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Established 1976 ABN 26 511 801 801

The Role of the Bicycle NSW Board

The Board exists to represent the ownership of BNSW, just as a business board represents its shareholders. It provides governance to BNSW, represents it to the community and takes the ultimate legal authority for it.

Board members are elected by the membership at the AGM and serve for a two year term, when they may stand for re-election

The Board

- establishes Bicycle NSW's purpose, values, goals and objectives
- employs the Chief Executive Officer
- identifies and monitors the management of corporate risks
- monitors and assesses Chief Executive Officer and organisation performance.

Bicycle NSW uses what's called a "Policy Governance" approach as the Board operating model.

In brief, the Board ensures that Bicycle NSW is well managed without the Board itself becoming involved in the operations except as required by its legislation or as a consequence of exceptional circumstances.

You can see the Board responsibilities more explicitly articulated in the Board Charter and in the Annual Strategic Plan. (both documents available on the website)

What does being on the Board involve?

- Commitment to the purpose and work of Bicycle NSW
- Willingness to serve on at least one Board Committee and participate in this actively
- Preparation for, and attendance at monthly board meetings - constructive participation in the discussions and deliberations during meetings
- Attendance at the Annual General Meeting
- Being informed about what Bicycle NSW does - and publicly support this
- Being aware of, and abstaining from any conflict of interest.

In all, this represents a time commitment of at least 5-10 hours per month, including Board preparation, the meeting and committee meeting time

What being on the Board doesn't involve

- Establishing services, programs, plans or budgets
- Approving the CEO's HR program and budgetary plans
- Making any judgments or assessments about staff activity where no previous board expectations have been stated
- Determining staff development needs, terminations, or promotions (except for the CEO)
- Designing staff jobs or instructing any staff member subordinate to the CEO (except when the CEO has assigned a staff member to some board function)
- Deciding on the organisational structure or staffing requirements