

2026 LNP

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION REFORM PACKAGE

Abstract

This reform package document proposes amendments to comprehensively modernise the Liberal National Party (Queensland) Constitution to strengthen

member democracy, clarify legal rights, improve governance accountability, and restore trust in internal processes.

The reforms reposition the Party as a contemporary member-based organisation governed by enforceable rules rather than internal convention.

Key changes enhance transparency, limit concentration of power, protect freedom of expression, standardise democratic participation, and ensure disciplinary and governance processes align with principles of natural justice and modern corporate governance.

Collectively, the amendments aim to renew grassroots engagement, improve organisational legitimacy, and strengthen public confidence in the Party's integrity and internal democracy.

Each proposed amendment identifies the relevant existing provision, the recommended change, and a statement in support for each amendment. These reform amendments have been passed overwhelmingly and submitted by multiple party units.

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INTRODUCTION

The 10 Key Reform Motions

The **ten key reform motions** listed below summarise the important changes proposed in the **2026 LNP Constitutional Reform Package**.

They present the reforms in a clear and practical way so Convention delegates can understand what is being proposed and vote on them with confidence.

These motions summarise the detailed amendments contained in the Reform Package and show how they work together to strengthen the Party's democratic structure and day-to-day governance. Each motion refers to the relevant amendment numbers so delegates can see exactly how the changes will be implemented.

In simple terms, the reforms are designed to make the Party more member-focused and fit for purpose by:

- strengthening **member participation and grassroots involvement**;
- improving **transparency and accountability**; and
- ensuring **Party processes** are **fair, representative** and **consistent**.

10 KEY REFORM MOTIONS

MOTION 1- Modernising the Party's structure and governance.

"That this Constitutional Convention adopt the amendments which recognise the Party as a member-based democratic organisation incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and therefore subject to applicable corporate law and that the Constitution is legally binding and enforceable."

Effect: A Party entrusted with public office and responsible for people's livelihoods must operate with the professionalism and accountability expected of any modern organisation.

The Constitution currently reflects a voluntary association model that obscures legal accountability and weakens member protections. The Party is a multi-million-dollar organisation that manages substantial assets, employs staff, and directly affects the livelihoods and reputations of Members of Parliament, candidates, volunteers, and Secretariat personnel. Recognising the Party as a member-based company limited by guarantee clarifies legal obligations, strengthens governance discipline, and confirms the Constitution is binding and enforceable. Adopting modern corporate governance standards provides essential protections, balances authority with accountability, and ensures decisions are fair, defensible and transparent.

This reform modernises the Party's structure, protects members and staff, and enhances credibility, stability and organisational integrity.

Relevant Amendments:

Constitution Part	Clause No.	Amendment No.	Reform
A	A.2	1	Recognises Party as company limited by guarantee and the Constitution is a legally binding agreement between the Party and its members.
A	A.3	2	Clarifies independent status & affiliations with other political parties
A	A.4-A.8	3	Establishes member sovereignty & constitutional supremacy
D	D.1A	4	Membership of the Party is a legal status
U	U.9	48	Modern governance accountability and indemnities
U	U.21-U.23	50-51	Governance consistency & legal integrity

MOTION 2- One member, one vote at State Convention

"That this Constitutional Convention adopt the amendments which permit the Annual State Convention being open to all financial members with each member entitled to attend, speak and vote on the basis of one member, one vote."

Effect: The delegate system concentrates voting power in a small number of representatives and limits grassroots participation. Opening State Convention to all financial members restores democratic equality, ensures every member has a direct voice, and strengthens legitimacy by aligning Party decision-making with modern democratic expectations.

Importantly, members who cannot attend in person may appoint a proxy to vote on their behalf. This ensures members across Queensland - regardless of distance, illness, work commitments, caring responsibilities or other circumstances - can still participate, exercise their democratic vote, and receive meaningful value from their membership.

A concern sometimes raised is that opening Convention to all members could produce an unmanageable turnout and hinder orderly proceedings. Current membership data and historical attendance patterns do not support this assumption. In practice, attendance is likely to consist largely of the same engaged members who have historically served as delegates, together with a modest number of additional participants.

Even if attendance were to increase significantly, that would reflect renewed engagement and organisational health - a welcome outcome rather than a risk. The Party has successfully hosted conventions with attendance approaching 800 members, and many political organisations - including major party conventions in the United States - routinely manage events involving thousands of participants. With appropriate planning, venue selection, and registration processes, similar capacity can be accommodated in Queensland.

Importantly, removing the delegate entitlement system reduces administrative burden. The Secretariat will no longer need to spend months verifying Party Unit compliance, meeting minutes, constitutional eligibility, and delegate quotas. Instead, resources can be redirected toward the Secretariat's core strategic functions: growing membership, strengthening stakeholder relationships, engaging sponsors and corporate programme participants, coordinating exhibitors and media, and delivering a professional, modern conference experience that reflects the Party's scale and public role.

Open State Convention reform is also to apply to the YLNP State Convention and the LNPW Conference and AGM.

In short, the reform simplifies administration, improves organisational efficiency, and enables Convention to operate as a genuine statewide conference rather than a procedurally constrained delegate forum.

Relevant Amendments:

Constitution Part	Clause No.	Amendment No.	Reform
F	F.6(f)	13	Removes delegate-based penalties
G	G.4(f)	15	Removes delegate-based penalties
H	H.3(f)	17	Removes delegate-based penalties
I	Region By-laws repeal	19	Regional meetings open to all members – similar to State Convention principle
J	J.3	20	State Convention open to all members
J	J.4 - J.5	21	Removes reference to delegate and removes alternate delegate system
J	J.6	22	Amends the Proxy system safeguards
Q	Q.3	35	YLNP open convention
R	R.3	36	LNPW open conference and AGM

MOTION 3- Direct election of the State Parliamentary Leader

“That this Constitutional Convention adopt the amendment that the State Parliamentary Leader be directly elected by the members of the Party.”

Effect: Broader participation strengthens unity and public confidence. At present, the Party Leader is chosen through internal processes that can leave ordinary members feeling removed from one of the Party’s most important decisions. Direct election by members gives every member a voice, strengthens confidence in the outcome, and ensures the Leader has clear support from across the Party. Many political parties in comparable democracies now involve their members in leadership selection, and reforms within the Australian Labor Party similarly recognised that broader participation could improve unity and stability. A leader chosen by the membership begins with statewide legitimacy, helps energise volunteers and campaigning efforts, and brings members together behind a shared result. This reform reflects the principle that members are central to the Party’s direction while preserving the important role of the parliamentary team.

Relevant Amendments:

Constitution Part	Clause No.	Amendment No.	Reform
A	A.4	3	Member sovereignty principle
J	J.3	20	Enables full member voting
N	N.2	34	Direct member election of State Parliamentary Leader

MOTION 4- Senate preselection determined by State Convention

"That this Constitutional Convention adopt the amendments which permits the Senate candidate preselection process to occur at the State Convention."

Effect: Local members rightly have the opportunity to vote for their local candidate, yet the current Queensland Senate preselection process is determined by State Council - a delegate-based body that can be influenced by factional alignments and does not directly reflect the full membership. This creates a democratic gap in the selection of representatives who are elected to serve the entire State.

Queensland Senators represent all Queenslanders, not a single electorate. It is therefore appropriate that all Party members in the State have a voice in determining who represents the Party on its Senate ticket. Moving Senate preselection to State Convention restores fairness and consistency, aligns the process with the principle of member participation, and reduces the risk of factional stacking or procedural manipulation.

This reform increases transparency, strengthens legitimacy, and ensures Senate candidates reflect the values and confidence of the broader membership. It will also encourage stronger engagement from members statewide and produce candidates who begin their campaigns with a clear and unified mandate from the Party.

In short, if members choose their local representatives, they should also help choose those who represent the entire State.

Relevant Amendments:

Constitution Part	Clause No.	Amendment No.	Reform
T	T.10-T.14	43	Transparent selection procedures
T	T.16-T.19	44	Voting & selection rules

MOTION 5- State Council as a representative member oversight body

"That this Constitutional Convention adopt the amendments to restructure State Council to ensure it returns to being a representative member oversight body."

Effect: State Council currently includes SEC Chairs as the primary representatives of SEC party units. While this provides important leadership input, it means the broader membership within those SEC party units is represented by a single officeholder rather than a wider cross-section of members. Introducing elected delegates from each SEC broadens representation and ensures local perspectives are more fully reflected.

This reform strengthens State Council's role as a representative oversight body by expanding participation, improving accountability, and ensuring decisions are informed by a broader membership voice. It enhances legitimacy while retaining the valuable contribution of Party Unit leadership.

In practical terms, the change promotes more inclusive representation, strengthens member confidence in governance, and ensures State Council better reflects the diversity and views of the Party across Queensland.

Relevant Amendments:

Constitution Part	Clause No.	Amendment No.	Reform
K	K.1	24	Representative composition
K	New K.2A	24	SEC delegate elections
K	K.3	24	Policy & motion pathways
K	K.6	25	Mandatory Council meetings
K	K.9	26	Special meeting access
K	K.13	27	State Council determines complaints - Members & Party Units
K	K.14	28	State Council determines complaints - Candidates & MPs

MOTION 6- A fair, transparent and rule-based disciplinary system

"That this Constitutional Convention adopt the amendments to:

a. establish clear disciplinary rules and dispute processes and ensuring written reasons and appeal rights be established consistent with natural justice; and

b. formally recognise that members have enforceable legal rights pursuant to the Constitution and standing to seek review in a court of competent jurisdiction."

Effect: The aim is simple: clear rules, fair process, and confidence that concerns will be handled properly and without bias. The current complaints, disputes and disciplinary pathways are complex, slow, and can be difficult for members to understand or navigate. This reform introduces a simplified and effective process that is fair, transparent, and grounded in natural justice.

Any member or Party Unit may lodge a written complaint with the Party Secretary. The Secretary must promptly notify the person or Party Unit concerned and ensure the process complies with principles of natural justice. Complaints are then listed for prompt consideration by State Council, which determines whether the matter should proceed or be dismissed. Where a complaint proceeds, all parties are afforded a fair opportunity to respond, may be legally represented if they wish, and are entitled to procedural fairness at every stage.

The reform also reinforces an expectation that members uphold the Party's published code of conduct and engage respectfully and in good faith. At the same time, it recognises that members retain their legal rights and may choose to pursue matters under the laws of Queensland or Australia without involving the Party where they consider that appropriate.

By replacing complex procedures with a clear, fair and transparent process, this reform protects members from arbitrary action, prevents misuse of complaints processes, and ensures concerns are addressed promptly and impartially. It strengthens confidence in Party governance while promoting a respectful, accountable and mature organisational culture.

Importantly, the amendments also formally recognise that membership carries enforceable legal rights under the Constitution. This confirms that the Party's rules are binding and must be applied fairly, and that members have legal standing to seek independent review by a court of competent jurisdiction in relation to internal party matters, decisions and where those rights established by the Party's rules (Constitution) are breached.

Together, these changes protect members from arbitrary decision-making, promote accountability and consistency, and reinforce confidence that the Party is governed by clear rules rather than discretion. They strengthen organisational integrity while ensuring disputes are handled fairly, transparently, and in a manner consistent with the rule of law.

Relevant Amendments:

Constitution Part	Clause No.	Amendment No.	Reform
A	A.7	3	Natural justice principles
D	D.23	10	Objective conduct standards
K	K.13	27	Clear complaint process

K	K.14	28	Complaints concerning Candidates & MPs
M	M.3-M.10	32	Disputes process
M	M.11	33	Conduct subject to disciplinary action
U	U.27-U.30A	52-53	Procedural integrity

MOTION 7- Freedom of expression for members acting in good faith

"That this Constitutional Convention adopt the amendments to ensure members be protected in lawful debate, reform advocacy and good-faith disclosure."

Effect: Vague conduct rules have discouraged legitimate debate and reform advocacy. Protecting good-faith expression strengthens internal democracy, encourages policy development, and ensures members can raise concerns or advocate reform without fear of retaliation, biased disciplinary proceedings and unjustified sanctions.

Relevant Amendments:

Constitution Part	Clause No.	Amendment No.	Reform
D	D.23	10	Protects lawful expression
G	G.6(m)	16	Protects good-faith advocacy
H	H.6(k)	18	Protection from retaliation
U	U.13	49	Limits restrictions on public comment

MOTION 8- A modern, open and democratic preselection system

"That this Constitutional Convention adopt the amendments to:

a. establish a modern and open membership system in which applications may only be rejected on clearly defined grounds; and

b. implement a preselection process that is transparent and governed by clear and consistent rules sets objective eligibility requirements for candidates, guarantees a stronger majority role for local members in candidate selection, and provides a fair, effective and efficient candidate vetting procedures."

Effect: The objective is simple: clear rules, fair processes, and candidate selection determined by members - not by opaque procedures or administrative discretion.

Opaque membership admission and preselection practices can undermine confidence in candidate selection and create perceptions that outcomes are influenced by process rather than merit. This reform establishes clear, objective eligibility criteria and transparent vetting procedures so that decisions are consistent, evidence-based, and understood by members and applicants alike.

Requiring written reasons where an membership application is rejected or a preselection nominee is ruled ineligible strengthens fairness, accountability and procedural integrity. Providing reasons ensures decisions are based on verified facts and relevant criteria rather than discretion or perception. Concerns are sometimes raised that giving reasons may expose the Party to defamation

risk. In practice, this risk is extremely low where decisions are expressed in factual, neutral language and confined to objective eligibility requirements. Communications made in good faith, for a proper purpose, and grounded in documented evidence are legally protected – the truth defence. Clear criteria and reasoned decisions reduce legal risk by demonstrating procedural fairness and consistency.

The reform also clarifies that the Secretariat’s role in vetting preselection applications and nominations is administrative and compliance-based only. Vetting should confirm eligibility, completeness, and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements. It must not involve preliminary merit assessments, informal influence, or the use of information obtained through the process to discourage prospective nominees or steer outcomes. The Secretariat is not a gatekeeper of candidate merit; candidate selection is a democratic function properly exercised by members in accordance with the Constitution.

Maintaining this clear boundary protects the integrity of the process, prevents administrative influence, and ensures local members retain their rightful role in determining who represents them. It also reassures nominees that the process is impartial and encourages broader participation from qualified candidates.

By establishing transparent, rule-based processes and reinforcing the member-driven nature of candidate selection, this reform strengthens trust, reduces perceptions of factional manipulation, and ensures endorsed candidates emerge with credibility, legitimacy, and the confidence of the membership.

Relevant Amendments:

Constitution Part	Clause No.	Amendment No.	Reform
D	D.5	5	Membership renewals
D	D.10	6	Transparent membership admission process
D	D.18	7	Prevents branch manipulation
D	D.20	8	Honorary and Reciprocal Memberships
D	D.22	9	Membership obligations
D	D.29–D.30	11 - 12	Membership records
T	T.1	41	Preselection and endorsement objectives
T	T.4	42	Eligibility to apply for endorsement
T	T.24	45	Composition of selection committees
T	T.27–T.29	46	Complaints about preselection
T	T.30–T.32	47	Financial & campaign accountability and endorsement conditions

MOTION 9- Members determine what is debated

"That this Constitutional Convention adopt the amendments that ensure motions properly submitted by members and Party units must be debated and determined in accordance with a prescribed Agenda setting pathway."

Effect: Agenda control mechanisms can prevent properly submitted motions from being debated at State Convention and State Council meetings. Establishing a clear agenda pathway guarantees member and Party unit motions are considered, ensuring the membership - not agenda committee gatekeepers - determine what issues are debated.

Relevant Amendments:

Constitution Part	Clause No.	Amendment No.	Reform
G/H	G.6 & H.6	16 & 18	Referral rights protected
J	J.7	23	Convention motion procedures
K	K.3	24	Council motion pathways
M	M.2A-M.2B	31	Agenda pathway for motions

MOTION 10- A modern governance and financial accountability framework

"That this Constitutional Convention adopt the amendments:

- a. that modernise the governance structure, committee system and financial oversight framework; and*
- b. that are consequential, transitional, cross-referencing and terminology amendments required to ensure internal consistency and the coherent operation of the Constitution and effective implementation of these reforms."*

Effect: As the Party has grown into a complex, multi-million-dollar organisation responsible for election campaigns, staff, compliance, policy development, membership organisation, fundraising and major events, its governance and operational structures must reflect modern professional standards. At present, responsibilities across senior roles and committees are not always clearly defined, which can lead to overlap, inefficiencies and uncertainty in decision-making.

This reform clarifies governance structures and strengthens organisational management by defining responsibilities, improving financial oversight and ensuring clear operational accountability.

The amendments reinforce the distinct functions of key leadership roles:

State Director - overall organisational management, compliance, financial oversight and implementation of State Executive decisions.

Party Secretary - constitutional and secretariat administration, records, notices, membership registers and procedural integrity.

Campaign Director (or equivalent role) - election campaign strategy, coordination and delivery.

Separating governance, administration and campaign functions improves accountability, prevents undue concentration of operational control and ensures each role operates within clear professional boundaries.

Professional management suited to the Party's scale - A contemporary political party must operate with the discipline expected of any organisation managing significant funds, staff and public scrutiny. Clarifying responsibilities and strengthening oversight improves efficiency, reduces risk and supports compliance and reputational integrity, while enabling the Secretariat to focus on strategic priorities such as membership growth, fundraising, stakeholder engagement and delivering professional campaign and conference operations.

Importantly, these reforms do not shift political authority away from elected Party bodies. They ensure governance, administration and campaign operations function effectively within their respective roles, strengthening organisational effectiveness while maintaining transparency and member confidence.

Relevant Amendments:

Constitution Part	Clause No.	Amendment No.	Reform
F/G/H	F.7, G.9 & H.7	14	Member requested meetings
L	L.1-L.3	29-30	Executive governance clarity
S	S.2	37	Financial oversight clarity
S	S.4	38-39	Financial control safeguards
S	S.8-S.9	40	Reporting & accountability
U	U.32-U.33	54-55	Constitutional consistency & implementation

AMENDMENTS

PART A OF THE CONSTITUTION- THE PARTY

Amendment 1 – A.2

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>A.2 The Party shall be a voluntary organisation.</p>	<p>Delete clause A.2. and reword as follows:</p> <p>A.2 The Party is a member-based democratic company limited by guarantee, governed by this Constitution, which operates as a binding agreement between the Party and its Members, specifically:</p> <p>(a) The Party (Liberal National Party (Qld)) is incorporated under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth) as a company limited by guarantee.</p> <p>(b) The Constitution operates as the constitution of the Party for the purposes of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth) and as a binding agreement between the Party and its Members.</p> <p>(c) The affairs of the Party must be managed in accordance with this Constitution and the duties imposed by law on a company limited by guarantee.</p>
Statement in Support	
<p>Removes the idea that members have no enforceable rights. Makes clear the Party exists <i>for</i> members, not the other way around. Including the words “company limited by guarantee” makes clear that the Party is a modern, member-based organisation governed by corporations law, not an informal club.</p> <p>This change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• confirms the Constitution is legally binding;• strengthens member protections;• improves transparency and accountability; and• reduces legal and reputational risk to the Party. <p>Effect on the State Executive:</p> <p>The State Executive effectively functions as a board of directors, even if the word “board” is not used. Members of State Executive are treated, in law, like directors of a not-for-profit company.</p> <p>This does not mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• they become paid;• they lose political authority; or• campaign leadership is weakened. <p>It does mean their power is exercised within clear legal duties.</p> <p>This amendment means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decisions must be defensible, not just politically convenient.	

- Arbitrary or retaliatory actions expose the Party to **legal and reputational risk**.
- Executive members must consider **process, fairness, and reasons**, not just outcomes.
- Financial oversight and governance discipline are strengthened.
- The Party becomes harder to capture, misuse, or mismanage.

In short: **power is exercised responsibly, not unchecked.**

Why This Is Good for the Party:

This change:

- protects volunteers and members,
- protects the Party from legal risk,
- improves public credibility,
- aligns the LNP with modern governance standards, and
- prevents future crises caused by opaque or poorly reasoned decisions.

It does **not** weaken leadership.

It **strengthens legitimacy**.

Summary:

Explicitly recognising the Party as a company limited by guarantee ensures the State Executive operates with the same accountability, discipline, and fiduciary responsibility expected of any modern, member-based organisation - protecting both members and the Party itself.

Amendment 2 – A.3

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>A.3 The Party shall be a division of the Liberal Party of Australia and to remove any doubt it is the body referred to as Liberal Party of Australia (Queensland Division) in the Federal Constitution of the Liberal Party of Australia.</p>	<p>Delete clause A.3 and reword as follows:</p> <p>A.3 The Party shall be affiliated with the Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party of Australia.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This amendment clarifies that the LNP is an independent registered Queensland political party, while maintaining affiliation with both the Liberal Party and the National Party. Rather than being treated as a division of another organisation, the LNP is recognised as a partner that works alongside both parties. This reflects how the LNP operates in practice - as a united Queensland party that represents and is accountable to its local members first.</p> <p>The change strengthens local decision-making, reduces uncertainty about governance and authority, and ensures that key decisions are made by Queensland members, not external bodies. It also reinforces the LNP's identity as a single, unified movement built on the shared values and traditions of both parties.</p>	

Amendment 3 – A.4 – A.8

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>A.4 The Party shall be affiliated with the National Party of Australia.</p>	<p>Delete clause A.4 and insert the following new clauses:</p> <p>A.4 Members are the sovereign authority of the Party.</p> <p>A.5 All Party units, staff, members, volunteers, committees, by-laws, policies and procedures are bound by the Constitution.</p> <p>A.6 Decisions inconsistent with the Constitution are invalid.</p> <p>A.7 Natural justice applies to all decisions.</p> <p>A.8 Clauses A.4 to A.8 are foundational principles and may only be amended by a two-third (2/3) majority of a member ballot.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>These principles currently exist only in rhetoric. Expressed provisions make them enforceable rules that protect members against abuse of power.</p>	

PART D OF THE CONSTITUTION- MEMBERSHIP

Amendment 4 – New D.1A

Current Clause	Amendment
N/A	<p>Insert new clause – D.1A</p> <p>Membership Legal Status</p> <p>D.1A Membership of the Party is a legal status carrying enforceable rights and obligations.</p>
Statement in Support	
<p>This clause makes clear that Party membership is not merely symbolic or discretionary, but a recognised legal relationship governed by the Constitution.</p> <p>Why this is important</p> <p>In a recent Queensland Supreme Court decision involving former LNP Senator Gerard Rennick, the Court found that he could not pursue certain claims against the LNP because Party membership was treated as a non-justiciable, voluntary association — meaning the courts would not intervene in internal Party matters.</p> <p>This clause is designed to prevent that outcome in the future.</p> <p>By stating explicitly that membership carries enforceable rights and obligations, the Constitution confirms that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • members are rights-holders, not just volunteers; • the Constitution is more than an internal guide — it has legal force; and • serious breaches of members’ rights are capable of independent, judicial review. <p>What this does and does not do</p> <p>This clause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not invite constant litigation; • does not undermine internal dispute processes; and • does not weaken Party discipline for genuine misconduct. <p>What it does do is ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rules are applied fairly; • power is exercised within limits; and • members are not left without recourse if the Constitution is ignored. <p>Why delegates should support it</p> <p>A democratic party cannot credibly claim to respect the rule of law while denying its own members enforceable rights.</p> <p>This clause strengthens internal discipline, improves decision-making, and protects the Party from reputational and legal risk caused by arbitrary or unfair conduct.</p>	

In short:

This amendment ensures the Party's rules mean what they say and that members are treated with the seriousness, fairness, and respect a modern political organisation requires.

Amendment 5 – D.5

Current Clause	Amendment
D.5 Membership shall be on an annual basis. State Executive shall determine renewal procedures.	<p>Amend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>D.5 Membership shall be on an annual basis. State Executive <u>The State Director</u> shall determine renewal procedures.</p>
Statement in Support	
This approach aligns with standard corporate governance practice, where boards set policy and oversight frameworks, and executive management is responsible for operational procedures and day-to-day administration.	

Amendment 6 – D.10

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Becoming a Member</p> <p>D.10 The State Executive may reject any such application without assigning any reason.</p>	<p>Amend:</p> <p>D.10</p> <p>(a) An application for membership must be rejected if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the applicant is, at the time of application, a current member of another registered political party; or (ii) the applicant has been convicted of an offence against the <i>Electoral Act 1992 (Qld)</i>. (iii) the applicant doesn't pay own membership except for immediate family members <p>(b) An application for membership may be rejected if the applicant has been convicted of a criminal offence, having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the nature and seriousness of the offence; (ii) the time elapsed since the conviction; and (iii) the relevance of the offence to the objects, reputation, and integrity of the Party. <p>(c) Before any rejection under paragraph D.10(b), the applicant must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) notified in writing of the proposed grounds for rejection; and (ii) given a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in response. <p>(d) A decision to reject an application must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) be made within sixty (60) days of receipt of the application; (ii) be determined by the State Executive acting in good faith and

	<p>for proper purposes; and (iii) be based solely on verified and documented information.</p> <p>(e) Any decision to reject must be supported by written reasons which: (i) are factual, objective, and confined to relevant matters; and (ii) do not include unnecessary or prejudicial commentary.</p> <p>Such reasons must be provided to the applicant within seven (7) business days of the decision.</p> <p>(f) All rejection decisions must be reported to the next meeting of State Council in a de-identified form, specifying only: (i) the number of applications rejected; and (ii) the general category of reasons for rejection, and must not include the name of any applicant or any information reasonably capable of identifying an applicant.</p> <p>(g) An applicant whose application has been rejected may appeal that decision to the next meeting of State Council and is entitled, upon reasonable notice, to appear in person or by electronic means and make verbal submissions for a period not exceeding ten (10) minutes.</p> <p>(h) State Council must consider any appeal made under paragraph D.10(g) prior to ratification.</p> <p>(i) State Council may ratify rejection decisions only by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of members present and voting.</p> <p>(j) State Council may, by resolution supported by a majority, require the State Executive to provide further information in relation to a specific rejection for the purpose of determining whether ratification is appropriate.</p> <p>(k) A rejection does not take effect unless and until ratified in accordance with this clause, and if a motion for ratification is not put to State Council at the next State Council meeting following the rejection, the applicant is deemed to have been admitted as a member of the Party.</p>
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Statement in Support

These amendments strengthen the Party’s membership processes by ensuring decisions are fair, transparent, and based on verified facts, while protecting applicants’ privacy and the Party’s legal position.

They introduce clear timeframes, natural justice safeguards, and an accessible right of appeal, so that no applicant is excluded without proper process. At the same time, they preserve strong oversight by requiring super-majority ratification by State Council, while preventing politicisation through de-identified reporting.

Importantly, they eliminate administrative delay by ensuring applications cannot be left unresolved. Collectively, these reforms promote integrity, accountability, and member confidence, while reducing legal risk and reinforcing the Party’s commitment to principled, professional governance.

Amendment 7 – D.18

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Becoming a Member</p> <p>D.18 State Executive may provide for the transfer of Members from one Branch to another Branch.</p>	<p>Amend:</p> <p>D.18 A Member may transfer from one Branch to another only upon their written request to the Party Secretary or delegate and the Party Secretary must affect the transfer within forty-eight (48) hours. No transfer may be made without the Member's express written consent.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This amendment restores control of branch membership to individual members, where it properly belongs. It ensures that transfers between branches can only occur at a member's written request and are processed promptly and transparently by the Party Secretary. By removing discretionary control from the State Executive, it prevents branch stacking, manipulation, and administrative interference, while protecting members from being moved without their consent. The amendment strengthens trust, reinforces grassroots democracy, and ensures that branch structures reflect genuine local participation rather than central direction.</p>	

Amendment 8 – D.20

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Honorary and Reciprocal Membership</p> <p>D.20 Reciprocal membership rights may be granted to an honorary life or perpetual member of the Liberal Party of Australia or a division of the Liberal Party of Australia or a party with which the Party shares an affiliation at national level where the member has become a resident of Queensland, provided that the same right is extended to Members by that party or division.</p>	<p>Amend:</p> <p>D.20 Reciprocal membership rights may be granted to an honorary life or perpetual member of a party with which the Party shares an affiliation at national level where the member has become a resident of Queensland, provided that the same right is extended to Members by that party.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>To be consistent with amended clause A.3.</p>	

Amendment 9 – D.22

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Obligations of Membership</p> <p>D.22 It shall be the responsibility of any individual applicant or Member to ensure that any membership application or renewal, and any payment, nomination, ballot or other communication, is received by the State Director or Party Secretary.</p>	<p>Amend:</p> <p>D.22 It shall be the responsibility of any individual applicant or Member to ensure that any membership application or renewal, and any payment, nomination, ballot, or other communication, <u>is properly sent to the State Director or Party Secretary.</u></p> <p><u>Any communication sent by registered post to the last notified address of the intended recipient shall be deemed to have been duly delivered and received:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>at the time the item would ordinarily be delivered in the normal course of post; or</u></p> <p>(b) <u>where delivery is attempted and the item is not collected, refused, or otherwise not accepted by the recipient, at the time delivery was first attempted.</u></p> <p><u>For the avoidance of doubt, a recipient's failure or refusal to collect or accept a registered postal article does not invalidate service.</u></p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects members who use traceable delivery; • Removes unfair risk caused by internal handling delays; • Aligns with standard service-of-notice principles; and • Reduces disputes about "non-receipt". 	

Amendment 10 – D.23

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Obligations of Membership</p> <p>D.23 Members shall -</p> <p>(a) not demean any person or group on the basis of ethnicity, nationality, race, gender, sexuality, religion, age, or physical or mental capacity;</p> <p>(b) not engage in any conduct that is violent, threatening, disrespectful or manipulative;</p>	<p>Amend:</p> <p>D. 23 <u>Members, Party Units and Party employees or contractors shall -</u></p> <p>(a) comply with this Constitution, any By-laws, and any code or procedure established or approved by State Council under clause D.21(b);</p> <p>(b) not engage in conduct that is unlawful;</p>

<p>(c) ensure that any confidential information they may gain as Members or officers of the Party will remain confidential;</p> <p>(d) not misuse confidential information gained as a Member or officer of the Party;</p> <p>(e) not publicly criticise the Party, its officebearers, parliamentary representatives or Candidates but direct any criticism through the President, a Vice-President, Regional Chairs or the State Director to State Executive; and</p> <p>(f) not make an electronic recording of any part of a meeting of a Party Unit without approval by way of a resolution of the meeting, or of a private conversation with a Member connected with the affairs of the Party, without the explicit consent of the Member.</p>	<p>(c) not knowingly engage in conduct that involves dishonesty, fraud, or coercion in connection with the affairs of the Party;</p> <p>(d) protect confidential information obtained solely by reason of membership or office and not disclose or misuse such information, except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. disclosure is authorised by this Constitution; ii. disclosure is required by law; or iii. disclosure is made in good faith to report misconduct, maladministration, or breaches of this Constitution; <p>(e) not knowingly make or authorise an unauthorised recording of a closed meeting of a Party Unit where such recording is prohibited by law or by a resolution of that meeting;</p> <p>(f) exercise their rights of expression, participation, and criticism freely and in good faith, including public and internal discussion of Party policy, governance, and conduct, provided such expression does not involve unlawful conduct or misuse of confidential information.</p> <p>(g) No Member may be disciplined for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. lawful expression of opinion; ii. participation in debate, reform advocacy, or whistleblowing.
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Statement in Support

Encourages honest debate and stops silencing of members.

Removes vague and subjective standards that enable retaliation; protects freedom of expression and internal democracy; ensures discipline is based on objectively assessable misconduct, not disagreement or personal offence.

Amendment 11 – D.29

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>D.29 The official record of membership of the Party kept by the Party Secretary shall be prima facie evidence of membership of the Party and of the date and circumstances of such membership.</p>	<p>Amend:</p> <p>D.29 The official record of membership of the Party maintained by the Party Secretary is prima facie evidence of a person's membership and of the date and circumstances of that membership. Any alteration, correction, annotation, or update to the membership</p>

	<p>record must be documented by the Party Secretary, including the nature of the change, the date and the reason for it, and must be reported to and noted by the State Executive at its next meeting.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This amendment strengthens transparency and accountability in the maintenance of the Party's membership records. There has previously been a practice by a former Party Secretary whereby alterations to the membership list were made without notification to the State Executive or Party officers. Such unilateral changes undermine confidence in the integrity of the membership list register and concentrate undue power in a single office without oversight.</p> <p>Requiring all amendments to the Party's membership list be documented and reported ensures an auditable record, promotes procedural fairness, and aligns with basic governance principles that critical records should be subject to oversight rather than unilateral control.</p>	

Amendment 12 – D.30

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>D.30 No person shall be provided with access to the membership records of the Party without the authority of the State Director in accordance with guidelines determined by State Executive.</p>	<p>Amend:</p> <p>D.30: No person may access, inspect, receive, or be provided with a copy of the Party's membership records except with the prior written authority of the State Director.</p> <p>The State Director must maintain a register recording:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the identity of each person granted access or provided with membership information; (b) the date access was granted; (c) the purpose for which access was authorised; and (d) the scope of the information provided. <p>Access must only be granted in accordance with guidelines approved by State Executive.</p> <p>At each meeting of State Executive, the State Director must report whether any entries have been added to or amended in the register since the previous meeting and, if so, provide details of those updates.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This amendment puts clear and practical safeguards around who can access the Party's membership list. Membership information is sensitive, and uncontrolled access creates risks of misuse, privacy breaches, and loss of trust in Party processes.</p> <p>By requiring written approval, keeping a register of who has accessed the information and why, and reporting updates to State Executive, the Party creates a clear audit trail and proper oversight.</p>	

These measures help ensure the list is used only for legitimate purposes and that access decisions are transparent and accountable.

PART F OF THE CONSTITUTION- BRANCHES

Amendment 13 – F.6(f)

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>F.6 (f) If a Branch does not hold meetings in accordance with this clause it will not be entitled to send delegates to Convention. The restriction will continue to apply until, in a following year, the Branch has held meetings in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), except for the requirement that the Annual General Meeting be held no more than 15 months after the previous Annual General Meeting.</p>	<p>Delete:</p> <p>F.6 (f) If a Branch does not hold meetings in accordance with this clause it will not be entitled to send delegates to Convention. The restriction will continue to apply until, in a following year, the Branch has held meetings in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), except for the requirement that the Annual General Meeting be held no more than 15 months after the previous Annual General Meeting.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This clause's sole function was to regulate a Branch's entitlement to send delegates to State Convention. If delegates are no longer necessary, this clause becomes no longer relevant. Deleting it ensures the Constitution reflects the current participation model and removes redundant procedural penalties.</p>	

Amendment 14 – F.7, G.9 and H.7

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>F.7 A Branch meeting must be convened by written notice to members of the Branch within fourteen days of a request in writing by any five members of the Branch or by the Secretary of the State Electorate Council to which the Branch is attached being made to the Branch Secretary or, in their absence, the Chair or the next most senior Branch official available and if such meeting is not so called, such Secretary of the State Electorate Council or the Regional Chair may call it.</p>	<p>Amend clause F.7 (and to be replicated for similar clauses G.9 and H.7 as follows):</p> <p>F.7</p> <p>(a) Upon receipt of a written request from any five (5) members of the Branch, or from the Secretary of the State Electorate Council to which the Branch is attached, delivered to the Branch Secretary (or, in their absence, the Chair or next most senior available Branch official), the Branch must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. issue a written notice of meeting to members within seven (7) days of receiving the request; and ii. hold the meeting: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) within seven (7) days after the notice of meeting is issued, if the meeting requested is a General Meeting; or 2) within thirty (30) days after the notice of meeting is issued, if the meeting requested is an Annual General Meeting.

	<p>(b) If the meeting is not convened as required, the Secretary of the State Electorate Council or the Regional Chair may issue a notice of meeting and hold the meeting in accordance with this clause.</p>
<p>G.9 A State Electorate Council meeting must be convened by written notice to members of the Council within 14 days of a request in writing by so many members as would constitute a quorum at a meeting of the Council or by the Secretary of the Region to which the Council is attached being made to the State Electorate Council Secretary or, in their absence, the Chair or the next most senior Council officer available and if such meeting is not so called, the Regional Chair may call it.</p>	<p>G.9</p> <p>(a) Upon receipt of a written request from such number of members of the Council as would constitute a quorum at a meeting of the Council; or the Secretary of the Region to which the Council is attached, delivered to the State Electorate Council Secretary (or, in their absence, the Chair or next most senior available Council officer), the Council must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. issue a written notice of meeting to members within seven (7) days of receiving the request; and ii. hold the meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) within seven (7) days after the notice of meeting is issued, if the meeting requested is a General Meeting; or 2) within thirty (30) days after the notice of meeting is issued, if the meeting requested is an Annual General Meeting. <p>(b) If the meeting is not convened as required, the Regional Chair may issue a notice of meeting and hold the meeting in accordance with this clause.</p>
<p>H.7 A Federal Divisional Council meeting must be convened by written notice to members of the Council within 14 days of a request in writing by so many members as would constitute a quorum at a meeting of the Council or by the Secretary of the Region to which the Council is attached being made to the Federal Divisional Council Secretary or, in their, the Chair or the next most senior Council officer available and if such meeting is not so called, the Regional Chair may call it.</p>	<p>H.7</p> <p>(a) Upon receipt of a written request from such number of members of the Council as would constitute a quorum at a meeting of the Council; or the Secretary of the Region to which the Council is attached, delivered to the Federal Divisional Council Secretary (or, in their absence, the Chair or next most senior available Council officer), the Council must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. issue a written notice of meeting to members within seven (7) days of receiving the request; and ii. hold the meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) within seven (7) days after the notice of meeting is issued, if the meeting requested is a General Meeting; or 2) within thirty (30) days after the notice of meeting is issued, if the meeting requested is an Annual General Meeting. <p>(b) If the meeting is not convened as required, the Regional Chair may issue a notice of meeting and hold the meeting in accordance with this clause.</p>

Statement in Support

These amendments clarify the practical operation of requisitioned meetings and resolve longstanding confusion about what it means to “convene” a meeting. In the past, uncertainty over whether convening required merely issuing notice or actually holding the meeting created procedural disputes and inconsistent practice across Party Units.

The revised clauses make it explicit that convening a meeting means issuing the notice, and they introduce clear, enforceable timeframes for when the meeting itself must be held. This ensures members can exercise their rights without delay while maintaining orderly meeting procedures.

Importantly, the changes also address a recurring problem where Party Units were unable to call overdue Annual General Meetings because standard notice periods prevented timely compliance. By permitting abridged timeframes for requisitioned meetings and setting a 30-day outer limit for holding an AGM, the amendments remove procedural deadlock and ensure units can regularise their governance promptly.

Overall, these reforms promote clarity, consistency, and member participation while preventing technical notice requirements from frustrating democratic processes.

PART G OF THE CONSTITUTION – STATE ELECTORAL COUNCILS

Amendment 15 – G.4(f)

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>G.4(f) If a State Electorate Council does not hold meetings in accordance with this clause it will not be entitled to send delegates to Convention and its Chair will not be entitled to take their place as a member of State Council or State Convention. The restriction will continue to apply until, in a following year, the State Electorate Council has held meetings in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), except for the requirement that the Annual General Meeting be held no more than 15 months after the previous Annual General Meeting.</p>	<p>Amend:</p> <p>G.4(f) If a State Electorate Council does not hold meetings in accordance with this clause it will not be entitled to send delegates to Convention <u>State Council</u> and its Chair will not be entitled to take their place as a member of State Council or State Convention. The restriction will continue to apply until, in a following year, the State Electorate Council has held meetings in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), except for the requirement that the Annual General Meeting be held no more than 15 months after the previous Annual General Meeting.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>Amended to reflect the removal of Convention delegates and to permit delegates to State Council to be elected from the State Electoral Council (SEC), subject to the adoption of the related constitutional amendments.</p>	

Amendment 16 – G.6(f)

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>G.6 The duties of State Electorate Councils shall be to -</p> <p>(f) consider recommendations from Members within the State Electorate relating to matters of policy, or the Constitution or administration of the Party and upon adoption of any such recommendations to submit the same to State Council or State Convention.</p>	<p>Amend G.6(f) and insert new clause G.6 (m):</p> <p>G.6 The duties of State Electorate Councils shall be to -</p> <p>(f) consider recommendations from Members within the State Electorate relating to matters of policy, or the Constitution or administration of the Party and upon adoption of any such recommendations to submit the same to State Council, or State Convention <u>or the State Executive.</u></p> <p><u>(m) a Chair, State Electorate Council or a member acting in accordance with clauses G.6(f) or (g) cannot be subject to disciplinary or adverse action by reason only of making</u></p>

or submitting such recommendations or considering such matters.

Statement in Support

This amendment modernises clause G.6 by allowing State Electorate Councils to refer adopted recommendations not only to State Council or State Convention, but also to State Executive. As the Party's governing body, State Executive performs a role comparable to a board in a company limited by guarantee and is well placed to consider governance, constitutional, and administrative matters efficiently and with appropriate oversight.

Providing this additional pathway improves responsiveness and ensures matters can be directed to the body best equipped to address them, while maintaining transparency and accountability. State Electorate Councils retain full discretion as to where matters are submitted.

The inclusion of clause G.6(m) further strengthens this reform by expressly protecting Chairs, Councils and Members from disciplinary or adverse action when raising or considering matters in accordance with these provisions. This safeguard encourages good-faith participation and supports open and accountable governance. It also addresses past concerns where members who sought to raise significant issues through proper constitutional channels were handed adverse consequences. Clarifying these protections helps ensure that raising matters in accordance with the Constitution is recognised as legitimate conduct and cannot be used as a basis for retaliation or reprisal.

PART H OF THE CONSTITUTION – FEDERAL DIVISIONAL COUNCILS

Amendment 17 – H.3(f)

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>H.3 (f) If a Federal Divisional Council does not hold meetings in accordance with this clause it will not be entitled to send delegates to Convention and its Chair will not be entitled to take their place as a member of State Council or State Convention. The restriction will continue to apply until, in a following year, the Federal Divisional Council has held meetings in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), except for the requirement that the Annual General Meeting be held no more than 15 months after the previous Annual General Meeting.</p>	<p>Amend:</p> <p>H.3 (f) If a Federal Divisional Council does not hold meetings in accordance with this clause it will not be entitled to send delegates to Convention State Council and its Chair will not be entitled to take their place as a member of State Council or State Convention. The restriction will continue to apply until, in a following year, the Federal Divisional Council has held meetings in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), except for the requirement that the Annual General Meeting be held no more than 15 months after the previous Annual General Meeting.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This clause's sole function was to regulate an FDC's entitlement to send delegates to State Convention. If delegates are no longer necessary, this clause becomes no longer relevant. Deleting it ensures the Constitution reflects the current participation model and removes redundant procedural penalties.</p>	

Amendment 18 – H.6(f)

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>H.6 The duties of Federal Divisional Councils shall be to -</p> <p>(d) consider recommendations from Members within the Federal Division relating to matters of policy, or the constitution or administration of the Party and upon adoption of any such recommendations to submit the same to State Council or State Convention</p>	<p>Amend H.6(d) and insert new clause H.6(k):</p> <p>H.6 The duties of Federal Divisional Councils shall be to -</p> <p>(f) consider recommendations from Members within the Federal Division relating to matters of policy, or the Constitution or administration of the Party and upon adoption of any such recommendations to submit the same to State Council, or State Convention <u>or the State Executive.</u></p> <p><u>(k) a Chair, Federal Divisional Council or a member acting in accordance with clauses H.6(d) or (e) cannot be subject to disciplinary or adverse action by reason only of making</u></p>

or submitting such recommendations or considering such matters.

Statement in Support

This amendment modernises clause H.6 by allowing Federal Divisional Councils to refer adopted recommendations not only to State Council or State Convention, but also to State Executive. As the Party's governing body, State Executive performs a role comparable to a board in a company limited by guarantee and is well placed to consider governance, constitutional, and administrative matters efficiently and with appropriate oversight.

Providing this additional pathway improves responsiveness and ensures matters can be directed to the body best equipped to address them, while maintaining transparency and accountability. State Electorate Councils retain full discretion as to where matters are submitted.

The inclusion of clause H.6(k) further strengthens this reform by expressly protecting Chairs, Councils and Members from disciplinary or adverse action when raising or considering matters in accordance with these provisions. This safeguard encourages good-faith participation and supports open and accountable governance. It also addresses past concerns where members who sought to raise significant issues through proper constitutional channels were handed adverse consequences. Clarifying these protections helps ensure that raising matters in accordance with the Constitution is recognised as legitimate conduct and cannot be used as a basis for retaliation or reprisal.

PART I OF THE CONSTITUTION- REGIONS

Amendment 19 – Region By-laws as at August 2024

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Region By-laws – as at August 2024</p> <p>Part 1 Operational By-laws</p> <p>1. APPLICATION</p> <p>These bylaws shall apply to the following regions:</p> <p>LNP – FAR NORTH REGION LNP – NORTH AND THE GULF REGION LNP – CENTRAL REGION LNP – SOUTH WEST REGION</p> <p>2. OBJECTS AND STRUCTURE</p> <p>Objects, structure and role of the Regions shall be as outlined in the constitution of the LNP Section I.</p> <p>3. FINANCE</p> <p>An annual levy to the Region maybe payable by State Electorate Councils.</p> <p>The amount each year shall be fixed at the Annual General Meeting of the Region (a figure of \$0.00 is acceptable).</p> <p>All monies received shall be banked. The bank account may be operated upon by any two of the following:-</p> <p>Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary, Treasurer, or Secretary/Treasurer.</p> <p>All transactions must be endorsed by a meeting of the Regional Council.</p> <p>4. MANAGEMENT</p> <p>The management of the Region shall be vested in a Management Committee [known as the Regional Council – as per clause I.5 (d)] which will consist of the Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, Treasurer or (Secretary/Treasurer), and all Chairs of the State Electorate Councils and Federal Divisions who are fully or partly encompassed by the region.</p>	<p>Delete Part 1, clauses 1 – 9 of the Region By-Laws</p> <p>That this Constitutional Convention and State Council resolve that:</p> <p>(a) The Region By-laws, numbered 1 through 9 (inclusive), as at August 2024, be repealed in their entirety.</p> <p>(b) Upon repeal, the governance of those Regions is to be governed by clause “I REGIONS” of the LNP Constitution in the same manner as all other Regions, subject only to the modification set out in paragraph (c).</p> <p>(c) For the purposes of these four Regions only:</p> <p>Far North Region; North and the Gulf Region; Central Region; and South West Region,</p> <p>the quorum for a Regional Conference under clause I.3 (e) is twenty (20) financial members, rather than thirty (30) Members.</p> <p>(d) Except as expressly varied by paragraph (c), clause I applies without modification, including:</p> <p>i. open attendance at Regional Conference;</p> <p>ii. one member, one vote; and</p> <p>iii. the absence of delegate, alternate delegate, or proxy voting systems.</p>

The Management Committee will meet when due to special circumstances, if it is not practicable to call a full General Meeting.

The quorum for a meeting of the Management Committee shall be 50 percent of its members plus one.

5. REGIONAL CONFERENCE MEMBERSHIP

a) All Members resident in the Region are welcome to attend Regional Conference.

b) Voting delegates to the Regional Conference will comprise –

- i. the Regional Chair, Vice-chair, Secretary and Treasurer (or Secretary/Treasurer),
- ii. the chair of each State Electorate Council whose State Electorate is within the boundaries of the Region,
- iii. the chair of each Federal Divisional Council whose electoral division is contained wholly or partly within the boundaries of the Region,
- iv. up to five delegates from each Branch, other than a Women's Branch or a Young Liberal National Branch, which –
 - A. operates within the boundaries of the Region, and
 - B. is not prevented by clause F.6(f) of the Constitution from sending delegates to State Convention,
- v. each Member who is the parliamentary member for a State electoral district within the Region,
- vi. each Member who is the parliamentary member for a Commonwealth electoral division contained wholly or partly within the boundaries of the Region,
- vii. each Member who is a Senator for Queensland who resides within the Region,
- viii. two delegates from each Women's Branch and each Young Liberal National Branch which operates within the boundaries of the Region, and
- ix. Honorary Life Members who reside within the Region.

c) Branches will elect their own delegates and alternate delegates.

d) If a delegate is unable to attend the meeting of the

Regional Conference and an alternate delegate chosen by the Branch is not able to attend, the delegate may appoint a Member residing within the same State electoral district as his or her proxy.

e) A delegate may not hold more than two proxies.

6. MEETINGS

Each region shall meet at least two (2) times in a calendar year.

7. QUORUM

A quorum shall consist of fifteen (15) delegates and, in addition, a majority of Electorate Councils must be represented at any meeting.

8. RESOLUTIONS

Meetings may deal with Resolutions:-

- a) (1) Dealings with development, platform and policy as it applies to the Region.
(2) Any matters of National, State or Regional importance.
(3) Matters of general interest to the Region.

b) Such resolutions to be submitted to State Council or State Convention.

c) Member Electorate Councils may at their discretion submit similar resolutions direct from their individual Electorate Councils without regard to decisions arrived at by the Region.

9. ALTERATIONS TO BY-LAWS

A proposal to recommend a change to these bylaws to State Council shall be given by Notice of Motion to an Annual General Meeting furnished sixty (60) days before such meeting is held.

Statement in Support

This resolution removes outdated and overly complex regional by-laws and applies a single, consistent constitutional framework to all Regions, while recognising the practical realities of geography.

1. Delegate systems disadvantage large and remote Regions

In geographically large Regions, delegate systems:

- reduce participation rather than facilitate it;
- concentrate voting power in a small number of hands; and
- discourage ordinary members from attending Regional Conference because they have no direct vote.

An open Regional Conference model ensures that every member who makes the effort to attend has an equal say.

2. One member, one vote should not depend on postcode

Members in regional and remote Queensland should not have less direct democratic participation than members in metropolitan Regions.

This amendment ensures that:

- regional members enjoy the same democratic rights as city members; and
- internal Party democracy is consistent and principled across the State.

3. Clause I - REGIONS already provides a workable, tested framework

Clause I of the Constitution already governs Regional Conferences effectively in other Regions.

Applying it uniformly:

- simplifies governance;
- reduces administrative burden;
- removes ambiguity and internal disputes; and
- improves transparency and confidence in outcomes.

4. A reduced quorum reflects geography without diluting legitimacy

Setting quorum at 20 members (instead of 30) for these four Regions:

- recognises travel distances and population spread;
- ensures meetings remain viable and representative; and
- preserves legitimacy without imposing unrealistic attendance thresholds.

5. Simpler rules strengthen participation and unity

Repealing bespoke by-laws and relying on the Constitution:

- removes unnecessary complexity;
- avoids “special rules” that fragment the Party; and
- reinforces the principle that members are rights-holders, not delegates.

PART J OF THE CONSTITUTION – STATE CONVENTION

Amendment 20 – J.3

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>J. 3 State Convention shall comprise -</p> <p>(a) all members of State Council;</p> <p>(b) five delegates elected by each accredited State Electorate Council; or in the case of any State Electorate where no accredited State Electorate Council exists, one delegate for every 25 financial Branch members or part thereof, but not more than five delegates, such delegates to be appointed by the Members within the State Electorate in proportion, as far as is possible, to the membership of the respective Branches;</p> <p>(c) one delegate from each Branch, each Liberal National Party Women(Queensland) Branch and each Young Liberal Nationals Branch for each 50 Members or part thereof;</p> <p>(d) if there are fewer than five Branches in a State Electorate, additional delegates from Branches so that the total number of Branch delegates from the Electorate is five, such delegates to be elected by the State Electorate Council for the State Electorate provided that where no State Electorate Council is operative, the State Executive shall make such appointment.</p>	<p>Delete J.3 and replace with a new clause as follows:</p> <p>J.3 State Convention</p> <p>(a) State Convention is open to all financial members of the Party.</p> <p>(b) Subject to this Constitution, each financial member is entitled to register, attend, speak, and vote at State Convention on the basis of one member, one vote.</p> <p>(c) No delegate, alternate delegate, or representative system may operate for the purposes of attendance or participation at State Convention.</p> <p>(d) Any By-law, rule, policy, procedure, practice, or determination inconsistent with this clause is of no force or effect.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>Abolishes the delegate system and establishes direct member democracy for State Convention decision-making.</p>	

Amendment 21 – J.4 and J.5

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>J.4 Registration of delegates to State Convention will close on the day</p>	<p>Amend J.4:</p>

<p>nominated by the Party Secretary which is no more than seven days before the first day of the Convention.</p>	<p>J.4 Registration of delegates to State Convention will close on the day nominated by the Party Secretary which is no more than seven days before the first day of the Convention.</p>
<p>J.5 A Member not already in attendance as a delegate otherwise entitled, may be appointed to attend as an alternate delegate in place of any delegate. Such appointment shall be made by a Party Unit entitled hereunder to appoint a delegate or in the case of a member of State Council, by that member.</p>	<p>Delete:</p> <p>J.5 A Member not already in attendance as a delegate otherwise entitled, may be appointed to attend as an alternate delegate in place of any delegate. Such appointment shall be made by a Party Unit entitled hereunder to appoint a delegate or in the case of a member of State Council, by that member.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>Abolishes the delegate system and establishes direct member democracy for State Convention decision-making. Removes alternate delegate arrangements that replicate delegate control and enable substitution.</p>	

Amendment 22 – J.6

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>J.6 In the event of any Party Unit not being fully represented at State Convention and being not less than 300 kilometres from the place of Convention the attending delegates may hold and exercise proxies for the absent delegates provided that -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) such proxies are authorised in writing by the Party Unit constitutionally empowered to appoint delegates or, in the case of a member of State Council, by that member; (b) delegates holding such proxies shall be formally certified to hold such proxies by the State Director; (c) such proxies shall be used only by delegates eligible for appointment; and (d) proxies shall be limited to two per voting delegate. 	<p>Amend J.6 with a member proxy clause:</p> <p>J.6 Proxies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A financial member eligible to vote may appoint a proxy if unable to attend State Convention. (b) A proxy must be a financial member attending in person. (c) A member must not hold more than two proxies. (d) Proxies must be in writing, in approved form, and lodged by the deadline to the State Director. (e) Alternate representatives to State Convention are not permitted other than by proxy under this clause.

Statement in Support

Preserves access for remote members while preventing "industrial scale" proxy harvesting.
Removes the 300km carve-out and makes one consistent rule.

Amendment 23 – J.7

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>J.7 Annual State Convention shall -</p> <p>(a) determine the general policy of the Party, and details thereof;</p> <p>(b) consider such motions as State Electorate Councils, Federal Divisional Councils, Regional Conferences, the Policy Standing Committee, the Liberal National Party Women (Queensland) and the Young Liberal Nationals may submit, by at least 60 days notice given to the Party Secretary;</p> <p>(c) consider such business as State Council and the State Executive may submit;</p> <p>(d) subject to clause U.35, in addition to any proposals for constitutional amendment submitted under another provision of this clause, consider such proposals for constitutional amendment as a special purpose committee appointed by the State Executive to review the Constitution may submit;</p> <p>(e) consider such further business as the President, or in the absence of the President, the presiding Vice-President may permit; and</p> <p>(f) consider such other business as State Convention may decide.</p>	<p>Amend J.7 noting the new proposed Open Session and Closed Session Resolution pathways at Amendment 31 – M.2A and M.2B</p> <p>J.7 Annual State Convention shall -</p> <p>(a) determine the general policy of the Party, and details thereof <u>the details of those policies;</u></p> <p>(b) consider such motions as State Electorate Councils, Federal Divisional Councils, Regional Conferences, the Policy Standing Committee, the Liberal National Party Women (Queensland) and the Young Liberal Nationals may submit, by at least 60 days notice given to the Party Secretary <u>consider motions that:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>are submitted to the Party Secretary at least sixty (60) days before the State Convention; and</u> ii. <u>comply with the requirements and priority pathways set out in clauses M.2A and M.2B.</u> <p>(c) consider such business as State Council and the State Executive may submit;</p> <p>(d) subject to clause U.35, in addition to any proposals for constitutional amendment submitted under another provision of this clause, consider such proposals for constitutional amendment as a special purpose committee appointed by the State Executive to review the Constitution may submit; <u>consider and determine proposals to amend the Constitution, provided that no such amendment takes effect unless it is approved by a majority of not less than three-quarters (3/4) of the votes cast at the annual State Convention;</u></p>

- (e) consider such further business as the President, or in the absence of the President, the presiding Vice-President may permit; and
- (f) consider such other business as State Convention may decide.

Statement in Support

The amendments clarify the role and authority of Annual State Convention while strengthening democratic participation. It confirms that policy direction, motions submitted by members and party units as well as constitutional amendments are properly considered in an open forum of the Party's membership.

By setting clear notice requirements and aligning motion pathways with clauses M.2A and M.2B, the clause ensures party units have fair opportunity to contribute while maintaining an orderly process.

Importantly, retaining a three-quarters majority for constitutional amendments ensures that any change to the Party's governing rules reflects a strong and broad consensus of all members. This balances accessibility with stability, ensuring the Constitution cannot be altered lightly while preserving the Convention as the central democratic forum of the Party.

PART K OF THE CONSTITUTION – STATE COUNCIL

Amendment 24 – K.1 – K.3

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>K. State Council</p> <p>K.1 State Council shall consist of -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all members of State Executive; (b) each Regional Vice- Chair ; (c) the Chair of each Federal Divisional Council; (d) the Chair of each accredited State Electorate Council; (e) all Members of the State Parliamentary Party; (f) all Australian Parliamentary Members; (g) all Members of any local government elected as an endorsed Party Candidate; (h) all Honorary Life Members; (i) the Chair of each Policy Committee which is an Active Policy Committee; (j) all members of the Young Liberal National Party of Queensland Executive Council constituted under the By-laws of the Young Liberal National Party of Queensland; (k) all members of the Executive and each Regional Chair and Vice-Chair of the Liberal National Party Women (Queensland); and (l) all Queensland non-parliamentary members of the Federal Executive of the Liberal Party of Australia and the Federal Management Committee of the National Party of Australia. 	<p>Amend clause K.1, insert into Part K new clause K.2A and amend K.3:</p> <p>K.1 State Council shall consist of -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all members of State Executive; (b) each Regional Vice-Chair; (c) the Chair of each Federal Divisional Council; (d) the Chair of each accredited State Electorate Council; (e) three (3) delegates elected by each accredited State Electorate Council in accordance with this Constitution, in addition to the Chair; and (f) all Honorary Life Members. <p>K.2A Election of State Council SEC Delegates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) There must be two (2) ordinary meetings of State Council in each calendar year, separate from and in addition to any State Council meeting held in conjunction with State Convention. (b) Delegates to State Council under clause K.1(e) must be elected by the members of the accredited State Electorate Council prior to each meeting of State Council. (c) Each election of delegates must be conducted not less than thirty (30) days before the date of the relevant meeting of State Council. (d) Delegates elected under this clause hold office for the purposes of the relevant meeting only, unless re-

K.3 State Council shall -

- (a) determine the general policy of the Party between meetings of State Convention, and details thereof;
- (b) consider such motions as State Electorate Councils, Federal Divisional Councils, Regional Conferences, the Policy Standing Committee, the Liberal National Party Women (Queensland) and the Young Liberal Nationals may submit, by at least 60 days notice given to the Party Secretary;
- (c) consider such business as the State Executive may submit;
- (d) consider such further business as the President, or in the absence of the President, the presiding Vice-President may permit; and
- (e) consider such other business as State Council may decide.

elected for a subsequent meeting.

- (e) The procedures for nomination, election, and casual vacancies are to be prescribed by By-law, provided they are consistent with the principles of fairness, transparency, and democratic participation.

K.3 State Council shall –

- (a) determine the general policy of the Party between meetings of State Convention, and details thereof;
- (b) ~~consider such motions as State Electorate Councils, Federal Divisional Councils, Regional Conferences, the Policy Standing Committee, the Liberal National Party Women (Queensland) and the Young Liberal Nationals may submit, by at least 60 days notice given to the Party Secretary;~~ consider motions that:
 - i. are submitted to the Party Secretary at least sixty (60) days before the State Council; and
 - ii. comply with the requirements and priority pathways set out in clauses M.2A and M.2B;
- (c) consider such business as the State Executive may submit;
- (d) consider such further business as the President, or in the absence of the President, the presiding Vice-President may permit; ~~and~~
- (e) consider such other business as State Council may decide; and
- (f) except as expressly provided in clause K.1, acknowledge that no person is entitled to vote at State Council by virtue only of holding parliamentary office, local government office, membership of an affiliated organisation, or appointment to any other Party body.

Statement in Support

State Council becomes a **representative body**, not an accumulation of ex officio roles.

Each State Electorate Council has equal, predictable representation.
 Delegates are elected in advance, improving legitimacy and preparation.
 State Council is structurally aligned with its intended role: member oversight of the Executive.

Amendment 25 – K.6

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>K.6 State Council shall, as far as is possible, meet at least twice in each year in addition to the meeting held in conjunction with the Annual State Convention.</p>	<p>Amend K.6:</p> <p>K.6 State Council shall, as far as is possible, <u>must</u> meet at least twice in each year in addition to the meeting held in conjunction with the Annual State Convention.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>Replacing “as far as possible” with a clear requirement that State Council must meet removes ambiguity and prevents meetings from being deferred for administrative convenience. In the past, flexibility in the wording has allowed meetings to be skipped when organisational priorities shifted, undermining oversight and member representation.</p> <p>State Council is a core governance forum, not an optional activity.</p> <p>Given the Secretariat is professionally resourced and capable of managing competing priorities, a mandatory meeting requirement reinforces accountability, ensures continuity of governance, and affirms that Party administration must support - not sideline - its governing processes.</p>	

Amendment 26 – K.9

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>K.9 A special meeting of State Council must be convened on the receipt of a request in writing by any 50 members of State Council. The Party Secretary shall call the special meeting of State Council within 30 days giving 14 days notice in writing, and such notice shall specify the reasons for such special meeting. Only business set out in the notice convening such special meeting of State Council shall be dealt with there at.</p>	<p>Amend K.9:</p> <p>K.9 A special meeting of State Council must be convened on the receipt of a request in writing by any 50 members of State Council. The Party Secretary shall call <u>schedule the holding of</u> the special meeting of State Council within 30 days giving 14 days notice in writing, and such notice shall specify the reasons for such special meeting. Only business set out in the notice convening such special meeting of State Council shall be dealt with there at. <u>The location of the special State Council meeting must be set at a venue that reasonably accommodates the geographic majority of the fifty (50) members who requested the meeting, having regard to their State Electorate Council divisions.</u></p>

Statement in Support

This amendment clarifies that the Party Secretary must not only call a special meeting but must schedule it to be held within a defined timeframe. The change removes any ambiguity between announcing a meeting and convening it, ensuring that a valid request from members results in a timely meeting.

By making the timing obligations clear, the clause strengthens accountability, prevents procedural delay, and ensures members' rights to have urgent matters considered cannot be frustrated by administrative inaction or uncertainty.

Specifying how the location of the special State Council meeting is to be chosen ensures the meeting location supports meaningful participation by the members who initiated it and prevents venue selection from undermining access or attendance.

Amendment 27 – K.13

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>K.13 State Council may at any meeting consider a complaint by any Member concerning the political credentials or activities of any Member/s or any Party Unit/s including on grounds in clause M.11 and may take the following action –</p> <p>(a) where a Member is concerned, upon State Council determining that the complaint ought to be allowed to proceed, State Council must then refer the complaint to the Disputes Committee and the complaint shall be dealt with as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. the Member shall be invited to meet with the Disputes Committee in order that the complaint/s may be properly investigated and so that the Member has a reasonable opportunity to hear and defend the complaint; andii. the Member shall be provided with no less than 14 days written notice of both the complaint/s and the time, date and place of the meeting with the Disputes Committee to which they are asked to attend; andiii. the Member shall have and be informed of an entitlement to have either a legal representative present at any meeting with the Disputes Committee or alternatively they may have a support person present	<p>Delete K.13 and replace with as follows:</p> <p>K.13 Complaints concerning breaches of Member, Party Employee, Party Contractor or Party Unit obligations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) State Council may consider a complaint that a Member, Party Employee, Party Contractor ('person concerned') or Party Unit has breached the obligations set out in clause D.23.(b) A complaint must be in writing, signed, and lodged with the Party Secretary (or the Party President if the complaint concerns the Party Secretary), identifying the conduct complained of and any supporting material.(c) Upon receipt, the Party Secretary must promptly provide the complaint to the person concerned or if a Party Unit is concerned, the Chair and Secretary of that Party Unit.(d) The complaint must be listed for consideration at the next meeting of State Council, provided that the State Council meeting is held at least fourteen (14) days after the complaint is lodged.

<p>provided the support person signs a non-disclosure agreement provided to the support person no less than 72 hours from the meeting date; and</p> <p>iv. the Disputes Committee shall, upon having met with the Member and the Member being given a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to defend themselves, form a decision and report that decision to State Council for consideration; and</p> <p>v. should the Member wish to appeal the decision of the Disputes Committee they shall be entitled to present a report at a meeting of State Council defending themselves. State Council shall then vote to either uphold or dismiss the decision of the Disputes Committee and the outcome of that vote shall be final and binding on the Member and the Party.</p> <p>(b) where a Party Unit is concerned, upon State Council determining that the complaint ought be allowed to proceed State Council must then refer the complaint to the Disputes Committee and the complaint shall be dealt with as follows;</p> <p>i. the Executive members of the Party Unit shall be invited to meet with the Disputes Committee in order that the complaint/s may be properly investigated and so that the Party Unit has a reasonable opportunity to hear and defend the complaint; and</p> <p>ii. the Executive members of the Party Unit shall be provided with no less than 14 days written notice of both the complaint/s and the date of the meeting with the Disputes Committee to which they are asked to attend; and</p> <p>iii. the Disputes Committee shall, upon having met with the Executive members of the Party Unit and the Executive members of the Party Unit being given a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to</p>	<p>(e) At that meeting, State Council must determine whether the complaint has sufficient substance to proceed. Frivolous, vexatious, or trivial complaints must be dismissed. The complainant and the person concerned (or their representative, legal or otherwise), or the Chair of the Party Unit (or their representative, legal or otherwise), may attend for this purpose.</p> <p>(f) If State Council determines that the complaint should proceed, the person concerned or Party Unit Chair (or their representative) must be given an opportunity to present their defence at the State Council meeting whether that be in writing, oral or both.</p> <p>(g) State Council must consider the complaint fairly and impartially. Any State Councillor with a conflict of interest must not participate in deliberations or vote on the matter.</p> <p>(h) After consideration, State Council may:</p> <p>i. dismiss the complaint;</p> <p>ii. issue guidance, counselling, or a warning;</p> <p>iii. impose reasonable conditions or suspend rights for a defined period;</p> <p>iv. in the case of a Party Unit, make administrative directions necessary to restore proper governance; or</p> <p>v. impose any other proportionate action consistent with this Constitution.</p> <p>(i) State Council must provide written reasons for its decision to the complainant, the person concerned or Party Unit within (30) thirty days.</p> <p>(j) A person concerned or Party Unit may request State Council's reconsideration on the basis of procedural unfairness or significant new information at any time.</p> <p>(k) Nothing in this clause limits any person's right to seek lawful external remedies.</p>
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- defend themselves, form a decision and report that decision to State Council for consideration; and
- iv. should the Party Unit or Executive members of that Party Unit wish to appeal the decision of the Disputes Committee they shall be entitled to present a report at a meeting of State Council defending themselves. State Council shall then vote to either uphold or dismiss the decision of the Disputes Committee and the outcome of that vote shall be final and binding on the Member/s and the Party; and
- v. the decision and penalties which may be recommended by the Disputes Committee for consideration by State Council against a Party Unit may include;
- 1) that the Party Unit be prohibited from exercising a voting power for no more than 6 months; and
 - 2) that all or some of the Party Unit's Executive positions be declared vacant and State Council make arrangements for the future conduct of the Party Unit's affairs; and
 - 3) that a Branch be abolished; and
 - 4) that a Party Unit's Candidate or Elected Representative be disendorsed; and
 - 5) that the Party Unit's selection of any Candidate or Elected Representative or the Party Unit's election of any delegate or office bearer be nullified.

Statement in Support

The proposed replacement of clause K.13 establishes a clear, fair, and modern process for dealing with complaints while removing unnecessary complexity and procedural barriers.

1. Clear scope tied to Member obligations

The amended clause confines complaints to alleged breaches of clause D.23. This prevents political misuse and ensures the process is focused on conduct standards rather than factional disputes or policy disagreements.

2. Transparent and timely notification

Immediate provision of the complaint to the person concerned or relevant Party Unit ensures early awareness and eliminates the risk of ambush or undisclosed allegations.

3. Simple and accessible process

The process replaces the former multi-layered committee structure with direct consideration by State Council. This reduces delay, removes duplication, and makes the process easier for members to understand and navigate.

4. Safeguards against vexatious complaints

State Council must first determine whether a complaint has sufficient substance. Frivolous or vexatious complaints are dismissed early, protecting members and volunteers from misuse of the process.

5. Procedural fairness and natural justice

The clause guarantees:

- * notice of the complaint;
- * the opportunity to attend and respond;
- * the right to representation; and
- * impartial decision-making, with conflicts of interest excluded.

These safeguards align with modern governance standards used by professional associations and not-for-profit organisations.

6. Proportionate and practical outcomes

The range of available responses emphasises guidance, governance correction, and proportionate action rather than punitive measures. This supports organisational integrity while preserving member engagement.

7. Accountability through written reasons

Providing written reasons promotes transparency, builds trust in decisions, and creates an institutional record to ensure consistency over time.

8. Review and external rights preserved

Allowing reconsideration where procedural unfairness or new evidence arises ensures flexibility and fairness, while expressly preserving external legal rights.

9. Member-friendly and culturally mature approach

This amendment reflects a modern, adult governance model that expects members to act in good faith, resolves disputes transparently, and prioritises fairness over bureaucracy.

In summary, the amended clause is superior because it is **clearer, fairer, faster, and more transparent**, while safeguarding natural justice and preventing procedural abuse. It strengthens organisational integrity without burdening members with unnecessary process.

against the Disputes Committee's decision. State Council shall then vote to either uphold or dismiss the decision of the Disputes Committee and the outcome of that vote shall be final and binding on the Member and the Party.

- (b) concerns a Party Unit, Candidate, delegate, Elected Representative or an office bearer during an election period at either the Federal, State or Council level in which the Party is running a Candidate/s and is serious, urgent or inconsistent with the values of the Party, State Council may immediately and without referral to the Disputes Committee;
- i. suspend some or all of rights and functions of the Party Unit including voting power for a period of no more than 6 months; and
 - ii. declare that all or some of the Party Unit's Executive positions be declared vacant. State Council may then make arrangements for the future conduct of the Party Unit's affairs; and
 - iii. disendorse the Candidate or Elected Representative; and
 - iv. nullify the Party Unit's election of a delegate or office bearer or the Party Unit's selection of any Candidate or Elected Representative.

Statement in Support

This change ensures the Party can act quickly if serious issues arise involving a Candidate or Elected Representative during an election campaign.

Campaign periods carry high reputational risk. The State Executive must be able to respond immediately to protect the Party's integrity and electoral prospects.

At the same time, requiring State Council to ratify the decision preserves democratic oversight. Confirming that the decision remains in force unless State Council decides otherwise avoids uncertainty and protects the Party during the interim period.

This amendment strikes a sensible balance: swift action when needed, with proper accountability and oversight.

PART L OF THE CONSTITUTION – STATE EXECUTIVE

Amendment 29 – L.1 – L.2

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>L STATE EXECUTIVE</p> <p>L.1 The State Executive shall consist of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the President; (b) the Vice-Presidents; (c) all Regional Chairs; (d) the Leader of the State Parliamentary Party or their representative; (e) the Parliamentary Leader of the Liberal Party of Australia or their representative; (f) the Parliamentary Leader of the National Party of Australia, or their representative; (g) the Leader of a Local Government Party Team or their representative; (h) the Treasurer; (i) the Trustees; (j) the Honorary Legal Advisor; (k) the Chair of the Policy Standing Committee; (l) the Federal President of the Liberal Party of Australia; (m) the Federal President of the National Party of Australia; (n) the President of the Liberal National Party Women 	<p>Amend L.1 and delete L.2 as follows:</p> <p>L.1 Composition</p> <p>†The State Executive shall consist only of the following elected Party officers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the President; (b) the Vice-Presidents; (c) the Regional Chairs; (d) the President of the Liberal National Party Women (Queensland); and (e) the President of the Young Liberal Nationals. <p>No other person may be a member of the State Executive except as expressly provided by this Constitution.</p> <p>L.2 State Executive shall appoint the Treasurer and the Honorary Legal Advisor subject to ratification by State Council at its first meeting following the Annual State Convention.</p>

<p>(Queensland);</p> <p>(o) the President of the Young Liberal Nationals; and</p> <p>(p) the Immediate Past President.</p> <p>L.2 State Executive shall appoint the Treasurer and the Honorary Legal Advisor subject to ratification by State Council at its first meeting following the Annual State Convention.</p>	
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This amendment modernises and clarifies the governance of the Party by ensuring that the State Executive is a genuinely member-elected governing body, rather than a composite of elected, appointed, and ex officio roles.</p> <p>Key benefits of the amendment include:</p> <p>Member-led governance Every member of State Executive derives authority directly from election by members or member-representative bodies, strengthening legitimacy and accountability.</p> <p>Clear separation of roles Governance, campaigning, parliamentary activity, and advisory functions are structurally separated. This avoids conflicts of interest and concentration of power.</p> <p>Corporate governance alignment As a company limited by guarantee, it is appropriate that the existing clause L.2 be deleted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • financial oversight is exercised collectively by the board (State Executive), with operational financial management performed by an employed Chief Financial Officer reporting to the board; and • legal advice is obtained through professional engagement with an external law firm, rather than through an embedded honorary advisory role that lacks clear accountability. <p>Certainty and discipline Removing implied or representative roles reduces ambiguity, prevents informal power accumulation, and ensures decisions are taken by those with a defined constitutional mandate. This reform does not exclude expertise or experience from Party operations. Instead, it relocates those contributions to the appropriate forum – eg. the Central Campaign Committee - where they are valuable but do not distort governance.</p> <p>These amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restores the State Executive to a clean, elected board; • moves experience and influence into campaigning where it belongs; • aligns the Party with modern corporate governance standards; and • preserves input without conceding control. 	

It is balanced and defensible:

Governance is for elected governors; Campaigns are for campaigners.

Amendment 30 – L.3

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>L.3 The State Executive shall, subject to the provisions hereof, have power to manage all the affairs of the Party. It shall not have power to alter the provisions hereof or the platform and policy of the Party. In particular, subject as aforesaid –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it may summon special meetings of State Council when deemed necessary; (b) it shall exercise full control over all Members and Party Units, receive financial statements and reports from Party Units and hear and determine disputes; (c) it shall have power to decide all matters not expressly vested in some other Party Unit; (d) it may make recommendations to State Council affecting this Constitution or the platform and policy of the Party; and (e) it may exercise the powers vested in State Council when it deems necessary and any such actions shall be submitted to the next meeting of State Council for ratification and up to that date any action so taken shall be valid whether or not State Council ratifies the actions. 	<p>Delete L.3 and replace:</p> <p>L.3 The State Executive, subject to this Constitution, is responsible for the administration and day-to-day management of the affairs of the Party. The State Executive does not have power to alter this Constitution or the platform and policy of the Party. In particular, and subject to this Constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the State Executive may convene special meetings of State Council where necessary for the administration of the Party; (b) the State Executive may exercise administrative oversight of Party Units, including receiving financial statements and reports, but must not exercise disciplinary, adjudicative, or appellate authority over Members or Party Units, except where expressly authorised by this Constitution; (c) the State Executive may decide matters of administration only to the extent that such matters are not expressly vested in another Party body by this Constitution; and (d) the State Executive may make recommendations to State Council in relation to this Constitution or the platform and policy of the Party, but has no power to determine such matters.
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>No single body should control rules, enforcement, and appeals. This rewrite ends “full control” language. Removes language inconsistent with democratic governance and natural justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifies role: State Executive manages administration, not discipline or appeals. 	

- **Separates powers:** Rules, enforcement, and appeals sit in different bodies.
- **Reduces risk:** Prevents concentration of power and improves defensibility of decisions.
- **Strengthens legitimacy:** Executive authority is clearer, narrower, and more accountable.

PART M OF THE CONSTITUTION – COMMITTEES OF THE PARTY

Amendment 31 – M.2, insert new M.2A and M.2B

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>M COMMITTEES OF THE PARTY</p> <p>Agenda</p> <p>M.2 The State Executive shall, from amongst the members of State Council, appoint an Agenda Committee which –</p> <p>(a) shall determine –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the order of business to be submitted to each meeting of State Convention and State Council; ii. the phrasing of notices of motion to be submitted to each meeting of State Convention and State Council; and iii. the consolidation of such notices of motion which are similar in interest or intent; and <p>(b) may recommend to the State Executive additional urgent notices of motion for any meeting of State Convention or State Council.</p>	<p>Delete M.2, replace M.2 and insert new clauses M.2A and M.2B as follows:</p> <p>Agenda</p> <p>M.2</p> <p>(a) The State Director, State Secretary and the Party Secretariat are responsible for the administrative preparation and organisation of the business of State Convention and State Council.</p> <p>(b) In performing this function, the State Director, State Secretary and the Party Secretariat must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. compile and publish the order of business for meetings of State Convention and State Council; ii. settle the form and presentation of notices of motion, without altering their substantive intent; iii. group cognate or substantially similar motions for the purposes of efficient debate; and iv. list motions in accordance with the priorities and pathways pursuant to clause M. 2A, <p>(c) The State Director, State Secretary and the Secretariat must act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. impartially; ii. transparently; and iii. in accordance with this Constitution and any applicable By-laws. <p>(d) Neither the State Director, State Secretary nor the Secretariat may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. refuse to list a motion that has been properly submitted in accordance with this Constitution; ii. alter the priority of motions for political or substantive reasons; or iii. reclassify a motion except as expressly permitted by this Constitution. <p>(e) Urgent motions may be included only where permitted by this Constitution.</p>

	<p>Insert new clause M. 2A:</p> <p>M.2A Open Session Resolutions</p> <p>(a) For the purposes of prioritising policy resolutions debated in open session at State Convention and State Council meetings, the following Party Units may submit resolutions in priority order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. each of the twelve (12) recognised Regions - up to five (5) resolutions each; ii. Young LNP (YLNP) - up to five (5) resolutions; iii. LNP Women (LNPW) - up to five (5) resolutions; and iv. each Policy Committee - one (1) resolution. <p>(b) The State Director, State Secretary and the Party Secretariat must list resolutions submitted under clause M.2A(a) as Resolutions 1–100 in the Convention or Council booklet, grouping cognate resolutions where appropriate.</p> <p>(c) If any Party Unit does not submit its full allocation under clause M.2A(a), the unused capacity must be applied to additional resolutions submitted by other Party Units, which are to be prioritised within Resolutions 1–100 according to the date on which those resolutions were duly moved and carried at the relevant Party Unit meeting.</p> <p>(d) Resolutions prioritised under clause M. 2A(a) are not subject to any restriction on repeat debate.</p> <p>(e) The State Director, State Secretary and the Party Secretariat must determine the final order of debate by reference solely to the priorities submitted by the relevant Party Units, and must not deprioritise, exclude, or reclassify any such resolution except for procedural non-compliance with this Constitution.</p> <p>(f) Nothing in this clause limits the number of resolutions that a Party Unit may submit. Resolutions not included within Resolutions 1–100 under this clause must be listed after that sequence and may be debated subject to time and procedural constraints.</p>
	<p>M.2B Closed Session Resolutions</p> <p>(a) Where a resolution is allocated to closed session, the State Director, State Secretary and the Party Secretariat must notify the originating Party Unit at</p>

	<p>the time the open session resolution list is released.</p> <p>(b) The State Director or State Secretary must announce the total number of closed session resolutions to Convention or Council at an early stage of proceedings.</p> <p>(c) Closed session resolutions must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. made available for member viewing at the Agenda Desk from the commencement of Convention or Council; ii. debated with only members in attendance; and iii. debated earlier in the day, prior to the commencement of open session debate. <p>(d) The debate order for closed session resolutions must be determined by random draw, administered by the Party Secretariat.</p> <p>(e) The Party Secretariat must publish results of closed session resolutions, which must be made available to current members.</p>
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Statement in Support

Removes agenda control from political or factional bodies.

Treats agenda-setting as **administration, not power**.

Prevents manipulation of motion order or classification.

Increases transparency and trust in Convention and Council processes.

Amendment 32 – M.3 – M.10

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Disputes</p> <p>M.3 There shall be a Disputes Committee to hear and determine –</p> <p>(a) any appeals arising out of the conduct or result of any pre-selection proceedings, and</p> <p>(b) disciplinary proceedings referred to it by State Executive or State Council, and</p> <p>(c) any other investigation, complaint or dispute referred to it by virtue of this Constitution or</p>	<p>Delete M.3 – M.10 and insert new M.3:</p> <p>M.3 Disputes and complaints are to be dealt with in accordance with clause K.13.</p>

otherwise by State Executive, State Council or the State Director.

M.4 State Council may by By-law determine the procedures by which the Disputes Committee shall operate however without limiting the operation of section M.9(a) minimum requirements shall include –

- (a) the Member shall be invited to meet with the Disputes Committee in order that the matter may be properly investigated and so that the Member has a reasonable opportunity to hear and defend the complaint/s; and
- (b) the Member shall be provided with no less than 14 days written notice of both the complaint/s and the time, date and place of the meeting with the Disputes Committee to which they are asked to attend; and
- (c) the Member shall have and be informed of an entitlement to have either a legal representative present at any meeting with the Disputes Committee or alternatively they may have a support person present provided the support person signs a non-disclosure agreement provided to the support person no less than 72 hours from the meeting date.
- (d) A Member may elect to appeal a decision of the Disputes Committee to a meeting of State Council as follows –
 - i. the Disputes Committee shall provide a written report on their determination of the complaint or matter to State Council. A copy of that report shall be supplied to both State Council and the appellant Member no less than 14 days before the meeting of State Council in which the appeal is to be heard; and
 - ii. the appellant Member shall be entitled to provide a written report to State Council defending against the decision of the Disputes Committee. That report shall be submitted no less than 72 hours before the meeting of the State Council in which the appeal is to be heard and shall be supplied to State Council at the soonest reasonable opportunity after its submission by the appellant Member; and

- iii. at the meeting of State Council in which the appeal is being heard a member of the Disputes Committee may for not more than 15 minutes speak to the committee's report; and
- iv. at the meeting of State Council in which the appeal is being heard the appellant Member may for not more than 15 minutes speak to their report or otherwise to their defence against the decision of the Disputes Committee; and
- v. upon receiving reports from both the Disputes Committee and the appellant Member State Council shall then vote by secret ballot to uphold or dismiss the decision of the Disputes Committee. The outcome of the vote by State Council shall be final and binding on the Party and all Members.

(e) Upon a complaint or other matter in M.3 being properly investigated should the Disputes Committee find that the complaint or other matter in M.3 has been made vexatiously the Disputes Committee may make a recommendation to the referrer that disciplinary action be taken against the complainant/s.

M.5 State Executive may establish the following panels

- (a) a panel of legal members, who shall be legal practitioners of not less than fifteen years standing;
- (b) a panel of non-legal members comprised of all Honorary Life Members, former Trustees of the Party, former Presidents, former Vice-Presidents and Members who are former members of the Australian or Queensland Parliaments or the Local Government Party Team; and
- (c) a panel of mediator members, who shall hold qualifications in mediation recognised by a legal professional body or the Department of Justice for the State.

M.6 For any appeal or reference the Disputes Committee will comprise such persons selected from the panels established under clause M.5 as State Executive may determine.

M.7 Where either a matter arises concerning a Member or a complaint is made against a Member for conduct of a kind described in clause M.11, State Executive must refer the complaint to the Disputes Committee so that the complaint can first be dealt with and properly investigated by the Disputes Committee and the Member can be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves before a penalty is imposed except in the following circumstances –

- (a) where a complaint is serious or urgent State Executive may immediately suspend a Member for a period of no more than 6 months pending the complaint being dealt with through referral to the Disputes Committee and in accordance with the principles of natural justice including minimum requirements as follows;
- i. the Member shall be invited to meet with the Disputes Committee in order that the matter may be properly investigated and so that the Member has a reasonable opportunity to hear and defend the complaint; and
 - ii. the Member shall be provided with no less than 14 days written notice of both the complaint/s and the time, date and place of the meeting with the Disputes Committee to which they are asked to attend; and
 - iii. the Member shall have and be informed of an entitlement to have either a legal representative present at any meeting with the Disputes Committee or alternatively they may have a support person present provided the support person signs a non-disclosure agreement provided to the support person no less than 72 hours from the meeting date; and
 - iv. where the complaint has not been resolved through the Disputes Committee after a period of 6 months the suspension shall expire and the Member shall have their Membership fully reinstated.
- (b) where either a matter arises or a complaint is made of a serious and urgent nature relating to a Candidate or Elected Representative, State Executive may immediately take any action in relation to that Candidate or Elected Representative including being disendorsed by the Party and expelled from the Party without referral to the

Disputes Committee where the Member has engaged in;

- i. unlawful conduct; or
- ii. conduct inconsistent with the Party's code of conduct.

M.8 It is the duty of a Member to co-operate with the State Executive or a Disputes Committee in relation to the investigation and consideration of a complaint. In particular a Member must provide such documents and information and do or refrain from doing such things, and within such timeframes, as State Executive or a Disputes Committee, or the State Director or Party Secretary or the Chair of a Disputes Committee may reasonably require.

M.9 If State Executive refers a complaint to the Disputes Committee the following procedure shall be followed –

- (a) The Disputes Committee shall investigate the complaint in accordance with the principles of natural justice and any By-laws adopted by State Council and report its findings to State Executive.
- (b) If the Disputes Committee finds a complaint proved in whole or in part, it must in its report make a recommendation as to a penalty to be imposed, or recommend that no penalty be imposed.
- (c) Where the Disputes Committee finds that the complaint has not been proved, State Executive shall take no further action.
- (d) Where the Disputes Committee finds that a complaint has been proved, State Executive may impose a penalty no greater than that recommended by the Disputes Committee, or it may decide not to impose a penalty.

M.10 The penalties which may be recommended by the Disputes Committee and imposed by State Executive are –

- (a) to expel the Member;
- (b) to suspend the Member for a period of time; and/or
- (c) to censure the Member; and/or

<p>(d) to suspend some of the Member's membership rights and privileges for a period of time, no greater than 6 months; and/or</p> <p>(e) to disendorse the Candidate of Elected Representative.</p>	
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Statement in Support

This amendment replaces the existing Disputes Committee framework with a single, clear complaints pathway under clause K.13.

The current provisions create a complex, layered process that is difficult for members to navigate, resource-intensive to administer, and open to delay or selective use. They also duplicate functions that can be performed by State Council.

Under the revised approach, complaints must be lodged in writing with the Party Secretary, the relevant person or Party Unit is notified, and the matter is referred to State Council for fair and impartial determination.

The Party should not function as an arbiter of personal grievances or interpersonal disputes. Conduct that breaches the law should be addressed through the proper legal authorities. Internal processes should focus on genuine breaches of Members, Party Employees, Party Contractors and Party Unit obligations and the integrity of Party governance.

Overall, the amendment delivers a simpler, fairer and more transparent framework aligned with natural justice, responsible governance, and a culture of respectful leadership.

Amendment 33 – M.11

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>M.11 The types of conduct that may be made the subject of disciplinary action are -</p> <p>(a) gross disloyalty to the Party;</p> <p>(b) breach of confidentiality;</p> <p>(c) bringing the Party into disrepute;</p> <p>(d) engaging in conduct substantially harmful to the best interests of the Party;</p> <p>(e) deliberately infringing this Constitution or By-laws made in accordance with this Constitution;</p> <p>(f) wilfully disobeying or failing to comply with a reasonable decision of the State Executive, State Council or</p>	<p>Delete M.11.</p> <p>Refer to amended D.23 (Obligations of Membership) – Amendment 10</p>

<p>State Convention;</p> <p>(g) wilfully disobeying or failing to comply with a reasonable directive of the State Director or the Party Secretary in connection with the affairs of the Party; or</p> <p>(h) substantiated instances of sexual harassment, bullying or intimidation toward another Member.</p>	
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Statement in Support

Clause M.11 lists types of conduct that is vague and have been used to punish dissent.

Discipline should be based on clear misconduct, not subjective offence.

Clauses M.11 is proposed to be deleted because it does not meet basic standards of certainty, fairness, or accountability expected in a modern constitution.

The phrases **“bringing the Party into disrepute”** and **“engaging in conduct substantially harmful to the best interests of the Party”** are inherently vague and subjective.

It does not identify or define:

- what conduct is prohibited;
- whose opinion determines whether “disrepute” has occurred or what is “harmful to the best interests of the Party”; or
- what evidentiary standard applies.

As a result, the clause permits discipline to be imposed based on subjective judgement, reputational sensitivity, or disagreement, rather than on clearly defined misconduct. This creates inconsistency, unpredictability, and a risk of arbitrary or retaliatory enforcement.

Disciplinary provisions should:

- be precise and objective;
- allow members to know in advance what conduct is prohibited; and
- be capable of independent assessment and review.

Removing this clause strengthens discipline by ensuring it is based on clear, defined conduct, rather than subjective opinion, disagreement or reputational offence, and aligns the Constitution with principles of natural justice and the rule of law.

PART N OF THE CONSTITUTION – STATE PARLIAMENTARY PARTY

Amendment 34 – N.2

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>N STATE PARLIAMENTARY PARTY</p> <p>N.2 The State Parliamentary Party¹ shall appoint a Leader, Deputy Leader and such other officers as it may decide and shall govern its affairs according to its own rules.</p>	<p>Delete N.2 and replace with as follows:</p> <p>N.2 State Parliamentary Leader directly elected by members</p> <p>(a) The Parliamentary Leader of the Party in the Parliament of Queensland (the State Leader) is to be elected by direct vote of the members of the Party by postal ballot.</p> <p>(b) Subject to this Constitution, every financial member of the Party is entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. vote in the election of the State Leader; and ii. participate on the basis of one member, one vote. <p>(c) An election for State Leader must be conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. upon a vacancy in the office of State Leader; ii. upon the loss of a general election; or iii. upon the passage of a motion of no confidence in the State Leader at an annual State Convention having been passed by two-third (2/3) majority in accordance with this Constitution. <p>(d) Voting must be conducted by secret postal ballot, in a manner that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. fair and democratic; ii. independently administered; and iii. compliant with applicable electoral law. <p>(e) The detailed procedures for nomination, ballot conduct, timeframes, and counting are to be prescribed by By-law, provided that such By-laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. do not limit the voting rights conferred by this clause; and ii. are consistent with the principles of natural justice and transparency. <p>(f) Eligibility for election as State Leader is limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a Member of the Parliament of Queensland who is a member of the Parliamentary Party; or ii. a member of the Party.

Statement in Support	
<p>(g) Where a person elected as State Leader under clause (f)(ii) is not, at the time of election, a Member of the Parliament of Queensland:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. that person holds the office of State Leader-elect; ii. upon being elected to the Parliament of Queensland, that person immediately assumes the office of State Leader without further ballot or endorsement; iii. until such time as the Leader-elect becomes a Member of Parliament, the Parliamentary Party must appoint an interim Parliamentary Leader from among its members to act solely for parliamentary purposes; and iv. if the Leader-elect is not elected to the Parliament of Queensland at the next general election or otherwise ceases to be eligible to become a Member of Parliament, the office of State Leader is taken to be vacant and must be filled in accordance with this Constitution. <p>(h) The result of a valid election conducted under this clause is binding on the Parliamentary Party and the Party, subject only to eligibility requirements imposed by law.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The State Parliamentary Party shall appoint a Deputy Leader and such other officers as it may decide and shall govern its affairs according to its own rules. 	<p>This clause gives all members a direct, equal vote in choosing the Party's State Leader, replacing internal caucus selection with a transparent, democratic mandate from the membership.</p> <p>This reform regulates Party governance, not parliamentary procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution governs how the Party determines its office-holders and leadership endorsements. • Parliamentary caucus autonomy exists by convention, not by constitutional or statutory entitlement. • Political parties routinely impose constitutional requirements on parliamentary representatives (including codes of conduct, preselection rules, and endorsement conditions). <p>The clause preserves caucus functionality by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limiting member involvement to the election of the Leader, not day-to-day caucus decision-making; • maintaining caucus authority over internal parliamentary matters (eg tactics, votes, portfolios); and • providing for By-laws to manage transition, nomination thresholds, and confidence mechanisms.

Comparable models operate successfully in the Australian Labor Party and major parties in the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand, demonstrating that member election of leaders is compatible with parliamentary autonomy and modern corporate governance.

UK Conservative Party

Leadership elections operate in two stages:

- MPs narrow candidates;
- Final decision made by all party members (one member, one vote).

This system has selected multiple Prime Ministers (e.g. Cameron, May, Johnson, Truss, Sunak). Despite political turbulence, the process itself has not been legally impugned or structurally unworkable.

Canadian Liberal Party

Party leader elected by a nationwide membership vote.

Parliamentary caucus operates independently within Parliament.

Party governance and leadership selection are constitutionally distinct.

PART Q OF THE CONSTITUTION – YOUNG LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY OF QUEENSLAND

Amendment 35 – Q.3

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Q YOUNG LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY OF QUEENSLAND</p> <p>Q.3 There shall be a Convention of the Young Liberal National Party of Queensland, which shall be the supreme body thereof. The Convention shall be held and constituted in accordance with the By-laws.</p>	<p>Amend Q.3 as follows:</p> <p>Q.3 Young LNP Convention</p> <p>(a) There shall be a Convention of the Young Liberal National Party of Queensland, which shall be its supreme governing body.</p> <p>(b) The Convention is open to all financial members of the Young Liberal National Party of Queensland.</p> <p>(c) Subject to this Constitution, each financial member is entitled to register, attend, speak, and vote at Convention on the basis of one member, one vote.</p> <p>(d) No delegate, alternate delegate, or representative system may operate for the purposes of attendance or participation at Convention.</p> <p>(e) The Convention shall be conducted in accordance with the By-laws, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with this Constitution.</p> <p>(f) Any By-law, rule, policy, procedure, practice, or determination inconsistent with this clause is of no force or effect.</p> <p>Proxies</p> <p>(g) A financial member eligible to vote may appoint a proxy if unable to attend Convention.</p> <p>(h) A proxy must be a financial member attending in person.</p> <p>(i) A member must not hold more than two proxies.</p> <p>(j) Proxies must be in writing, in approved form, and lodged by the prescribed deadline to the Party Secretariat.</p>

(k) Alternate representatives are not permitted other than by proxy under this clause.

Statement in Support

This amendment:

- Eliminates any scope for delegate-based gatekeeping;
- Enshrines one member, one vote for YLNP;
- Subordinates By-laws to the Constitution;
- Aligns youth governance with the main Party's democratic architecture.

PART R OF THE CONSTITUTION – LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY WOMEN (QUEENSLAND)

Amendment 36 – R.3

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>R LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY WOMEN (QUEENSLAND)</p> <p>R.3 By-laws made for the purposes of clause R.2 shall provide, amongst other things, for -</p> <p>(a) the holding of an annual meeting;</p> <p>(b) the election of an Executive, including a President;</p> <p>(c) the establishment within each Region of a Women’s Regional Council;</p> <p>(d) the holding of an annual meeting of each Women’s Regional Council;</p> <p>(e) the election of a committee of each Women’s Regional Council, including a Regional Chair and a Vice-Chair ;</p> <p>(f) the establishment and operation of Liberal National Party Women (Queensland) Branches, to the extent that is not otherwise dealt with in this Constitution;</p> <p>(g) the appointment of the representatives of Liberal National Party Women (Queensland) provided for elsewhere in this Constitution;</p>	<p>Amend R.3 as follows:</p> <p>R.3 By-laws made for the purposes of clause R.2 shall provide, amongst other things, for:</p> <p>(a) <u>the holding of an annual meeting of Liberal National Party Women (Queensland), which shall be open to all financial members of Liberal National Party Women (Queensland);</u></p> <p>(b) <u>subject to this Constitution, the entitlement of each financial member to register, attend, speak, and vote at the annual meeting on the basis of one member, one vote;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>the election at the annual meeting of an Executive, including a President;</u></p> <p>(d) <u>the prohibition of any delegate, alternate delegate, or representative system for the purposes of attendance or participation at the annual meeting;</u></p> <p>(e) <u>the right of a financial member eligible to vote to appoint a proxy if unable to attend the annual meeting;</u></p> <p>(f) <u>a requirement that a proxy be a financial member attending in person;</u></p> <p>(g) <u>a prohibition on any member holding more than two (2) proxies;</u></p> <p>(h) <u>requirements that proxies be in writing, in approved form, and lodged by the prescribed deadline to the Party Secretariat;</u></p> <p>(i) <u>the prohibition of alternate representatives other than by proxy under this clause;</u></p> <p>(j) the establishment within each Region of a Women’s Regional Council;</p> <p>(k) the holding of an annual meeting of each Women’s Regional Council;</p>

<p>(h) the doing of all other things required or permitted to be done by the Liberal National Party Women (Queensland) or its constituent parts by this Constitution; and</p> <p>(i) the operation of all Party Units within the Liberal National Party Women (Queensland).</p>	<p>(l) the election of a committee of each Women’s Regional Council, including a Regional Chair and a Vice-Chair;</p> <p>(m) the establishment and operation of Liberal National Party Women (Queensland) Branches, to the extent not otherwise dealt with in this Constitution;</p> <p>(n) the appointment of the representatives of Liberal National Party Women (Queensland) provided for elsewhere in this Constitution;</p> <p>(o) the doing of all other things required or permitted to be done by Liberal National Party Women (Queensland) or its constituent parts by this Constitution; and</p> <p>(p) the operation of all Party Units within Liberal National Party Women (Queensland),</p> <p><u>to the extent that such By-laws are not inconsistent with this Constitution.</u></p> <p><u>(q) Any By-law, rule, policy, or practice that limits, conditions, or replaces the right of financial members to attend and vote at the annual meeting of Liberal National Party Women (Queensland) is of no force or effect.</u></p>
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Statement in Support

This amendment:

- Converts LNPW’s AGM into a true membership convention – open and welcoming to all LNPW members;
- Removes factional leverage via delegate stacking;
- Aligns women’s governance with State Convention and YLNP;
- Preserves regional structures for organisation and leadership development;
- Prevents internal procedural capture.

PART 5 OF THE CONSTITUTION – FINANCE AND PROPERTY

Amendment 37 – S.2

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>S.2 All books, records, documents, funds and property held by any Party Unit shall be deemed to be the property of the Party and under the day to day control of the State Director and Party Secretary on behalf of the Party and the Trustees.</p> <p>The State Director or any of their delegated officers shall not authorise, direct or execute any expenditure from funds held in a party unit bank account without the written approval of the Chair and/or Treasurer and/or Campaign Manager of the said party unit or campaign, for which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.</p>	<p>Amend S.2 as follows:</p> <p>S.2 All books, records, documents, funds and property held by any Party Unit shall be deemed to be the property of the Party and under the day to day control of the State Director and Party Secretary on behalf of the Party and the Trustees. The State Director or any of their delegated officers shall not authorise, direct or execute any expenditure from funds held in a party unit bank account without the written approval of the Chair, and/or Treasurer and or Campaign Manager of the said party unit or campaign, for which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This amendment removes the phrase “for which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld” from clause S.2 to restore clarity, accountability and local financial control.</p> <p>The clause already requires written approval from the Party Unit Chair, Treasurer and Campaign Manager before expenditure is authorised from Party Unit funds. Retaining the additional wording creates ambiguity by implying that approval can be overridden or second-guessed, potentially weakening the authority of local officers who are responsible for stewardship of those funds.</p> <p>In past campaigns, deductions have been authorised from Party Unit bank accounts by Party employees without the authorisation, knowledge or consultation of the candidate, campaign manager, Chair, Treasurer or local Member office. This has caused concern at the local level and undermined confidence in financial governance.</p> <p>This amendment does not prevent cooperation or timely decision-making. It simply ensures that expenditure from locally held funds occurs with the clear knowledge and approval of those entrusted with their management.</p> <p>The change reinforces sound governance practices and protects the integrity of Party Unit financial administration.</p>	

Amendment 38 – S.4

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>S.4 State Executive may appoint a Member as Assistant Treasurer.</p>	<p>Delete S.4</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This amendment removes clause S.4 to reflect modern governance practice and keep financial accountability clear.</p> <p>As a company limited by guarantee, financial oversight sits with the State Executive, while day-to-day financial management is handled by a qualified Chief Financial Officer. Keeping an additional “Assistant Treasurer” role risks duplicating responsibilities and blurring who is actually accountable.</p> <p>Removing this clause; clarifies who is responsible for financial oversight and management; avoids duplication and confusion; and aligns the Party with contemporary governance standards.</p> <p>This change supports clear accountability and professional financial management.</p>	

Amendment 39 – S.4

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>S.5 There shall be a Finance Committee to undertake the work of raising funds and to attend to the financial business of the Party that shall consist of -</p> <p>S.5 (d) the Treasurer and, if an Assistant Treasurer has been appointed, the Assistant Treasurer; and</p>	<p>Amend S.5(d) as follows:</p> <p>S.5 (d) the Treasurer and, if an Assistant Treasurer has been appointed, the Assistant Treasurer; and</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>Removing this reference, ensures the Constitution reflects a clear and consistent governance structure, avoids duplication and confusion in financial roles and supports the streamlined financial oversight framework in which responsibility rests with the State Executive and professional financial management.</p> <p>This amendment is a consequential change that maintains internal consistency and supports the broader governance reforms.</p>	

Amendment 40 – S.8 and S.9

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>S.8 The President shall retain all funds (whether they be income or corpus) paid to the President by any Trustee for the members (or a class or classes of members) of the Party in respect of each period of 12 calendar months ending on 30 June in each year in respect of any such Trust for the members, for 12 months following such period. Any member requiring any such funds held by the President on behalf of such member to be forwarded to such member, shall during the period from 1 July to 30 June in each year give notice in writing to the President requiring that such funds received by the President in respect of the year ending on the preceding 30 June in respect of such Trust from the Trustee thereof be forwarded to such member. Any member failing to give such notice shall be deemed to have donated such funds to the Party and after the said 12 months the President shall transfer the funds so donated as aforesaid to the Treasurer of the Party for use on behalf of the Party and the receipt of the Treasurer for such funds shall be a full and sufficient discharge to the President.</p> <p>S.9 The President shall retain all funds (whether they be income or corpus) paid to them by any Trustee for the members or Honorary Life Members of the Party, in respect of any period other than a period of twelve months ending on 30 June in each year in respect of any Trust for the members for a period of three calendar months from the end of any such other period and the provisions of clause S.8 hereof shall otherwise, with all necessary adaptations, apply to all funds paid to the President in respect of any such other period.</p>	<p>Delete clauses S.8 and S.9</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>Clauses S.8 and S.9 establish a mechanism for the President to hold and distribute trust funds for members and to treat unclaimed amounts as donations to the Party. These provisions reflect an outdated administrative model and are unclear in their present application.</p> <p>The clauses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do not identify the relevant trust arrangements or confirm whether they remain operative; • place financial administration responsibilities on the President that are inconsistent with modern financial governance practices; • rely on a “deemed donation” mechanism that may be inconsistent with contemporary expectations of informed consent and proper trust administration; and 	

- create unnecessary administrative complexity.

Deleting these clauses:

- removes ambiguity and potential legal risk;
- aligns financial management with modern accounting, audit and governance practices;
and
- ensures any trust funds are administered through appropriate financial controls and legal requirements.

This amendment modernises the Constitution and supports clear, transparent and professionally managed financial processes.

PART T OF THE CONSTITUTION – SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

Amendment 41 – T.1

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>T SELECTION OF CANDIDATES</p> <p>Applications</p> <p>T.1 Candidates shall be endorsed where possible or desirable in the opinion of the State Executive in consultation with the relevant Federal Divisional Chair or State Electorate Council Chair as early as practicable before an election is held.</p>	<p>Delete and replace T.1 as follows:</p> <p>T.1 :</p> <p>(a) Candidates should be endorsed as early as practicable before an election.</p> <p>(b) The endorsement process should be initiated in the first instance by the relevant Federal Divisional Council or State Electorate Council, which is responsible for identifying potential nominees, determining whether to proceed to preselection and recommending a candidate.</p> <p>(c) The State Executive must give primary weight to the wishes and recommendations of the relevant Council and must facilitate and support the timely conduct of preselections.</p> <p>(d) The State Executive may only intervene in the endorsement process where necessary to ensure compliance with this Constitution, electoral law, or probity requirements.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This amendment strengthens and clarifies the process for identifying, vetting and endorsing candidates by embedding timely preselection practices in the Constitution.</p> <p>For more than two decades, post-election reviews at both State and Federal levels have consistently identified late candidate selection and inadequate early vetting as recurring weaknesses. Delayed preselections reduce campaign readiness, limit community engagement, weaken fundraising capacity, and restrict the Party’s ability to present credible, well-prepared candidates.</p> <p>This clause responds directly to those longstanding findings by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prioritising early endorsement to maximise campaign preparedness and community visibility; • confirming the primary role of Federal Divisional Councils and State Electorate Councils in identifying and recommending candidates, recognising their local knowledge and grassroots engagement; • requiring the State Executive to facilitate timely preselections and give primary weight to local recommendations; and • limiting intervention to compliance, probity and legal requirements, ensuring oversight without unnecessary delay. 	

By enshrining these principles in the Constitution, the Party promotes preparedness, transparency and grassroots participation while addressing an issue repeatedly identified in election reviews over the past 20 years.

This reform supports stronger candidates, earlier campaigning, and improved electoral performance.

Amendment 42 – T.4

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>T SELECTION OF CANDIDATES</p> <p>Applications</p> <p>T.4 Applications for endorsement as a Candidate shall be accepted only from persons who are financial members of the Party.</p>	<p>Amend T.4</p> <p>T.4 Eligibility to Apply for Endorsement</p> <p>Applications for endorsement as a Candidate may be accepted from any person, whether they are a member of the Party, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the applicant meets all eligibility requirements under applicable electoral law; and (b) the applicant agrees, as a condition of endorsement, to comply with this Constitution, the Party’s code of conduct, and any conditions of endorsement imposed in accordance with this Constitution. <p>A person who is not a member of the Party at the time of application must, if endorsed, become a financial member prior to the prescribed electoral date for candidate nominations.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>Opens preselection to members and non-members providing the party with greater choice of proposed applicants.</p> <p>Preserves Party integrity by requiring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legal eligibility; and • constitutional compliance. <p>Avoids the perception of a “closed shop”.</p> <p>Keeps membership as a condition of endorsement, not a barrier to participation.</p>	

Amendment 43 – T.10 – T.14

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Applicant Review</p> <p>T.10 There shall be an Applicant Review Committee which shall review all applications for endorsement and conduct such inquiries into any particular applicant as it considers to be appropriate.</p> <p>T.11</p> <p>(a) State Executive may appoint Members to a panel from which members of the Applicant Review Committee will be appointed.</p> <p>(b) The panel must include two members who are resident outside of South-East Queensland.</p> <p>(c) The State Director will appoint members drawn from the panel to form an Applicant Review Committee of not less than three members for an application for endorsement.</p> <p>T.12 The Applicant Review Committee must make such recommendations to State Executive as it considers necessary concerning any particular applicant for selection, including, in an appropriate case, a recommendation that the application not be allowed to proceed.</p> <p>T.13 The Applicant Review Committee may recommend to an applicant that their application for endorsement be withdrawn. If the applicant accepts the recommendation and withdraws the application, the application fee or so much of it as the Committee determines will be refunded.</p> <p>T.14 Having given the applicant an opportunity to be heard, State Executive may make such decision in relation to the application as it considers is in the best interests of the Party, including</p>	<p>Amend T.10 – T.13 and delete T.14 as follows:</p> <p>T.10 Applicant Compliance Check by State Director The State Director may conduct a limited administrative review of an application for endorsement solely for the purpose of confirming compliance with:</p> <p>(a) applicable electoral law; and</p> <p>(b) the formal requirements of this Constitution.</p> <p>T.11 Opportunity to Rectify Where an application does not comply with clause T.10, the State Director must:</p> <p>(a) notify the applicant in writing of the non-compliance and identify the non-compliance; and</p> <p>(b) provide the applicant with a reasonable opportunity to correct or rectify the application within a specified timeframe.</p> <p>An applicant may decide to withdraw their application at this time.</p> <p>T.12 No Power to Reject or Exclude</p> <p>(a) The State Director must not reject, refuse, or prevent an application from proceeding to preselection.</p> <p>(b) The State Director must provide the Selection Committee with a procedural compliance report if applicable but has no power to make recommendations as to the merits or suitability of an applicant.</p> <p>T.13 Presumption in Favour of Preselection Subject to compliance with electoral law, all applications must proceed to preselection unless the applicant chooses to withdraw.</p>

that the application will not be allowed to proceed.	
Statement in Support	
Abolishes vetting and gatekeeping. Limits review to objective, legal compliance only . Guarantees applicants a chance to fix errors. Ensures members decide candidates , not administrators.	

Amendment 44 – T.16 – T.17 and T.19

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Selection Methods</p> <p>T.16 The selection of Candidates for election to the Senate shall be made by State Council, subject to clause T.17, in such a manner as State Council may determine.</p> <p>T.17</p> <p>(a) For the selection of a Candidate by State Council, by a Selection Committee or by Plebiscite –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. only Members who are electors may vote; ii. only Members who are eligible to vote in the ballot under the Constitution may vote; iii. each Member has only one vote; iv. voting must be exhaustive secret ballot; v. a Member must not be improperly influenced in voting; vi. a Member's ballot paper must be counted if the Member's intention is clear; vii. Members' votes must be accurately counted; viii. each applicant may be represented by another person at the ballot and for the scrutiny and counting of votes. <p>(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of the Constitution, a pre-selection ballot, as that term is defined in the Electoral Act 1992 (Qld), must satisfy the general</p>	<p>Delete and replace T.16 and T.17 as follows:</p> <p>T.16 Senate Preselection at State Convention</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Preselection of candidates for the Senate must be conducted at State Convention. (b) Eligible voters are financial members attending State Convention and valid proxy holders in accordance with this Constitution. (c) Where more than twelve (12) nominees are received, State Council may prescribe by-laws governing the process of the ballot to ensure its orderly administration, provided such by-laws preserve fairness, transparency and meaningful member participation. (d) Voting must be by exhaustive secret ballot. (e) The State Director will be the appointed Returning Officer and will conduct and supervise the ballot. (f) The Returning Officer must act independently, impartially, and in accordance with this Constitution. (g) The Returning Officer is responsible for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. calling for and receiving nominations in writing within prescribed timeframes; ii. verifying the eligibility of nominees and voters; iii. preparing and certifying the preselection roll; iv. issuing, collecting, and securing all ballot material; v. conducting the ballot in accordance with prescribed By-laws, and counting votes in the presence of authorised scrutineers; and

<p>principles of free and democratic elections, within the meaning of that Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. certifying and reporting the result. <p>(h) The ballot must be conducted in accordance with principles equivalent to those once prescribed in Schedule 1 of the <i>Electoral Regulation 2024 (Qld)</i>, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. fair and reasonable notice of nominations and voting; ii. equal treatment of all eligible candidates; iii. secrecy and integrity of voting; iv. accurate and transparent determination of eligible voters and counting of votes; and v. secure handling and retention of ballot material. <p>(i) Each candidate is entitled to appoint one scrutineer in writing, who may observe all stages of the ballot and count.</p> <p>(j) The Returning Officer must prepare a written report of the conduct and outcome of the ballot and make it available to members within fourteen (14) days of the conclusion of State Convention.</p> <p>(k) All ballot papers, declarations, rolls, and related material must be retained by the Party Secretary for not less than twelve (12) months and be available for internal review in accordance with this Constitution.</p> <p>(l) A failure to comply with this clause constitutes grounds for internal review under this Constitution and does not limit, restrict, or prevent a nominee from seeking legal redress in any court or tribunal, whether or not the nominee has first pursued, exhausted, or participated in any internal review process.</p>
<p>T.19 Unless State Council for special reasons allows otherwise, to be eligible to participate in a selection or plebiscite a Member –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) must be over the age of 18 years, in the case of a Plebiscite, on the day on which the ballots are posted, and otherwise, on the day of the selection; (b) must have been financial throughout the period of 12 months 	<p>Amend T.19 as follows:</p> <p>T.19 Unless State Council for special reasons allows otherwise, to be eligible to participate in a selection or plebiscite a Member –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) must be over the age of 18 years, in the case of a Plebiscite, on the day on which the ballots are posted, and otherwise, on the day of the selection; (b) must have been financial throughout the period of 12 months ending on the day prior to the closing date for applications; and

<p>ending on the day prior to the closing date for applications; and</p> <p>(c) must have been financial throughout the period commencing on the closing date for applications and ending –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. in the case of a Plebiscite, on the day on which the ballot closes; or ii. in the case of a selection by State Council or a Selection Committee, the day of the selection. 	<p>(c) must have been financial throughout the period commencing on the closing date for applications and ending –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. in the case of a Plebiscite, on the day on which the ballot closes; or ii. in the case of a selection by State Council or a Selection Committee, the day of the selection.
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Statement in Support

Senate preselection moves from State Council to **State Convention** so that **Senate candidates are chosen by members**, transparently and in accordance with electoral law.

Other clauses amended to reflect the change to State Convention conducting the Senate preselection.

In relation to the process of conducting the nomination process and ballot, the ***Electoral Laws (Restoring Electoral Fairness) Amendment Bill 2025*** was introduced into the Queensland Parliament on 11 December 2025 and referred to the Justice, Integrity and Community Safety Committee on the same day. The **Bill was passed by Parliament on 10 February 2026** without amendment and has now commenced as law.

The Act fundamentally restructures the regulatory framework governing internal party preselection ballots. It removes the statutory role of the Electoral Commission of Queensland in supervising, auditing, or inquiring into preselections, and dismantles the associated regulatory standards (model rules) that previously applied. This is not a technical or administrative reform. It represents a deliberate withdrawal of independent oversight from one of the most sensitive and vulnerable stages of the electoral process.

By amending the *Electoral Act 1992* and associated regulations, the Act:

- removes ECQ supervision of internal party ballots;
- abolishes prescribed procedural safeguards; and
- places responsibility for fairness, transparency, and dispute resolution entirely within party structures.

As now enacted, political parties are free to conduct preselections without mandatory external scrutiny or compliance with uniform statutory standards. Oversight has been shifted almost entirely to internal party mechanisms, with limited capacity for independent review.

Preselections are the primary gateway to public office. Weakening external oversight at this stage directly undermines electoral integrity. Experience demonstrates that self-regulation alone is insufficient to prevent factional manipulation, branch stacking, or procedural abuse. The former

regulatory framework existed to promote basic fairness, enable independent intervention where necessary, and protect members from opaque or arbitrary decision-making.

If reform of the framework were genuinely required, it could have been modernised and strengthened. Instead, it has been removed in substance, lowering accountability standards and concentrating greater power within party executives. **In this context, it is now imperative that the LNP, operate as justiciable entity, so that independent legal oversight remains available and the courts can serve as the final arbiter of disputes arising from these processes.**

As such, the amended T.16 clause replaces former ECQ oversight with robust internal governance mechanisms, including the State Director being appointed the responsible returning officer, mandatory reporting, record retention, and internal review processes. It preserves the core safeguards of the former model procedures, ensuring fairness, transparency, and ballot integrity. The clause also balances party autonomy with modern governance and compliance standards.

Amendment 45 – T.24

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Selection by Selection Committee</p> <p>T.24</p> <p>(a) For a Federal Division or a State Electorate, a Selection Committee will consist of the Members residing in the Federal Division or State Electorate together with the members of State Executive, provided that the Members who are resident in the Federal Division or State Electorate are in the majority.</p> <p>(b) For a local government division or ward, a Selection Committee will consist of the Members residing in the local government division or ward, together with the members of State Executive provided that the Members who are resident in the local government division or ward are in the majority.</p> <p>(c) For the selection of a Candidate for Lord Mayor or Mayor or for a local government that does not have divisions or wards, a Selection Committee will consist of the Members residing in the local government area, together with the members of State Executive</p>	<p>Amend clause T.24:</p> <p>T.24</p> <p>(a) Participation by members of State Executive on any Selection Committee is limited to elected members of State Executive.</p> <p>(b) Locally resident members must form a two-third majority in any Selection Committee.</p> <p>(c) If the number of non-resident members of State Executive exceeds the proportion permitted under clause T.24 (b), only the following members may participate in the Selection Committee:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the President and Vice-Presidents, if present; and ii. such additional members, if any, as are required to comply with this clause and are selected by lot. <p>(d) Any selection by lot under paragraph (c)(ii) must be a random draw conducted by the Returning Officer in the presence of scrutineers.</p> <p>(e) The State Director and Party Secretary must determine any question concerning residence, eligibility, or participation in the Selection Committee, and must make all procedural and administrative arrangements for the conduct of the selection.</p>

<p>provided that the Members who are resident in the local government area, are in the majority.</p> <p>(d) If the number of non-resident members of State Executive is more than is allowable under paragraph (a), (b) or (c), the members who will participate in the selection will be the President and the Vice-Presidents, if they are present, and such others as are chosen by lot.</p> <p>(e) State Executive will determine any issues as to residence and any other matters and all arrangements concerning the selection of the Candidate by a Selection Committee.</p> <p>(f) A Selection Committee will select a Candidate by secret exhaustive ballot.</p>	<p>(f) A Selection Committee will select a Candidate by secret exhaustive ballot.</p>
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Statement in Support

This clause establishes a fair, transparent, and locally accountable framework for the composition and operation of Selection Committees.

By limiting participation to State Executive **elected members**, requiring a strong local majority, and providing for random selection where non-local resident numbers exceed permitted limits, it prevents factional stacking and undue external influence.

Collectively, these safeguards strengthen member confidence, promote genuine local representation, and uphold the democratic legitimacy of candidate selection.

Amendment 46 – T.27 – T.29

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Complaints and Appeals</p> <p>T.27</p> <p>(a) Any Member may complain to the State Director in writing if they believe that –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. an applicant for selection; or ii. any person acting with the express or implied concurrence of such applicant for selection; or iii. an eligible selector to such selection; <p>has been guilty of conduct gravely detrimental to the Party and which is calculated to affect</p>	<p>Delete and replace clauses T.27 – T.29 as follows:</p> <p>T.27 Complaints Concerning Preselection Conduct</p> <p>(a) Any Member may lodge a written complaint with the State Director and Party Secretary concerning the conduct of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. an applicant for selection; ii. any person acting with the express or implied concurrence of an applicant;

the outcome of the selection.

- (b) Upon receipt of such document, the State Director shall investigate the complaint and shall report to the State Executive the results of such investigation.
- (c) Upon receipt of the State Director's report, if the State Executive is satisfied that there has been conduct which is gravely detrimental to the Party and which is calculated or likely to affect the outcome of the selection, by any applicant for selection, or any person acting with the express or implied concurrence of an applicant for selection, then the State Executive shall have the power to exclude such applicant from the selection and from any other selection.
- (d) If the applicant has already been endorsed then the State Executive may set aside such endorsement.
- (e) Upon receipt of the State Director's report, if the State Executive is satisfied that an eligible selector has engaged in conduct which is gravely detrimental to the Party and which is calculated or likely to affect the outcome of such selection then the State Executive shall have the power to disqualify that selector from such selection and from any other selection.
- (f) Prior to taking any decisions pursuant to this clause, the State Director shall give any Member against whom the State Executive is considering exercising its power under this clause the right to be heard.
- (g) The State Executive shall not exercise any of the powers given to it pursuant to this clause, save and except by a motion carried by two thirds of those members of State Executive present and voting.

T.28 Any applicant may appeal to the Disputes Committee against the conduct or result of any selection proceedings on the ground of

- iii an eligible selector; or
- iv any employee, contractor, or officer of the Party,

where the Member reasonably believes that such conduct may have affected the integrity or outcome of a selection.

- (b) A complaint must:
 - i. be lodged within fourteen (14) days of the alleged conduct, or within fourteen (14) days of becoming aware of it;
 - ii. be in writing and signed;
 - iii. clearly identify the conduct complained of; and
 - iv. be supported by available evidence.
- (c) Upon receipt of a complaint, the State Director and Party Secretary must, within seven (7) days:
 - i. refer the complaint and all relevant material to State Executive; and
 - ii. provide copies of the referral and all relevant material to the complainant.
 - iii. If a complaint directly or indirectly concerns the conduct of the State Director, the Party Secretary, or any employee of Party Secretariat, the referral and collation of all relevant material must be undertaken by an independent external law firm formally engaged by the State Executive for that purpose, and neither the State Director nor the Party Secretary may participate in that process.
- (d) The State Director and Party Secretary have no adjudicative role and may not make findings of fact or recommendations as to outcome.
- (e) State Executive must convene as soon as practicable, and in any event within fourteen (14) days of referral, to consider, investigate and determine the complaint.
- (f) In investigating and determining a complaint, State Executive may obtain independent legal advice through a formal professional engagement with one or more of the Party's

unfair treatment or grave irregularity. Such applicant shall prepare a written statement, stating concisely their ground of appeal and prior to the selection or within three days thereafter, shall send copies of such statement to the State Director and the Chair of the Federal Divisional Council or State Electorate Council concerned and such appeal shall be accompanied by an appeal lodgement fee in the sum of \$1,000.00 or such other sum as is fixed by By-law. On receipt of such statement, the Disputes Committee shall call for a report from the Federal Divisional Council or State Electorate Council concerned and the matter shall be considered at a meeting of the Committee called for that purpose. The Disputes Committee subject to the directions of State Council may decide -

- (a) to confirm the selection; or
- (b) to declare the selection void and to give directions for the making of a fresh selection, provided that should a fresh selection not be able to be made within a reasonable time before the nomination day, State Council shall select the applicant. In such a case the Disputes Committee may determine that part or all of the appeal lodgement fee be refunded to the appellant.

T.29 Notice of the decision of the Disputes Committee shall be forwarded by registered mail to the appellant as soon as the matter has been finally determined and such notice shall be deemed to have been received by the person to whom it is addressed at the time when in the ordinary course of posting it would have been delivered. Nothing in this clause shall prevent the communication of the result of the appeal to the appellant or to another person by the Disputes Committee in some other manner.

panel law firms.

- (g) State Executive must ensure that any affected person is given reasonable notice of the complaint, allegations (if applicable), access to all relevant material, and a proper opportunity to respond before any determination is made.

T.28 Determination, Sanctions, and Reasons

- (a) Following consideration of a complaint under T.27, State Executive may, by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds (2/3) of members present and voting, determine to:
 - i. dismiss the complaint;
 - ii. issue a formal warning;
 - iii. impose conditions on participation in Party activities or selections;
 - iv. disqualify a person from the relevant selection;
 - v. set aside an endorsement; or
 - vi. direct that a fresh selection be conducted.
- (b) No determination and resolution under this clause may be made unless:
 - i. the affected person has been given a reasonable opportunity to respond in writing and, if requested, in person; and
 - ii. all relevant material has been disclosed to that person, subject only to lawful confidentiality obligations.
- (c) State Executive must act in good faith, without bias, and having regard only to relevant considerations.
- (d) Any determination and resolution must be supported by written reasons, including:
 - i. findings of fact;
 - ii. reference to the evidence relied upon; and
 - iii. the basis for any sanction imposed, and provided to the affected person and complainant within seven (7) days of State Executive's meeting.

	<p>(e) State Executive must make its determination within sixty (60) days of referral under T.27(c), unless extended for exceptional circumstances, which must be recorded in writing.</p> <p>(f) A record of the proceedings and determination must be kept and made available to the affected person and complainant upon request.</p> <p>T.29 Judicial Review and External Remedies</p> <p>(a) Any Member affected by a determination or resolution of State Executive under this Part has standing to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) Nothing in this Constitution limits, restricts, or excludes the right of a complainant or affected person to seek judicial review, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or any other lawful remedy in respect of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. a complaint; ii. a determination; or iii. a resolution of State Executive. <p>(c) The availability or non-use of any internal Party process does not affect or prejudice a member's right to seek relief in a court.</p> <p>(d) All determinations and resolutions made under this Part are subject to the supervisory jurisdiction of the courts.</p>
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Statement in Support

These clauses establish a clear, fair, and accountable framework for dealing with complaints and disputes arising from preselections. They ensure that allegations are handled promptly, transparently, and by the Party's elected Stated Executive, rather than by individual officers.

By embedding strict timeframes, disclosure obligations, conflict-of-interest safeguards, and a guaranteed right to be heard, the provisions give practical effect to natural justice and procedural fairness. The requirement for written reasons, supermajority decisions, and independent legal advice strengthens institutional integrity and public confidence.

Importantly, the **express preservation of access to judicial review** ensures that Party decision-making remains subject to external scrutiny. Collectively, these reforms promote democratic legitimacy, protect members' rights, and uphold transparency and accountability in candidate selection.

Amendment 47 – T.30 – T.32

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>Conditions of Endorsement</p> <p>T.30 All endorsements shall be subject to the conditions that -</p> <p>(a) the Candidate must continue as a financial member of the Party, and that membership must not be suspended;</p> <p>(b) the Candidate will abide by the decisions of the State Executive, the Central Campaign Committee and the State Director in respect of the campaign;</p> <p>(c) the Candidate will abide by any decision by the State Executive, the State Director or the Party Secretary in relation to the provisions of the relevant electoral legislation;</p> <p>(d) the Candidate will sign such forms as may be required to be signed by the Candidate personally pursuant to such legislation, and authorise the State Director and the Party Secretary to sign any other such forms which are not required to be signed by the Candidate personally;</p> <p>(e) the Candidate will campaign in accordance with such financial limits as may be approved for the campaign by the Central Campaign Committee or the State Director;</p> <p>(f) the Candidate will be personally liable for any campaign expenditure in excess of that approved; and</p> <p>(g) the Candidate will refrain from accepting any donation from any person or organisation which imposes on the Candidate any guarantee or pledge and/or undertaking;</p> <p>(h) and such further conditions as State Executive may impose either generally or in a particular case.</p>	<p>Amend clauses T.30 – T.32 as follows:</p> <p>T.30 All endorsements are subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) The Candidate must remain a financial member of the Party, and that membership must not be suspended.</p> <p>(b) The Candidate must act in good faith and cooperate with the State Executive, Central Campaign Committee and State Director in relation to campaign strategy and administration.</p> <p>(c) The Candidate must comply with applicable electoral legislation and lawful directions issued for that purpose by the State Director or Party Secretary.</p> <p>(d) The Candidate must sign any form required by law to be signed personally.</p> <p>(e) All campaign expenditure must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. be approved in advance in writing by the State Director, the Candidate, the Candidate's Campaign Manager and Party Unit treasurer; ii. be recorded accurately and transparently; and iii. be subject to audit and reporting in accordance with Party policy and electoral law. <p>(f) The Candidate is responsible only for campaign expenditure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. has been expressly authorised by the Candidate; or ii. has been approved in accordance with clause (e) with the Candidate's knowledge and consent. <p>(g) A Candidate or the Candidate's Party Unit is not personally liable or indebted to the Party or a third party for any campaign expenditure that:</p>

T.31 Any endorsed Candidate who breaches a condition of endorsement shall be liable to have that endorsement cancelled, to be expelled from the Party, and to be personally liable for any expenses incurred by any Party Unit in the promotion of the campaign for such Candidate.

T.32 State Executive shall determine any violation of any undertaking and take appropriate action.

- i. was not authorised in accordance with clause (e);
- ii. was incurred without the Candidate's knowledge or approval; or
- iii. was incurred contrary to approved campaign budgets or written directions.

(h) The Candidate must not knowingly accept any donation or support that would place the Candidate or the Party in breach of electoral or financial disclosure laws.

(i) Any further conditions imposed by State Executive or the State Director must:

- i. be reasonable and proportionate;
- ii. be consistent with this Constitution and applicable law; and
- iii. be notified to the Candidate in writing.

T.31 Breach of Endorsement Conditions

(a) An endorsed Candidate who materially and wilfully breaches a condition of endorsement may be subject to disciplinary action, including cancellation of endorsement, in accordance with the principles of natural justice and procedural fairness.

(b) A Candidate is not personally liable for campaign expenses incurred by a Party Unit unless:

- i. the expenditure was authorised by the Candidate; or
- ii. the Candidate knowingly approved or ratified the expenditure.

(c) No disciplinary or financial sanction may be imposed unless the Candidate has been:

- i. informed of the alleged breach in writing;
- ii. provided with reasonable access to relevant records; and
- iii. given a reasonable opportunity to respond.

T.32 Determination of Breaches

(a) Any alleged breach of endorsement conditions must be determined by State Executive in accordance with fair, transparent, and independent procedures.

	<p>(b) State Executive must consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. whether the breach was intentional or inadvertent; b. whether the Candidate had control over the relevant conduct; c. whether proper authorisation processes were followed; and d. whether any financial loss resulted from unauthorised conduct. <p>(c) Any decision and reasons must be recorded in writing and provided to the Candidate.</p> <p>(d) A Candidate retains all rights to seek external legal or regulatory review where permitted by law.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removes strict liability for unauthorised spending • Prevents candidates being financially “ambushed” • Creates a clear approval and audit framework • Aligns liability with actual decision-making power • Embeds procedural fairness • Limits arbitrary “further conditions” • Reduces exposure to factional or administrative misuse 	

PART U OF THE CONSTITUTION – MISCELLANEOUS

Amendment 48 – U.9

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>U.9 The Trustees, members of the State Executive and other officers for the time being of the Party acting in relation to any of the affairs of the Party and every one of them and every one of their heirs, executors and administrators are hereby indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds and the profits of the Party from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses, which they or any of them, or any of their heirs, executors and administrators shall or may incur or sustain by or by reason of any act done, concurred in, or omitted in or about the execution of their duty or supposed duty in their respective offices, except such (if any) as they shall incur and sustain by or through their own wilful neglect or wilful default and none of them shall be answerable for the acts or defaults of the other or others of them or for joining in any receipt for the sake of conformity, or for the default of any bankers or other persons with whom any moneys or effects belonging to the Party shall or may be lodged or deposited for safe custody or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security upon which any moneys of or belonging to the Party shall be placed or invested, or for any other loss, misfortune or damage which may happen in the execution of their respective offices or trusts or in relation thereto except where the same shall happen by or through their own wilful neglect or wilful default respectively.</p>	<p>Amend U.9 as follows:</p> <p>U.9</p> <p>(a) The Party must indemnify and protect its Trustees, members of the State Executive, and other officers against any legal action, cost, expense, loss, or damage arising from the honest and reasonable performance of their duties.</p> <p>(b) This indemnity applies during and after a person’s term of office, including to their personal representatives.</p> <p>(c) An officer is not personally liable for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the acts or omissions of another officer; ii. losses caused by banks, contractors, advisers, or other third parties; or iii. losses arising from properly authorised financial or administrative decisions, provided the officer acted in good faith, with due care, and in the best interests of the Party. <p>(d) This indemnity does not apply where the loss or damage results from an officer’s:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. fraud, dishonesty, or bad faith; ii. wilful misconduct or deliberate neglect; iii. negligence or recklessness; iv. serious breach of duty; or v. failure to comply with this Constitution, applicable law, or properly adopted Party policies. <p>(e) Nothing in this clause limits the Party’s right to take disciplinary, civil, or other lawful action against an officer for misconduct.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>This amendment modernises the Party’s indemnity provisions to reflect contemporary governance standards. It ensures that Trustees, State Executive members and officers are protected from personal financial risk when acting honestly, in good faith, and in the proper discharge of their duties. At the same time, it restores appropriate accountability by making clear that protection does not extend to misconduct, negligence, recklessness, serious breaches of duty, or non-compliance with the Constitution or the law.</p>	

The revised clause strikes a fair and responsible balance: it encourages capable members to serve in leadership roles without fear of personal ruin for good-faith decisions, while confirming that no officer is above accountability. This strengthens transparency, integrity, and confidence in the Party's governance.

Amendment 49 – U.13

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>U.13</p> <p>(a) Public statements on behalf of the Party may be made only by the President or the State Director.</p> <p>(b) No Member shall make any statement or comment, either on or off the record, to any journalist or media organisation about the affairs of the Party without the prior approval of the President or State Director.</p> <p>(c) To avoid any doubt, paragraph U.13(b) does not override or prohibit a Member's right to free speech on matters of policy.</p>	<p>Delete clause U.13(b)</p> <p>U.13</p> <p>(a) Public statements on behalf of the Party may be made only by the President or the State Director.</p> <p>(b) No Member shall make any statement or comment, either on or off the record, to any journalist or media organisation about the affairs of the Party without the prior approval of the President or State Director.</p> <p>(c) To avoid any doubt, paragraph U.13(b)(a) does not override or prohibit a Member's right to free speech on matters of policy.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>Clause U.13(b) should be removed because it goes too far in controlling what ordinary members can say. It discourages openness and risks making the Party appear secretive rather than accountable. Requiring prior approval before members can comment on Party affairs is impractical in practice and creates a risk of selective enforcement or factional misuse.</p> <p>The Party already protects message discipline by limiting who may speak on its behalf (U.13(a)), while existing laws and codes of conduct safeguard confidential information. Removing U.13(b) supports transparency, encourages responsible communication, and demonstrates to voters that the Party listens to and trusts its own members.</p>	

Amendment 50 – U.21

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>U.21 Other than for the selection of Candidates which is covered in Part T of this Constitution, ballots required under this Constitution shall be conducted by secret, optional preferential voting.</p>	<p>Amend U21 as follows:</p> <p>U.21 Other than for the selection of Candidates which is covered in Part T of this Constitution, ballots required under this Constitution shall be conducted by secret, optional preferential voting ballot using first-past-the-post voting, unless State Council determines that preferential voting is required for a particular ballot.</p>

Statement in Support

This amendment **adopts first-past-the-post (FPTP)** voting for internal Party ballots (other than candidate selection), while preserving State Council's ability to require preferential voting where appropriate.

If the delegate system is abolished and all members may attend State Convention, the remaining ballots will be internal Party votes. In that context, FPTP is the fairest, simplest and most accessible method for grassroots members to understand and trust.

For many years, internal ballots within the YLNP and LNP Women have relied on Party-mandated computer software to count **optional preferential votes**. In the case of LNP Women, the use of this system has **never been ratified by State Council**, yet its use continues to be imposed. The system employs a single transferable vote method similar to the Australian Senate quota system. Its algorithm is complicated and version control has never been independently verified.

In practice, **OPV has proven cumbersome and impractical:**

- ballots require manual entry into a laptop rather than transparent counting at the meeting;
- results are delayed and, in some instances, have taken days to finalise because counts must be completed at headquarters;
- scrutiny is limited and transparency reduced;
- technical failures have occurred; and
- the process is particularly impractical for regional and rural divisions and Party units.

By contrast, **FPTP voting:**

- is easily understood by grassroots members;
- allows votes to be counted transparently and immediately;
- removes reliance on unverified software systems;
- enhances scrutiny and confidence in results; and
- reduces administrative burden and delays.

This clause does not remove flexibility. State Council retains the power to require preferential voting where it considers that system more appropriate for a particular ballot.

Adopting FPTP as the default restores transparency, accessibility and trust in internal Party democracy, while ensuring the voting process remains practical for all members, regardless of location.

Amendment 51 – U.23

Current Clause	Amendment
U.23 State Executive may cancel or postpone a meeting of a Party Unit if it considers it would be in the best interests of the Party to do so, provided such cancellation or postponement will not prevent the Party Unit from electing delegates.	Amend clause U.23 as follows: U.23 (a) The State Executive has no general power to cancel or postpone a meeting of a Party Unit (b) A meeting may be cancelled or postponed only where it is reasonably necessary due to:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. an act of God or natural disaster; ii. war, civil unrest, or a declared state of emergency; or iii. an act of terrorism or a credible and immediate threat to public safety. <p>(c) Any decision under clause(b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. must be strictly limited to what is reasonably required to address the relevant event; ii. must not operate to the detriment of the rights, representation, or participation of members; iii. if any detriment may arise, the State Executive must implement mitigating measures, including abridgement of notice periods, rescheduling within the shortest practicable timeframe, or alternative meeting arrangements, to ensure members suffer no practical disadvantage; and iv. must ensure that arrangements are made as soon as practicable to enable the Party Unit to conduct its business, including the election of delegates and the holding of meetings.
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Statement in Support

This amendment removes a broad discretionary power and replaces it with a tightly defined, commonsense safeguard.

Party Unit meetings are the foundation of member participation and representative democracy within the Party. They should only be cancelled or postponed in genuinely exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters, war, terrorism, or serious public safety threats.

By requiring that any disruption be strictly necessary, temporary, and not detrimental to members’ rights, the clause protects participation, representation, and procedural fairness. Importantly, it obliges the State Executive to take practical mitigating steps — such as abridging notice periods or rescheduling promptly — to ensure members suffer no disadvantage.

This change preserves operational flexibility in emergencies while preventing misuse of power, strengthening transparency, and reinforcing members’ confidence in fair and democratic processes.

Amendment 52- U.27 and U.28

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>U.27 (a) If in the opinion of State Council or State Executive any relevant circumstances are</p>	<p>Delete clause U.27 in its entirety.</p>

such that it would be in the best interests of the Party for it to do so State Council or State Executive may take a decision affecting a Member, including a decision to suspend the membership of the Member, or to restrict the Member's rights as a Member, without first giving the Member an opportunity to be heard.

(b) If State Council, State Executive or the exercises a power under paragraph (a), it must ensure that the Member is given an opportunity to be heard as soon as it is reasonably practicable to do so.

(c) For paragraph (b), it will not be necessary for a meeting of State Council, State Executive to be convened at a date earlier than it otherwise would have been convened if, in the opinion of the State Executive, it would not be in the best interests of the Party to do so.

U.28 The Party shall employ a State Director and a Party Secretary, and may employ a Deputy State Director, as salaried officers of the Party engaged on such terms as may be approved by the State Executive and ratified promptly by State Council.

Amend U.28 as follows:

U.28 The Party shall employ a State Director and a Party Secretary, and may employ a Deputy State Director, as salaried officers of the Party engaged on such terms as may be approved by the State Executive and ratified promptly by State Council.

Statement in Support

Clause U.27 permits the Party to suspend a member or restrict their rights without first giving them an opportunity to be heard. **That power is fundamentally inconsistent with modern governance standards**, natural justice, and the transparency expected of a contemporary political organisation.

In any democratic institution, decisions that affect a person's rights must be procedurally fair, impartial, and accountable. Allowing disciplinary action to be taken first - with a hearing only later, and at a time determined by the very body exercising the power - creates an obvious risk of misuse, factional targeting, and reputational harm that cannot be undone. It replaces due process with discretion.

Modern governance frameworks emphasise transparency, fairness, and member trust. **A political party seeking public confidence** cannot justify secretive or summary disciplinary powers that would be unacceptable in workplaces, associations, or public administration.

If urgent action is ever required, existing legal remedies and interim measures can be implemented with appropriate safeguards and immediate review. **There is no justification for retaining a provision that permits punishment first and fairness later.**

Deleting U.27 strengthens democratic integrity, protects members from arbitrary action, and aligns Party processes with contemporary expectations of openness, accountability, and procedural fairness. This is the way.

Amendment to U.28 is to align the constitution with best corporate governance practice, oversight restored to the responsible entity and accountability.

Amendment 53- U.29, U.30 and new U.30A

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>U.29 The State Director shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Party and will be responsible to the State Executive for the proper and efficient administration of the Party. With the approval of the State Executive the State Director may delegate powers and functions to the Deputy State Director and or to the Party Secretary either absolutely or on such terms as may be specified in the delegation.</p>	<p>Amend U.29 as follows:</p> <p>U.29 State Director (Chief Executive Officer)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The State Director is the Chief Executive Officer of the Party and is responsible for the proper, efficient and lawful administration of the Party. (b) In performing the role, the State Director must act in the best interests of the Party as a whole and in service of its membership. (c) The State Director is responsible to the State Executive for organisational management, strategic implementation, governance compliance, staff leadership, operational systems, and administrative integrity. (d) The State Director must propose an annual Delegations Policy setting out the powers and functions delegated to officers and employees of the Party. (e) The Delegations Policy must be approved by the State Executive and promptly ratified by State Council. (f) Subject to the approved Delegations Policy, the State Director may delegate powers and functions to appropriate officers or employees on terms specified in the delegation.
<p>U.30 The Party Secretary shall be the Chief Financial Officer of the Party and is responsible to the State Director for the proper and efficient administration of the Party.</p>	<p>Amend U.30 as follows:</p> <p>U.30 Party Secretary (Chief Financial Officer & Corporate Secretary)</p>

	<p>(a) The Party Secretary is the Chief Financial Officer of the Party and serves as the corporate secretary of the organisation.</p> <p>(b) The Party Secretary is responsible for:</p> <p>Financial stewardship</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. financial management, budgeting, accounting and financial controls; ii. financial reporting and statutory compliance; iii. audit coordination and financial risk management; and iv. ensuring compliance with applicable financial and regulatory obligations. <p>(c) The Party Secretary must possess appropriate financial qualifications and experience commensurate with the responsibilities of chief financial stewardship.</p> <p>(d) The Party Secretary is also responsible for the proper administration and governance support of the Party, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. maintaining and administering membership onboarding processes, registers, lists and records; ii. overseeing the operation of the Party Secretariat; iii. providing secretarial and administrative support to State Executive and State Council; iv. ensuring compliance with constitutional requirements, meeting procedures and governance processes; v. advising on the correct procedural application of this Constitution; and vi. maintaining official records, minutes and statutory registers of the Party. <p>(e) In performing the role, the Party Secretary is responsible to the State Director for operational management and to the State Executive for financial reporting, governance compliance and corporate record integrity.</p>
<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Insert new clause U.30A</p> <p>U.30A Campaign Director</p>

	<p>(a) There shall be a Campaign Director responsible for the coordination and delivery of the Party's electoral and grassroots campaign activities.</p> <p>(b) The Campaign Director's functions include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. liaising with Parliamentary and Local Government Party teams to support election campaigns; ii. responsibility for and assisting with campaign messaging, logistics and operational planning; iii. ensuring compliance with electoral laws and campaign regulatory requirements; iv. coordinating grassroots and donor engagement and volunteer mobilisation; v. supporting organisational readiness for preselections and elections; and vi. facilitating campaign coordination between Party Units and central campaign structures. <p>(c) The Campaign Director must not exercise administrative or financial management functions except as authorised under the approved Delegations Policy.</p> <p>(d) The Campaign Director is responsible to the State Executive.</p>
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Statement in Support

These amendments **modernise the Party's governance framework** by clearly defining executive responsibilities, strengthening accountability, and aligning organisational management with contemporary best practice for member-based organisations and companies limited by guarantee.

For many years, operational authority, financial stewardship and campaign functions have overlapped, creating uncertainty in decision-making, blurred accountability and inconsistent administrative practices. This reform establishes clear role separation while ensuring the organisation operates in the best interests of its membership.

State Director (Chief Executive Officer)

The revised clause recognises the State Director as the organisation's Chief Executive Officer, responsible for lawful and efficient administration, organisational leadership and governance compliance. The requirement for an annual Delegations Policy - approved by State Executive and ratified by State Council - introduces transparency, accountability and appropriate oversight of delegated authority.

Party Secretary (Chief Financial Officer & Corporate Secretary)

The Party Secretary's role is clarified to reflect both modern financial governance and the

traditional responsibilities essential to a political party. The clause ensures professional financial stewardship while preserving core functions such as membership administration, constitutional compliance, secretariat management, and governance support to State Executive and State Council. This strengthens financial integrity, procedural consistency and institutional continuity.

Campaign Director

The creation of a Campaign Director establishes a dedicated role focused solely on electoral readiness and grassroots mobilisation. By separating campaign operations from administrative and financial functions, the Party enhances strategic campaign coordination, compliance with electoral law, and engagement with volunteers, donors and local Party Units.

Together, these reforms:

- clarify leadership responsibilities and reporting lines;
- strengthen financial governance and compliance;
- enhance transparency through formal delegation oversight;
- protect the integrity of constitutional and membership processes; and
- improve campaign effectiveness through dedicated coordination.

These changes reflect modern governance standards while reinforcing that the Party's organisational structure exists to serve its members, support grassroots participation and strengthen electoral performance.

Amendment 54 – U.32

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>U.32 (a) No paid employee of the Party shall be a direct report of an Immediate Family Member.</p> <p>(b) No representative of the Party shall be involved in the hiring decision making process where a member of their immediate family is an applicant.</p>	<p>Delete U.32 and insert with new clause as follows:</p> <p>Employment, Procurement and Conflicts of Interest</p> <p>(a) A paid employee of the Party must not be placed in a direct reporting or supervisory relationship with an Immediate Family Member.</p> <p>(b) No officer, employee, contractor or representative of the Party may participate in, influence, or be present for any recruitment, selection, appointment, remuneration, procurement, contracting, or performance decision involving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. an Immediate Family Member; ii. a business partner, associate or close personal relationship;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. a company, trust, partnership or other entity in which they or an Immediate Family Member hold a financial interest, directorship, office, employment, beneficial interest or controlling influence; or iv. any arrangement that could give rise to an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest. <p>(c) Any actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest arising from family relationships, financial interests, or business associations (including but not limited to contractual agreements) must be promptly disclosed in accordance with the Party's Conflicts of Interest policy and recorded in the Conflicts of Interest Register.</p> <p>(d) A person with a disclosed conflict must recuse themselves from all related discussions, decisions, influence, and access to confidential or commercially sensitive information.</p> <p>(e) The State Director must ensure that recruitment, procurement and employment processes are conducted transparently, on merit, and in accordance with approved governance policies and conflict management procedures.</p>
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Statement in Support

This amendment modernises the Party's conflict of interest provisions to reflect contemporary governance standards and protect the integrity of employment and procurement decisions.

The existing clause focuses narrowly on immediate family reporting relationships. Modern governance practice recognises that conflicts can also arise through indirect financial interests, business associations, corporate structures, and close personal relationships. These circumstances can create real or perceived conflicts that undermine confidence in decision-making if not properly disclosed and managed.

The revised clause:

- extends safeguards to recruitment, contracting and procurement decisions;
- captures indirect interests, including companies, trusts, beneficial ownership structures and contractual relationships (e.g. Vendor-Finance Agreements);
- requires disclosure and recording of conflicts in the Conflicts of Interest Register; and
- mandates recusal from any decision where a conflict exists.

These measures promote transparency, merit-based decision-making and procedural fairness, while protecting the Party from reputational risk and governance failure. The amendment aligns

the Constitution with modern governance expectations and reinforces the Party's commitment to integrity, accountability and member confidence.

Amendment 55 – U.33

Current Clause	Amendment
<p>U.33 A Contact Directory shall be published and accessible to all members of the Party of all members of the State Executive, Applicant Review Committee Chair, and the Disputes Review Committee Chair, including all appointed members, co-opted members and Trustees. This Directory shall be updated as soon as practicable to reflect any changes made to these memberships.</p>	<p>Amend U.33 as follows:</p> <p>U.33 A Contact Directory shall be published and accessible to all members of the Party of all members of the State Executive, Applicant Review Committee Chairs, and the Disputes Review Committee Chair, including all appointed members, co-opted members and Trustees. This Directory shall be updated as soon as practicable to reflect any changes made to these memberships.</p>
<p>Statement in Support</p>	
<p>Amendment seeks alignment with other proposed changes throughout the Constitution.</p>	

Summary

What these reforms do NOT do:

- They do not alter the Party's values or policy positions.
- They do not weaken standards of conduct or accountability for serious misconduct.
- They do not diminish the Party's capacity to campaign effectively or win elections.

What these reforms DO:

- Affirm members as rights-holders within the Party.
- Make fairness, transparency, and accountability enforceable.
- Prevent the concentration or misuse of internal power.
- **Renew the Party as a grassroots organisation.**
- **Strengthens, modernises and contemporises** the Party for the long term.

