b)(i):

1. may be a Member or former Member of the Company;
2. must not have a personal interest in the dispute; and
3. must not be biased towards or against anyone involved in the dispute.

When conducting the mediation, the mediator must:

1. allow those involved a reasonable chance to be heard;
2. allow those involved a reasonable chance to review any written statements;
3. ensure that those involved are given natural justice; and
4. not make a decision on the dispute.

5. Disciplining Members

In accordance with this clause, the Directors may resolve by Special Resolution to warn, suspend or expel a Member from the Company if the Directors consider that:

1. the Member has breached this Constitution; or
2. the Member's behaviour is causing, has caused, or is likely to cause harm to the Company including to its reputation.

At least 14 Business Days before the Directors' meeting at which a resolution under clause 21.1 will be considered, the Company Secretary must notify the Member in writing:

1. that the Directors are considering a resolution to warn, suspend or expel the Member;

2. that this resolution will be considered at a Directors' meeting and the date of that meeting;
3. what the Member is said to have done or not done;
4. the nature of the resolution that has been proposed; and
5. that the Member may provide an explanation to the Directors, and details of how to do so.

Before the Directors pass any resolution under clause 21.1, the Member must be given a chance to explain or defend themselves by:

1. sending the Directors a written explanation before that Directors' meeting; and/or
2. speaking at the meeting.

After considering any explanation under clause 21.3, the Directors may:

1. take no further action;
2. warn the Member;
3. suspend the Member's rights as a Member for a period of no more than 12 months;
4. expel the Member;
5. refer the decision to an unbiased, independent person on conditions that the Directors consider appropriate (however, the person can only make a decision that the Directors could have made under this clause); or
6. require the matter to be determined at a General Meeting.

The Directors cannot fine a Member.

The Company Secretary must give written notice to the Member of the decision under clause 21.4 as soon as possible.

Disciplinary procedures must be completed as soon as reasonably practical.

No liability is assumed by the Company or any of its Members for any loss or injury suffered by a Member as a result of any decision made under this clause.

Register of Members

1. The Company must establish and maintain a register of Members in accordance with the Act.
2. The Company Secretary must maintain the register of Members.
3. Each Member must notify the Company in writing of any change in contact details within one month of the change.
4. Information accessed from the register of Members is Confidential Information and must only be used in a manner relevant to the interests or rights of Members.

Calling General Meetings

The Directors may call a General Meeting.

Members, with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast at a General Meeting, may make a written request to the Company for a General Meeting to be held. If such a request is made, the Directors must:

1. within 21 days of the Members' request, give all Members notice of a General Meeting; and
2. hold the General Meeting within two months of the Members' request.

The percentage of votes that Members have (in this clause) is to be worked out as at midnight on the day immediately preceding the date before the Members request is made.

The Members who make the request under clause 23.2 for a General Meeting must:

1. state in the request any resolution to be proposed at the meeting;

2. sign the request; and
3. give the request to the Company.

Separate copies of the request may be signed by Members if the wording of the request is the same in each copy.

If the Directors do not call the General Meeting within 21 days of being requested under clause 23.2, 50% or more of the Members who made the request may call and arrange to hold a General Meeting.

To call and hold a meeting under clause 23.4, the Members must:

1. as far as possible, follow the procedures for General Meetings set out in this Constitution;
2. call the meeting using the list of Members on the Company's Member register, which the Company must provide to the Members making the request at no cost; and
3. hold the General Meeting within three months after the request was given to the Company.

The Company must pay the Members who request the General Meeting any reasonable expenses they incur because the Directors did not call and hold the meeting.

Chair of General Meeting

The chair of a General Meeting is the Chair of the Board.

The Members present and entitled to vote at a General Meeting may choose a Director or Member to be the Chair for that meeting if:

1. there is no Chair; or
2. the Chair is not present within 30 minutes after the starting time set for the meeting; or
3. the Chair is present but says he/she does not wish to act as Chair of the meeting.

The Chair of a General Meeting will not have a casting vote in the event of a deadlock.

Annual General Meeting

A General Meeting, called the **Annual General Meeting**, must be held:

1. within 18 months after registration of the Company, and
2. after the first Annual General Meeting, at least once in every calendar year and within 5 months after the end of the Company's financial year.

Even if these items are not set out in the notice of meeting, the business of an Annual General Meeting may include:

1. a review of the Company's activities;
2. a review of the Company's finances;
3. a review of the Company's audit report, if any;
4. election of Directors, if applicable; and
5. the appointment and payment of auditors, if any.

Before or at the Annual General Meeting, the Directors must give information to the Members on the Company's activities and finances during the period since the last Annual General Meeting.

Notice of General Meetings

Notice of a General Meeting must be given to:

1. each Member entitled to vote at the meeting;
2. each Director; and
3. the auditor (if any).

Notice of a General Meeting must be provided in writing at least 21 days before the meeting. Notice may be given by electronic means as set out in this Constitution.

Subject to clause 26.4, notice of a meeting may be provided less than 21 days before the meeting if:

1. for an Annual General Meeting, all the Members entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting agree beforehand; or
2. for any other General Meeting, Members with at least 95% of the votes that may be cast at the meeting agree beforehand.

Notice of a General Meeting cannot be provided less than 21 days before the meeting if a resolution will be moved to:

1. remove a Director;
2. appoint a Director in order to replace a Director who was removed; or
3. remove an auditor.

Notice of a General Meeting must include:

the place, date and time for the meeting (and if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this);

the general nature of the meeting's business;

if applicable, that a Special Resolution is to be proposed and the words of the proposed resolution;

a statement that Members have the right to appoint proxies and that, if a Member appoints a proxy:

1. the proxy does not need to be a Member of the Company;
2. the proxy form must be delivered to the Company at its registered address or the address (including an electronic address) specified in the notice of the meeting; and
3. the proxy form must be delivered to the Company at least 48 hours before the meeting.

If a General Meeting is adjourned for one month or more, the Members must be given a new notice of the resumed meeting.

Quorum for General Meetings

The quorum for a General Meeting is the presence (in person, by proxy or by representative) during the whole meeting of at least 50% of the Members of the Company who are entitled to vote at the meeting.

When determining whether a quorum is present, a person may only be counted once (even if that person is a representative or proxy of more than one Member).

No business may be conducted at a General Meeting if a quorum is not present.

If there is no quorum present within 30 minutes after the starting time stated in the notice of General Meeting, the General Meeting is adjourned to the date, time and place that the Chair specifies. If the Chair does not specify one or more of those things, the meeting is adjourned to:

1. if the date is not specified – the same day in the next week;
2. if the time is not specified – the same time; and
3. if the place is not specified – the same place.

If no quorum is present at the resumed meeting within 30 minutes after the starting time set for that resumed meeting, the meeting is cancelled and no business is to be transacted at it.

Auditor's Rights

1. The auditor (if any) is entitled to attend any General Meeting and to be heard by the Members on any part of the business of the meeting that concerns the auditor in the capacity of auditor.

2. The Company must give the auditor (if any) any communications relating to the General Meeting that a Member of the Company is entitled to receive.

Use of Technology at General Meetings

1. The Company may hold a General Meeting at two or more venues using any technology that gives the Members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate, including to hear and be heard.
2. Anyone using this technology is taken to be present in person at the meeting.

Conduct of General Meetings

The Chair may refuse admission to a person, or require a person to leave and not return to, a General Meeting if that person:

refuses to permit examination of any article in the person's possession;

is in possession of any:

1. device with the ability to record or broadcast proceedings at the meeting;
2. placard or banner or other article which the Chair considers to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption; or

disrupts the meeting in any way.

The Chair is responsible for the orderly and timely conduct of each General Meeting.

The Chair must give Members attending a General Meeting a reasonable opportunity to make comments and ask questions (including to the auditor (if any)).

The Chair may impose a time limit on those Members wanting to make comments and ask questions at a General Meeting.

Adjournment of General Meetings

1. If a quorum is present at a General Meeting, the General Meeting must be adjourned if a majority of Members present direct the Chair to adjourn it.
2. Only unfinished business may be dealt with at a meeting resumed after such an adjournment.

Voting at General Meetings

Without limitation to the rights to appoint a proxy under clause 35 and subject to clause 32.2, each Member has one vote at a General Meeting both in a vote by poll or by show of hands.

If a membership is held jointly, only the vote of the Member who appears first on the register of Members counts.

The Chair of the General Meeting is the only person able to challenge a person's right to vote at a General Meeting. The Chair must decide whether or not the person may vote. The Chair's decision is final.

Voting must be conducted and decided by:

1. a show of hands;
2. a vote in writing; or
3. another method chosen by the Chair that is fair and reasonable in the circumstances.

Subject to the rights of members to demand a poll as set out in the Act, the Chair will determine the type of voting.

Before a vote is taken, the Chair must state whether any proxy votes have been received and, if so, how the proxy votes will be cast.

On a show of hands, the Chair's decision is conclusive evidence of the result of the vote.

The Chair and the meeting minutes do not need to state the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against a resolution.

Resolutions and Statements of Members

This clause does not limit any other right that a Member has to propose a resolution at a General Meeting.

Members with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on a resolution, or collectively together 100 **Members** who are entitled to vote at a General Meeting, may give:

1. written notice to the Company of a resolution they propose to move at a General Meeting (**Members' Resolution**); and/or
2. a written request to the Company that the Company give all of its Members a statement about a proposed resolution or any other matter that may properly be considered at a General Meeting (**Members' Statement**).

The percentage of votes that Members have is to be worked out as at midnight on the day immediately preceding the date before the Members' notice is given or its request is made.

A notice of a Members' Resolution must set out the wording of the proposed resolution and be signed by the Members proposing the resolution.

A request to distribute a Members' Statement must set out the statement to be distributed and be signed by the Members making the request.

Separate copies of a document setting out the notice or request may be signed by Members if the wording is the same in each copy.

If the Company has been given notice of a Members' Resolution under clause 33.2(a), the resolution must be considered at the next General Meeting which occurs more than 2 months after the notice is given.

If the Company has been given a notice or request under clause 33.2:

1. in time to send the notice of proposed Members' Resolution or a copy of the Members' Statement to Members with a notice of meeting, it must do so at the Company's cost; or
2. too late to send the notice of proposed Members' Resolution or a copy of the Members' Statement to Members with a notice of meeting, then the Members who proposed the resolution or made the request must pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in giving Members notice of the proposed Members' Resolution or a copy of the Members' Statement. However, at a General Meeting, the Members may pass a resolution that the Company will pay these expenses.

The Company does not need to send the notice of proposed Members' Resolution or a copy of the Members' Statement to Members if:

1. it is more than 1,000 words long;
2. the Directors consider it may be defamatory;
3. clause 33.7(b) applies, and the Members who proposed the resolution or made the request have not paid the Company enough money to cover the cost of sending the notice of the proposed Members' Resolution or a copy of the Members' Statement to Members; or
4. in the case of a proposed Members' Resolution, the resolution does not relate to a matter that may be properly considered at a General Meeting or is otherwise not a valid resolution able to be put to the Members.

5. Circular Resolutions of Members

Subject to the Act, the Directors may put a resolution to the Members to pass a resolution without a General Meeting being held (a **Members Circular Resolution**).

A Members Circular Resolution is passed if all the Members entitled to vote on the resolution sign or agree to the Members Circular Resolution, in the manner set out in clauses 34.3 or 34.4.

Members may sign:

1. a single document setting out the Members Circular Resolution and containing a statement that they agree to the resolution; or

2. separate copies of that document, as long as the wording is the same in each copy.

The Company may send a Members Circular Resolution by email to Members and Members may agree by sending a reply email to that effect, including the text of the resolution in their reply.

Appointment of Proxy

A Member (**Relevant Member**) may appoint a proxy to attend and vote at a General Meeting on their behalf.

A proxy does not need to be a Member.

A proxy appointed to attend and vote for a Relevant Member has the same rights as the Relevant Member to:

1. speak at the meeting;
2. vote in a vote in writing (but only to the extent allowed by the appointment); and
3. join in to demand a vote in writing under clause 35.3(b).

An appointment of proxy (proxy form) must be signed by the Relevant Member appointing the proxy and must contain:

1. the Relevant Member's name and address;
2. the Company's name;
3. the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy; and
4. the meeting(s) at which the appointment may be used.

A proxy appointment may be standing (ongoing).

Proxy forms must be received by the Company at the Company's registered address at least 48 hours before a meeting.

A proxy does not have the authority to speak and vote for a Relevant Member at a meeting while the Member is at the meeting.

Unless the Company receives written notice before the start or resumption of a General Meeting at which a proxy votes, a vote cast by the proxy is valid even if, before the proxy votes, the Relevant Member making the appointment:

1. dies;
2. is mentally incapacitated;
3. revokes the proxy's appointment; or
4. revokes the authority of a representative or agent who appointed the proxy.

A proxy appointment may specify the way the proxy must vote on a particular resolution.

A proxy is not entitled to vote on a show of hands (but this does not prevent a Member appointed as a proxy from voting as a Member on a show of hands).

When a vote in writing is held, a proxy:

1. does not need to vote, unless the proxy appointment specifies the way they must vote;
2. if the way they must vote is specified on the proxy form, must vote that way; and
3. if the proxy is also a Member or holds more than one proxy, may cast the votes held in different ways.

4. Minutes and Records

The Company must, within one month, make and keep the following records:

1. minutes of proceedings and resolutions of General Meetings;
2. minutes of Members Circular Resolutions;
3. a copy of a notice of each General Meeting; and

4. a copy of a Members' statement distributed to Members under clause 32.

The Company must, within one month, make and keep the following records:

1. minutes of proceedings and resolutions of each meeting of Directors (including meetings of any Committees); and
2. minutes of resolutions contained in Circular Resolutions of Directors.

To allow Members to inspect the Company's records:

1. the Company must give a Member access to the records set out in clause 36.1; and
2. the Directors may authorise a Member to inspect other records of the Company, including records referred to in clause 36.2.

The Directors must ensure that minutes of a General Meeting or a Directors' meeting are signed within a reasonable time after the meeting by:

1. the Chair of the meeting; or
2. the Chair of the next meeting.

3. Financial and Related Records

The Company must make and keep written records that:

1. correctly record and explain its transactions and financial position and operations; and
2. enable true and fair financial statements to be prepared and/or to be audited.

The Company must retain its records for at least seven years.

The Directors must take reasonable steps to ensure that the Company's records are kept safe.

Confidentiality and Publicity

Subject to clause 38.5, a Member must not disclose any Confidential Information.

A Member must not use Confidential Information in any manner which may cause or be calculated to cause loss to the Company or the other Members.

A Member must not make any public announcement or issue any press release regarding the Company. All public announcements and press releases will be issued by the Board and will represent the position of the Company not individual Members.

Each Member must use its best endeavours to ensure that none of its proxies, officers, employees or agents:

1. subject to clause 38.5, disclose any Confidential Information;
2. use any Confidential Information in any manner which may cause or be calculated to cause loss to the Company or the other Members; or
3. make any public announcement or issue any press release regarding the Company.

A Member may disclose Confidential Information:

1. with the prior written consent of all the Board;
2. if it is required to do so by law or by any recognised stock exchange on which its shares are listed;
3. if the Confidential Information has come within the public domain, other than by a breach of this clause 38 by any party;
4. to the party's professional advisers (provided such professional adviser owes a duty to the party to maintain the confidentiality of the Confidential Information); and
5. if it is required to do so by a Governmental Agency,

but in the case of public announcements and press releases only, to the extent possible, it must consult with the Board before making the disclosure and use reasonable endeavours to follow the form and content of the disclosure proposed by the Board.

1. Amendment

As set out in the Act, the Members may, by Special Resolution:

1. modify any one or more of the provisions of this Constitution; and
2. repeal or repeal and replace this Constitution in its entirety.

Notices

A notice or other communication connected with this document (**Notice**) must be in writing and in English.

A Notice must be:

1. delivered to the recipient's address or registered office;
2. posted to the recipient's address or registered office by prepaid ordinary post (or airmail, if posted to or from a place outside Australia); or
3. emailed to the recipient's email address,

as notified in writing from time to time.

Service of a Notice is deemed to have occurred, if sent:

1. as a delivered letter – at the time it is delivered;
2. as a posted letter – on the fifth Business Day after posting (or the tenth, if posted to or from a place outside Australia);
3. by email – on the Business Day after the date on which it is sent provided that the sender does not receive a message saying that the email has not been delivered or that the recipient is out of office.

Dated: 7 February 2017

1.2.2 Foundation Roles

The foundation is pretty limited currently.

The only current operational matters are maintaining financial accounts on behalf of state parties.

Directors

- Daithí Ó Gliasáin
- Max Kaye
- Nathan Spataro

1.3 Flux Internal Structure

Warning: This file is a draft and has not been ratified by any branch or the foundation
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1.3.1 Flux SteerCo

Primary Function of the National SteerCo is:

1. To act as a decision making authority for Flux Australia
2. To act as the head of a chain of authority within Flux Australia,
3. The creation, support, guidance and dismantling of working groups
4. The overall framework of the functions of each working group through the approval of any primary changes to the function of any working group
5. The coordination of the working groups during a National political campaign

1.3.2 Research and Analysis Working Group

The primary function of the Research and Analysis working group is;

1. To obtain conjecture and criticism for and against the concept of Issue Based Direct Democracy.
2. To obtain conjecture and criticism for and against the theoretical applications for IBDD in the context of our democratic process in Australia.
3. To create a database of academics in Australia to allow ease of conjecture and criticism along with forums for academics to have important conversations about aspects of IBDD
4. To work with the marketing and Media working group to discuss what academic and marketing message would be most effective in promoting systemic change of IBDD
5. To work with the operations and admin working group on the of how the IBDD system will function on a local, state and national level

1.3.3 Marketing and Media Working Group

The primary role of the marketing and media working group is;

1. The creation and execution of an overall direction for marketing and media of the party and its platforms
2. The daily operations of the parties various platforms
3. The coordination with the research and academic working group to determine the most effective way to promote the party and the proposed systematic changes
4. The coordination with the operations and admin working group to develop platforms which engage as many people as possible
5. The coordination with the membership and engagement working group in keeping the platforms up to data
6. To work with the Research and Analysis working group to discuss what academic and marketing message would be most effective in promoting systemic change of IBDD.

1.3.4 Operations and Admin working group

The primary role of the operations and admin is;

1. The streamline of all activities undertaken by the party
2. Providing training and guidance to all active members and volunteer
3. To work with the Research and Academic working group on the of how the IBDD system will function on a local, state and national level
4. To work with the Media and Marketing committee to create a streamline approach to explaining IBDD to the general public
5. To check which digital voting platform will best serve the political parties goals

1.3.5 Membership and Engagement

The primary role of the Membership and Engagement working group is;

1. To maintain a membership list and updated directory,
2. To maintain and oversee Flux CRM,
3. The continual recruitment of new members
4. The updates to current members on the parties progress
5. The coordination with the marketing and media working group in keeping the parties platforms up to data and as transparency and easy to use as possible

1.3.6 Internal Training Committee

The primary role of the internal training committee is

1. To create the streamline of the internal working of flux between its committees, its members and the general public
2. To promote activities such as meditation before meetings to improve the efficiency of all its committees, its members and the general public
3. To remove any hurdles within Flux and continually look for new innovative ways to run all aspects of Flux

1.3.7 Finance and Fundraising

The primary function of the finance and fundraising working group is;

1. The overall coordination and control of parties financial decisions
2. The raising of funding for the party
3. The coordination with other working groups to determine the best direction to raise the largest amounts of funds possible

1.3.8 Additional Information

Create an easy image to show all committees once the active members have all had a say.

<https://www.lucidchart.com/blog/how-to-make-an-org-chart-in-google-docs>

THIS IS A GREAT IDEA – PLEASE USE SO WE CAN KEEP TRACK OF DOCUMENT LOCATION.

I suggest a google drive folder for each working group with documents labeled with numbers at the front.

Potentially an active and inactive status for committees when work is needed to be done and when all current tasks are done

1.4 Constitutions

Warning: This is not the canonical location of Flux constitutions. Please see [the github repository](#) for the canonical constitutions.

1.5 Member Guide

Warning: Note: This guide for members is a work in progress

If you can't find answers here, please check our old [FAQ](#).

1.5.1 Common Questions

Where is my membership page?

Your member details link is sent to you when you first sign up. If you need it to be sent again, you can do so [here](#).

How do I opt out of SMSs?

This is as simple as checking the “SMS Opt Out” box on your membership details page. You'll need to ensure you save your membership options.

Confidentiality

Membership details are confidential. Membership details will be exclusively used for party business, and never sold or willfully disclosed. Access to *relevant* members' private details is granted to the respective registered officers of the Federal and state branches for the purposes of registration only. Access to contact details, first names, suburbs, and postcodes is granted to members of Steering Committees responsible for communication with members. Additionally Max has access to the full membership database as he administers it. Registered officers can be found on the respective party lists maintained by all electoral commissions.

1.6 Parliament

1.6.1 Voting Passthrough Weightings

Original author: *Max Kaye*

So the current plan (not always, but current - since WA) is:

- All representatives in a house of government form a pool.
- All members of the electorates of those representatives are given proportional allocation to vote in that pool.

This is needed to conserve some economic/incentive type properties (e.g. that you can't get "extra" representation by voting for someone other than Flux; though none of this is perfect).

In any case, **the plan has always been for all things to do whatever we have the best explanation for at the time.** There are multiple downsides that harm flux with this approach we should be aware of.

It slows adoption at a time when adoption is most important. (maximising adoption => maximising participation)

It means states might get to hold issues over other states' heads, very similar to something I've explicitly argued to be the greatest evil in democracy today (static majoritarianism), but also a feedback mechanism ala personal responsibility (of which at least one is entirely necessary). Example: TAS and NSW have 3 senate seats between them. Flux holds balance of power. Some legislation to do with the Adani mine comes through, and Flux senators are the deciding force. QLD voters get no vote here, despite it affecting them. They did - though - sew the seeds of their own destruction by not voting for us, though.

Anyway, the below formula is the best I think we have atm.

Formula

$$VoterWeight = \frac{1}{ElectoratePopulation} * \frac{ElectorateSeats}{TotalFluxSeats}$$

Fig. 1: formula to decide voters' weights.

1.7 Policies

1.7.1 Non-Censorship Policy

Policy

1.0

The national Flux party, "VOTEFLUX.ORG | Upgrade Democracy!" and subsidiary State Parties respect the rights of its members as autonomous citizens, to engage in public debate in the absence of censorship. It is not our policy to censor comments, criticisms or debate; as supported in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and freedom of political speech as recognised in *Nationwide News Pty Ltd v Wills* (1992) 177 CLR 1, the High Court of Australia, except where prohibited under Australian Law. 1.1

This policy does not extend to trolling behaviors, which will result in being banned, blocked, or removed after two warnings. If the trolling behavior appears in a public forum, one warning must be made in public forum, the second warning may be public, private or both.

1.2

Dispute resolution regarding breaches to our Non-Censorship Policy must be made with respect to the appropriate Flux Constitution.

2.0

Flux, “VOTEFLUX.ORG | Upgrade Democracy!”, and its affiliated parties take no responsibility for the comments of individual persons, except where necessitated under Australian Law.

2.1

Flux, “VOTEFLUX.ORG | Upgrade Democracy!”, its affiliated parties, and authorised agents reserve the right to remove any comments deemed to be “trolling” comments, or those prohibited under Australian Law.

Purpose The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all stakeholders understand their rights and obligations when engaging in public forum hosted by, or in association with the national Flux party and its subsidiary party affiliates. We encourage mutually respectful exchanges, tolerance, and encourage the use of deliberative discussion and conscious communication methodologies. It is important that all individual persons, members and citizens using social media (such as on-line forums, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube) understand that there are inherent risks, such as personal defamation, and each individual takes responsibility for managing the risks.

Scope This policy applies to all stakeholders including Flux members, candidates, volunteers and the general public. In cases of believing one is unfairly blocked, note that our Dispute Resolution Policies can be found in the respective federal, state and/or municipal constitutions, as required. This policy covers, but is not limited to, the sites and services mentioned below, and is also intended to cover other social media services as they develop in the future: social networking sites (eg Facebook); professional networking services (eg LinkedIn); video and photo sharing websites (eg YouTube); micro-blogging (eg Twitter); forums and discussion boards (eg Google Groups); online collaborations (eg Wikipedia); podcasting; blogs.

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Social media includes the various internet-based applications that allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content. Social media enables individuals to communicate via the Internet sharing information and resources. Sites such as Facebook are a social utility that connects people with family and friends.

3.2 Content is the information that is put onto social media sites, which includes text, audio, video, images, podcasts and other multimedia communications.

3.3 Trolling - “Someone who posts inflammatory, extraneous, or off-topic messages in an online community, such as a forum, chat room, or blog, with the primary intent of provoking readers into an emotional response or of otherwise disrupting normal on-topic discussion.” (Wikipedia)

4.0 Procedural instructions regarding use of social media

4.1

Stakeholders should not: make comment as a representative of Flux unless authorised to do so.

4.2

Just as bullying and harassment will not be tolerated in the physical world, nor will it be tolerated where it occurs on a social media site. Please refrain from posting any offensive, obscene, bullying, discriminatory, hateful, racist, sexist, abusive, harassing, threatening or defamatory content.

4.3

Participants should always declare a conflict of interest.

4.4

Confidentiality of information. Members are not to divulge or discuss any confidential or personal information, including information regarding the Flux party. Volunteers are not to identify or publish personal details and/or images of Flux members without permission, except as permitted under Australian Law.

4.5

Under no circumstances are individual persons to use a Flux email address or logo to purport themselves unless authorised.

5.0 Security risks

Social media sites can contain a significant amount of personal information. Accordingly, it is in the best interests of members to ensure appropriate and effective security and/or privacy settings are maintained. Members need to be mindful that regardless of the security/privacy settings, content may still be made public (eg a contact may cut and paste comments onto another site) or may be illegally accessed by cybercriminals. Furthermore, unintended invitees may gain access to a social network site through a linked association (eg friend of a friend). Some individuals and organisations, including criminal organisations, use social media to mask their true identity and obtain personal information. It is recommended that members exercise caution with respect to the type of information that they post on such sites.

6.0 Reporting

Members who fail to comply with this policy may be subject to counseling and expulsion. Observers should report any breach of this policy to a Steering Committee member. The Steering Committee member is to report any breach of this policy or seek advice from Leadership.

7.0

Review date: the policy is to be reviewed before December 31, 2020.

1.7.2 Member Revocation Requests

Sometimes members will request via email that they revoke their membership. Often this will happen after sending out an email (say the newsletter, etc).

As per the constitution:

- Members are required to revoke their own membership
- Leadership, steerco members, secretaries, etc do not have the constitutional authority to revoke memberships[1].

If a member requests a revocation in this way, you should reply with something like the following:

Hi Bruce (or Marline, or whomever),

I would like to revoke my membership.

No worries. Unfortunately I can't do that for you via an email request.

You'll need to revoke your membership yourself via your member details page. (You can read about this in our FAQ here: <https://voteflux.org/about/faq/#how-can-i-revoke-my-membership>)

I've copied and pasted it for convenience:

How can I revoke my membership?

There is a button on your user details page in red at the bottom. All you need to do is click that. You were emailed a link to your user details when you joined, from the Flux Membership Robot.

As per the constitution, you cannot revoke your membership via email.

Where is my member details page?

Your member details link is sent to you when you first sign up. If you need it to be sent again, you can do so [here](#).

If you need any assistance please don't hesitate to get back in touch.

Cheers, Max (or your name)

Footnotes:

[1] : Technically leadership can (in extreme) circumstances revoke someone's membership. Check the constitution for more. It's a PITA by design.

1.8 Flux Tech

1.8.1 Flux Technical Roadmap

This repository is for:

- Discussion of Flux tech docs and plans
- A place for people to openly criticise and contribute to the Flux roadmap and its implementation
- A place to discuss the direction, intention, and implementation of the roadmap

Contribution and Guidelines

To contribute the easiest way is through the GitHub interface. You can create and edit documents, comment on issues, etc. You should submit a **pull request** to have something added or changed. *(When you do this a copy of this repository will be made on your account with your changes. A ****pull request*** is a request to 'pull' your changes into the main repository.)**

- All questions/discussion should be initiated [by creating a new issue](#)
- The purpose of this repository is as stated above - please keep this in mind when participating
- Use tags where possible to identify questions into some of the common categories
- Meta conversation is allowed (e.g. discussion of these guidelines)
- Quote the important bit of what you're replying to unless they're within a few posts above you
- Mention people when you reply to them (using @username, e.g. @XertroV)
- Use Markdown for writing documents/comments - [guide](#) - [seems good](#), [cheatsheet](#),

Contribution Guidelines

See [Contributing.md](#) (TODO)

Other Flux Resources

- [Main Flux website](#)
- [Constitutions and the like](#)

Near Term Roadmap

- [] - Figure out community discussion forums - #1
 - [some discussion on problems with discourse and possible solutions](#)
 - tl;dr - [self hosted discourse](#) is not working out so well, one idea is to use a thin layer over github issues (free, enduring, easy-ish)
- [] - Add [Contributing.md](#) - #4
 - Sources of ideas: [Fallible Ideas](#) - not 100% applicable but good foundation, [ThoughtBot code of conduct](#) - note: would prefer to just allow discussion of conduct w/o going to authority-based extremes; simple and non-authoritarian is good
- [] - Build community into repository control
 - [] - Build a small team of 5 core maintainers. Progress: 1/5
- [] - Add and maintain [TechJournal.md](#)
- [] - Lay out ideas for the website + membership backend
- [] - Lay out ideas for longer term blockchain solution + oracles
- [] - Document current tech stack + setup - #2
- [] - Open source membership backend - #3
- [] - Rebuild membership interface (ideally

1.8.2 Flux App v2 Design Documents

Overview

These are some design docs for v2 of the Flux UI and API. Currently the API is hosted on Heroku, with a MongoDB backend and written as one large python module. It has some scheduled tasks and otherwise just responds to HTTP / WS.

This has a number of downsides:

- Not open source (basically bc I (Max) am not confident enough that it's high enough quality to open source, it has private member details after all)
- Harder to modify due to lack of modularity
- Hard to extricate services or change stuff without breaking things
- DB is badly architected - one big user object for example

There's a strong need to do something about this before we get too much tech debt. Especially because it's not extensible and I (Max) am the only dev currently which does not scale.

This document concerns the replacement of `_all_` features of the v1 api. They'll be listed and described below, as well as ideas on how to build a better api and what new features would be good to introduce.

Other relevant docs:

- [Membership UI v2 notes on GitHub](#)
- [Flux Tech Roadmap issues](#) (has a bunch of discussion about forum, migrations, docs, cms, etc)
- [Old flux app code from 2016 - never used](#) (mostly if you're curious)

Broadly speaking, these features include:

- Admin functionality
 - Sending transactional emails and SMSs
 - Viewing member details and minor administration
 - Validating members (note: preference to build publicly accessible validation tools where possible)
 - Granting roles and permissions
 - Generating membership lists (for rego and communication)
 - Potentially doing phone banking
 - Possibly auto-managing email addresses, branches, etc (not in v1)
 - CMS / content / blog posts (not in v1)
 - Email mailing lists (not in v1 - using mailchimp)
 - Email UI? (not in v1 and maybe not a great idea - but would allow us to move away from Google Apps which are a bit expensive)
 - Manage steerco meetings / minutes / calander invites / etc - can auto publish minutes / sections of minutes (not in v1 but I'd actually really like to see something like this formalised)
- Membership functionality
 - signup (note: also enforces address standards that allow for MUCH better validation - we DO NOT want to take arbitrary addresses, that's just asking for pain)
 - modifying details / preferences
 - credential / access reset (new membership link)
 - doing anonymous validation of other members
 - self validation (not in v1)
 - organising in groups (not in v1)
 - forum access (not in v1)
 - other stuff? (not in v1)
 - membership revocation

Frontend

The idea for the frontend is that we want a unified portal for *_all_* membership functionality (including admin).

We also want to support *_both_* mobile, desktop, and app packaging from one codebase.

For that reason it seems best to go with common JS based UI tools to create SPAs. This will allow us to build the UI easily (using CI and then auto-host it. note: we do this now), and also means we can maximise potential contributors.

It's important to create something that's modular enough we can extend it without worrying about breaking other things, but also robust enough to go the distance. Ideally we should be doing *as much as possible* through the UI. This allows us to maximise automation and reuse of common functions (instead of managing things in spreadsheets or whatever).

Basic UI Description

This is an incomplete and very sketchy overview of the UI / UI flow / features / etc:

- Opening page (login or register)

Registration

- Registration: put in details, submit to api, show thankyou, and then show dashboard
- See [the current rego page](#)
- Note: the order of the address (country, postcode, suburb, etc) is deliberate as it allows us to prefill fields with only valid possibilities - we want to maintain that as much as possible and ideally extend it to other countries as it becomes available
- User should get a welcome email and instructions on logging in and the like

Login

- Ideally we do login via a link - this way we can avoid holding usernames and passwords. While offloading authentication to email is NOT ideal, it reduces attack vectors on backend. Also ppl are *_really_* bad with passwords (if you're not using a password manager... well you should be, there's like no good reason not to)
- either way, keep the login simple, then go to dashboard

Member UI

- Dashboard:
 - for the moment it'll be sparse for users (since there's not much to do)
 - show whether details are valid or not, invite them to self-validate if needed
 - show current details (though not DOB, keep that hidden by default, maybe have a "show dob" button - like we want to show we're thinking about privacy stuff)
 - overview of branch stuff, not as detailed as branch page
 - get involved call to action - opens up dialog with branch steerco
 - maybe show more general member stats too
- Edit Details:
 - [current ui](#)
 - place to edit current details - bonus if we can reuse elements from the signup form (note: no reason we shouldn't be able to do that). this screen isn't on the main dashboard, but links to it
- Branch Page:

- view branch info (e.g. who is currently involved, public email contact deets, etc)
- (Future): Forum
 - best idea so far for the forum is to use some kind of api layer over github issues
 - this means we host nothing besides the general API
 - we can use a bot to post to the issues on behalf of users so they don't need to login with github details
 - also means we can use some custom markup to indicate which member was posting, etc, without necessarily showing their name. We can do some anonymisation and stuff as well if we like
 - also means anyone not in flux can still participate by just posting to issues directly
- (Future): Local groups
 - idea is to have some sort of less-than-steerco local group stuff, e.g. meetups, branch formation, etc
 - allow users to add themselves to local mailing lists, etc

Admin UI

- General notes
 - (more technical than member ui - don't focus on ux so much, more about those features)
 - idea: show areas based on roles / permissions
 - all sections should be locked down via branch level permissions - e.g. NSW steerco can't send email to VIC members, etc
- Dashboard
 - overview of anything going on with branches that user is involved in (e.g. upcoming meetings, recent minutes)
 - election countdown
 - branch stats
- Branch Members
 - allows selecting branch and then viewing members (note: maybe branch should be selected in tab-bar at the top or something, remember some ppl are involved in multiple branches)
 - (note: API shouldn't return sensitive info, this is more for finding ppl and getting contact info, that sort of thing)
- Communications:
 - Send transactional email (like regarding specific things for those members, e.g. being on a rego list)
 - Send newsletters / other mass email (mailing-list stuff)
 - Other?
- Election Planning
 - Todo
- Finances
 - Issue receipts
 - Log donations (tied to receipts)
 - Maybe enable some kind of payments API (e.g. via cryptocurrency, or something, not really sure but would be nice bc then we could control permissions easily)

- Other stuff?

Backend

The backend needs a few key features, but otherwise should essentially be created to support the UI (so I won't repeat features here)

Authentication

- Idea: use JWTs to handle all authentication - can be long lasting, allow for multi-user stuff if we need, safely storable in local storage, easily revocable
- Users get sent a one-time-use token to email with a link, that link mints and delivers a JWT with like a 3 month expiry or something (admin JWTs can be enforced to be much shorter)
- Also allows for other microservices to interact with JWTs (allows for addons, essentially)
- Also let's us build in versioning and scalable architecture

Architecture

Best idea so far (I think) is to use lambda functions for pretty much everything. Makes it super easy to do drive by contribution, and also really flexible when it comes to AWS stuff / permissions / etc. See [Tech Stack](#).

Integrations

Current integrations are with:

- Mailchimp
- SMS Gateway and Wholesale SMS (both just simple POST requests)
- PhantomJS / Selenium for validation proxy (note: using lambda or maybe a docker thing here would be super useful because then we don't have to run it on the main server, which has lead to problems before due to phantomjs memory and cpu usage)
- Paypal - we get notifications when ppl send us money, but they've been crap replying to our support emails (as we're locked out atm) and they went and changed their donation page so it's not possible to require an address anymore - this unfortunately gives an error 500 on the backend atm

Things we might want to integrate with in future

- Google Apps (for email / email-list management)
- Github (forums maybe, issue tracking, posting stuff, pulling things, even like CMS or something)
- AWS services (note, using lambda makes this super easy)

Backwards Compatibility

Ideally we'll build out the new features to be somewhat backwards compatible with the existing DB (we can connect to it directly). This way we can server data through the new API and then incrementally build up to v2. We could also just fwd requests we recieve to the old API if need be (e.g. bc we haven't implemented the v2 version of whatever feature).

Currently there's no good docs on the api, though there are some out of date docs.

Access to the source code (in python) is available for anyone who needs it while developing v2.

The idea here is that if we create the v2 layer that can either proxy stuff to v1 or pull it directly we can start building the new UI without worrying what goes on behind the scenes in v2. That way we can build everything out we need to and then do a mass migration to move user details and things across to v2 all at once and do the switch over. (An easy way to do this is to always check a flag in a `system` table or something)

Tech Stack

An early idea is to build primarily on AWS. This has a number of advantages:

- Many services we need - Lambda for API, Static hosting through S3, Build / CI / CD tools, Email sending, etc
- Might be able to get some promo credit
- Even if we don't AWS can be pretty cheap with free tiers + intelligent use of services
- Can be made super modular

We might build on something else though.

Max's preference is for a NoSQL db - though if we use an ORM then SQL could work too (though migrations can be super annoying)

1.9 Contributing

This repository houses Flux constitutions and internal policies.

You are welcome to make a pull request but please be aware there are governance procedures around accepting changes to our constitutions and policies that require certain sign-offs.

Please don't be surprised if a PR you submit is not accepted. A good path to having a PR be accepted is to first create an issue to state your case and discuss publicly the need for the change and how it could be sensibly implemented. Also please keep in mind that we've avoided some things for good reason, though feel free to ask about anything you consider important that we've either overlooked or seem to have rejected or avoided in the past.

Also, in regards to discussion, please make liberal use of quoting since comments can be edited after the fact and to avoid ambiguity. Please do not be surprised if you are asked to make use of quotes in your discussion posts. Good quoting is incredibly important, and paraphrasing other people or misquoting them (deliberately or accidentally) is taken quite seriously.

1.9.1 Editing files and making a pull request

Find a mistake or figure out what you want to edit

Then click edit

(Make sure you're viewing the file itself)

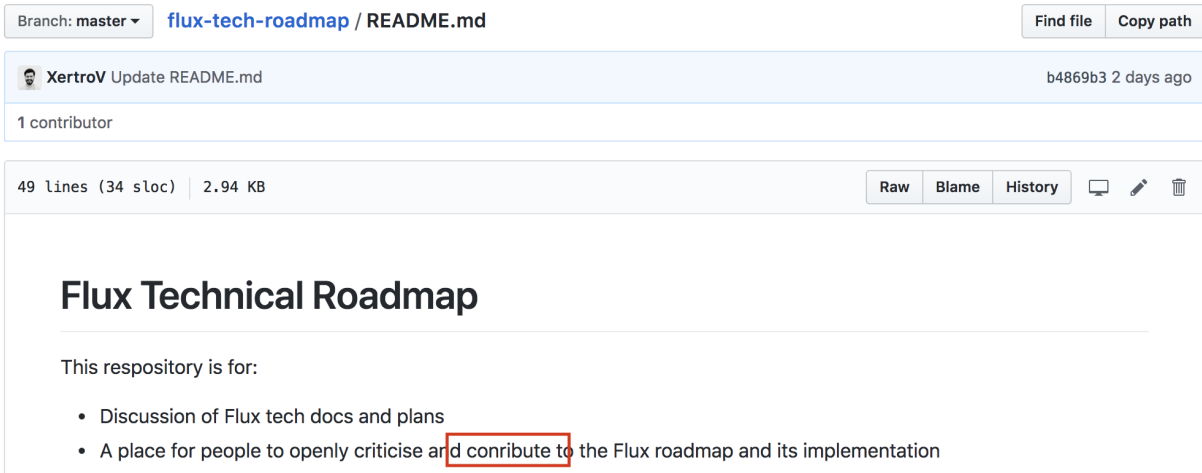


Fig. 2: find a mistake

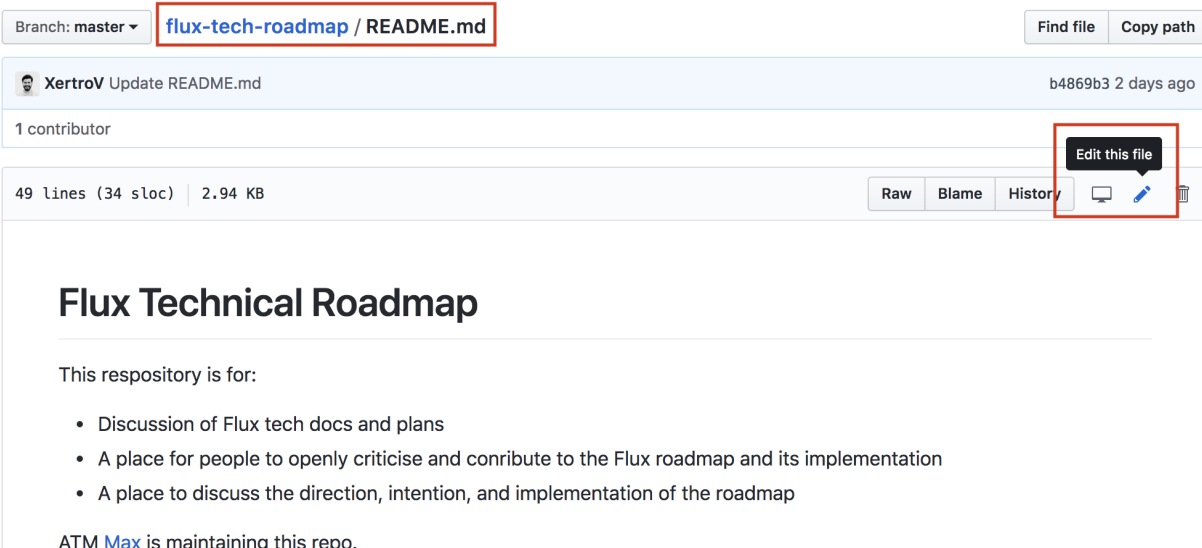


Fig. 3: click edit in top right

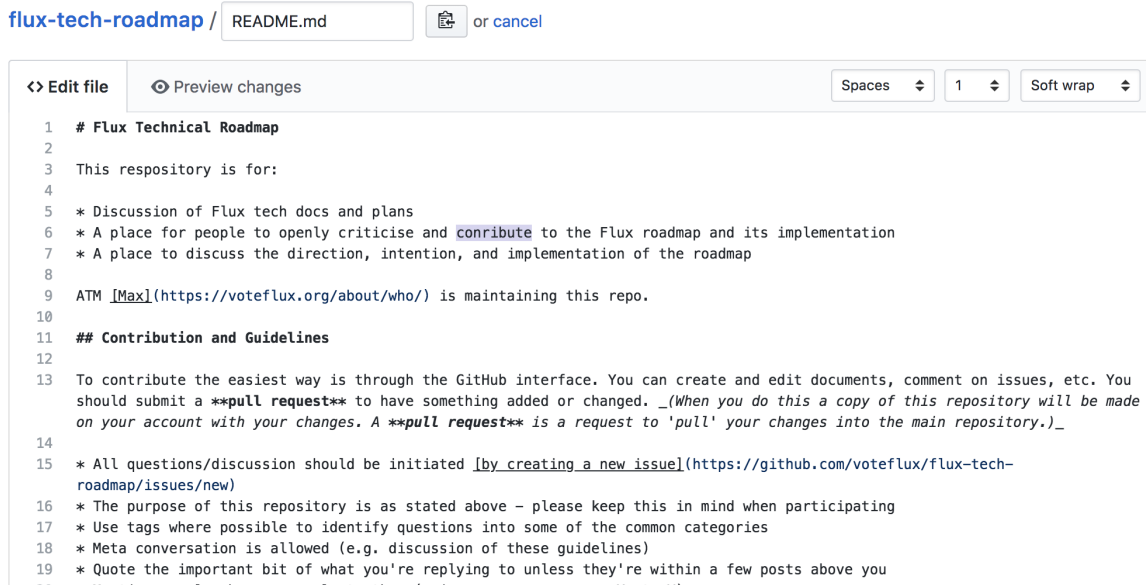


Fig. 4: find the mistake

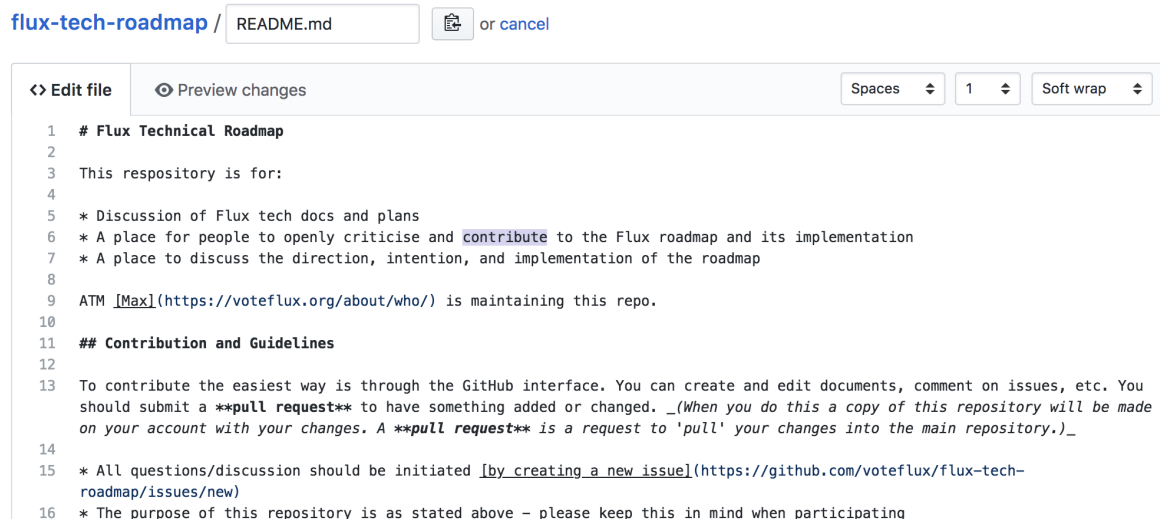


Fig. 5: change what needs to be changed

Make your changes

Commit changes

Make sure you select “Create a **new branch** for this commit and start a pull request” if the option is available.

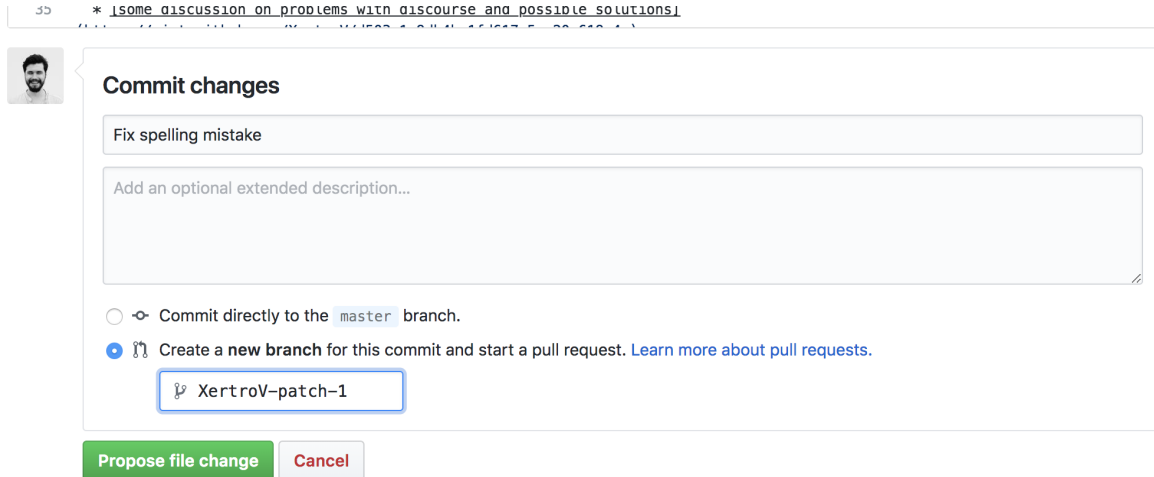


Fig. 6: commit changes

Type in a message and click “Propose file change”

Add any details to the pull request if you need to - then create pull request

Click “create pull request”

Pull request created! you’ll be automatically emailed if anyone comments or mentions you on the pull request

Look in the “Files changed” tab to see changes (optional)

Once your PR (pull request) has been accepted you’ll see this and can delete the branch you made the edit on

Your changes will be live

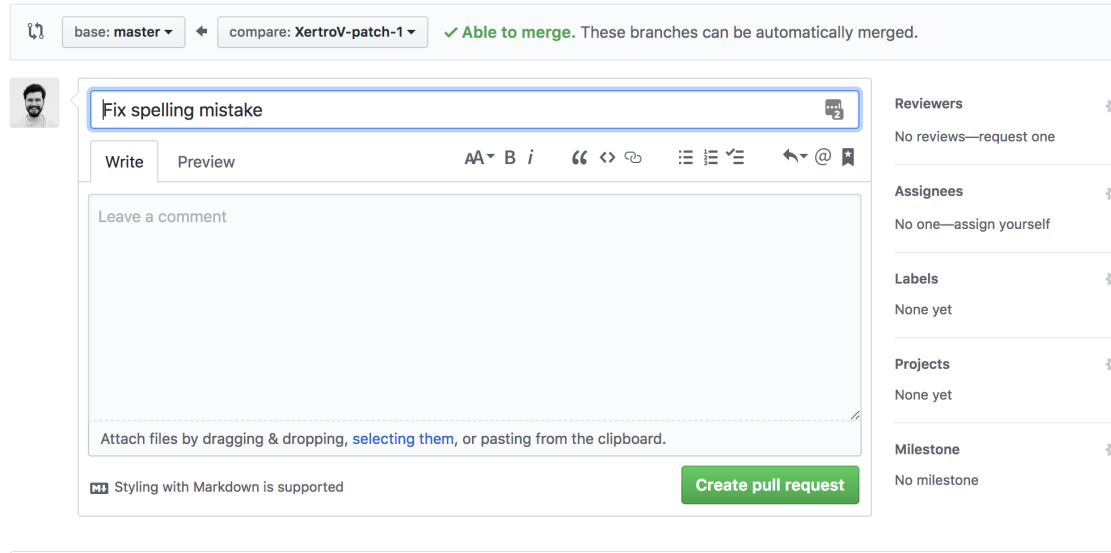
1.10 Frequently Asked Questions

1.10.1 How do I raise an issue with the documentation?

If there is an error or something missing, please raise an issue so that we can fix it. The documentation is maintained [here in github](#) . Its current issues are listed [here](#). If the issue you’ve found is not already listed, you can follow [this guide](#) to raise a new issue.

Open a pull request

The change you just made was written to a new branch named `XertroV-patch-1`. Create a pull request below to propose these changes.



base: `master` compare: `XertroV-patch-1` ✓ **Able to merge.** These branches can be automatically merged.

Fix spelling mistake

Write Preview AA B i “ < > ↩ @

Leave a comment

Attach files by dragging & dropping, [selecting them](#), or pasting from the clipboard.

Styling with Markdown is supported

Create pull request

Reviewers No reviews—request one

Assignees No one—assign yourself

Labels None yet

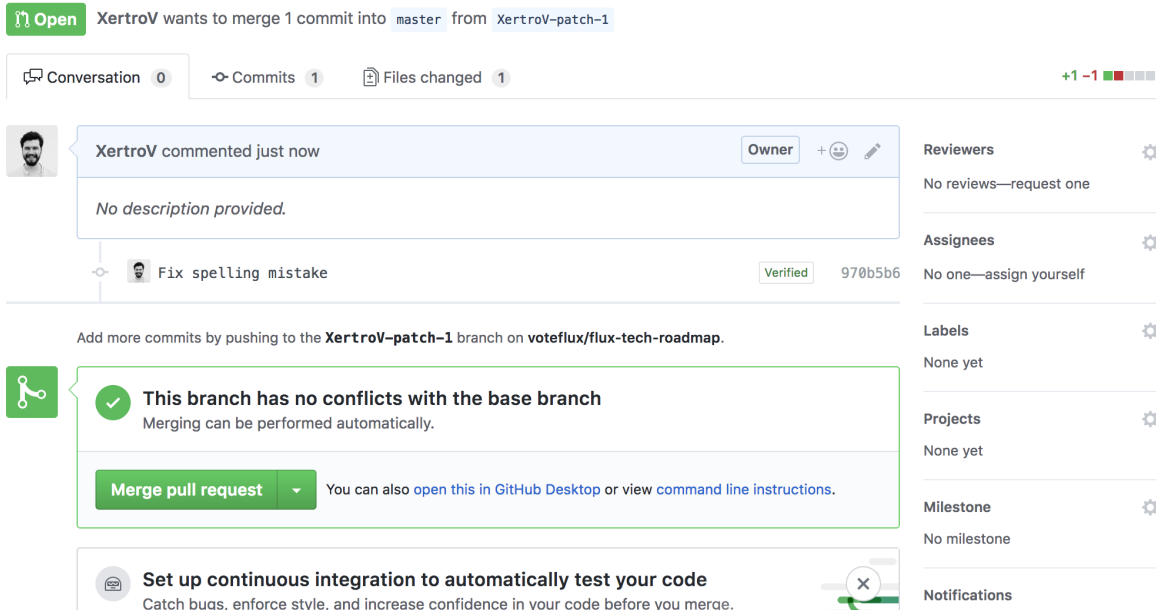
Projects None yet

Milestone No milestone

Fig. 7: fill in pull request details

Fix spelling mistake #5

Edit



Open XertroV wants to merge 1 commit into `master` from `XertroV-patch-1`

Conversation 0 Commits 1 Files changed 1 +1 -1

XertroV commented just now **Owner** +

No description provided.

Fix spelling mistake Verified 970b5b6

Add more commits by pushing to the `XertroV-patch-1` branch on [voteflux/flux-tech-roadmap](#).

This branch has no conflicts with the base branch
Merging can be performed automatically.

Merge pull request You can also [open this in GitHub Desktop](#) or view [command line instructions](#).

Set up continuous integration to automatically test your code
Catch bugs, enforce style, and increase confidence in your code before you merge.

Reviewers No reviews—request one

Assignees No one—assign yourself

Labels None yet

Projects None yet

Milestone No milestone

Notifications

Fig. 8: pull request created



Fig. 9: files changed

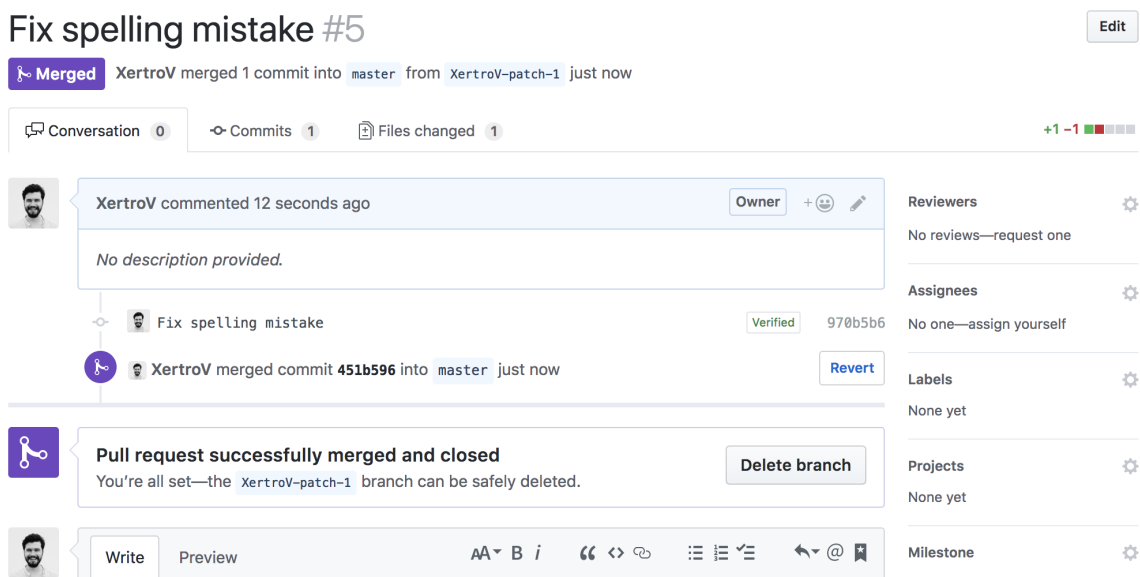


Fig. 10: pr accepted

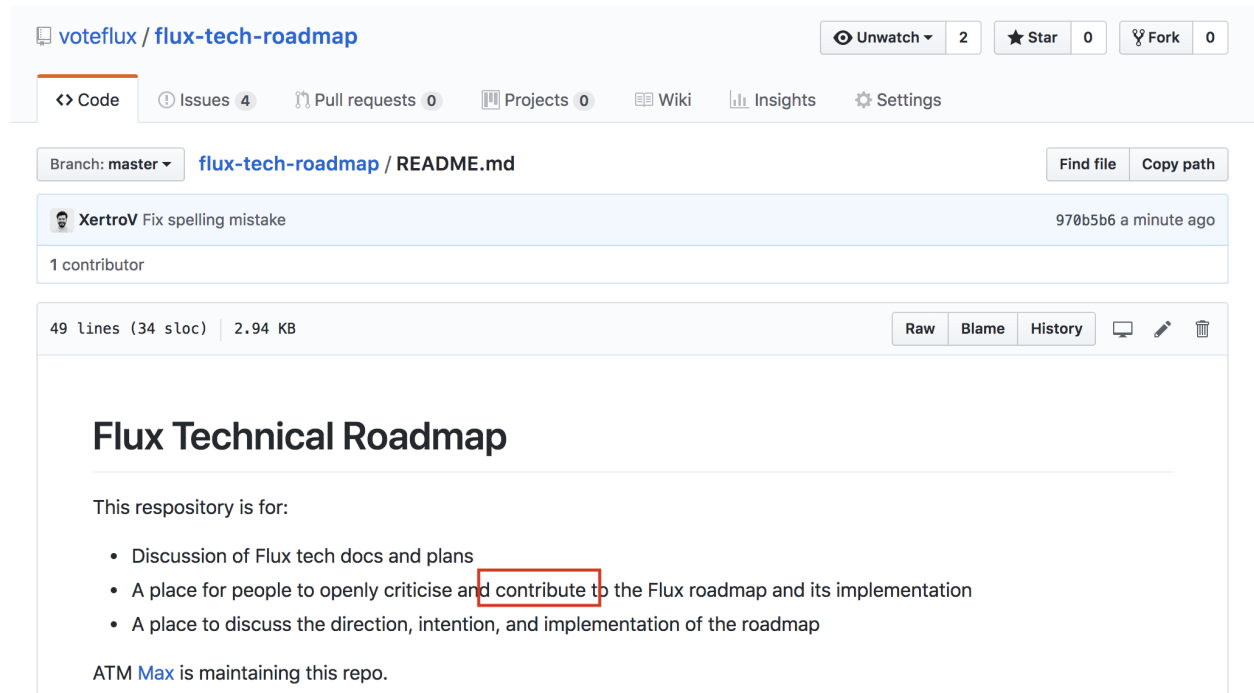


Fig. 11: changes live

1.10.2 How do I add a document to FluxDoc?

1. Try to convert your document into plain text. Where formatting is essential, use [restructured text](#).
2. For images or video, you can add the files and link them in the plain text.
3. If you have any problems or difficulty [add an issue](#) describing your problem.

Warning: Avoid the temptation to link word documents, pdfs or spreadsheets if at all possible. Word documents and pdfs can be converted to plain text which makes them searchable and allows their automatic publication in a variety of formats (including html, epub, latex etc.).

Spreadsheets may be included as CSVs

1.10.3 How do I change a document or the structure of the documents?

This documentation is a collection of [restructured text files](#) organized and presented using [Sphinx](#).

Simple corrections and modifications may be made by selecting “Edit on GitHub”, substantial changes can be cumbersome. To work with the documentation, you ideally need a local installation and familiarity with:

- [Git](#)
- [restructured text files](#)
- [Sphinx](#)

1.10.4 How do I publish a document change to the website?

You don't have to. Accepted pull requests and commits to the master branch on the main repository are automatically published. This process may take a few minutes.

1.10.5 How do I convert a formatted document into restructured text?

- `pandoc` converts many formats into restructured text. Some manual tweaking may be required.
- If there are images or related files, these can be copied into the local document folder so that they are included in the repository.
- If there are a lot of associated images, it is best to replace the document with a folder and place the original document content in `index.rst` within the folder and add the images to the folder.

1.11 Glossary

Direct Democracy Voters are directly involved in voting on every issue.

IBDD

Issue Based Direct Democracy An advancement from *Liquid Democracy* with an internal market for apathetic or unused votes. IBDD allows for individuals to vote directly, delegate to a trusted authority on an issue or trade their vote for more of a say on another issue. The system should operate such that all of the available votes are engaged on every issue at the expense of credits given to each voter. The credits are distributed to each voter equally every year such that they can enhance their say on issues which matter to them. Issues which a voter is apathetic to become an opportunity to gain more credits, so that they may have greater sway on the issues that matter to them if they do not cast a vote. So less contested legislation will be passed easily with fewer credits required to acquire more votes, and more contested legislation will require more “political capital” as there will be fewer apathetic votes and more demand for said votes so the “political cost” of enacting more votes will be higher.

Liquid Democracy See [this article](#):

“Liquid Democracy is a new form for collective decision making that gives voters full decisional control. Voters can either vote directly on issues, or they can delegate their voting power to delegates (i.e. representatives) who vote on their behalf. Delegation can be domain specific, which means that voters can delegate their voting power to different experts in different domains.”

Monsuite A placeholder name for the app/suite.

Nomic <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nomic>

people A set of *Person*

person Any being capable of understanding and remembering the gist of this document

Representative Democracy The most widely used form of democracy where members vote periodically to elect a representative who will then vote on issues on their behalf.

TLA <https://lamport.azurewebsites.net/tla/tla.html>

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