



University of Western Australia Statute

SENATE APPROVED – 9 MARCH 2020

This Statute is made by the Senate of the University of Western Australia, as the governing authority of the University of Western Australia, under Part 7 of the *University of Western Australia Act 1911*.

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Chapter 1 — Preliminary

1 Short title

This Statute may be cited as the *University of Western Australia Statute*.

2 Authorisation

This Statute is made under the *University of Western Australia Act 1911* Part 7.

3 Commencement

This Statute takes effect on [insert specific date].

Note: Refer to the Version History at the end of this document for commencement information.

4 Application

- (1) Subject to the Act this Statute applies to —
- (a) all members of the University Community; and
 - (b) all persons entering, or on, land or other property owned or occupied by the University; and
 - (c) all persons using University facilities.

5 Interpretation

A term used in this statute that is given a meaning or effect by the *Interpretation Act 1984* (WA) has the same meaning or effect in this statute unless the contrary intention appears.

6 Terms used

Note:	The following terms are defined in the University of Western Australia Act 1911 :
(a)	Casual vacancy
(b)	Convocation
(c)	Regulations
(d)	residential accommodation
(e)	Senate
(f)	Statutes
(g)	student
(h)	Student Guild
(i)	University
(j)	University lands

In this statute, unless the contrary intention appears —

Academic Board means the board established by clause 61;

Act means the *University of Western Australia Act 1911* (WA);

Award means —

- (a) a degree, diploma or certificate granted by the Senate; or
- (b) an honorary degree or other distinction approved by the Senate;

Ballot Period means the period during which persons may vote at an election;

By-law means a by-law made under the Act section 16A;

Centre means an organisational unit approved as a centre by the Senate;

Course means a plan of study that a Student must successfully undertake before qualifying for an Award;

Faculty means an academic organisational unit approved as a faculty by the Senate;

Faculty Board means the body referred to in clause 68(2);

Head of Faculty means the person appointed to be the head of a faculty, whether they have the title “dean”, or some other title approved by the Senate;

Institute means an organisational unit approved as an institute by the Senate;

Misconduct means a breach of the University’s student conduct standards as defined in Chapter 14 and the Regulations;

Regulation means Regulations made by the Senate under the Act section 16E;

School means an academic organisational unit approved as a school by the Senate;

Staff means an individual employed by the University;

Student means a person enrolled in the University as a student, including a person enrolled in an Award course of the University, whether in Perth or elsewhere, or enrolled through University extension as a continuing education student in units offered within Award courses of the University;

Student Guild means the Student Guild referred to in section 28(1) of the Act;

University Community means members of Senate, members of Convocation, Staff, Students, and holders of honorary, emeritus, visiting, adjunct or clinical appointments;

University Legislation means the Act, Statutes, By-laws, Regulations, rules and policies;

University Working Day means any day other than a —

- (a) Saturday;
- (b) Sunday;
- (c) day specified in the University calendar as a University holiday; and
- (d) the University’s annual shut-down period as determined by the University’s executive each year.

Chapter 2 — Senate

Note: The [University of Western Australia Act 1911](#) includes provisions regarding the following matters relevant to this Chapter:

- (a) Senate as the governing authority of the University and the powers of the Senate
- (b) Senate membership, terms of members, resignation and vacancies of office
- (c) Chair and quorum for meetings of Senate
- (d) Senate Nominations Committee
- (e) Delegation by Senate
- (f) Duties of Senate members and disclosure of interests
- (g) Remuneration and allowances for Senate members
- (h) Relief of Senate members from liability

7 Election of Senate members

- (1) The election of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor pursuant to sections 12 and 12A of the Act respectively, is to be conducted in accordance with the Senate Regulations.
- (2) The election of Staff of the University to the Senate pursuant to sections 8(1)(b) and 8(1)(c) of the Act is to be conducted in accordance with the Senate Regulations.
- (3) The election of Students to the Senate pursuant to section 8(1)(g) of the Act is to be conducted in accordance with the Student Guild Regulations.
- (4) The election of members of Convocation to the Senate pursuant to section 8(1)(h) of the Act is to be conducted in accordance with Clauses 43, 44 and 45.
- (5) A Staff member or Student who commits a fraudulent act in respect of elections to the Senate governed by the Act, this Statute or the Regulations may be subject to disciplinary action by the University in accordance with —
 - (a) the University Legislation; and
 - (b) if the person is a member of Staff, the agreement under which they are employed.

8 Senate meetings

- (1) The Senate must meet at least six times each year, in accordance with the Regulations.
- (2) Senate meetings must be called and conducted in accordance with the Regulations and the Standing Orders of the Senate.

9 Senate review of performance

- (1) On a regular basis, at least once each two years, the Senate should review and assess its own performance and that of its committees.
- (2) The Chancellor is responsible for organising the assessment process, and may draw on external resources if required.

Chapter 3 — Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor

Note:	The University of Western Australia Act 1911 includes provisions regarding the following matters relevant to this Chapter:
(a)	Election of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, and eligibility for re-appointment
(b)	People disqualified from being Chancellor or Pro-Chancellor
(d)	Maximum initial term and consecutive term of office of Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor
(e)	Chairing of Senate meetings
(f)	Vice-Chancellor's powers, duties and authority to delegate
(g)	Use of title by the Vice-Chancellor

10 Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor

- (1) The Chancellor is an ex-officio standing member of all University faculties and committees, but the Chancellor does not exercise any executive function in the management or administration of the University.
- (2) In the absence of the Pro-Chancellor, the Senate may nominate a member of the Senate to act as Pro-Chancellor.

11 Appointment of the Vice-Chancellor

- (1) The Senate must appoint a Vice-Chancellor, who is also the President and chief executive officer of the University, for such term and on such conditions as determined by the Senate.
- (2) The Senate may set performance measures for the Vice-Chancellor and may monitor the performance of the Vice-Chancellor against those measures.
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor may be re-appointed.

12 Functions of the Vice-Chancellor

- (1) Subject to the Acts, Statutes and Regulations and to any resolutions of the Senate, the Vice-Chancellor is responsible for —
 - (a) promoting the interests and furthering the development of the University;
 - (b) the overall academic, administrative, financial and other business of the University; and
 - (c) exercising a general supervision over the Staff and Students of the University.
- (2) The Vice-Chancellor is an ex-officio member of —
 - (a) all Senate committees and boards except the Audit and Risk Committee and the Senate Nominations Committee;
 - (b) the Academic Board and its committees and boards; and
 - (c) all Faculties, the Faculty Board of each Faculty and the associated standing committees of the Faculty Board of each Faculty.

13 Acting Vice-Chancellor

- (1) In the Vice-Chancellor's absence, the Vice-Chancellor must appoint (or if circumstances prevent the Vice-Chancellor making such an appointment, the Senate must appoint) the following as acting Vice-Chancellor:

- (a) the Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor; and
- (b) in the absence of the Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor, a Deputy Vice-Chancellor;
and
- (c) in the absence of both (1) and (2), another member of the University executive.

Chapter 4 — Convocation

14 Terms used

In this Chapter, unless the contrary intention appears —

Calendar Year means a year ending on 31 December;

Chair, at a General Meeting, means the person who, under Section 24 of the Act, is to preside as the Chair of meeting of Convocation;

Clause means a clause of this Chapter;

Contact Details, of an Individual, means —

- (a) their postal address; and
- (b) their Electronic Address; and
- (c) their telephone number; and
- (d) any other information about them of a kind determined by the Council;

Convocation Officer means the Convocation Officer appointed under Clause 18;

Council means the Council of Convocation established by Clause 28;

Council Meeting means a meeting held under Clause 33;

Councillor means the Warden, Deputy Warden, an Ordinary Councillor or, if Clause 28(2)(d) applies, the immediate past Warden;

Deputy Warden means the Deputy Warden of Convocation referred to in Clause 28(2)(b);

Electronic Address means an email address, fax number, mobile telephone number or other means for receiving digital or Electronic Communication;

Electronic Communication means digital or Electronic Communication in a format determined by Council;

General Meeting means an ordinary General Meeting of Convocation or a special General Meeting of Convocation;

March Ordinary Meeting means an ordinary General Meeting held under Clause 21(1)(a);

Member means an Individual who is on the Members' Roll;

Members' Roll means the roll of Member(s) of Convocation kept under Section 17(2) of the Act;

Ordinary Councillor means a Councillor referred to in Clause 28(2)(c);

Roll Keeper means the individual —

- (a) who, under Section 17(2) of the Act, is required by the Senate to keep the roll; or
- (b) to whom the Senate under Section 16G of the Act, has delegated its duty, under Section 17(2) of the Act, to keep the Members' Roll;

Section means a section of the Act;

September Ordinary Meeting means an ordinary General Meeting held under Clause 21(1)(b);

Warden means the Warden of Convocation elected under Section 18 of the Act.

15 Members' Roll

Subject to the Senate's legal obligations (including in relation to the privacy of personal information of the people listed in Section 17(1) of the Act):

- (1) The Members' Roll must contain as much of the following information about each Member as possible —
 - (a) full name;
 - (b) date of birth;
 - (c) gender;
 - (d) whether deceased and, if so, date or Calendar Year of death;
 - (e) how, and in which Calendar Year, the person became a Member;
 - (f) any Award of the University;
 - (g) any degree, diploma, certificate, honorary degree, prize or other distinction granted by any other tertiary institution;
 - (h) any honour, award or other distinction granted or conferred by a Government or other public body, whether in Australia or elsewhere; and
 - (i) Contact Details.
- (2) Clause 15(1) does not limit the information that may be kept on the Members' Roll about Member(s).
- (3) A Member may request the Roll Keeper to record on the Member's Roll that the Member does not want to be contacted —
 - (a) by Convocation; or
 - (b) by the University; or
 - (c) by Convocation or the University.
- (4) If, on not less than two occasions, mail addressed to a Member at a postal address recorded on the Members' Roll has been unclaimed, the Convocation Officer may remove that address from the Members' Roll.
- (5) If, on not less than two occasions, Electronic Communications addressed to a Member at an Electronic Address recorded on the Members' Roll appear to have failed, the Convocation Officer may remove that address from the Members' Roll.
- (6) Before removing an address under Clause 15(4) or 15(5) the Convocation Officer is to take reasonable steps to ascertain the correct address of the Member.

16 Access to the Members' Roll

Subject to the Senate's legal obligations (including in relation to the privacy of personal information of the people listed in Section 17(1) of the Act):

- (1) The Council is entitled to have access to the Members' Roll for the purpose of performing Convocation's functions.
- (2) If under Clause 16(1) the Council wants access to the information on the Members' Roll or to any part of it, the Council must ask the Roll Keeper and specify the information the Council wants and the electronic format in which the information is wanted.
- (3) On receiving a request made under Clause 16(2), the Roll Keeper must, if practicable and as soon as practicable, give the Council the information requested in the electronic format requested.

17 Contacting Member(s)

- (1) To give a Member notice of any matter the Council must, if a postal address or Electronic Address is recorded for the Member in the Members' Roll, give the Member a written notice.
- (2) A written notice may be separate from, or included in, other material sent to the Member.
- (3) A written notice is taken to have been given to a Member if it was sent to a postal address or Electronic Address recorded for the Member in the Members' Roll.
- (4) This Clause does not prevent the Council from publishing a written notice on the Convocation website, but doing so does not amount to giving Member(s) written notice of a matter.

18 Convocation Officer

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor, after consultation with the Warden, must appoint a Member of the staff of the University to the position of Convocation Officer.
- (2) The functions of the Convocation Officer are those agreed between the Vice-Chancellor and the Warden.

19 Functions of Convocation

Convocation has these functions —

- (1) to support and promote professional and social interaction and links between its Member(s) and between its Member(s) and the rest of the University Community;
- (2) to facilitate communication between its Member(s) and the rest of the University Community and, in particular, the communication —
 - (a) of the interests and opinions of its Member(s) about matters affecting the University to the rest of the University Community; and
 - (b) by the rest of the University Community to Convocation of matters affecting the University and matters of relevance to Convocation's other functions.
- (3) to encourage its Member(s) to contribute to and support the intellectual, cultural and financial prosperity of the University;
- (4) to provide scholarships and other financial support to students;
- (5) to enable the governance of the University by the Senate by:
 - (a) the election of the Warden pursuant to Section 18 of the Act;
 - (b) the election of Member(s) of the Senate pursuant to Section 8(1)(h) of the Act; and
 - (c) considering draft proposed Statute pursuant to Section 31(2) of the Act;
- (6) to give formal recognition to Member(s) who make significant contributions to the University Community; and
- (7) to raise money for the purposes of performing functions mentioned in Clause 19(1) to 19(4).

20 Considering draft Statutes

- (1) In this Clause —
Response Period means the period mentioned in Section 31(2) of the Act.

- (2) When, under Section 31(2) of the Act, the Senate refers a draft proposed Statute to Convocation, the Warden, as soon as practicable, must decide either —
- (a) that the functions of Convocation under Section 31(2) and 31(3) of the Act in relation to the draft will be performed by the Council; or
 - (b) to refer the draft to a General Meeting for the performance of those functions.
- (3) If the Warden —
- (a) has decided to refer a draft proposed Statute to a General Meeting under Clause 20(2)(b); and
 - (b) considers that the matter cannot be dealt with at an ordinary General Meeting earlier than four days before the end of the Response Period, or that it is not convenient for the matter to be dealt with at an ordinary General Meeting,
- then:
- (i) the Warden must call a special General Meeting under Clause 21, Clause 22, Clause 23 and Clause 24; and
 - (ii) the meeting must be held not less than five days before the end of the Response Period; and
 - (iii) despite Clause 23(1) the minimum period of notice of the meeting that the Council may give to Member(s) is 19 days.
- (4) The Council must, to the extent necessary and practicable, seek the views of Member(s) with respect to each draft proposed Statute referred to Convocation.
- (5) If a draft proposed Statute is referred to a General Meeting under Clause 20(2)(b), then the Council, having taken into account views obtained under Clause 20(4), must submit a recommendation to the General Meeting —
- (a) that the proposed Statute be accepted as submitted; or
 - (b) that the proposed Statute be amended or additional provisions be included, in which case the Council must present its amendments or additions for consideration.
- (6) The agenda of the General Meeting to which a draft proposed Statute is referred must include either:
- (a) the text of the draft; or
 - (b) despite Clause 17(4), instructions as to where Member(s) can obtain access to it electronically; or
 - (c) instructing as to how Members(s) can request a copy of it.
- (7) If it is practicable to do so, the Council's proposed recommendation under Clause 20(5) must be included in the agenda of the General Meeting. If it is impracticable to include that proposed recommendation in the agenda, then notice of the proposed recommendation must be given by any means accessible to Member(s) that the Warden thinks fit as early as is practicable before the meeting.
- (8) At a General Meeting that is considering a draft proposed Statute —
- (a) a motion to amend the draft or add provisions to it cannot be considered unless notice of the motion was given to the Warden or Deputy Warden at least six days before the date of the meeting; and
 - (b) a motion to amend the draft or add provisions to it requires the support of at least two thirds of the votes cast at the meeting to pass; and

- (c) the Chair may declare as irrelevant the whole or part of a motion to amend the draft or add provisions to it; and
 - (d) a motion to overrule a declaration made under Clause 20(8)(c) requires the support of at least two thirds of the votes cast at the meeting to pass.
- (9) If, under Section 31(3) of the Act, the Council or a General Meeting decides to return a draft proposed Statute to the Senate with draft amendments or additional provisions, then that Council or General Meeting may also give the Senate written reasons for the draft amendments or additional provisions.

21 Ordinary General Meetings

- (1) Convocation must hold —
- (a) an ordinary General Meeting on or about the third Friday in March in each Calendar Year; and
 - (b) an ordinary General Meeting on or about the third Friday in September in each Calendar Year.
- (2) If the Warden considers that a day fixed for an ordinary General Meeting under Clause 21(1) is unsuitable, then the meeting is to be held on a day determined by the Warden.
- (3) The day determined under Clause 21(2) for the March Ordinary Meeting cannot be earlier than the second Friday in March.
- (4) The Warden must determine the time and place at which an ordinary General Meeting will be held.

22 Special General Meetings

- (1) The Warden may call a special General Meeting of Convocation at any time.
- (2) The Warden or Deputy Warden must call a special General Meeting of Convocation if either receives a written request to do so that —
- (a) is signed by at least 50 Member(s) each of whom is identified by their name and address; and
 - (b) states the purpose of the meeting.
- (3) A special General Meeting requested under Clause 22(2) must be held within 28 University Working Days after the date on which the request is received.

23 General Meetings: notice and quorum

- (1) The Council must give Member(s) written notice of a General Meeting at least 20 University Working Days before the date of the meeting and in accordance with Clause 17.
- (2) Notice of a General Meeting may also be given by any additional means accessible to Member(s) that the Warden thinks fit.
- (3) Notice of a General Meeting must state —
- (a) whether the meeting is an ordinary General Meeting or a special General Meeting; and
 - (b) the time and place of the meeting; and
 - (c) the agenda for the meeting.
- (4) In the case of an ordinary General Meeting, if the quorum required by Section 25 of the Act is not present within 30 minutes after the time when the meeting was to start —

- (a) the meeting is to stand adjourned for 10 University Working Days before being re-convened at the same hour and place, and notice of that adjournment must be given by the Convocation Officer by:
 - (i) advertisement within five University Working Days in one daily or weekly newspaper published in Perth; and
 - (ii) any additional means accessible to Member(s) that the Warden thinks fit; and
 - (b) if at the adjourned meeting the quorum required by Section 25 of the Act is not present within 30 minutes after the time when the meeting was to start, then the procedure in Clause 23(4)(a) is to be repeated until a quorum is obtained for the meeting.
- (5) In the case of a special General Meeting, if the quorum required by Section 25 of the Act is not present within 30 minutes after the time when the meeting was to start, then the meeting is taken to be abandoned.

24 Procedure at General Meetings

- (1) At a General Meeting, every Member present has one vote.
- (2) Subject to Clause 20(9)(b) and Clause 20(9)(d) and Clause 41(3), decisions at a General Meeting must be made by a majority of Member(s)' votes cast at the meeting.
- (3) If the votes cast at a General Meeting are equal, then the Chair has a casting vote.
- (4) The Chair must ensure that a General Meeting is minuted by the Convocation Officer, if present, or by another person chosen by the Chair.
- (5) Subject to the Act and this Clause, General Meetings are to be conducted in accordance with written procedural guidelines formulated by the Council and made available to Member(s).
- (6) Any procedural question arising at a General Meeting is to be decided by the Chair.

25 Warden's functions

The Warden's functions are those conferred on the Warden by —

- (1) the Act;
- (2) this Chapter of the Statute; and
- (3) either:
 - (a) by Convocation; or
 - (b) by the Council.

26 Warden unable to act

Subject to Section 24(2) of the Act, if the Warden is unable to perform the functions of the Warden for any reason, then the Deputy Warden may perform them.

27 Election of Warden and term of office

- (1) The election of the Warden under Section 18 of the Act is to be held and conducted in accordance with Clause 45.
- (2) The term of office of the Warden when elected under Section 18 of the Act ends on the day of the next March Ordinary Meeting after the election takes effect.
- (3) There is a vacancy (a casual vacancy) in the office of the Warden if the Warden —

- (a) resigns under Section 18(3) of the Act; or
 - (b) becomes a person who would be ineligible under Clause 44(7) to be elected as the Warden; or
 - (c) dies.
- (4) If the Warden resigns, then the Chancellor must advise the Council as soon as practicable.
- (5) Within 60 University Working Days after a casual vacancy occurs in the office of the Warden, it is to be filled by the election of a Member by Convocation in accordance with Clause 45 until the day of the next March Ordinary Meeting after the election.

28 Council established

- (1) There is a committee of Convocation called the Council of Convocation.
- (2) The Council consists of the following Councillor(s) —
- (a) the Warden;
 - (b) a Councillor to be known as, and to hold the office of, Deputy Warden of Convocation;
 - (c) 18 Ordinary Councillor(s);
 - (d) subject to Clause 28(3), the immediate past Warden.
- (3) Clause 28(2)(d) does not apply if —
- (a) the immediate past Warden is currently a Councillor referred to in Clause(s) 28(2)(a),(b), or (c); or
 - (b) the immediate past Warden chooses not to be a Councillor and gives the Warden written notice of that choice; or
 - (c) one year has elapsed since the immediate past Warden ceased to be the Warden.

29 Election and terms of office of Deputy Warden and Ordinary Councillor(s)

- (1) Vacancies occurring by the expiry of the terms of office of the Deputy Warden and Ordinary Councillor(s) are to be filled by the election of Member(s) —
- (a) by Convocation in accordance with Clause 45; or
 - (b) if item 15, 18 or 19 of the Table in Clause 45(7)(a) applies — by the Council in accordance with Clause 45 at the Council Meeting next following the March Ordinary Meeting.
- (2) Clause 29(1) does not apply to the expiry of the term of office of an Ordinary Councillor who was elected under Clause 29(1)(b).
- (3) The term of office of the Deputy Warden when elected under Clause 29(1)(a) or Clause 29(1)(b) ends on the day of the next March Ordinary Meeting after the election takes effect.
- (4) The term of office of an Ordinary Councillor when elected under Clause 29(1)(a) ends on the day of the third March Ordinary Meeting after the election after the election takes effect.
- (5) The term of office of an Ordinary Councillor when elected under Clause 29(1)(b) ends on the day of the next March Ordinary Meeting after the election.

30 Deputy Warden or Ordinary Councillor: resignation

- (1) The Deputy Warden or an Ordinary Councillor may resign from office by giving written notice to the Warden.

- (2) A notice of resignation given under Clause 30(1) takes effect on the date on which it is received, unless it specifies a later date.

31 Deputy Warden or Ordinary Councillor: casual vacancies

- (1) There is a vacancy (a **casual vacancy**) in the office of a Councillor who is the Deputy Warden or an Ordinary Councillor if the Councillor —
- (a) is absent, without the Council's leave, from three consecutive meetings of the Council of which the Councillor has received notice; or
 - (b) resigns under Clause 30; or
 - (c) becomes a person who would be ineligible under Clause 44(5) to be elected as the Deputy Warden or an Ordinary Councillor; or
 - (d) dies; or
 - (e) in the case of an Ordinary Councillor elected under Clause 29(1)(b), comes to the end of their term of office.
- (2) If a casual vacancy occurs in an office under Clause(s) 31(1)(a), (b), (c), or (d), then it is to be filled by the election of a Member by the Council in accordance with Clause 46 at the Council Meeting next following the expiry of 10 University Working Days from the occurrence of the vacancy.
- (3) The term of office of the Deputy Warden or an Ordinary Councillor when elected under Clause 31(2) ends when the term that became vacant would have ended.
- (4) A casual vacancy to occur in an office under Clause 31(1)(e), is to be filled by the election of a Member by Convocation in accordance with Clause 45.
- (5) The term of office of an Ordinary Councillor when elected under Clause 31(4) ends on the day of the second March Ordinary Meeting after the election takes effect.

32 Functions of Council

In addition to the functions it has under this Chapter, the Council is to manage the affairs of Convocation.

33 Meetings of Council

- (1) The Council must meet at least six times in each Calendar Year.
- (2) The Warden may convene a Council Meeting at any reasonable time.
- (3) The Warden or Deputy Warden must convene a Council Meeting if asked to do so by at least six Councillor(s), in writing.
- (4) The convenor of a Council Meeting must give each other Councillor notice of it at least five University Working Days before the date of the meeting.
- (5) Notwithstanding Clause 17, notice of a Council Meeting may be given orally or in writing and by any means of communication available.

34 Procedure for conduct of Council Meetings

- (1) In this Clause —
- Chair** means the person chairing a meeting; and
- Meeting** means a meeting of the Council.
- (2) A quorum for a meeting is seven Councillor(s).

- (3) Even if not physically present at a meeting, a Councillor is taken to be present if the Councillor can hear and be heard by all of the other Councillor(s) at the Meeting using Electronic Communication.
- (4) The Warden is to Chair a meeting, but —
 - (a) if the Warden, for any reason, is unable to chair any part of the meeting or is not at the meeting, then the Deputy Warden is to be the Chair; and
 - (b) if the Deputy Warden, for any reason, is unable to chair any part of the meeting or is not at the meeting, then a Councillor appointed by the meeting is to be the Chair.
- (5) Each Councillor at a Meeting has one vote.
- (6) At a Meeting, voting must be by a show of hands or, if a Councillor asks for a secret ballot, by secret ballot.
- (7) A resolution passed by a majority of the Councillor(s) present at a Meeting is the resolution of the Council.
- (8) If there is a tie of votes at a Meeting, then the Chair has a second vote.
- (9) The Chair must ensure that a Meeting is minuted by the Convocation Officer, if present, or by another person chosen by the Chair.
- (10) Subject to Clauses 32 to 36 (inclusive), Meetings are to be conducted in accordance with written procedural guidelines formulated by the Council.
- (11) Any procedural question arising at a Meeting is to be decided by the Chair.

35 Subcommittees

- (1) The Council may establish, amend or disestablish a subcommittee of the Council.
- (2) A subcommittee is composed of —
 - (a) the Warden and Deputy Warden who are, by reason of their offices, Member(s) of every subcommittee; and
 - (b) one or more other Councillor(s) appointed by the Council; and
 - (c) one or more other people (whether Member(s) or not) appointed by the Council, being people who, in the opinion of the Council, have qualifications or expertise that will enable them to advise and assist the Council.
- (3) A subcommittee must act in accordance with any directions given to it by the Council.

36 Delegation

- (1) The Council may delegate its power to decide any matter for Convocation (other than this power to delegate) to —
 - (a) a Councillor; or
 - (b) a subcommittee of the Council; or
 - (c) a Member.
- (2) A delegation by the Council has no effect unless —
 - (a) it is made at a meeting of the Council; and
 - (b) written notice of it is given to the person, or all of the people, to whom the power is to be delegated.
- (3) A delegation by the Council —
 - (a) may relate to a specific matter or be in general terms; and

- (b) may be subject to any condition that the Council decides and includes in the delegation.
- (4) The Council may decide a matter even if it has delegated the power to decide it.
- (5) A delegate's decision is taken to be the Council's decision.

37 Financial year and audited statements

- (1) The financial year of Convocation ends at the end of each Calendar Year.
- (2) After the end of each University financial year, the Warden must present the following to the next September Ordinary Meeting or an earlier General Meeting —
 - (a) an audited copy of the statement of Convocation's accounts for the financial year; and
 - (b) an audited copy of the statement of Convocation's income and expenditure for the financial year.

38 Convocation's funds

- (1) The following funds are to continue to be kept and accounted for by the University as part of its financial affairs —
 - (a) the Convocation General Purposes Fund; and
 - (b) the Convocation Reserve Fund.
- (2) As part of the University's financial affairs, the University is to create and account for such other funds needed for Convocation's purposes, as the Council requests and as the Senate agrees.

39 Receipts to be credited to Convocation's funds

All money received by Convocation must be credited to a fund referred to in Clause 38, as decided by the Council.

40 Interest to be credited to Convocation's funds

The interest earned on the funds referred to in Clause 38 must be credited to the funds referred to in Clause 38(1) in such proportions as the Council decides, but at least half must be credited to the Convocation Reserve Fund.

41 Expenditure from Convocation's funds

- (1) Subject to Clause 40 and Clause 41(2), money in the funds referred to in Clause 38 may be applied for such purposes connected to Convocation's functions as the Council decides.
- (2) Subject to Clause 40, money cannot be paid out of the Convocation Reserve Fund unless —
 - (a) a notice of the proposed payment has been included in the agenda of a General Meeting; and
 - (b) the meeting, by a majority of at least two thirds of votes cast at the meeting, approves the proposed payment.

42 Member(s) not to be paid

None of Convocation's funds or other assets is to be paid or distributed, directly or indirectly, to Member(s) except in good faith and for the purpose of performing Convocation's functions.

43 Convocation elections: Preliminary matters

- (1) In Clauses 44, 45 and 46 —
- Close of Nominations** means noon on the day determined under Clause 45(6);
- Electors** means a Member whose name is on the Electors' Roll at the Close of Nominations;
- Electors' Roll** has the meaning given in Clause 44(4);
- Periodic Election** has the meaning given by Clause 45(2);
- Returning Officer** means the Returning Officer appointed under or by Clause 44(3); and
- Voting Process** means a Voting Process approved under Clause 44(5).
- (2) Clauses 43 to 46 (inclusive) apply to elections by Convocation and elections by the Council.

44 Convocation elections: General matters

- (1) *Returning Officer*
- (a) The Council may appoint a person as the Returning Officer for the purposes of this Clause.
- (b) The Council may appoint a person as the Returning Officer for the purposes of this Clause.
- (c) A Returning Officer appointed under Clause 44(1)(a) remains the Returning Officer until the appointment is cancelled by the Council.
- (d) Convocation may remunerate a Returning Officer appointed under Clause 44(1)(a).
- (e) If there is no Returning Officer appointed under Clause 44(1)(a), then the Convocation Officer is the Returning Officer.
- (f) The Returning Officer has the functions conferred by Clauses 43 to 46 (inclusive).
- (2) *Electors' Roll*
- (a) The Returning Officer is to maintain a list (the Electors' Roll) that records —
- (i) all Member(s) for whom Convocation has a postal address, an Electronic Address, or both; and
- (ii) that address or those addresses.
- (b) Notwithstanding Clause 44(1), a Member's name must not be on the Electors' Roll if a request made by the Member under Clause 15(3) has been recorded on the Members' Roll and has not been withdrawn.
- (3) *Alternative Voting Processes*
- (a) The Council must approve an electronic Voting Process and a postal Voting Process for elections and publish the approval:
- (i) on the Convocation website; and
- (ii) in any other manner the Council considers necessary in order to bring it to the attention of Member(s).
- (b) An approval under Clause 44(3)(a) applies to any election mentioned in Clause 45(1) held after the approval is published.
- (c) An **electronic Voting Process** is a process under which a Member for whom an Electronic Address is recorded on the Electors' Roll —
- (i) can be sent, by Electronic Communication, a voting paper, a declaration and the additional information required for voting; and

- (ii) can complete the voting paper and declaration electronically, and can return them by Electronic Communication to the Returning Officer in a manner that preserves the integrity of the process as a secret ballot;
- (d) A **postal Voting Process** is a process under which a Member whose postal address is recorded on the Electors' Roll —
 - (i) can be sent, by post, a printed voting paper and declaration, a return envelope and the additional information required for voting; and
 - (ii) can complete the voting paper and declaration, and can return them by post, in the return envelope, to the Returning Officer in a manner that preserves the integrity of the process as a secret ballot.
- (e) This is the form of the declaration referred to in Clause 44(3)(c) and Clause 44(3)(d):

I declare that I am a Member of Convocation of The University of Western Australia and that I have not previously voted at this election.

Signature

Full name (block letters)

University number (if known)

- (f) The additional information required by Clause 44(3)(c)(i) and Clause 44(3)(d)(i) is —
 - (i) a biography of any candidate who has submitted one under Clause 45(5)(a); and
 - (ii) how, and in which Calendar Year, a candidate became a Member; and
 - (iii) whether a candidate is a current office-bearer seeking re-election; and
 - (iv) the names of the two people who have signed a candidate's nomination form; and
 - (v) directions as to how and when the completed voting paper and declaration must be returned to the Returning Officer.
- (4) *Eligibility to be elected as a member of the Senate*
The eligibility of a person to be elected as a member of the Senate is prescribed under Section 11 of the Act.
- (5) *Eligibility to be elected as Warden, Deputy Warden or Ordinary Councillor*
Any Member is eligible to be elected as the Warden, the Deputy Warden or an Ordinary Councillor unless —
 - (a) the Member is a bankrupt or a person whose affairs are under insolvency laws for the purposes of Section 13D of the *Interpretation Act 1984*; or
 - (b) the Member is disqualified from managing corporations under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Commonwealth) Part 2D.6; or
 - (c) the Member has been convicted of an offence and sentenced to a term of imprisonment and has not completed the term of imprisonment or been pardoned; or
 - (d) an administration order is in force under Part 6 of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990* in respect of the Member.

(6) *Filling casual vacancies*

The Council may decide not to hold an election under Clause 44 or Clause 45 to fill a casual vacancy in an office that has occurred under Section 20 of the Act or Clause 27(3) or Clause 31(1) if the Council is of the opinion that the length of time that a person would serve in the office if elected does not justify the cost and/or inconvenience of holding an election.

45 Convocation elections: Elections by Convocation

(1) This Clause applies to these elections by Convocation —

- (a) an election of a Member to the Senate under Section 8(1)(h) of the Act to fill a vacancy occurring by effluxion of time;
- (b) an election under Section 22 of the Act to fill a casual vacancy in the office of a Member elected to the Senate under Section 8(1)(h) of the Act for the unexpired portion of the term of the office that is vacant;
- (c) an election of the Warden under Section 18 of the Act;
- (d) an election of the Warden under Clause 27(5);
- (e) an election of the Deputy Warden under Clause 29(1)(a);
- (f) an election of Ordinary Councillors under Clause 29(1)(a);
- (g) an election of an Ordinary Councillor under Clause 31(4).

(2) Each of the elections mentioned in Clause 45(1)(a), (c), (e), or (f), other than a fresh election required by item 3 or 9 of the Table in Clause 45(7)(a), is referred to as a **Periodic Election**.

(3) *Call for nominations*

- (a) A notice calling for nominations for an election must be —
 - (i) given to each Elector by hand, by post (to the postal address recorded on the Electors' Roll for each Member) or by Electronic Communication (to the electronic address recorded on the Electors' Roll for each Member); and
 - (ii) advertised on Convocation's website; and
 - (iii) inserted in one daily or weekly newspaper published in Perth.
- (b) The notice must —
 - (i) contain particulars of the office or offices to be filled at the election, and
 - (ii) inform Electors of the time and day when nominations for the election close; and
 - (iii) inform Electors that nomination forms for the election are available on the Convocation website and on application to the Returning Officer.
- (c) In the case of a Periodic Election, Clause 45(3)(a) must be complied with at least 45 University Working Days before the next third Friday in March.

(4) *How nominations are made*

- (a) A Member who wishes to be a candidate in an election may deliver to the Returning Officer a nomination form for the election obtained from the Convocation website or the Returning Officer.
- (b) In order for a nomination to be valid —
 - (i) the nomination form must be signed by the candidate and by two other Member(s) as proposer and seconder; and

- (ii) the candidate must be a Member who is eligible for election under Clause 44(4) or Clause 44(5), whichever is applicable; and
 - (iii) the nomination form must reach the Returning Officer no later than the Close of Nominations; and
 - (iv) the nomination form must specify how, and in which Calendar Year, the candidate became a Member.
- (5) *Information about candidates*
- (a) A Member nominated as a candidate in an election may submit to the Returning Officer, before the Close of Nominations, a biography in the form required by the Returning Officer.
 - (b) Before a biography is provided to Electors under this Part in connection with an election, that biography must be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor and any matter in it that the Vice-Chancellor considers to be offensive or defamatory is to be deleted.
 - (c) Except in the case of an election of the Warden, the powers in Clause 45(5)(b) must be exercised in consultation with the Warden.
 - (d) If possible, the candidate concerned must be consulted before any matter is deleted from a biography under Clause 45(5)(b).
- (6) *Close of Nominations*
- (a) Nominations for an election close at noon on the day determined by the Warden.
 - (b) In the case of a Periodic Election, the day on which nominations close must be at least 30 University Working Days before the before the next third Friday in March.
- (7) *Procedure after Close of Nominations*
- (a) The following table (the Table) sets out what is to happen after the Close of Nominations, depending on the number of candidates (if any) from whom nominations that are:
 - (i) made under Clause 45(4)(a); and
 - (ii) valid under Clause 45(4)(b), and
 - (iii) have been received by the Returning Officer.

Table

Item	Kind of election	Number of candidates	Action
1	Senate cl. 45(1)(a)	2 or more	Poll required
2	Senate cl. 45(1)(a)	1	Candidate taken to have been elected
3	Senate cl. 45(1)(a)	None	Fresh cl. 45(1)(a) election to be held
4	Senate cl. 45(1)(b)	2 or more	Poll required
5	Senate cl. 45(1)(b)	1	Candidate taken to have been elected
6	Senate cl. 45(1)(b)	None	Fresh cl. 45(1)(b) election to be held
7	Warden cl. 45(1)(c)	2 or more	Poll required
8	Warden cl. 45(1)(c)	1	Candidate taken to have been elected
9	Warden cl. 45(1)(c)	None	Fresh cl. 45(1)(c) election to be held
10	Warden cl. 45(1)(d)	2 or more	Poll required
11	Warden cl. 45(1)(d)	1	Candidate taken to have been elected
12	Warden cl. 45(1)(d)	None	Fresh cl. 45(1)(d) election to be held

13	Deputy Warden	cl. 45(1)(e)	2 or more	Poll required
14	Deputy Warden	cl. 45(1)(e)	1	Candidate taken to have been elected
15	Deputy Warden	cl. 45(1)(e)	None	After the next March Ordinary Meeting Council to elect a Member as Deputy Warden
16	Ordinary Councillor	cl. 45(1)(f)	7 or more	Poll required
17	Ordinary Councillor	cl. 45(1)(f)	6	Candidates taken to have been elected
18	Ordinary Councillor	cl. 45(1)(f)	1 to 5	Candidates taken to have been elected. After the March Ordinary Meeting Council to elect a further one to five Member(s), as required, as Ordinary Councillor(s)
19	Ordinary Councillor	cl. 45(1)(f)	None	After the March Ordinary Meeting Council to elect six Member(s) as Ordinary Councillor(s)
20	Ordinary Councillor	cl. 45(1)(g)	2 or more	Poll required
21	Ordinary Councillor	cl. 45(1)(g)	1	Candidate taken to have been elected
22	Ordinary Councillor	cl. 45(1)(g)	None	Fresh cl. 45(1)(g) election to be held

- (b) A candidate is to be disregarded for the purposes of items 13 to 15 of the Table if the candidate is taken to have been elected as the Warden under item 8 or 11.
- (c) A candidate is to be disregarded for the purposes of items 16 to 19 of the Table if the candidate is taken to have been elected as the Warden under item 8 or 11 or as the Deputy Warden under item 14.

(8) *Procedure when a poll is needed*

Clauses 45(9) to 45(19) apply if a poll for an election is required under item 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16 or 20 of the Table in Clause 45(7)(a).

(9) *Polling day*

- (a) Subject to Clause 45(9)(b), the day on or before which votes in the poll must be received by the Returning Officer (**polling day**) is the day determined by the Warden.
- (b) Polling day for a Periodic Election is:
- (i) the next second Tuesday in March; or
 - (ii) another day determined under Clause 45(9)(a), being a day that is not less than seven University Working Days before the third Friday in March.

(10) *Form of voting papers*

- (a) As soon as practicable after the Close of Nominations the Returning Officer must determine the form of the voting paper for the poll.
- (b) The voting paper must list the names of all candidates in the order determined by the Returning Officer by drawing lots.
- (c) The voting paper must contain directions as to how it is to be completed.
- (d) If more than one vacancy is to be filled, then the voting paper must indicate that how many vacancies are to be filled.

(11) *Sending voting papers and associated material*

- (a) In this Clause —
Electoral Material means the things mentioned in Clause 44(3)(c)(i) or Clause 44(3)(d)(i), whichever is applicable.
- (b) After the form of the voting paper is determined under Clause 45(10)(a), but not less than 20 University Working Days before the next third Friday in March, the

Returning Officer must send Electoral Material to each Elector using either the electronic Voting Process or the postal Voting Process.

- (c) If an Elector only has an Electronic Address recorded on the Electors' Roll, then the electronic Voting Process must be used to send Electoral Material to the Elector under Clause 45(11)(b).
 - (d) If an Elector has an Electronic Address and a postal address recorded on the Electors' Roll, then the electronic Voting Process must be used to send Electoral Material to the Elector under Clause 45(11)(b) unless the Elector:
 - (i) has instructed the Returning Officer, in writing, that the Elector does not wish to receive and return Electoral Material by Electronic Communication; and
 - (ii) has not withdrawn that instruction.
 - (e) If an Elector only has a postal address recorded on the Electors' Roll, then the postal Voting Process must be used to send Electoral Material to the Elector under Clause 45(11)(b).
 - (f) If the Returning Officer is satisfied that any Electoral Material sent to an Elector by the postal Voting Process has been accidentally lost or destroyed, then the Returning Officer must send any material needed to replace it.
- (12) *How to mark votes and when to return them*
- (a) To mark their vote on the voting paper in an election where there are only two candidates on the voting paper, an Elector must place the numeral "1" opposite the name of the candidate for whom the Elector votes.
 - (b) To mark their vote on the voting paper in an election where there are more than two candidates on the voting paper an Elector must —
 - (i) place the numeral "1" opposite the name of a candidate to indicate that the Elector's first preference is for that candidate; and
 - (ii) place consecutive numerals beginning with the numeral "2", opposite the names of the remaining candidates so as to indicate the order of the Elector's preference for all candidates.
 - (c) The completed voting paper and declaration must be returned to the Returning Officer in accordance with the applicable Voting Process so that they are received by the Returning Officer no later than 5pm on polling day. For the purposes of Clause 45(13) and Clause 45(14), that time is referred to as the **Close of the Poll**.
 - (d) An Elector cannot vote more than once in an election.
- (13) *Scrutiny and count of votes*
- (a) The scrutiny and count of votes in an election is to take place, or commence, as soon as practicable after the Close of the Poll at a time and place determined by the Warden.
 - (b) Each candidate for election may nominate a scrutineer to be present at the scrutiny and count of votes.
 - (c) The voting papers and declarations received before the Close of the Poll are to be examined by the Returning Officer to determine if they have been completed and returned in accordance with the applicable Voting Process.
 - (d) All the proceedings are subject to the inspection of the scrutineers.
 - (e) A voting paper is to be excluded from the count if —
 - (i) it and the declaration that accompanied it, or either of them, were not completed and returned before the Close of the Poll in accordance with the applicable Voting Process; or

- (ii) it has not been marked in accordance with Clause 45(12)(a) or Clause 45(12)(b), whichever is applicable; or
 - (iii) it bears the signature of any person or any other mark which identifies the Elector.
 - (f) If, on a voting paper to which Clause 45(12)(a) applies, any numeral is marked opposite the name of the other candidate, then that numeral is taken not to have been marked.
 - (g) If, on a voting paper to which Clause 45(12)(b) applies, numerals in a consecutive sequence beginning with “1” are marked opposite the names of all but one candidate, then the next numeral in the sequence is taken to have been marked opposite the candidate’s name.
 - (h) The scrutiny and count of votes may, from time to time, be adjourned as the Returning Officer conducting considers necessary, until duly completed.
 - (i) The scrutiny and count for Periodic Elections must be completed in the following order —
 - (i) election of a Member to the Senate (if any);
 - (ii) election of the Warden;
 - (iii) election of the Deputy Warden; and
 - (iv) election of Ordinary Councillor(s).
 - (j) Immediately after the completion of the scrutiny and count of votes, the voting papers must be placed in a sealed container by the Returning Officer and held for a period of 40 University Working Days. At the end of that 40 University Working Day period, the Returning Officer must destroy the voting papers, unless otherwise directed by the Vice-Chancellor.
- (14) *Ascertaining the result of the election*
 - (a) This Clause sets out method of counting the votes to be used by the Returning Officer to ascertain the result of an election.
 - (b) In this Clause —
 - Absolute Majority** means a number of votes that is more than 50% of the number of voting papers that were received before the Close of the Poll and have not been Excluded from the count under Clause 45(14)(c) or Clause 45(14)(d);
 - Excluded** means excluded from the count;
 - Remaining Candidate** means a candidate who has not been elected and has not been previously Excluded.
 - (c) If only one candidate is to be elected —
 - (i) if, when all first preference votes for candidates have been counted, a candidate has an Absolute Majority, then that candidate is elected;
 - (ii) if there are more than two candidates, and if no candidate has an Absolute Majority, then the candidate with the fewest number of first preference votes is Excluded and the votes of the Excluded Candidate are distributed to the Remaining Candidate(s) in accordance with the Excluded Candidate’s second preference;
 - (iii) if, when the votes are counted again after that exclusion, a candidate has an Absolute Majority, then that candidate is elected;

- (iv) if no candidate then has an Absolute Majority, then the next remaining candidate with the fewest number of votes is excluded and the votes of that newly Excluded Candidate (including votes received from a previously Excluded Candidate) are distributed to the remaining candidates in accordance with the newly Excluded candidate's next available preference;
 - (v) the procedure in Clause 45(14)(c)(iv) is to be repeated until a candidate obtains an Absolute Majority and is elected.
- (d) If more than one candidate is to be elected —
- (i) the procedure in Clause 45(14)(c) must be used to elect a candidate as the **first elected candidate** and their first preference votes are distributed to the Remaining Candidate(s) in accordance with the first elected candidate's second preference;
 - (ii) if, when the votes are counted again after that distribution, a candidate has an Absolute Majority, then that candidate is elected as the **second elected candidate**;
 - (iii) if no candidate then has an Absolute Majority, then the candidate with the fewest number of votes is Excluded and the votes of the Excluded Candidate (including votes received from the first elected candidate) must be distributed to the Remaining Candidate(s) in accordance with the Excluded candidate's next available preference;
 - (iv) if, when the votes are counted again after that exclusion, a candidate has an Absolute Majority, then that candidate is elected as the second elected candidate.
 - (v) if no candidate then has an Absolute Majority, then the next remaining candidate with the fewest number of votes is Excluded and those votes (including votes received from the first elected candidate or a previously Excluded candidate) must be distributed to the Remaining Candidate(s) in accordance with the newly Excluded candidate's next available preference;
 - (vi) the procedure in Clause 45(14)(d)(v) is to be repeated until a candidate obtains an Absolute Majority and is elected as the second elected candidate;
 - (vii) if there are three or more candidates to be elected, then the first preference votes of each elected candidate must be distributed to the Remaining Candidates in accordance with the elected candidate's next available preference and the procedure in Clause 45(14)(d)(iv) to Clause 45(14)(d)(vi) is to be repeated until the required number of candidates has been elected.
- (e) If at any stage of the count, candidates have the same number of votes and it is necessary for the purposes of this Clause to determine which of them has the greatest, or fewest, number of votes, then the matter is determined by the Returning Officer by the drawing of lots.
- (f) In the case of an election where there are only two candidates on the voting paper, a reference in Clause 45(14)(c) to first preference votes for a candidate, is taken to be a reference to votes for the candidate.
- (g) A person ceases to be a candidate in an election of the Deputy Warden under Clause 29(1) if the person is elected in accordance with Clause 45(13)(i) as the Warden and, in that case —
- (i) if there were only two candidates — then the other candidate is elected; and
 - (ii) if there were more than two candidates — then, in applying this Clause, any preference indicated on a voting paper for the person who is no longer a

candidate must be disregarded and the voting paper must be treated as if the numeral indicating any subsequent preference had been altered accordingly.

- (h) A person ceases to be a candidate in an election of Ordinary Councillors under Clause 29(1) if the person is elected in accordance with Clause 45(13)(i) as the Warden or the Deputy Warden and, in that case —
- (i) if there are five remaining candidates (because other candidates have been elected as the Warden and as the Deputy Warden) — then the remaining candidates are elected and, after the March Ordinary Meeting, the Council must elect a Member as an Ordinary Councillor until the March Ordinary Meeting in the third Calendar Year after the election.
 - (ii) if there are six Remaining Candidate(s) — then the Remaining Candidate(s) are elected; and
 - (iii) if there are more than six Remaining Candidate(s) — then, in applying this Clause, any preference indicated on a voting paper for a person who is no longer a candidate must be disregarded and the voting paper must be treated as if the numeral indicating any subsequent preference had been altered accordingly.
- (15) *Automated counting*
- (a) In this Clause —
Automated means involving the use of a computer.
 - (b) For the purposes of Clause 45(13) the Returning Officer may, if the Returning Officer thinks fit —
 - (i) cause the preferences indicated on voting papers to be recorded in an Automated form; and
 - (ii) on the basis of the information so recorded, use Automated means to carry out the procedures set out in Clause 45(14).
 - (c) For proceedings under Clause 45(15)(b) the requirements of Clause 45(13)(d) are met if —
 - (i) the recording of preferences in an Automated form is subject to the inspection of the scrutineers; and
 - (ii) the scrutineers have access:
 - (1) to the information so recorded; and
 - (2) such information as to the results obtained by using Automated means to carry out the various procedures set out in Clause 45(14) as should be reasonably necessary to allow the scrutineers to determine (on the balance of probability and in conjunction with the information referred to in (1) above) whether the results of the election have been determined in accordance with the requirements of this Part.
- (16) *Declaration of election*
- (a) Subject to Clause 45(16)(b), the Returning Officer or the Warden must declare the result of an election as soon as practicable after it is determined.
 - (b) At the March Ordinary Meeting, the Returning Officer or the Warden must declare the results of the preceding Periodic Elections in the following order —
 - (i) election of a Member of the Senate (if any);

- (ii) election of the Warden;
 - (iii) election of the Deputy Warden;
 - (iv) election of Ordinary Councillors,
 - (c) An election takes effect on the day after its result is declared.
 - (d) Immediately after the completion of the scrutiny and count of votes, the voting papers must be placed in a sealed container by the Returning Officer and must be held for a period of 40 University Working Days. At the end of those 40 University Working Days, the Returning Officer must destroy the voting papers unless otherwise directed by the Vice-Chancellor.
- (17) *Senate elections may be held at the same time*
- (a) An election under Clause 45(1)(b) and another election under Clause 45(1)(b), or an election under Clause 45(1)(a), can be held in conjunction with each other as a single election.
 - (b) The candidate elected first is elected for the longer term.
 - (c) If there are only two candidates, then the Returning Officer must draw lots to determine which is elected first.
- (18) *Elections for Ordinary Councillors may be held at the same time*
- (a) The following elections can be held in conjunction with each other as a single election —
 - (i) an election under Clause 45(1)(g) and another election or elections under Clause 45(1)(g); and
 - (ii) an election or elections under Clause 45(1)(g) and an election under Clause 45(1)(f).
 - (b) If an election is held in accordance with Clause 45(18)(a), then Clause 45 in its entirety applies to that election with such modifications as are necessary or as are determined by the Returning Officer.
 - (c) If the terms of the offices to be filled differ in length, then they are to be filled, in descending order of length, in the order in which candidates are elected.
 - (d) If the number of candidates is the same as the number of offices to be filled, then the Returning Officer must draw lots to determine the order of their election.
- (19) *Returning Officer's powers*
- (a) Subject to Clauses 43 to 46 (inclusive), the Returning Officer may determine conclusively all questions of detail concerning an election.
 - (b) If a candidate in an election dies or withdraws before or after the Close of Nominations, then the Returning Officer may make decisions or arrangements, whether consistent with this Division or not, in order to resolve issues concerning the election and enable it to proceed.

46 Convocation elections: Elections by the Council

- (1) This Clause applies to the following elections by the Council —
 - (a) an election of the Deputy Warden under Clause 29(1)(b) or Clause 31(2);
 - (b) an election of an Ordinary Councillor under Clause 29(1)(b) or Clause 31(2).
- (2) *How elections are held*
 - (a) If an election is to be held at a Council Meeting, then that must be stated in the notice of the meeting and the notice must be published:
 - (i) on the Convocation website; and

- (ii) in any other manner the Council considers necessary in order to bring it to the attention of Member(s).
 - (b) The Convocation Officer must attend the Council Meeting.
 - (c) A Member who wishes to be a candidate in the election may deliver to the Convocation Officer a nomination form for the election obtained from the Convocation website or the Returning Officer.
 - (d) In order for a nomination to be valid —
 - (i) the nomination form must be signed by the candidate and by two other Members as proposer and seconder; and
 - (ii) the candidate must be a Member who is eligible for election under Clause 44(5); and
 - (iii) the nomination form must reach the Convocation Officer before or at the Council Meeting.
 - (e) If only one candidate is validly nominated, then that candidate is elected.
 - (f) If two or more candidates are validly nominated, then one of them must be elected by secret ballot as follows —
 - (i) the names of the candidates must be written, in order determined by lot by the Convocation Officer, on voting papers and one voting paper must be handed to each Councillor present at the Council Meeting;
 - (ii) a Councillor must complete the voting paper by making a mark opposite the name of one, and only one, candidate in a manner that enables the Convocation Officer to be satisfied that the Councillor's vote is for that candidate and not for the other, or any other, candidate;
 - (iii) after the voting papers have been collected a count must be conducted by the Convocation Officer and the candidate who receives the most votes is elected; and
 - (iv) if two or more candidates each receive the same number of votes, and if they are the only candidates, or if the number of votes that they have both received is higher than the number of votes received by any other candidate, then the Chair must determine who is elected.
 - (g) The Returning Officer must declare the result of the election at the Council Meeting.
 - (h) The election takes effect on the day after its result is declared.
- (3) *Elections may be held at the same time*
 - (a) If there are two or more vacancies in offices of Ordinary Councillor(s), then the elections to fill them can be held in conjunction with each other as a single election.
 - (b) If an election is held in accordance with Clause 46(3)(a), then Clause 46(2)(e) and Clause 46(2)(f) apply to it with such modifications as are necessary or as are determined by the Convocation Officer.
 - (c) If the terms of the offices to be filled differ in length, then they are to be filled, in descending order of length, in the order in which candidates are elected.
 - (d) If the number of candidates is the same as the number of offices to be filled, then the Convocation Officer must draw lots to determine the order of their election.

- (4) *Convocation Officer can determine questions*

Subject to this Part, the Convocation Officer may determine conclusively all questions of detail concerning elections by the Council.

47 University assistance to Convocation

- (1) To enable Convocation to perform its functions, the University may provide such facilities and services to Convocation as the Chancellor and the Warden agree from time to time.
- (2) Without limiting Clause 47(1), the University is to provide financial assistance to Convocation as may be necessary to enable it to perform the functions mentioned in Clause 19(5).

48 Annual report of activities

- (1) As soon as practicable after the end of each Calendar Year, the Council must prepare a report on the activities carried out by Convocation in that year in the performance of its functions.
- (2) The Council must publish the report on the Convocation website and provide a copy of it to the Senate.

49 Transitional provisions

- (1) In this Clause —
Commencement means the day on which this Statute comes into effect;
Periodic Election has the meaning given by Clause 45(2).
- (2) Notwithstanding Clause 28(2)(c) —
- (a) from the Commencement until the day of the next March Ordinary Meeting after the Commencement, the number of Ordinary Councillors is 21; and
 - (b) from the day after the next March Ordinary Meeting after the Commencement until the day of the second March Ordinary Meeting after the Commencement, the number of Ordinary Councillors is 20; and
 - (c) from the day after the second March Ordinary Meeting after the Commencement until the day of the third March Ordinary Meeting after the Commencement, the number of Ordinary Councillors is 19.
- (3) Despite Clause 45, any election by Convocation held before the Periodic Elections next preceding the March Ordinary Meeting in 2021 is to be held in accordance with the repealed Statute 9 or Statute 14, whichever is applicable.

Chapter 5 — Student Guild

Note:	The University of Western Australia Act 1911 includes provisions regarding the following matters relevant to this Chapter:
(a)	Establishment of the Student Guild as a body corporate and associated legal matters;
(b)	Purpose of the Student Guild;
(c)	Student Guild as the recognised means of communication between students and the governing authority of the University
(d)	Membership of the Student Guild, including eligibility, entitlement to opt-out and resign from Student Guild, and eligibility for elective office of the Student Guild
(e)	Amenities and Services Fee, including the minimum proportion to be paid to the Student Guild;
(f)	Requirement for the annual financial statement of the Guild to be audited and provided to the Senate
(g)	Requirement for a Common Seal of the Student Guild.

50 Terms used

In this Chapter, unless the contrary intention appears —

Amenities and Services Fee means the fee provided for in clause 56;

Guild Council means the Council of the Student Guild referred to in clause 55;

Student Society means a University club, society or association which is registered by the Student Guild as a student society in accordance with the Regulations;

51 Objects and powers

- (1) The Student Guild's objects are to —
 - (a) foster all that tends to the advancement of students' learning and experience and the ennoblement of life;
 - (b) provide, conduct, facilitate or manage educational, cultural, sporting, welfare, recreational or commercial facilities or activities for the direct or indirect benefit of Students of the University;
 - (c) provide means of social interaction between Students at the University; and
 - (d) generally further the common interests of Students at the University.
- (2) The Student Guild is the recognised means of communication between the Students or any section of them and —
 - (a) the Senate; and
 - (b) other tertiary institutions.
- (3) The Student Guild has the powers for the purposes of carrying out its objects to —
 - (a) spend and invest money;
 - (b) operate banking accounts;
 - (c) transact financial business as necessary;
 - (d) borrow, raise or secure the payment of money for any of the Student Guild's objects including by mortgaging or charging the Student Guild's property or any part of it;
 - (e) enter into contracts on behalf of the Student Guild or a Student Society, provided that the terms of any contracts have been approved by the Guild Council;

- (f) lend money to ordinary members of the Student Guild;
- (g) buy, take on lease, take in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property and to sell, let, mortgage or dispose of that property;
- (h) exercise a general supervision and control over all Student Societies;
- (i) register Student Societies with the Student Guild and affiliate them with subordinate bodies of the Student Guild;
- (j) assume the care, control and management of the property and financial affairs of a Student Society;
- (k) incorporate or cause to be incorporated a Student Society under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)* or under the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)* or any similar legislation, and to hold shares in any company so incorporated, for the benefit of the members of that society and to limit the liability of the Student Guild;
- (l) engage and dismiss employees;
- (m) hold licences;
- (n) admit persons other than ordinary members of the Guild to associate membership, or honorary life membership;
- (o) in accordance with the Regulations, impose fines on members of the Student Guild, on members and officers of Student Societies and on Student Societies, for breaches of the provisions of this Chapter, or Regulations, By-laws or rules authorised to be made under this Chapter; and
- (p) generally, act in all other matters necessary to give effect to this Statute.

52 Not for profit

- (1) The Student Guild is a —
 - (a) not for profit body; and
 - (b) notwithstanding (a), will apply surplus revenue to further its objects.
- (2) The property and income of the Student Guild must be applied solely to further its objects and no part of that property or income may be paid or otherwise distributed, directly or indirectly, to any member, except in good faith in the promotion of those objects or purposes.
- (3) A payment may be made to a member out of the funds of the Student Guild only if it is —
 - (a) the payment in good faith to the member as reasonable remuneration for any services provided to the Student Guild, or for goods supplied to the Student Guild, in the ordinary course of business;
 - (b) the payment of reasonable rent to the member for premises leased by the member to the Student Guild; or
 - (c) the reimbursement of reasonable expenses properly incurred by the member on behalf of the Student Guild.

53 Student Guild Regulations

Subject to the Act and in accordance with the Regulations —

- (1) the Student Guild may propose that the Senate make, amend or repeal Regulations pertaining to the Student Guild for the purpose of carrying out this Chapter; and
- (2) the Senate may consult, co-ordinate, co-operate and consider recommendations from the Student Guild regarding the making, amendment or repeal of Regulations pertaining to the Student Guild made by the Senate under the Act for the purpose of carrying out this Chapter.

54 Membership

- (1) The membership of the Student Guild is governed by the provisions in the Act and the Regulations.
- (2) The University must notify Students at the time of their enrolment, that they may —
 - (a) elect at the time of enrolment not to become a member of the Student Guild; and
 - (b) resign at any time as a member of the Student Guild.
- (3) A Student who elects not to be a member of the Student Guild is still entitled to vote in Student Guild elections but may not hold an elective office of the Student Guild.

55 Guild Council

- (1) The Student Guild is governed by the Guild Council.
- (2) The composition of the Guild Council, and the manner of election of members to the Guild Council, is prescribed in the Regulations.
- (3) Subject to the Act, this Statute and the Regulations, the Guild Council has the entire control and management of the affairs and concerns of the Student Guild and may act in all matters concerning the Student Guild in the manner which, in its opinion, is best calculated to promote the interests of the Student Guild.
- (4) The Guild Council may make, alter or repeal rules regarding the Student Guild, in accordance with the Regulations.
- (5) The Guild Council must make provision for the control and management of any property owned or occupied by the Student Guild.

56 Amenities and Services Fee

- (1) All Students are required to pay to the University an annual Amenities and Services Fee unless exempted under subclause (4).
- (2) The Senate determines the amount of the Amenities and Services Fee each year and may consult with the Student Guild first before making that determination.
- (3) The Senate may determine that a different level of fee is payable by a specified class of Students depending on a Student's enrolment.

57 Payment of proportion of Amenities and Services Fee to Student Guild

- (1) Each year the University must pay to the Student Guild the Amenities and Services Fees collected for that year, and may choose to deduct the University's reasonable costs in administering the fee.
- (2) The amount paid to the Student Guild under (1) —
 - (a) is determined by the Senate, which may first consult with the Student Guild regarding the determination; and
 - (b) in accordance with the Act, must not be less than 50% of the total amount of the Amenities and Services Fees collected.

58 Use of the Amenities and Services Fee

- (1) The proportion of the Amenities and Services Fee paid by the University to the Student Guild under clause 57 may only be used for the benefit of Students for any or all of the following broad categories of amenities and services pursuant to the *Higher Education Support Act 2003* (Cth):
 - (a) student representation;

- (b) student societies;
 - (c) social activities;
 - (d) cultural activities;
 - (e) sporting activities;
 - (f) welfare;
 - (g) catering;
 - (h) commercial activities;
 - (i) capital funds and infrastructure;
 - (j) investments and reserves;
 - (k) other services and amenities consistent with the objects and powers of the Guild as defined in clause 51; and
 - (l) the administrative costs of any or all of the activities and facilities listed in (a) to (k) (inclusive).
- (2) Any amendment of the broad categories of services and amenities listed in (1) must be approved by both the Guild Council and the Senate.
- (3) No part of that proportion of the Amenities and Services Fee paid by the University to the Student Guild under clause 57 may be used to support:
- (a) a political party; or
 - (b) the election of a person as a member of:
 - (i) the legislature of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory; or
 - (ii) a local government body.

59 Finance and reporting

- (1) The Student Guild's annual financial statements must be audited by an independent external auditor approved by the Senate:
- (a) who is a member of CPA Australia, CA ANZ or the Institute of Public Accountants; or
 - (b) a registered company auditor.
- (2) The Student Guild must submit to the Senate within one month of receipt and by no later than six months after the end of the Guild's financial year —
- (a) a copy of the audited accounts and financial statements under (1) for the previous financial year; and
 - (b) a written report on how the proportion of the Amenities and Services Fees it received under clause 57 has been applied to provide amenities and services under the categories referred to in 58.

60 Common Seal of the Student Guild

- (1) The Guild Council must maintain the safe custody of the Common Seal of the Student Guild.
- (2) The Common Seal of the Student Guild may only be used as authorised by a resolution of the Guild Council and in the presence of the President of the Student Guild.
- (3) Every instrument to which the seal is affixed must be signed by the —
- (a) President of the Student Guild; and
 - (b) General Secretary of the Student Guild, or another person appointed by the Guild Council.

- (4) The Guild Council must maintain a register of all documents to which the Common Seal of the Student Guild has been affixed, which must include the —
- (a) nature of the document;
 - (b) date on which the common seal was affixed;
 - (c) authority for affixing the common seal; and
 - (d) name of the persons signing the instrument to which the seal is affixed.

Chapter 6 — Academic Board

61 Establishment of the Academic Board

- (1) The University must have an Academic Board which is established under the authority of this Statute.
- (2) The Academic Board is a committee of the Senate.
- (3) The membership of the Academic Board is prescribed in the Regulations.
- (4) Academic Board meetings are called and conducted in accordance with the Regulations and any standing orders of Academic Board.

62 Responsibilities of the Academic Board

The Academic Board is responsible to the Senate for —

- (1) assuring quality, integrity and the maintenance of standards in all academic activities including teaching, scholarship and research and compliance with relevant external regulatory requirements;
- (2) overseeing and monitoring the development of all academic activities of the University;
- (3) safeguarding the academic freedom of the University; and
- (4) communicating with the academic community through academic organisational units including but not limited to Faculties, Schools, boards of studies and research Centres.

63 Functions and powers of the Academic Board

- (1) The Academic Board determines, reviews and approves rules, policy and standards in relation to —
 - (a) admission and enrolment;
 - (b) course requirements and structures, including requirements for the award of any qualification;
 - (c) progression requirements;
 - (d) examinations, assessment and pedagogy;
 - (e) scholarships, prizes and other academic awards; and
 - (f) research integrity and ethics for Students and academic Staff.
- (2) The Academic Board (or a committee or sub-committee of the Academic Board if delegated to a committee or sub-committee), must consider and, if appropriate, approve all new academic award courses and amendments to or rescission of existing courses. However any new Award or rescission of an Award will only take effect if approved by Senate.
- (3) The Academic Board provides advice to the Senate, the Vice-Chancellor and the University Executive on matters including, but not limited to —
 - (a) teaching, learning, research and educational programs;
 - (b) establishing and maintaining academic standards;
 - (c) academic priorities, including academic aspects of the University's strategic plans;

- (d) academic aspects of University's policies and procedures, including but not limited to those relating to the appointment, promotion and conditions of employment of academic Staff;
 - (e) the conferral of title of Emeritus Professor, including receiving nominations and providing recommendations to the Senate;
 - (f) the creation, amalgamation or disestablishment of Faculties, Schools, disciplines, departments, Centres, Institutes and other academic organisational units and related transfers of funding; and
 - (g) any matter it considers to be of importance including, but not limited to, matters which have the potential to impact on the teaching and research mission of the University.
- (4) Jointly with the University's executive, the Academic Board is responsible for formal reviews of the academic activities of the University and its academic organisational units.
- (5) The Academic Board will receive and consider correspondence from the Student Guild and will forward any such correspondence intended for communication to the Senate, with or without comment.
- (6) The Academic Board has any other functions and powers assigned to it by the Senate or conferred on it by Statute or Regulation.

64 Reporting

- (1) The Academic Board may receive, and may require reports from Faculties, other organisational units, the Academic Board's committees and sub-committees in relation to academic matters.
- (2) The Academic Board must report to Senate —
- (a) after each meeting of the Academic Board, on its activities; and
 - (b) annually, on its activities and its assessment of its own performance.
- (3) The Academic Board will consider, and report on, all matters referred to it by the Senate or the Vice-Chancellor.

65 Academic Board committees

- (1) The Academic Board has sole authority for establishing and disestablishing committees and sub-committees of the Academic Board, as required, and may refer any matter to a committee or sub-committee.
- (2) Each committee and sub-committee must have a constitution which is approved by Academic Board and which prescribes the chairperson, membership and functions of that committee or sub-committee. The Academic Board may review and update the constitution of its committees and sub-committees as it considers appropriate.
- (3) Where a member of Academic Board is elected in that capacity as a member of a committee of the Academic Board, then the member's term of office as a member of the committee is subject to their term of office as a member of the Academic Board.
- (4) Academic Board committee and sub-committee meetings will be called and conducted in accordance with any standing orders of the Academic Board, unless otherwise prescribed in the committee's or sub-committees constitution or other committee governance document approved by the Academic Board.
- (5) The chairperson of the Academic Board or their nominee is an ex-officio member of all Academic Board committees and sub-committees.
- (6) Each committee and sub-committee must report on its activities to the Academic Board.

- (7) The Academic Board or the chairperson of the Academic Board may establish working parties as they consider necessary to assist or advise the Academic Board or the chairperson in the performance of their functions.

66 Delegation

The Academic Board may delegate any of its powers and responsibilities or refer a matter to a committee or sub-committee of the Academic Board, to one or more Faculties, or its chairperson, deputy chairperson or associate chairperson.

67 Academic Board Regulations

Subject to the Act and in accordance with the Regulations —

- (1) the Academic Board may propose that the Senate make, amend or repeal Regulations pertaining to the Academic Board for the purpose of carrying out this Chapter; and
- (2) the Senate must consult the Academic Board regarding the making, amendment or repeal of Regulations pertaining to the Academic Board for the purpose of carrying out this Chapter.

Chapter 7 — Faculties

68 Faculty governance

- (1) The Faculties are those approved as faculties by the Senate.
- (2) Each Faculty has a Faculty Board which exercises the powers and functions of the Faculty and is responsible for the conduct of Faculty business.
- (3) Each Faculty must have a governance document approved by the Academic Board, which sets out the constitution and membership of the Faculty and its committees and boards.
- (4) With the approval of the Academic Board, a Faculty may establish advisory boards which may include representation from professional bodies.
- (5) In accordance with the Act, the Senate must appoint a Head of Faculty for each Faculty for such term and on such conditions as determined by the Senate.
- (6) In the absence of the Head of Faculty, the Vice-Chancellor must appoint an acting Head of Faculty for a specified period to perform the duties of the Head of Faculty in their absence.

69 Functions

- (1) Each Faculty offers Courses approved by Academic Board.
- (2) Subject to the University Legislation and resolutions of the Senate, the Faculty Board is responsible for the conduct of all Faculty business, including —
 - (a) determining the administration of the Faculty's Courses;
 - (b) providing advice to its Head of Faculty on all issues relating to the Faculty's resources;
 - (c) making recommendations to the Academic Board, through its Head of Faculty, on any matters related to research or the teaching of its Courses; and
 - (d) providing to other University committees or officers, through its Head of Faculty, advice on any matter referred to it for consideration.

70 Membership

- (1) Each Faculty comprises —
 - (a) the Head of Faculty;
 - (b) all Academic Staff in the Schools, Centres and Institutes within or funded by the Faculty;
 - (c) Academic Staff in other Schools, Centres and Institutes who teach in the Faculty's courses;
 - (d) the following ex-officio members —
 - (i) the Chancellor;
 - (ii) the Pro-Chancellor;
 - (iii) the Vice-Chancellor;
 - (iv) the members of the University's executive;
 - (v) the Chair of the Academic Board; and
 - (vi) any other positions approved by the Academic Board; and
 - (e) any other categories of persons approved by the Academic Board.

- (2) The membership of each Faculty Board is to be prescribed in the Faculty's governance document approved by Academic Board under clause 68(2).

71 Faculty delegation

- (1) A Faculty Board may, with the approval of the Academic Board, delegate any of its powers to its Head of Faculty, a Head of School or a Faculty committee.
- (2) A Head of Faculty may delegate any of the duties and responsibilities of the office to other officers or members of the Faculty for a specified period.

72 Faculty Board meetings

Faculty Board meetings are called and conducted in accordance with the Faculty's governance documents approved by Academic Board under clause 68(2).

Chapter 8 — Admission, Enrolment, Scholarships & Prizes

73 Admission and Enrolment

- (1) The admission and enrolment of Students must be conducted in accordance with the University Legislation.
- (2) A person will not be enrolled in any program for any Award unless that person has complied with the enrolment requirements set out in the University's handbook, policies and procedures.
- (3) Upon enrolment, a Student is bound by the University Legislation.

74 Scholarships and prizes

Scholarships and prizes are to be established in accordance with University policy and governed by conditions approved by the University in accordance with Chapter 6.

Chapter 9 — Awards, Honorary Degrees and Titles

75 Conferral of Awards

- (1) The Senate may confer an Award —
 - (a) where a Student has completed the Award requirements set by Academic Board; or
 - (b) as an honorary degree in accordance with clause 76; or
 - (c) ad eundem gradum to a graduate of any other university, on the recommendation of the Academic Board.
- (2) To qualify for an Award of the University a student must —
 - (a) complete the relevant course requirements as specified in the rules which apply to that Award; and
 - (b) comply with all rules which apply to that Award; and
 - (c) comply with all Statutes, By-laws, Regulations and Rules of the University.
- (3) With the exception of honorary degrees and degrees conferred posthumously, before an Award is conferred the candidate must sign the following declaration:

“I hereby promise that I will maintain the rights and privileges of The University of Western Australia, and that I will endeavour at all times to uphold its dignity.”
- (4) Awards are conferred on behalf of the Senate by —
 - (a) the Chancellor; and
 - (b) in the absence of the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor; and
 - (c) in the absence of both the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor.
- (5) An Award may be conferred posthumously.

76 Honorary degrees

Note: The [University of Western Australia Act 1911](#) includes provisions regarding the Senate’s power to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on persons approved by the Senate (Section 29).

- (1) The Senate may confer an honorary Award, including an honorary degree, on a person who the Senate considers has demonstrated distinguished service or achievements in accordance with University policy.
- (2) The **Honorary Degrees Committee** is a standing committee of the Senate which advises the Senate regarding the awarding of honorary degrees and honorary awards. The Senate may adopt or reject the recommendation of the Honorary Degrees Committee.
- (3) The membership of the Honorary Degrees Committee is prescribed in its constitution as approved by the Senate.
- (4) The criteria for the award of honorary degrees and awards is prescribed in University policy.

77 Register of graduates

- (1) The Senate must maintain a register of graduates containing the name and address of every person to whom an Award has been granted, and the particulars of the Award.

- (2) No person is considered to hold an Award of the University unless their name and the Award are recorded in the register of graduates.
- (3) The register of graduates must not be altered or amended unless —
 - (a) the Award has been revoked in accordance with clause 78; or
 - (b) the Senate directs that an error or omission be corrected.

78 Revocation of Awards

- (1) The Senate may revoke —
 - (a) an honorary degree in accordance with University policy; or
 - (b) any other Award where it was awarded in error.
- (2) When an Award is revoked the name of the person must be removed from the register of graduates.
- (3) The Senate may revoke an Award under this Statute even if the Award was conferred before the commencement of this Statute.
- (4) The Senate may reinstate a revoked Award where it is satisfied that there is good cause to do so, in which case the person's name must be restored to the Register of Graduates.

79 Titles

The Senate may, in accordance with the University's policies, confer a title on a person who is associated with the University.

Chapter 10 — Student conduct and discipline

80 Student conduct

- (1) A Student commits misconduct if he or she breaches a University student conduct standard.
- (2) University student conduct standards are prescribed in the Regulations.

81 Penalties for misconduct

A Student who is found to have committed misconduct may be liable to the penalties prescribed under the Regulations.

82 Board of Discipline

There is a **Board of Discipline** constituted and conducted in accordance with the Regulations and the relevant policies and procedures.

83 Powers regarding misconduct

The Board of Discipline and the officers specified in the Regulations have the power to determine matters of Student conduct and, where appropriate, impose penalties as specified in the Regulations.

Chapter 11 — Affiliation

Note: The [University of Western Australia Act 1911](#) includes information regarding the Senate's power to make statutes regarding affiliation to, or connection with, the University.

84 Affiliation

- (1) Subject to the University Legislation, the Senate may approve an agreement for the University to affiliate with any college, institution, organisation or other body the Senate considers appropriate.
- (2) Subject to Clause (6), the affiliation of an external body to the University must be effected by a formal agreement entered into by the University on such conditions as the Senate thinks fit.
- (3) The Senate may set the manner and form of affiliation agreements.
- (4) The initial term of affiliation must not exceed five years, but may be extended if approved by the Senate.
- (5) The Senate must ensure continuing affiliations are reviewed at least once every five years.
- (6) Affiliations approved prior to the commencement of this Regulation remain valid even if they have not been effected by a formal agreement, and remain valid until otherwise resolved by Senate.
- (7) A fully executed affiliation agreement made in accordance with this Clause 84 and stating that an institution, organisation or body is affiliated to the University is conclusive evidence of affiliation in accordance with this Statute.

Chapter 12 — Common Seal of the University

Note: The [University of Western Australia Act 1911](#) requires By-laws and Statutes to be sealed with the common seal of the University.

85 Custody of the common seal

The University Secretary must maintain custody of the Common Seal of the University.

86 Use of the common seal

- (1) The Common Seal of the University must not be used except as authorised by the Act, this Statute or by the Senate.
- (2) Subject to (4), the Common Seal of the University may only be affixed by —
 - (a) the University Secretary; or
 - (b) a person authorised by the University Secretary or the Senate.
- (3) The Common Seal of the University may only be affixed to —
 - (a) certificates of degrees, diplomas or other qualifications granted or conferred by the Senate;
 - (b) Statutes of the University;
 - (c) By-laws of the University; and
 - (d) other documents or classes of documents as authorised by the Senate.
- (4) If the University Secretary is not available to affix the Common Seal of the University, then the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may direct that the Common Seal of the University be affixed to a document, but must as soon as possible report to the Senate on the fixing of the Common Seal of the University and the reason for it.
- (5) The affixing of the Common Seal of the University must be attested by the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor.

87 Register of use of common seal

The University Secretary must maintain a register of all documents to which the Common Seal of the University has been affixed, which must include the —

- (1) nature of the document;
- (2) date on which the Common Seal of the University was affixed;
- (3) authority for affixing the Common Seal of the University; and
- (4) name and position of the person attesting the affixing of the Common Seal of the University.

Chapter 13 — General provisions

88 Making, amending and promulgating Regulations

- (1) Regulations are made by Senate resolution under Section 16E of the Act and promulgated on the University's official website.
- (2) Regulations may be amended or repealed by a —
 - (a) Statute; or
 - (b) provision of the same Regulations which comes into operation on a later date; or
 - (c) resolution of Senate.

89 Repeal of Statutes

The following Statutes are repealed:

- (1) Statute 1. The Senate
- (2) Statute 2. Seal of the University
- (3) Statute 3. Admission Ad Eundem Gradum
- (4) Statute 4. Applications for Admission to Convocation under Section 17(1)(c)
- (5) Statute 6. Applications for Admission to Degrees under Section 31(1)(o)
- (6) Statute 7. Admission to Courses of the University
- (7) Statute 8. The Faculties
- (8) Statute 9. Convocation
- (9) Statute 10. Vice-Chancellor
- (10) Statute 11. Academic Dress
- (11) Statute 12. Method of Election by Convocation of Persons to be Members of the Senate
- (12) Statute 13. Affiliated and Associated Institutions
- (13) Statute 14. Granting and Conferring of Degrees and Diplomas
- (14) Statute 17. Student Discipline
- (15) Statute 18. Hackett Student Fund
- (16) Statute 19. Academic Board
- (17) Statute 20. Guild of Undergraduates
- (18) Statute 21. Australian Music Examinations Board
- (19) Statute 22. Gledden Trust
- (20) Statute 23. Registrar
- (21) Statute 24. Affiliation of University Colleges

- (22) Statute 28. Superannuation Scheme
- (23) Statute 30. Deputy Vice-Chancellor
- (24) Statute 31. Scholarships and Prizes

90 Repeal of Regulations

The following Regulations are repealed:

- (1) Computer and Software Use Regulations
- (2) Course Regulations
- (3) Regulations for Admission to Undergraduate Award Courses

Version History

Version	Approved / Amended	UWA Endorsement	Ministerial Approval	Commencement
V1	Approved – New Statute	<i>Day month year</i> Senate Resolution [number]	<i>Day month year</i>	<i>Day month year</i>