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Procedures for the election of the Executive Committee

1. The EC will appoint an election officer, who cannot be a candidate for elected office, to oversee the ballot
2. Nominations for election as Officers and Executive Committee members must be accompanied by the names and email addresses and/or telephone numbers of three proposers and a supporting statement of up to 200 words.
3. Nominations must be received twenty-eight days in advance of the election. Nominations will not be accepted at the meeting.
4. The election officer will be responsible for confirming the authenticity of the proposers.
5. Members may vote for up to the number of places to be filled.
6. In the event of a contested Officer post where more than two candidates are standing, voting will be by the alternative vote system and the winning candidate must obtain at least 50%+1 of the votes cast.
7. Candidates who fail to secure the votes of 30% of members voting will not be elected.
8. Re-open Nominations (RON) will be an option in all elections. Any candidate getting the same as or fewer votes than RON will be eliminated from the count.
9. If any named officer post is not filled the EC will select an acting officer from among its members and a new election will be held at the following general meeting
10. These procedures may be amended by a simple majority of members present and voting at a General Meeting. Any proposed amendments must be received by the election officer no less than 21 days before the meeting

Adopted at a special general meeting on 18 October 2026

What is Re-open Nominations (RON)?

RON is a widely used process for ensuring nominees have the confidence of the electorate.

If someone stands for a post and the post is not contested, there is a risk that a candidate in whom the membership does not have confidence will take up a post. RON is a dummy candidate: if voters do not wish the nominee to be elected they can vote for RON instead. If RON wins, a new contest is held and new candidates are sought.

RON can also be used when there are multiple slots to be filled. It may be that there are fewer candidates who have the confidence of the electorate than there are vacant posts. For example, we can look at a situation where there are 10 candidates for five posts but only three of them have the confidence of the voters. In this case, the risk is that two insufficiently trusted candidates will be elected. In such an election voters can vote for up to five candidates but they can vote for fewer. In this example the voters would only vote for up to four nominees they support plus RON (RON counts as a vote). If RON came fourth, then all the candidates getting fewer voters than RON would not be elected. A new election would be held for the remaining vacancies.