



SPORT CLIMBING VICTORIA

Sport Climbing Victoria Inc.

Constitution

(MODEL RULES For an INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION)

**AS ADOPTED BY A MEETING HELD ON 15TH JANUARY 2015 IN ACCORDANCE WITH
ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION REFORM ACT 2012**

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Model Rules for an Incorporated Association

Note

The persons who from time to time are members of the Association are an incorporated association by the name given in rule 1 of these Rules.

Under section 46 of the **Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012**, these Rules are taken to constitute the terms of a contract between the Association and its members.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1 Name

The name of the incorporated association is Sport Climbing Victoria Inc.

Note

Under section 23 of the Act, the name of the association and its registration number must appear on all its business documents.

2 Purposes

The objectives of the association are:

- (1) adopt and exercise the sporting power as the state organisation for the sport of sport climbing in Victoria and act as the sole Victorian affiliated member of Sport Climbing Australia in accordance with Sport Climbing Australia constitution and policies;
- (2) conduct, encourage, promote, advance, control and manage all levels of sport climbing in Victoria interdependently with members and others;
- (3) adopt, formulate, issue, interpret and amend policies for the control and conduct of sport climbing in Victoria without compromising these of Sport Climbing Australia;
- (4) encourage the provision and development of appropriate facilities for participation in sport climbing;
- (5) maintain and enhance standards, quality and reputation of sport climbing for the collective and mutual benefit and interests of members and sport climbing;
- (6) promote the sport of sport climbing for commercial, government and public recognition and benefits;
- (7) be the only body entitled to prepare and enter Victorian teams in national sport climbing competitions;
- (8) promote, control, manage and conduct sport climbing events, competitions and championships;
- (9) have regard to the public interest in its operations; and
- (10) undertake other actions or activities necessary, incidental or conducive to advance these objectives.

The constituent documents of a member state must require the member state to:

- (A) advise the SCA as soon as practicable of any serious administrative, operational or financial difficulties the member state is having;
- (B) assist the SCA in investigating those issues; and
- (C) cooperate with the SCA in addressing those issues in whatever manner, including by allowing the SCA to appoint an administrator to conduct and manage

the member state's business and affairs, or to allow the SCA itself to conduct all or part of the business or affairs of the member state and on such conditions as the SCA considers appropriate.

3 Financial year

The financial year of the Association is each period of 12 months ending on 30 June.

4 Definitions

In these Rules—

absolute majority, of the Committee, means a majority of the committee members currently holding office and entitled to vote at the time (as distinct from a majority of committee members present at a committee meeting);

associate member means a member referred to in rule 14(1);

Chairperson, of a general meeting or committee meeting, means the person chairing the meeting as required under rule 46;

Committee means the Committee having management of the business of the Association;

committee meeting means a meeting of the Committee held in accordance with these Rules;

committee member means a member of the Committee elected or appointed under Division 3 of Part 5;

disciplinary appeal meeting means a meeting of the members of the Association convened under rule 23(3);

disciplinary meeting means a meeting of the Committee convened for the purposes of rule 22;

disciplinary subcommittee means the subcommittee appointed under rule 20;

financial year means the 12 month period specified in rule 3;

general meeting means a general meeting of the members of the Association convened in accordance with Part 4 and includes an annual general meeting, a special general meeting and a disciplinary appeal meeting;

member means a member of the Association;

member entitled to vote means a member who under rule 13(2) is entitled to vote at a general meeting;

special resolution means a resolution that requires not less than three-quarters of the members voting at a general meeting, whether in person or by proxy, to vote in favour of the resolution;

the Act means the **Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012** and includes any regulations made under that Act;

the Registrar means the Registrar of Incorporated Associations.

PART 2—POWERS OF ASSOCIATION

5 Powers of Association

- (1) Subject to the Act, the Association has power to do all things incidental or conducive to achieve its purposes.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), the Association may—
 - (a) acquire, hold and dispose of real or personal property;
 - (b) open and operate accounts with financial institutions;
 - (c) invest its money in any security in which trust monies may lawfully be invested;
 - (d) raise and borrow money on any terms and in any manner as it thinks fit;
 - (e) secure the repayment of money raised or borrowed, or the payment of a debt or liability;
 - (f) appoint agents to transact business on its behalf;
 - (g) enter into any other contract it considers necessary or desirable.
- (3) The Association may only exercise its powers and use its income and assets (including any surplus) for its purposes.

6 Not for profit organisation

- (1) The Association must not distribute any surplus, income or assets directly or indirectly to its members.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not prevent the Association from paying a member—
 - (a) reimbursement for expenses properly incurred by the member; or
 - (b) for goods or services provided by the member—

if this is done in good faith on terms no more favourable than if the member was not a member.

Note

Section 33 of the Act provides that an incorporated association must not secure pecuniary profit for its members. Section 4 of the Act sets out in more detail the circumstances under which an incorporated association is not taken to secure pecuniary profit for its members.

PART 3—MEMBERS, DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES AND GRIEVANCES

Division 1—Membership

7 Minimum number of members

The Association must have at least 5 members.

8 Who is eligible to be a member

Any person who supports the purposes of the Association is eligible for membership.

9 Application for membership

- (1) To apply to become a member of the Association, a person must submit a written application to a committee member or an online application via the Sport Climbing Australia website stating that the person—
 - (a) wishes to become a member of the Association; and
 - (b) supports the purposes of the Association; and
 - (c) agrees to comply with these Rules.

- (2) The application—
 - (a) must be signed by the applicant (digitally or by hand); and
 - (b) may be accompanied by the joining fee.

Note

The joining fee is the fee (if any) determined by the Association under rule 12(3).

10 Consideration of application

- (1) As soon as practicable after an application for membership is received, the Committee must decide by resolution whether to accept or reject the application.
- (2) The Committee must notify the applicant in writing of its decision as soon as practicable after the decision is made.
- (3) If the Committee rejects the application, it must return any money accompanying the application to the applicant.
- (4) No reason need be given for the rejection of an application.

11 New membership

- (1) If an application for membership is approved by the Committee—
 - (a) the resolution to accept the membership must be recorded in the minutes of the committee meeting; and
 - (b) the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the name and address of the new member, and the date of becoming a member, in the register of members.
- (2) A person becomes a member of the Association and, subject to rule 13(2), is entitled to exercise his or her rights of membership from the date, whichever is the later, on which—
 - (a) the Committee approves the person's membership; or
 - (b) the person pays the joining fee.

12 Annual subscription and fee on joining

- (1) At each annual general meeting, the Association must determine—
 - (a) the amount of the annual subscription (if any) for the following financial year; and
 - (b) the date for payment of the annual subscription.
- (2) The Association may determine that a lower annual subscription is payable by associate members.
- (3) The Association may determine that any new member who joins after the start of a financial year must, for that financial year, pay a fee equal to—
 - (a) the full annual subscription; or
 - (b) a pro rata annual subscription based on the remaining part of the financial year; or
 - (c) a fixed amount determined from time to time by the Association.
- (4) The rights of a member (including the right to vote) who has not paid the annual subscription by the due date are suspended until the subscription is paid.

13 General rights of members

- (1) A member of the Association who is entitled to vote has the right—

- (a) to receive notice of general meetings and of proposed special resolutions in the manner and time prescribed by these Rules; and
 - (b) to submit items of business for consideration at a general meeting; and
 - (c) to attend and be heard at general meetings; and
 - (d) to vote at a general meeting; and
 - (e) to have access to the minutes of general meetings and other documents of the Association as provided under rule 75; and
 - (f) to inspect the register of members.
- (2) A member is entitled to vote if—
- (a) the member is a member other than an associate member or an affiliate member; and
 - (b) more than 10 business days have passed since he or she became a member of the Association; and
 - (c) the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason.

14 Associate members and affiliate members

- (1) Associate members of the Association include—
- (a) any members under the age of 15 years; and
 - (b) any other category of member as determined by Sport Climbing Australia and the Committee
- (2) An associate member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the Committee or by resolution at a general meeting.
- (3) Affiliate members of the Association include are legal entities. Categories of affiliate members are determined by the committee and Sport Climbing Australia
- (4) An affiliate member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the Committee or by resolution at a general meeting.

15 Rights not transferable

The rights of a member are not transferable and end when membership ceases.

16 Ceasing membership

- (1) The membership of a person ceases on resignation, expulsion or death.
- (2) If a person ceases to be a member of the Association, the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the date the person ceased to be a member in the register of members.

17 Resigning as a member

- (1) A member may resign by notice in writing given to the Association.

Note

Rule 74(3) sets out how notice may be given to the association. It includes by post or by handing the notice to a member of the committee.

- (2) A member is taken to have resigned if—
 - (a) the member's annual subscription is more than 12 months in arrears; or
 - (b) where no annual subscription is payable—

- (i) the Secretary has made a written request to the member to confirm that he or she wishes to remain a member; and
- (ii) the member has not, within 3 months after receiving that request, confirmed in writing that he or she wishes to remain a member.

18 Register of members

- (1) The Secretary must keep and maintain a register of members that includes—
 - (a) for each current member—
 - (i) the member's name;
 - (ii) the address for notice last given by the member;
 - (iii) the date of becoming a member;
 - (iv) if the member is an associate member, a note to that effect;
 - (v) any other information determined by the Committee; and
 - (b) for each former member, the date of ceasing to be a member.
- (2) Any member may, at a reasonable time and free of charge, inspect the register of members.

Note

Under section 59 of the Act, access to the personal information of a person recorded in the register of members may be restricted in certain circumstances. Section 58 of the Act provides that it is an offence to make improper use of information about a person obtained from the Register of Members.

Division 2—Disciplinary action

19 Grounds for taking disciplinary action

The Association may take disciplinary action against a member in accordance with this Division if it is determined that the member—

- (a) has failed to comply with these Rules; or
- (b) refuses to support the purposes of the Association; or
- (c) has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the Association.

20 Disciplinary subcommittee

- (1) If the Committee is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for taking disciplinary action against a member, the Committee must appoint a disciplinary subcommittee to hear the matter and determine what action, if any, to take against the member.
- (2) The members of the disciplinary subcommittee—
 - (a) may be Committee members, members of the Association or anyone else; but
 - (b) must not be biased against, or in favour of, the member concerned.

21 Notice to member

- (1) Before disciplinary action is taken against a member, the Secretary must give written notice to the member—
 - (a) stating that the Association proposes to take disciplinary action against the member; and
 - (b) stating the grounds for the proposed disciplinary action; and

- (c) specifying the date, place and time of the meeting at which the disciplinary subcommittee intends to consider the disciplinary action (the *disciplinary meeting*); and
 - (d) advising the member that he or she may do one or both of the following—
 - (i) attend the disciplinary meeting and address the disciplinary subcommittee at that meeting;
 - (ii) give a written statement to the disciplinary subcommittee at any time before the disciplinary meeting; and
 - (e) setting out the member's appeal rights under rule 23.
- (2) The notice must be given no earlier than 28 days, and no later than 14 days, before the disciplinary meeting is held.

22 Decision of subcommittee

- (1) At the disciplinary meeting, the disciplinary subcommittee must—
- (a) give the member an opportunity to be heard; and
 - (b) consider any written statement submitted by the member.
- (2) After complying with subrule (1), the disciplinary subcommittee may—
- (a) take no further action against the member; or
 - (b) subject to subrule (3)—
 - (i) reprimand the member; or
 - (ii) suspend the membership rights of the member for a specified period; or
 - (iii) expel the member from the Association.
- (3) The disciplinary subcommittee may not fine the member.
- (4) The suspension of membership rights or the expulsion of a member by the disciplinary subcommittee under this rule takes effect immediately after the vote is passed.

23 Appeal rights

- (1) A person whose membership rights have been suspended or who has been expelled from the Association under rule 22 may give notice to the effect that he or she wishes to appeal against the suspension or expulsion.
- (2) The notice must be in writing and given—
- (a) to the disciplinary subcommittee immediately after the vote to suspend or expel the person is taken; or
 - (b) to the Secretary not later than 48 hours after the vote.
- (3) If a person has given notice under subrule (2), a disciplinary appeal meeting must be convened by the Committee as soon as practicable, but in any event not later than 21 days, after the notice is received.
- (4) Notice of the disciplinary appeal meeting must be given to each member of the Association who is entitled to vote as soon as practicable and must—
- (a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 - (b) state—

- (i) the name of the person against whom the disciplinary action has been taken; and
- (ii) the grounds for taking that action; and
- (iii) that at the disciplinary appeal meeting the members present must vote on whether the decision to suspend or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.

24 Conduct of disciplinary appeal meeting

- (1) At a disciplinary appeal meeting—
 - (a) no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and
 - (b) the Committee must state the grounds for suspending or expelling the member and the reasons for taking that action; and
 - (c) the person whose membership has been suspended or who has been expelled must be given an opportunity to be heard.
- (2) After complying with subrule (1), the members present and entitled to vote at the meeting must vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the decision to suspend or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.
- (3) A member may not vote by proxy at the meeting.
- (4) The decision is upheld if not less than three quarters of the members voting at the meeting vote in favour of the decision.

Division 3—Grievance procedure

25 Application

- (1) The grievance procedure set out in this Division applies to disputes under these Rules between—
 - (a) a member and another member;
 - (b) a member and the Committee;
 - (c) a member and the Association.
- (2) A member must not initiate a grievance procedure in relation to a matter that is the subject of a disciplinary procedure until the disciplinary procedure has been completed.

26 Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute

The parties to a dispute must attempt to resolve the dispute between themselves within 14 days of the dispute coming to the attention of each party.

27 Appointment of mediator

- (1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 26, the parties must within 10 days—
 - (a) notify the Committee of the dispute; and
 - (b) agree to or request the appointment of a mediator; and
 - (c) attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.
- (2) The mediator must be—

- (a) a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
- (b) in the absence of agreement—
 - (i) if the dispute is between a member and another member—a person appointed by the Committee; or
 - (ii) if the dispute is between a member and the Committee or the Association—a person appointed or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.
- (3) A mediator appointed by the Committee may be a member or former member of the Association but in any case must not be a person who—
 - (a) has a personal interest in the dispute; or
 - (b) is biased in favour of or against any party.

28 Mediation process

- (1) The mediator to the dispute, in conducting the mediation, must—
 - (a) give each party every opportunity to be heard; and
 - (b) allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and
 - (c) ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties throughout the mediation process.
- (2) The mediator must not determine the dispute.

29 Failure to resolve dispute by mediation

If the mediation process does not resolve the dispute, the parties may seek to resolve the dispute in accordance with the Act or otherwise at law.

PART 4—GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

30 Annual general meetings

- (1) The Committee must convene an annual general meeting of the Association to be held within 5 months after the end of each financial year.
- (2) Despite subrule (1), the Association may hold its first annual general meeting at any time within 18 months after its incorporation.
- (3) The Committee may determine the date, time and place of the annual general meeting.
- (4) The ordinary business of the annual general meeting is as follows—
 - (a) to confirm the minutes of the previous annual general meeting and of any special general meeting held since then;
 - (b) to receive and consider—
 - (i) the annual report of the Committee on the activities of the Association during the preceding financial year; and
 - (ii) the financial statements of the Association for the preceding financial year submitted by the Committee in accordance with Part 7 of the Act;
 - (c) to elect the members of the Committee;
 - (d) to confirm or vary the amounts (if any) of the annual subscription and joining fee.

- (5) The annual general meeting may also conduct any other business of which notice has been given in accordance with these Rules.

31 Special general meetings

- (1) Any general meeting of the Association, other than an annual general meeting or a disciplinary appeal meeting, is a special general meeting.
- (2) The Committee may convene a special general meeting whenever it thinks fit.
- (3) No business other than that set out in the notice under rule 33 may be conducted at the meeting.

Note

General business may be considered at the meeting if it is included as an item for consideration in the notice under rule 33 and the majority of members at the meeting agree.

32 Special general meeting held at request of members

- (1) The Committee must convene a special general meeting if a request to do so is made in accordance with subrule (2) by at least 10% of the total number of members.
- (2) A request for a special general meeting must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) state the business to be considered at the meeting and any resolutions to be proposed; and
 - (c) include the names and signatures of the members requesting the meeting; and
 - (d) be given to the Secretary.
- (3) If the Committee does not convene a special general meeting within one month after the date on which the request is made, the members making the request (or any of them) may convene the special general meeting.
- (4) A special general meeting convened by members under subrule (3)—
 - (a) must be held within 3 months after the date on which the original request was made; and
 - (b) may only consider the business stated in that request.
- (5) The Association must reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by the members convening a special general meeting under subrule (3).

33 Notice of general meetings

- (1) The Secretary (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 32(3), the members convening the meeting) must give to each member of the Association—
 - (a) at least 21 days' notice of a general meeting if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting; or
 - (b) at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting in any other case.
- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 - (b) indicate the general nature of each item of business to be considered at the meeting; and

- (c) if a special resolution is to be proposed—
 - (i) state in full the proposed resolution; and
 - (ii) state the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and
 - (d) comply with rule 34(5).
- (3) This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.

Note

Rule 23(4) sets out the requirements for notice of a disciplinary appeal meeting.

34 Proxies

- (1) A member may appoint another member as his or her proxy to vote and speak on his or her behalf at a general meeting other than at a disciplinary appeal meeting.
- (2) The appointment of a proxy must be in writing and signed by the member making the appointment.
- (3) The member appointing the proxy may give specific directions as to how the proxy is to vote on his or her behalf, otherwise the proxy may vote on behalf of the member in any matter as he or she sees fit.
- (4) If the Committee has approved a form for the appointment of a proxy, the member may use any other form that clearly identifies the person appointed as the member's proxy and that has been signed by the member.
- (5) Notice of a general meeting given to a member under rule 33 must—
 - (a) state that the member may appoint another member as a proxy for the meeting; and
 - (b) include a copy of any form that the Committee has approved for the appointment of a proxy.
- (6) A form appointing a proxy must be given to the Chairperson of the meeting before or at the commencement of the meeting.
- (7) A form appointing a proxy sent by post or electronically is of no effect unless it is received by the Association no later than 24 hours before the commencement of the meeting.

35 Use of technology

- (1) A member not physically present at a general meeting may be permitted to participate in the meeting by the use of technology that allows that member and the members present at the meeting to clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other.
- (2) For the purposes of this Part, a member participating in a general meeting as permitted under subrule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

36 Quorum at general meetings

- (1) No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members is present.
- (2) The quorum for a general meeting is the presence (physically, by proxy or as allowed under rule 35) of 10% of the members entitled to vote.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a general meeting—

- (a) in the case of a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members under rule 32—the meeting must be dissolved;

Note

If a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members is dissolved under this subrule, the business that was to have been considered at the meeting is taken to have been dealt with. If members wish to have the business reconsidered at another special meeting, the members must make a new request under rule 32.

- (b) in any other case—
 - (i) the meeting must be adjourned to a date not more than 21 days after the adjournment; and
 - (ii) notice of the date, time and place to which the meeting is adjourned must be given at the meeting and confirmed by written notice given to all members as soon as practicable after the meeting.
- (4) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time to which a general meeting has been adjourned under subrule (3)(b), the members present at the meeting (if not fewer than 3) may proceed with the business of the meeting as if a quorum were present.

37 Adjournment of general meeting

- (1) The Chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of a majority of members present at the meeting, adjourn the meeting to another time at the same place or at another place.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), a meeting may be adjourned—
 - (a) if there is insufficient time to deal with the business at hand; or
 - (b) to give the members more time to consider an item of business.

Example

The members may wish to have more time to examine the financial statements submitted by the Committee at an annual general meeting.

- (3) No business may be conducted on the resumption of an adjourned meeting other than the business that remained unfinished when the meeting was adjourned.
- (4) Notice of the adjournment of a meeting under this rule is not required unless the meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, in which case notice of the meeting must be given in accordance with rule 33.

38 Voting at general meeting

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting—
 - (a) subject to subrule (3), each member who is entitled to vote has one vote; and
 - (b) members may vote personally or by proxy; and
 - (c) except in the case of a special resolution, the question must be decided on a majority of votes.
- (2) If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- (3) If the question is whether or not to confirm the minutes of a previous meeting, only members who were present at that meeting may vote.

- (4) This rule does not apply to a vote at a disciplinary appeal meeting conducted under rule 24.

39 Special resolutions

A special resolution is passed if not less than three quarters of the members voting at a general meeting (whether in person or by proxy) vote in favour of the resolution.

Note

In addition to certain matters specified in the Act, a special resolution is required—

- (a) to remove a committee member from office ;
- (b) to alter these Rules, including changing the name or any of the purposes of the Association.

40 Determining whether resolution carried

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Chairperson of a general meeting may, on the basis of a show of hands, declare that a resolution has been—
- (a) carried; or
 - (b) carried unanimously; or
 - (c) carried by a particular majority; or
 - (d) lost—
- and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting is conclusive proof of that fact.
- (2) If a poll (where votes are cast in writing) is demanded by three or more members on any question—
- (a) the poll must be taken at the meeting in the manner determined by the Chairperson of the meeting; and
 - (b) the Chairperson must declare the result of the resolution on the basis of the poll.
- (3) A poll demanded on the election of the Chairperson or on a question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.
- (4) A poll demanded on any other question must be taken before the close of the meeting at a time determined by the Chairperson.

41 Minutes of general meeting

- (1) The Committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each general meeting.
- (2) The minutes must record the business considered at the meeting, any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote.
- (3) In addition, the minutes of each annual general meeting must include—
- (a) the names of the members attending the meeting; and
 - (b) proxy forms given to the Chairperson of the meeting under rule 34(6); and
 - (c) the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 30(4)(b)(ii); and
 - (d) the certificate signed by two committee members certifying that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Association; and
 - (e) any audited accounts and auditor's report or report of a review accompanying the financial statements that are required under the Act.

PART 5— DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

42 Election of Directors

- (a) Elections for Elected Directors shall be by exhaustive ballot in accordance with this clause at the relevant General Meeting on papers prepared by the CEO or directors.
- (b) Save where there is only one nominee for each position of Elected Director to be filled, the exhaustive ballot will be conducted as a poll as follows:
- (i) rounds of voting for each position of Elected Director to be filled will be held, the first of which will include all nominees for that position;
 - (ii) the nominee with the fewest number of votes will be eliminated from the second and each subsequent round;
 - (iii) in the event that more than one nominee has an equal number of votes and that number of votes is the least number of votes, then:
 - (A) provided that there remains at least one other nominee for the subsequent round, all of those nominees with the least amount of votes will be eliminated from each of the subsequent rounds of voting;
 - (B) if eliminating all nominees with the least number of votes would result in there being no nominees remaining then, subject to the direction of the Chair (who may call for a re- vote of the last round of voting), the position up for election will be treated as a casual vacancy to be dealt with in accordance with Part 5, 2.8
 - (iv) rounds of voting will be continued with one or more nominees being eliminated from each round until only two nominees remain;
 - (v) in the last round of two nominees, a resolution is passed in favour of the election of the nominee who receives the majority of votes; and
 - (vi) in the event that the last round of voting has only one nominee remaining, then a resolution is still required to be passed in favour of the election of that nominee in order for the nominee to be elected.
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43 Directors

43.1 Number of Directors

- (a) There must be not less than five Directors and not more than eleven Directors.
- (b) Subject to clause Part 5, 2.1(a), not more than eleven Directors are to be elected by the Members (Elected Directors), and not more than two Directors are to be appointed under clause 5.2.9

43.3 Eligibility

A member is eligible to be elected or appointed as a committee member if the member—

- (a) is 18 years or over; and
- (b) is entitled to vote at a general meeting.

43.4 Nomination for election

- (a) At least 14 days prior to the proposed date of the Annual General Meeting at which a resolution or resolutions will be proposed to fill a vacancy in an Elected Director position, the CEO will request from Members nominations for elections to positions falling vacant, which must be received no less than 5 days prior to the AGM.
- (b) Any Member may nominate a person to fill a vacancy in an Elected Director position that is to be the subject of an election at the next AGM.
- (c) A nomination must:
 - (i) be in the form required by the Directors; and
 - (ii) signed by the nominator and nominee.

43.5 Term of office of Directors generally

Subject to clauses Part 5, 1 and Part 5, 2 an Elected Director will hold office for a term of two years.

43.6 Office held until end of meeting

A retiring Elected Director holds office until the end of the meeting at which that Elected Director retires but, subject to the requirement of this Constitution.

43.7 Elected Director elected at General Meeting

(a) At a General Meeting:

(i) at which an Elected Director retires; or

(ii) at the commencement of which there is a vacancy in the office of an Elected Director,

there will be a vote of the Members conducted in accordance with clause Part 5, 1 to fill the vacancy by electing someone to that office.

(b) Subject to clause Part 5, 2.12, an Elected Director elected under this **clause** takes office at the end of the meeting at which they are elected for a period of two years.

43.8 Casual vacancy in ranks of Elected Directors

(a) The Directors may at any time appoint a person to fill a casual vacancy (as defined in clause Part 5, 2.13) in the rank of the Elected Directors.

(b) A person appointed under clause Part 5, 2.9 holds office until the next Annual General Meeting at which time they can offer themselves for re- election.

43.9 Appointed Directors

(a) In addition to the Elected Directors, the Directors may themselves appoint up to two persons to be Directors because of their special business acumen and/or technical skills. These persons will be known as the —Appointed Directors || .

(b) Subject to clauses Part 5, 2.8 and Part 5, 2.12, an Appointed Director holds office for a term determined by the Directors not to exceed two years and the appointment will be on such other terms as the Directors determine.

(c) A person may only serve two terms as an Appointed Director but, subject to the other requirement of this Constitution, are otherwise eligible to be elected to an Elected Director position.

(d) The Directors may at any time appoint a person to fill a casual vacancy (as defined in clause Part 5, 2.13 in the rank of the Appointed Directors on whatever terms the Directors decide.

43.10 Remuneration of Directors

Subject to clause Part 5, 2.13, a Director may not be paid for services as a Director but, with the approval of the Directors may be:

(a) paid by the association for services rendered to it other than as a Director; and

(b) reimbursed by the association for their reasonable travelling, accommodation and other expenses when:

(i) travelling to or from meetings of the Directors, a Committee or the association; or

(ii) otherwise engaged in the affairs of the association.

43.11 Honorarium

The association may in General Meeting by ordinary resolution determine to pay a Director an ex-gratia payment.

43.12 Removal of Director

(a) The association may in General Meeting by ordinary resolution remove any Director prior to the expiration of that Director's term of office.

(b) Unless otherwise resolved at a General Meeting, a Director removed in accordance with clause Part 5, 2.13(a) cannot be re-appointed as a Director within one year of their removal.

43.13 Vacation of office

The office of a Director becomes vacant if the Director:

(a) is removed in accordance with clause Part 5, 2.12

(b) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under a law relating to mental health;

(c) resigns from office by notice in writing to the association;

(d) accepts appointment to, or becomes the holder of, a disqualifying position as set out in clause Part 5, 2.3 and does not resign from that position within 30 days;

(e) is not present at three consecutive Directors' meetings without leave of absence from the Directors; or

(f) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract or proposed contract with the association and fails to declare the nature of the interest.

43.14 Alternate Director

A Director cannot appoint an alternate.

44 Powers and Duties of Directors

44.1 Directors to manage the association

The Directors are to manage the association's business and may exercise those of the association's powers that are not required, by the Act or by this Constitution, to be exercised by the association in General Meeting.

44.2 Specific powers of Directors

Without limiting clause Part 5, 3.1 the Directors may exercise all the association's powers to borrow or raise money, to charge any property or business or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the association or of any other person.

44.3 Time, etc

Where this Constitution requires that something be done by a particular time, or within a particular period, or that an event is to occur or a circumstance is to change on or by a particular date, the Directors may at their absolute discretion extend that time, period or date as they think fit.

44.4 Appointment of attorney

The Directors may appoint any person to be the association's attorney for the purposes, with the powers, authorities and discretions, for the period and subject to the conditions they think fit.

44.5 Provisions in power of attorney

A power of attorney granted under clause Part 5, 3.4 may contain any provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with the attorney that the Directors think fit and may also authorise the attorney to delegate (including by way of appointment of a substitute attorney) all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions of the attorney.

44.6 Delegation of powers

(a) Without limiting clause Part 5, 6.4 the Directors may, by resolution or by power of attorney or writing under seal, delegate any of their powers to the CEO or any employee of the association or any other person as they think fit.

(b) Any delegation by the Directors of their powers:

(i) must specify the powers delegated, any restrictions on, and conditions attaching to, the exercise of those powers and the period during which that delegation is to be in force;

(ii) may be either general or limited in any way provided in the terms of the delegation;

(iii) need not be to a specified person but may be to any person holding, occupying or performing the duties of a specified office or position; and

(iv) may include the power to delegate.

(c) If exercising a power depends on a person's opinion, belief or state of mind, then that power may be exercised by the delegate on the delegate's opinion, belief or state of mind about that matter.

(d) Any power exercised by a delegate is as effective as if it had been exercised by the Directors.

45 Proceedings of Directors

45.1 Directors meetings

(a) Subject to clause Part 5, 4.1(b), the Directors may meet together for conducting business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.

(b) The Directors must meet at least six times in each calendar year.

45.2 Questions decided by majority

A question arising at a Directors' meeting is to be decided by a majority of votes of the Directors present in person and entitled to vote. Each Director present has one vote on a matter arising for decision by Directors.

45.4 Quorum

A majority of Directors present constitutes a quorum.

45.5 Effect of vacancy

(a) The continuing Directors may act despite a vacancy in their number.

(b) However, if the number of Directors is reduced below the number required for a quorum, the remaining Directors may act only for the purpose of filling the vacancies to the extent necessary to bring their number up to that required for a quorum or to convene a General Meeting.

45.6 Convening meetings

(a) A Director may, and the CEO on the request of a Director must, convene a Directors' meeting.

(b) Notice of a meeting of Directors must be given individually to each Director (except a Director on leave of absence approved by the Directors). Notice of a meeting of Directors may be given in person, or by post or by telephone, facsimile or other electronic means.

(c) A Director may waive notice of a meeting of Directors by giving notice to that effect to the association in person or by post or by telephone, facsimile or other electronic means.

(d) A person who attends a meeting of Directors waives any objection that person may have in relation to a failure to give notice of the meeting.

(e) The non-receipt of a notice of a meeting of the Directors or the accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to a person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate anything done (including the passing of a resolution) at a meeting of Directors.

45.7 Election of Chairperson

(a) The Directors may elect one of their members to be the Chairperson by a majority vote.

(b) The Director elected to be Chairperson under clause Part 5, 4.7(a) will remain Chairperson for the duration of their term of office as Director and shall chair any meeting of Directors unless the resolution electing a person as the Chairperson specifies a fixed term for the appointment.

(c) Despite clause Part 5, 4.7(b), if:

(i) there is no person elected as Chair; or

(ii) the Chair is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting; or

(iii) the Chair is unwilling to act,

the Directors present may elect one of their number to be Chair of the meeting.

45.8 Circulating resolutions

(a) The Directors may pass a resolution without a Directors' meeting being held if notice in writing of the resolution is given to all Directors and a majority of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution (not being less than the number required for a quorum at a meeting of Directors) sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document.

(b) Separate copies of the document may be used for signing by the Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy. A facsimile transmission or other document produced by electronic means under the name of a Director with the Director's authority is taken to be a document signed by the Director for the purposes of clause Part 5, 4.8(a) and is taken to be signed when received by the association in legible form.

(c) The resolution is passed when the last Director signs.

45.9 Validity of acts of Directors

Everything done at a Directors' meeting or a Committee meeting, or by a person acting as a Director, is valid even if it is discovered later that there was some defect in the appointment, election or qualification of any of them or that any of them was disqualified or had vacated office.

45.10 Directors' Interests

(a) A Director shall declare to the Directors any material personal interest or related party transaction, as soon as practicable after that Director becomes aware of their interest in the matter.

(b) Where a Director declares a material personal interest or in the event of a related party transaction, that Director must absent himself or herself from discussion of such matter and shall not be entitled to vote in respect of such matter unless otherwise determined by the Directors.

(c) In the event of any uncertainty in this regard, the issue shall immediately be determined by a vote of the Directors or, if this is not possible, the matter shall be adjourned or deferred to the next meeting.

(d) The CEO shall maintain a register of declared interests.

46 Telecommunication Meetings of the association

46.1 Telecommunication Meeting

(a) A General Meeting or a Directors' Meeting may be held by means of a Telecommunication Meeting, provided that:

(i) the number of Members or Directors (as applicable) participating is not less than a quorum required for a General Meeting or Directors' Meeting (as applicable); and

(b) All provisions of this Constitution relating to a meeting apply to a Telecommunication Meeting in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this clause Part 5, 5.

46.2 Conduct of Telecommunication Meeting

The following provisions apply to a Telecommunication Meeting of the association:

(a) all persons participating in the meeting must be linked by telephone, audio-visual or other instantaneous means for the purpose of the meeting;

(b) each of the persons taking part in the meeting must be able to hear and be heard by each of the other persons taking part at the commencement of the meeting and each person so taking part is deemed for the purposes of this Constitution to be present at the meeting;

(c) at the commencement of the meeting each person must announce his or her presence to all other persons taking part in the meeting;

(d) a person may not leave a Telecommunication Meeting by disconnecting his or her telephone, audio-visual or other communication equipment unless that person has previously notified the Chair;

(e) a person may conclusively be presumed to have been present and to have formed part of a quorum at all times during a Telecommunication Meeting unless that person has previously notified the Chair of leaving the meeting; and

(f) a minute of proceedings of a Telecommunication Meeting is sufficient evidence of the proceedings and of the observance of all necessary formalities if the minute is certified to be a correct minute by the Chair.

47 Chief Executive Officer

47.1 Appointment of CEO

The Directors may appoint a CEO.

47.2 Powers, duties and authorities of CEO

- (a) The CEO holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) and with the powers, duties and authorities, delegated to them by the Directors.
- (b) The exercise of those powers and authorities, and the performance of those duties, by the CEO are subject at all times to the control of the Directors.

47.3 Suspension and removal of CEO

Subject to the terms and conditions of the appointment, the Directors may suspend or remove the CEO from that office.

47.4 Delegation by Directors to CEO

The Directors may delegate to the CEO the power (subject to such reservations on the power as are decided by the Directors) to conduct the day-to-day management and control of the business and affairs of the association. The delegation will include the power and responsibility to:

- (a) develop business plans, budgets, strategies, policies, processes and codes of conduct for consideration by the Directors and to implement them to the extent approved by the Directors;
- (b) manage the financial and other reporting mechanisms of the association;
- (c) approve and incur expenditure subject to specified expenditure limits;
- (d) sub-delegate his or her powers and responsibilities to employees or internal management committees of the association; and
- (e) any other powers and responsibilities which the Directors consider appropriate to delegate to the CEO.

47.5 CEO to attend meetings

The CEO is entitled, subject to a determination otherwise by the Directors, to attend all meetings of the association, all meeting of the Directors and any Committees and may speak on any matter, but does not have a vote.

48 Secretary

48.1 Appointment of Secretary

There must be at least one association Secretary who is to be appointed by the Directors.

48.2 Suspension and removal of Secretary

The Directors may suspend or remove a Secretary from that office.

48.3 Powers, duties and authorities of association Secretary

A Secretary holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) and with the powers, duties and authorities, delegated to them by the Directors.

49 Committees

49.1 Committees

The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of those persons they think fit (including Directors, individuals and consultants), and may vary or revoke any delegation.

49.2 Powers delegated to Committees

(a) A Committee must exercise the powers delegated to it according to the terms of the delegation and any directions of the Directors.

(b) Powers delegated to and exercised by a Committee are taken to have been exercised by the Directors.

49.3 Committee meetings

Unless otherwise determined by the Directors, committee meetings are governed by the provisions of this Constitution dealing with Directors' meetings, as far as they are capable of application.

50 Policies

50.1 Making and amending Policies

(a) The Directors may from time to time make policies:

- (i) that are required to be made under this Constitution; and
- (ii) which in their opinion are necessary or desirable for the control, administration and management of the association's affairs and may amend, repeal and replace those policies.

(b) The association in General Meeting may amend, repeal or replace any policy made by the Directors without affecting the validity of acts or decisions made by the Directors or anyone authorised to act pursuant to that policy.

50.2 Effect of Policies

A Policy:

- (a) is subject to this Constitution;
- (b) must be consistent with this Constitution;
- (c) when in force, is binding on all Members and has the same effect as a provision in this Constitution; and
- (d) may be overruled if a resolution to that effect is passed by the Members at a General Meeting.

PART 6—FINANCIAL MATTERS

50 Source of funds

The funds of the Association may be derived from joining fees, annual subscriptions, donations, fund-raising activities, grants, interest and any other sources approved by the Committee.

51 Management of funds

- (1) The Association must open an account with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Association is made and into which all of the Association's revenue is deposited.
- (2) Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of the Association, the Committee may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association.
- (3) The Committee may authorise the Treasurer to expend funds on behalf of the Association (including by electronic funds transfer) up to a specified limit without requiring approval from the Committee for each item on which the funds are expended.

- (4) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by 2 committee members.
- (5) All funds of the Association must be deposited into the financial account of the Association no later than 5 working days after receipt.
- (6) With the approval of the Committee, the Treasurer may maintain a cash float provided that all money paid from or paid into the float is accurately recorded at the time of the transaction.

52 Financial records

- (1) The Association must keep financial records that—
 - (a) correctly record and explain its transactions, financial position and performance; and
 - (b) enable financial statements to be prepared as required by the Act.
- (2) The Association must retain the financial records for 7 years after the transactions covered by the records are completed.
- (3) The Treasurer must keep in his or her custody, or under his or her control—
 - (a) the financial records for the current financial year; and
 - (b) any other financial records as authorised by the Committee.

53 Financial statements

- (1) For each financial year, the Committee must ensure that the requirements under the Act relating to the financial statements of the Association are met.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), those requirements include—
 - (a) the preparation of the financial statements;
 - (b) if required, the review or auditing of the financial statements;
 - (c) the certification of the financial statements by the Committee;
 - (d) the submission of the financial statements to the annual general meeting of the Association;
 - (e) the lodgement with the Registrar of the financial statements and accompanying reports, certificates, statements and fee.

PART 7—GENERAL MATTERS

54 Common seal

- (1) The Association may have a common seal.
- (2) If the Association has a common seal—
 - (a) the name of the Association must appear in legible characters on the common seal;
 - (b) a document may only be sealed with the common seal by the authority of the Committee and the sealing must be witnessed by the signatures of two committee members;
 - (c) the common seal must be kept in the custody of the Secretary.

55 Registered address

The registered address of the Association is—

- (a) the address determined from time to time by resolution of the Committee; or
- (b) if the Committee has not determined an address to be the registered address—the postal address of the Secretary.

56 Notice requirements

- (1) Any notice required to be given to a member or a committee member under these Rules may be given—
 - (a) by handing the notice to the member personally; or
 - (b) by sending it by post to the member at the address recorded for the member on the register of members; or
 - (c) by email or facsimile transmission.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply to notice given under rule 60.
- (3) Any notice required to be given to the Association or the Committee may be given—
 - (a) by handing the notice to a member of the Committee; or
 - (b) by sending the notice by post to the registered address; or
 - (c) by leaving the notice at the registered address; or
 - (d) if the Committee determines that it is appropriate in the circumstances—
 - (i) by email to the email address of the Association or the Secretary; or
 - (ii) by facsimile transmission to the facsimile number of the Association.

57 Custody and inspection of books and records

- (1) Members may on request inspect free of charge—
 - (a) the register of members;
 - (b) the minutes of general meetings;
 - (c) subject to subrule (2), the financial records, books, securities and any other relevant document of the Association, including minutes of Committee meetings.

Note

See note following rule 18 for details of access to the register of members.

- (2) The Committee may refuse to permit a member to inspect records of the Association that relate to confidential, personal, employment, commercial or legal matters or where to do so may be prejudicial to the interests of the Association.
- (3) The Committee must on request make copies of these rules available to members and applicants for membership free of charge.
- (4) Subject to subrule (2), a member may make a copy of any of the other records of the Association referred to in this rule and the Association may charge a reasonable fee for provision of a copy of such a record.
- (5) For purposes of this rule—

relevant documents means the records and other documents, however compiled, recorded or stored, that relate to the incorporation and management of the Association and includes the following—

- (a) its membership records;

- (b) its financial statements;
- (c) its financial records;
- (d) records and documents relating to transactions, dealings, business or property of the Association.

58 Winding up and cancellation

- (1) The Association may be wound up voluntarily by special resolution.
- (2) In the event of the winding up or the cancellation of the incorporation of the Association, the surplus assets of the Association must not be distributed to any members or former members of the Association.
- (3) Subject to the Act and any court order made under section 133 of the Act, the surplus assets must be given to a body that has similar purposes to the Association and which is not carried on for the profit or gain of its individual members.
- (4) The body to which the surplus assets are to be given must be decided by special resolution.

59 Alteration of Rules

These Rules may only be altered by special resolution of a general meeting of the Association.

Note

An alteration of these Rules does not take effect unless or until it is approved by the Registrar. If these Rules (other than rule 1, 2 or 3) are altered, the Association is taken to have adopted its own rules, not the model rules.
