

## **Appendix B**

### **Organization and Structure of the Australian Labor Party and the Democratic Party of the Republic of Korea**

---

# The Organisation of the Australian Labor Party

---

The Australian Labor Party is organised as a Federal body, with six State and two Territory branches.

## National Conference

The National Conference is the supreme governing body of the Party and its decisions are binding on every member and every section of the Party. The Conference meets every two years. Its main function is to approve changes to the Party Platform and to revise the constitution and rules where necessary.

The National Conference is made up of 100 delegates on a basis roughly proportional to the number of Federal seats in each State. Included in the Conference are one delegate from Australian Young Labor, the parliamentary leaders from each State and the four leaders of the Federal Parliamentary Party. Apart from the regular meetings, Special National Conferences can be called in certain circumstances.

## National Executive

The chief administrative authority of the Party is the National Executive, which is subject only to the authority of the National Conference.

The Executive meets at regular intervals, about three times a year. It has wide powers and can intervene in every aspect of ALP activity. It is responsible for carrying out National Conference decisions and for interpreting Party policy between National Conferences.

The National Executive is made up of 28 members: two delegates from each State, one from the ACT, and one from the Northern Territory, (all elected by a system of proportional representation), the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party and the Leader and Deputy Leader in the Senate, and 12 executive members elected by

the National Conference.

The Party President, who chairs both the Conference and the Executive, and the National Secretary are elected by the Conference, but do not have a the right of voting at the meetings of the National Executive.

## National Secretariat

The ALP's main co-ordinating body is the National Secretariat. It is composed of the National Secretary, three National Organisers and a small supporting staff. It is responsible for servicing the National Conference, the National Executive and the ALP policy committees. It also manages national election campaigns under the direction of a National Campaign Committee. The Secretariat maintains liaison with the Federal Parliamentary Party and with State branches of the Party.

## National Policy Committees

Policy Committees review the Platform for approval of the National Conference. These committees cover areas such as education, employment, defence, foreign affairs, environment, trade, tourism, ethnic affairs, resources and energy and many others.

## Australian Labor Advisory Committee

This committee has been established as the major co-ordinating and liaison body between the Federal Parliamentary Party, the trade union movement and the Party machinery. Its membership includes the parliamentary leaders, the Party's federal officers and senior officers of the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU). This committee meets regularly each year.



## Federal Parliamentary Party (Caucus)

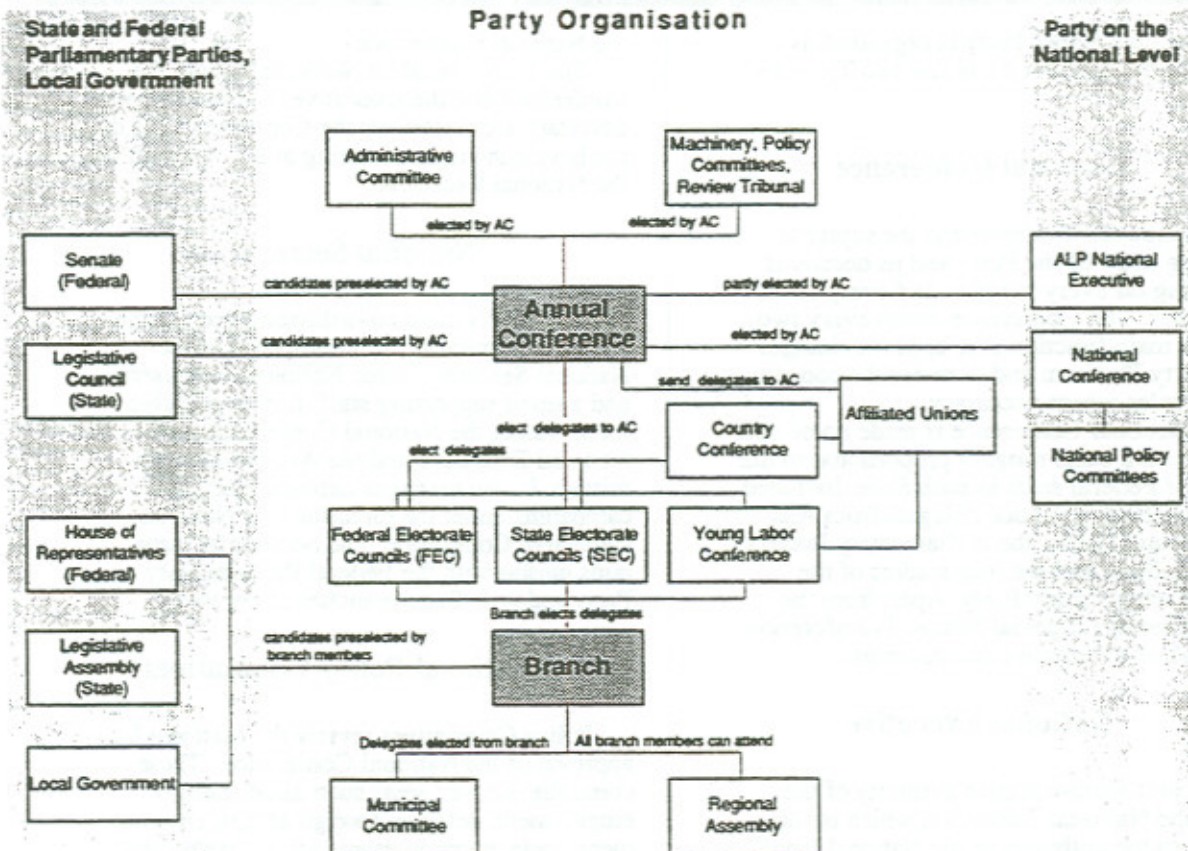
The Federal Parliamentary Party, also referred to as Caucus, has substantial independent powers. It is subject to guidance from the National Conference and National Executive, but not from any State branch of the ALP.

The Caucus has developed its own rules and procedures over some 80 years of involvement in Federal Parliament. The Caucus usually meets weekly when parliament is sitting, to

plan tactics and to determine Party attitudes to legislation and government policy.

Caucus elects its Leader, Deputy Leader, Senate Leader and Deputy Senate Leader. In opposition, it also elects an Executive whose members are allocated shadow portfolios. In government, Caucus elects Ministers who are allocated portfolios by the Prime Minister.

When Labor is in government, Caucus has an over-riding authority over government decisions; a power which it uses with discretion.





# How the ALP Works in NSW

## Annual Conference

In NSW the ultimate policy and organisational body is the Annual State Conference. It considers resolutions from Party units via the policy committees and elects the Party officers, organisers, trustees, NSW members of the National Executive, delegates to the National Conference, members of the Review Tribunal, policy and machinery committees, Administrative Committee and the General Returning Officer. The Conference also preselects candidates for the NSW Legislative Council and Australian Senate.

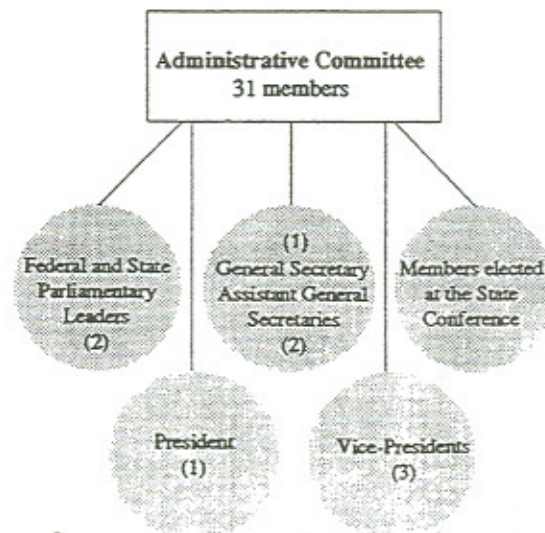
Of the more than 850 delegates to the State Conference 60% are delegates from affiliated unions and 40% are delegates from the federal and State electorate councils, the Young Labor Council, federal and State parliamentary Party and the Administrative Committee.



The Annual Conference is the chief policy and rule making body of the ALP in New South Wales

## The Administrative Committee

The Administrative Committee is responsible for the management and administration of the Party. The Committee consists of 22 members elected by the Annual Conference, the State and federal parliamentary leaders or their nominees, the General Secretary and the two Assistant General Secretaries.



## Machinery Committees

The Annual Conference elects members of the machinery committees which report to the Administrative Committee. Their main role is to deal with organisational and administrative matters referred to them by the Administrative Committee.

The following are the machinery committees:



Finance, Credentials, Branch Boundaries, Local Government (Administration), Disputes, Rules, Agenda and other committees as the Annual Conference may decide.

### **Review Tribunal**

The 11-member Review Tribunal is an independent final arbiter on all matters of dispute referred to it. Examples of matters the Tribunal may hear include appeals submitted against decisions involving disciplinary action, pre-selection ballots and decisions of the Administrative Committee involving Party membership and branch registration. Decisions of the Tribunal are reported to the Annual Conference.

### **Standing Policy Committees**

Policy committees consider all resolutions from Party units and then report and recommend them to the Annual Conference for adoption. Policy committees have 11 members elected for two years by the Annual Conference. They also include one representative from the State parliamentary Party and one from the federal parliamentary Party. The committees can co-opt Party members who can contribute with their expertise to the work of the committees. At least one-third of the elected committees must be women. The following committees are currently in operation:

- Aboriginal Affairs
- Communications and Leisure
- Community Welfare
- Economic Policy
- Education
- Employment and Industrial Relations
- Environment and Planning
- Foreign Affairs and Defence
- Health
- Housing
- Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
- Legal and Administrative
- Machinery of Government
- Rural and Provincial Affairs
- Transport and Infrastructure
- Youth

### **Young Labor Council (YLC)**

Young Labor Council is composed of two delegates from each branch, two delegates from each young labor association and four delegates from each affiliated trade union. Young Labor Council deals with all Party matters, but its principal role is to encourage young people to join and participate in the Party and bring the concerns of young people to the Party's attention.

### **Parliamentary Parties**

Members elected to the State and federal Parliaments under the auspices of the ALP form distinct State and federal parliamentary Parties, known a caucus. The parliamentary Party elects the Leader and the Deputy Leader in both Houses of the State and federal Parliaments. Candidates for election to the Senate (federal Parliament) and the Legislative Council (State Parliament) are elected by the Annual Conference. Candidates for election to the House of Representatives (federal Parliament) and the Legislative Assembly (State Parliament) are elected by the branch members in the particular electorate. All eligible members from branches in that electorate can vote in such a preselection.

### **National Conference**

The National Conference is the chief governing authority of the Party and meets every two years. It determines national policy by considering reports from National Policy Committees.

### **National Executive**

The National Executive administers the Party between National Conferences.



## National Policy Committees

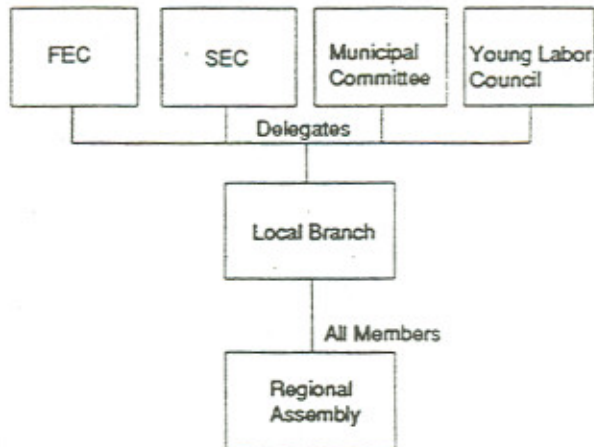
The national policy committees prepare reports for consideration by the National Conference. Members are elected by the National Executive.

## Local Branches

Local branches are the basic operating units of the Party. Members of branches discuss matters relating to all levels of government. Resolutions from branch meetings may be considered by the relevant policy committees. The branches may also make representations to raise issues with members of federal and State Parliament or elected Labor Aldermen. At the annual general meeting each branch elects a number of honorary officials. These include: president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, fund raising officer, returning officer, deputy returning officer, assistant secretary, two auditors, members of the credentials committee, delegates and alternate delegates to the State Electorate Council, the Federal Electorate Council, Municipal Committee and the Young Labor Council.



*The local branches are the basic operating units of the ALP*



*Participation by members of local branch*

## Regional Assemblies

Regional assemblies may be held in a number of locations throughout the State. Regions are defined by the Administrative Committee on the basis of common electoral, geographic and community interests. Members from the whole region can participate. Regional assemblies discuss issues concerning that particular area. Recommendations from the regional assemblies are considered by Annual Conference.

## Electorate Councils

State and federal electorate councils (SECs and FECs) deal with matters concerning the particular State or federal electorates, referred to them by the local branches. They also co-ordinate the local election campaigns and referenda. The number of delegates from each branch is proportional to its size.

## Municipal Committees

Municipal committees deal with matters relating to local government. They arrange for selection ballots for municipal or shire elections and act as organising committees in local government elections.



**THE  
DEMOCRATIC  
PARTY**

**The Republic of Korea**

---

**REFORM  
&  
CHALLENGE**





## Structure of the Democratic Party

The structure of the Democratic Party can be divided into two large bodies: The central party division, and the district division.

The central party division consists of the representative arm, the executive arm, and the assessment arm.

The first is further subdivided into the national convention and central committee. the executive arm is also subdivided into the executive committee, supreme council, the administrative body, executive office, party caucus, standing committee on various concerns, and the special committee. The assessment arm consists of the disciplinary committee.

The district division is made up of the city and province chapter offices and the district party chapter.

### Central Party Division

#### The Representative Arm

**NATIONAL CONVENTION:** The national convention is the highest decision making body of the Democratic Party.

The national convention consists of 1) the central committee, 2) head of the executive office of the district chapter plus five members nominated by the district chapters, 3) five members nominated by the city and province chapters, 4) committee members from cities, towns and rural districts, 5) central committee members over the rank of general manager, 6) 200 people nominated by the executive committee.

The responsibilities of the national convention are various. It is responsible for the election of the speaker of the national convention and the vice-speaker, election of the supreme council and the chairman of the supreme council, and nomination of the presidential candidate. Further, it establishes and amends the constitution of the party, as well as the basic principles and the party platform. The dissolution and the merging of the party, and other matters of importance are also decided at the national convention.

The full national convention shall meet every two years in May, to be convened by the chairman. Temporary national convention can be called by the central committee, supreme council or the executive committee, or at the request of over one third of the members. The chairman shall call a national convention within one month of receiving such a request.

**CENTRAL COMMITTEE:** The other body within the representative arm of the central party organization is the central committee. It is composed of 1) the supreme council members and the chairman of the supreme council, 2) the advisor, 3) the chairman and the vice-chairman of the national convention, 4) the executive committee members, 5) National Assembly members, 6) and steering committee members.

From the provinces, 7) the city and province chapter presidents and executive officials, 8) district chapter heads, 9) chairman and vice-chairmen of autonomous district offices, city and district assembly members, city, district, and county chairman and vice-chairmen are part of the central committee.

Also, 10) chairmen, vice-chairmen and members of various committees in the central district and any other member above the rank of head of office are part of the central committee. 11) An additional person, to be nominated by the district chapter chairperson, 12) and 100 persons to be nominated by the executive committee are also included in the central committee.









• • • • •

The district office supreme council consists of the chairman and the vice-chairman, executive committee, disciplinary committee, party executives above the rank of bureau head, chief of liaison office, head of local self-governing body and the assemblymen as well as members appointed by the chair of the district office supreme council and approved by the executive committee.

The authority of the district office supreme council includes election of the chairman of the district office, nomination of candidates for local offices, and the decision over items vetoed by the district office's executive office and chairman of the district office.

The establishment and the reformation of the district office occurs at the decision of the executive committee.

Chief organizer for the special committee on organizational reinforcement is selected through open recruitment and evaluation. The chief organizer assumes the responsibilities as the acting chairman of the supreme council for that year until one can be elected. The chief organizer must complete the establishment or the restructuring of the district office within 40 days of appointment.

The head of the executive office and the executive committee of the central division approves the confirmation and registration of district offices. The district office must proceed in accordance to the party regulations on registration.

# ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

