Athletics Ballarat Inc (A0016590P)

Rules

of

Athletics Ballarat Incorporated

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PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. NAME

1) The name of the incorporated association is "Athletics Ballarat Incorporated".

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

- 1) The purposes of the association are:
 - a) To provide Leadership and governance of athletics within our region.
 - b) Inspire involvement and performance in Athletics at all levels.
 - c) Ensure financial stability and investment in Athletics.
 - d) Provide our community with the best possible facilities, events, programs and experiences across Athletics.

3. FINANCIAL YEAR

1) The financial year of the Association is each period of 12 months ending on 31st March

4. INTERPRETATIONS

4.1. Definitions

1) In these Rules—

Ab**solute majority**, of the board, means a majority of the board members currently holding office and entitled to vote at the time (as distinct from a majority of board members present at a board meeting);

Associate member means any member other than a member as defined in rule 7.3.1

Athletics Ballarat means Athletics Ballarat Incorporated

Athletics Victoria means Athletics Victoria Incorporated

Board means the Committee having management of the business of the Association:

By-Law means a by-law, regulation or policy made by the Board under 16.7.

Chairperson, of a general meeting or Board meeting, means the person chairing the meeting as required under rule 12.3;

Committee means the Board having management of the business of the Association:

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

Board member means a member of the board elected or appointed under rule 13.5 or 13.9:

disciplinary appeal meeting means a meeting of the members of the Association convened under rule 8.5(3);

disciplinary meeting means a meeting of the Committee convened for the purposes of rule 8.4;

disciplinary subcommittee means the subcommittee appointed under 8.2;

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 rules 10.1, 10.2, 10.3 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 7.3 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;

subcommittee means any committee appointed by the board under rules 11.1 and 11.2;

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.

4.2. Interpretations

- 1) In these rules:
 - a) a reference to a function includes a reference to a power, authority and duty,
 - b) a reference to the exercise of a function includes, where the function is a power, authority or duty, a reference to the exercise of the power or authority or the performance of the duty,
 - c) words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa,
 - d) words importing any gender include the other gender,
 - e) references to persons include corporations and bodies politic,
 - f) references to a person include the legal personal representatives, successors and permitted assigns of that person,

- g) a reference to a statute, ordinance, code or other law includes regulations and other statutory instruments under it and consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements of any of them (whether of the same or any legislative authority having jurisdiction), and
- a reference to writing shall unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including references to printing, lithography, photograph and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form, including messages sent by electronic mail or mobile short message service (SMS).

4.3. Severance

1) If any provision of these rules or any phrase contained in them is invalid or unenforceable in any jurisdiction, the phrase or provision is to be read down for the purpose of that jurisdiction, if possible, so as to be valid and enforceable. If the rule or phrase can not be so read down it shall be severed to the extent of the invalidity or unenforceability. Such severance shall not affect the remaining provisions of these rules or affect the validity or enforceability of any provision in any other jurisdiction.

4.4. Expressions in Act

1) Except where the contrary intention appears, in these rules, an expression that deals with a matter dealing with a particular provision of the Act, has the same meaning as that provision of the Act.

4.5. Displacement of Model Rules

1) The model rules made under the Act are expressly displaced by these rules.

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.

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

7. MEMBERSHIP

7.1. Minimum number of members

1) The Association must have at least 3 members.

7.2. Who is eligible to be a member

 Any individual or organisation who supports the purposes of the Association is eligible for membership."

7.3. Categories of Membership

The Members of Athletics Ballarat shall consist of:

7.3.1. Affiliated Athletic Clubs.

- 1) who subject to these rules, shall be represented by their delegate/s who shall have the right to attend, debate and vote at general meetings for and on behalf of their club in accordance with these rules, and;
 - a) must abide by any by-laws and rules of affiliation as set by the board.
 - b) remain in good financial standing with Athletics Ballarat Inc.

7.3.2. Life Members.

1) who subject to these rules, may attend general meetings, but have no right to debate or vote at general meetings;

7.3.3. Associate Club Members,

- 1) who are persons registered and in good standing with any affiliated athletic club under membership rule 7.3.1 including;
 - a) Competitors who participate in competitions whether conducted by Athletics Ballarat, Athletics Victoria or an affiliated athletic club (competing eligible athletes); or
 - Officials who officiate in competition whether conducted by Athletics Ballarat, Athletics Victoria or an affiliated athletic club, and who hold minimum officials accreditation; or
 - c) **Coaches** registered with Athletics Australia and involved in the coaching of competitors, or
 - d) **Associates** who may be involved with affiliated athletic clubs, and for each of whom a registration fee has been received by Athletics Ballarat for the current financial year.

2) Subject to these rules, such associate club members may attend general meetings, but have no right to debate or vote at general meetings;

7.3.4. Independent Associate Members

- 1) Individuals, coaches or officials who are not members of any affiliated athletic club, yet who support the purposes of the Association are eligible for membership.
- 2) This could include:
 - a) **qualified officials** who officiate in competition whether conducted by Athletics Ballarat, Athletics Victoria or an affiliated athletic club,
 - b) accredited coaches not aligned to an affiliated club, or
 - c) **any individual** who can demonstrate how the support the association.
- 3) and for each of whom a registration fee has been received by Athletics Ballarat for the current financial year.
- 4) Subject to these rules, such independent associate members may attend general meetings, but have no right to debate or vote at general meetings.

7.3.5. Such new categories of members,

1) Created in accordance with Rule 7.4 below.

7.4. Creation of New Categories

1) The Board has the right and power from time to time to create and define new categories of membership. The rights, privileges and obligations as are determined applicable (other than voting rights) shall be set out in the Association's By-Laws from time to time.

7.5. Life Members

1) Nominations, conditions, obligations and privileges of life membership shall be as set out in the Association's By-Laws.

7.6. Application for membership

7.6.1. Affiliated Clubs

- 1) To apply to become an affiliated club member of the Association, a club must submit a written application to a board member stating that the club and/or sporting entity
 - 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 and By-laws.
- 2) The application—

- a) must be signed by the applicant; and
- b) may be accompanied by the joining fee.

Note

The joining fee is the fee (if any) determined by the Association under rule 7.8.

7.6.2. Associate Club Members

1) All individuals, once registered within an affiliated club are automatically granted membership to the association under category 7.3.3,

7.6.3. <u>Independent Associate Members</u>

- 1) To apply to become an independent associate member of the Association, an individual must submit a written application to the board stating that they
 - a) wish to become a member of the Association; and
 - b) support the purposes of the Association; and
 - c) agrees to comply with these Rules and By-laws.
- 2) The application
 - a) must be signed by the applicant; and
 - b) may be accompanied by the joining fee.

Note

The joining fee is the fee (if any) determined by the Association under rule 7.8.

7.7. Consideration of application

- 1) As soon as practicable after an application for membership is received, the Board must decide by resolution whether to accept or reject the application.
- 2) The Board must notify the applicant in writing of its decision as soon as practicable after the decision is made.
- 3) If the Board 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.
- 5) For the purpose of streamlining the membership consideration process, the Board may, at its discretion, delegate the consideration of membership to any individual or sub-committee.
 - a) Should a membership be deemed by a delegated authority to be rejected, this application must be referred to the board for final decision.

7.8. Subscriptions and Fees

7.8.1. <u>Annual membership Subscription, Fees</u>

 The annual membership subscription, fees and any levies payable by members (or any category of members) to Athletics Ballarat, shall be as determined by the Board from time to time. The Board will also determine the deadlines and methods for such payments.

7.8.2. <u>Unpaid Fees</u>

1) Any affiliated athletics club or member which or who has not paid all monies due and payable to Athletics Ballarat shall (subject to the Board's discretion) have all rights under these rules immediately suspended from the expiry of the time prescribed for payment of those monies. Such rights will be suspended until such time as the monies are fully paid or otherwise in the Board's discretion. In the meantime, the club or member shall have no automatic right to resign from Athletics Ballarat, and shall be dealt with in the Board's discretion, which includes the right to expel, suspend, disqualify, fine, discipline or retain that member as a member, or impose such other conditions or requirements as the Board considers appropriate.

7.9. Register of Members

7.9.1. Secretary to Keep Register

1) The Secretary (or delegate) shall keep and maintain a register of members in which shall be entered such information as is required under the Act from time to time.

7.9.2. Inspection of Register

 Having regard to privacy considerations, an extract of the register shall be available for inspection (but not copying) by members, upon reasonable request. Any such request shall be dealt with in a reasonable time and at no cost to the member.

7.10. 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 16.4; and
 - f) to inspect the register of members.
- 2) A member is entitled to vote if
 - a) the member is one of the nominated delegates of an affiliated athletic club; 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;
- d) the affiliated club's membership rights are not suspended for any reason;

7.11. Associate Members

- 1) Associate members of the Association include
 - a) any members not an affiliated athletics club or life member; and
- 2) An associate member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the board or by resolution at a general meeting.
 - a) the rights of associate members shall be set out in the associations by-laws.

7.12. Rights not transferable

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

7.13. Ceasing membership

7.13.1. Affiliate Members

- 1) The membership of an affiliated club ceases at the end of the association's financial year, or by the affiliating club ceasing to exist.
- 2) if an affiliated club ceases to be a member of the Association, the Secretary (or delegate) must, as soon as practicable, enter the date the person ceased to be a member in the register of members.

7.13.2. Individual Members

- 1) The membership of an individual ceases at the end of the association's financial year, or by 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.

7.14. Resigning as a member

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

Note

Rule 16.3 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
- the member has not, within 3 months after receiving that request, confirmed in writing that he or she wishes to remain a member.

8. DISCIPLINARY ACTION

8.1. Grounds for taking disciplinary action

- 1) The Association may take disciplinary action against a member in accordance with this rule 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.

8.2. Disciplinary subcommittee

- 1) If the Board is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for taking disciplinary action against a member, the Board 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 Board members, members of the Association or anyone else; but
 - b) must not be biased against, or in favour of, the member concerned.

8.3. 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
 - 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—
 - 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 8.5
- 2) The notice must be given no earlier than 28 days, and no later than 14 days, before the disciplinary meeting is held.

8.4. 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.

8.5. Appeal rights

- 1) A person whose membership rights have been suspended or who has been expelled from the Association under rule 8.4 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
 - 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.

8.6. 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.

9. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

9.1. Application

- 1) The grievance procedure set out in rule 9 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.
- 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.

9.2. Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute

1) 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.

9.3. Appointment of mediator

- 1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 9.2, 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.

9.4. 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.

9.5. Failure to resolve dispute by mediation

1) 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 - MEETINGS AND COMMITTEE

10. GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

10.1. Annual general meetings

- 1) The Committee must convene an annual general meeting of the Association to be held within 3 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—
 - the annual report of the board 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 board in accordance with Part 7 of the Act;
 - c) to elect the members of the Board when vacancies arise.
- 5) The annual general meeting may also conduct any other business of which notice has been given in accordance with these Rules.

10.2. 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 10.4 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 10.4 and the majority of members at the meeting agree.

10.3. 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 60% 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).

10.4. Notice of general meetings

- 1) The Secretary (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 10.3(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—
 - state in full the proposed resolution; and
 - ii) state the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and
 - d) comply with rule 10.5(5).
- 3) This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.

Note

Rule 8.5(4) sets out the requirements for notice of a disciplinary appeal meeting.

10.5. 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 not 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 10.4 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.

10.6. 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.

10.7. 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 10.6) of 60% 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 10.3—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 10.3.

- 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.

10.8. 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 10.4.

10.9. 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
 - 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 8.6.

10.10. Special resolutions

1) 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.

10.11. 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
 - c) carried unanimously; or
 - d) carried by a particular majority; or
 - e) 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.

10.12. 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 10.5(6); and
 - c) the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 10.1(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.

11. POWERS OF COMMITTEE

11.1. Role and powers

- The business of the Association must be managed by or under the direction of a Board.
- 2) The Board may exercise all the powers of the Association except those powers that these Rules or the Act require to be exercised by general meetings of the members of the Association.
- 3) The Board may
 - a) appoint and remove staff;
 - b) establish subcommittees consisting of members with terms of reference it considers appropriate.

11.2. Delegation

- 1) The Committee may delegate to a member of the Committee, a subcommittee or staff, any of its powers and functions other than
 - a) this power of delegation; or
 - b) a duty imposed on the Committee by the Act or any other law.
- 2) The delegation must be in writing and may be subject to the conditions and limitations the Committee considers appropriate.
- 3) The Committee may, in writing, revoke a delegation wholly or in part.

12. COMPOSITION OF BOARD AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS

12.1. Composition of Board

The Board shall consists of—

- 1) up to 7 Board Members, elected by the members and
- 2) up to 2 additional board members appointed by the board on the basis of skill, experience and/or diversity.

12.2. General Duties

- 1) As soon as practicable after being elected or appointed to the Board, each committee member must become familiar with these Rules and the Act.
- 2) The Board is collectively responsible for ensuring that the Association complies with the Act and that individual members of the Board comply with these Rules.
- 3) Board members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
- 4) Board members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties
 - a) in good faith in the best interests of the Association; and
 - b) for a proper purpose.
- 5) Board members and former board members must not make improper use of—

- a) their position; or
- b) information acquired by virtue of holding their position—

so as to gain an advantage for themselves or any other person or to cause detriment to the Association.

Note

See also Division 3 of Part 6 of the Act which sets out the general duties of the office holders of an incorporated association.

6) In addition to any duties imposed by these Rules, a committee member must perform any other duties imposed from time to time by resolution at a general meeting.

12.3. Board Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson

- Subject to subrule (2), the Board Chairperson or, in the Chairperson's absence, the Deputy Chairperson is the Chairperson for any general meetings and for any committee meetings.
- 2) If the Board Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson are both absent, or are unable to preside, the Chairperson of the meeting must be—
 - a) in the case of a general meeting—a member elected by the other members present; or
 - b) in the case of a board meeting—a board member elected by the other board members present.

12.4. Secretary

1) The Secretary must perform any duty or function required under the Act to be performed by the secretary of an incorporated association.

Example

Under the Act, the secretary of an incorporated association is responsible for lodging documents of the association with the Registrar.

- 2) The Secretary must
 - a) maintain the register of members in accordance with rule 18; and
 - keep custody of the common seal (if any) of the Association and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 15.3(3), all books, documents and securities of the Association in accordance with rules 16.1 and 16.4; and
 - subject to the Act and these Rules, provide members with access to the register of members, the minutes of general meetings and other books and documents; and
 - d) perform any other duty or function imposed on the Secretary by these Rules.
- 3) The Secretary must give to the Registrar notice of his or her appointment within 14 days after the appointment.

- 4) The Secretary shall be appointed by the board no later than the first board meeting following the Annual General Meeting or within 14 days of the role becoming vacant.
- 5) The Board may, at their discretion, delegate the responsibilities of the secretary to an individual who is external to the board should they see fit.

12.5. Treasurer

- 1) In the absence of the treasurer's role, the Board must appoint an individual, committee or employee to undertake the roles and responsibilities that would otherwise be undertaken by the Treasurer, as outlined in the incorporations act.
- 2) The appointed authority(s) must
 - a) receive all moneys paid to or received by the Association and issue receipts for those moneys in the name of the Association; and
 - b) ensure that all moneys received are paid into the account of the Association within 5 working days after receipt; and
 - c) make any payments authorised by the Committee or by a general meeting of the Association from the Association's funds; and
 - d) ensure cheques are signed by at least 2 committee members.
 - e) ensure that the financial records of the Association are kept in accordance with the Act; and
 - f) coordinate the preparation of the financial statements of the Association and their certification by the Board prior to their submission to the annual general meeting of the Association.
- 3) The board must ensure that at least two board members have access to the accounts and financial records of the Association.

13. ELECTION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND TENURE OF OFFICE

13.1. Who is eligible to be a Board member

- 1) A person is eligible to be elected or appointed as a board member if the person
 - a) is 18 years or over; and
 - b) can demonstrate a commitment to the purpose of the association; and .
 - c) has not previously been a board member of the association within the previous 24 months.

13.2. Positions to be declared vacant

13.2.1. Elected Position

 Each position on the board that has been elected by the members shall be declared vacant in accordance with rule 13.7-Term of Office, or in the instance of a board members resignation, at the next annual general meeting following the board member's final meeting.

13.2.2. Board Appointed Positions

1) Board members appointed under rule 13.2 2) shall have their positions declared vacant after a period of 12 months at which point it shall be at the discretion of the board to re-appoint the board member for a further period of up to 12 months.

13.2.3. Board Portfolios and Executive Positions

1) At the first board meeting immediately following the annual general meeting, all board executive roles and portfolio allocation shall be declared vacant, and voted upon by the board at that meeting.

13.3. Nominations

- 1) Prior to the election of each position, the Chairperson of the meeting must call for nominations to fill that position.
- 2) An eligible member of the Association may
 - a) nominate himself or herself; or
 - b) with the member's consent, be nominated by another member.
- 3) A member who is nominated for a position and fails to be elected to that position may be nominated for any other position for which an election is yet to be held.

13.4. Election of Board Roles

- 1) At the Board meeting, immediately following the Annual General Meeting the Board, elections must be held for each of the following positions
 - a) Chairperson;
 - b) Deputy Chairperson;
 - c) Portfolio Allocations;
 - d) Chairperson of the Finance Committee.
- 2) If only one member is nominated for the position, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare the member elected to the position.
- 3) If more than one member is nominated, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 13.6.
- 4) On his or her election, the new Chairperson may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.

13.5. Election of ordinary members

- 1) The number of positions vacant and open for election at each annual general meeting shall be set out in accordance to rules 12.1 (Composition of the Board), 13.7 (Terms of Office), and 13.8 (Vacation of Office)
- 2) A single election may be held to fill all of the vacant positions.
- 3) If the number of members nominated for the position of ordinary committee member is less than or equal to the number to be elected, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare each of those members to be elected to the position.

4) If the number of members nominated exceeds the number to be elected, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 13.6.

13.6. Ballot

- 1) If a ballot is required for the election for a position, the Chairperson of the meeting must appoint a member to act as returning officer to conduct the ballot.
- 2) The returning officer must not be a member nominated for the position.
- 3) Before the ballot is taken, each candidate may make a short speech in support of his or her election.
- 4) The election must be by secret ballot.
- 5) The returning officer must give a blank piece of paper to
 - a) each member present in person; and
 - b) each proxy appointed by a member.
- 6) If the ballot is for a single position, the voter must write on the ballot paper the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.
- 7) If the ballot is for more than one position
 - a) the voter must write on the ballot paper the name of each candidate for whom they wish to vote;
 - b) the voter must not write the names of more candidates than the number to be elected.
- 8) Ballot papers that do not comply with subrule (7)(b) are not to be counted.
- 9) Each ballot paper on which the name of a candidate has been written counts as one vote for that candidate.
- 10) The returning officer must declare the candidate or, in the case of an election for more than one position, the candidates who received the most votes.
- 11) If the returning officer is unable to declare the result of an election under subrule (10) because 2 or more candidates received the same number of votes, the returning officer must
 - a) conduct a further election for the position in accordance with subrules (4) to (10) to decide which of those candidates is to be elected; or
 - b) with the agreement of those candidates, decide by lot which of them is to be elected.

Examples

The choice of candidate may be decided by the toss of a coin, drawing straws or drawing a name out of a hat.

13.7. Term of office

1) Subject to subrule (4) and rule 13.8, a Board member is elected under a specific term from 2-4 years, outlined at the time of their nomination, and holds office until the completion of their elected term. Their positions on the Board are declared vacant at the next annual general meeting convened at a date nearest to the end of their elected term

- a) Terms available for election at an Annual General Meeting, will be determined by a nominations committee appointed by the board, with the purpose of ensuring at least 2 board positions are declared vacant at each Annual General Meeting.
- 2) If appointed by the board under rule 12.1 subrule (2), a board member holds office for a period of 12 months.
- 3) A board member may be re-elected up to 2 times, but can not remain on the board for a period greater than 6 years from first election. A Board member will be eligible for re-election, and an additional 6 year maximum period, no sooner than 24 months following the vacanting of their role as a Board Member.
- 4) A general meeting of the Association may
 - a) by special resolution remove a committee member from office; and
 - b) elect an eligible member of the Association to fill the vacant position in accordance with this Division.
- 5) A member who is the subject of a proposed special resolution under subrule (4)(a) may make representations in writing to the Secretary or President of the Association (not exceeding a reasonable length) and may request that the representations be provided to the members of the Association.
- 6) The Secretary or the Chairperson may give a copy of the representations to each member of the Association or, if they are not so given, the member may require that they be read out at the meeting at which the special resolution is to be proposed.

13.8. Vacation of office

- 1) A board member may resign from the board by written notice addressed to the Committee.
- 2) A person ceases to be a board member if he or she
 - a) ceases to be a member of the Association; or
 - b) fails to attend 3 consecutive board meetings (other than special or urgent board meetings) without leave of absence under rule 14.10; or
 - c) otherwise ceases to be a board member by operation of section 78 of the Act.

13.9. Filling board vacancies

- 1) The board may appoint an eligible person to fill a position on the Board that
 - a) has become vacant under 13.8; or
 - b) is vacant in accordance to rule 12.1 (2),
- 2) If the position of Secretary(or its delegate) becomes vacant, the board must appoint a member to the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
- 3) Rule 13.7 applies to any board member appointed by the board under subrule (1) or (2).
- 4) The board may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.

14. BOARD MEETINGS

14.1. Meetings of the Board

- 1) The Committee must meet at least 8 times in each year at the dates, times and places determined by the Committee.
- 2) The date, time and place of the first committee meeting must be determined by the members of the Board as soon as practicable after the annual general meeting of the Association at which the members of the Committee were elected.
- 3) Special committee meetings may be convened by the Chairperson or by any 4 members of the Board.

14.2. Notice of meetings

- 1) Notice of each committee meeting must be given to each board member no later than 7 days before the date of the meeting.
- 2) Notice may be given of more than one board meeting at the same time.
- 3) The notice must state the date, time and place of the meeting.
- 4) If a special committee meeting is convened, the notice must include the general nature of the business to be conducted.
- 5) The only business that may be conducted at the meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

14.3. Urgent meetings

- 1) In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 14.2 provided that as much notice as practicable is given to each committee member by the quickest means practicable.
- 2) Any resolution made at the meeting must be passed by an absolute majority of the Committee.
- 3) The only business that may be conducted at an urgent meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

14.4. Procedure and order of business

- 1) The procedure to be followed at a meeting of a Committee must be determined from time to time by the Committee.
- 2) The order of business may be determined by the members present at the meeting.

14.5. Use of technology

 A committee member who is not physically present at a committee meeting may participate in the meeting by the use of technology that allows that committee member and the committee members present at the meeting to clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other.

2) For the purposes of this Part, a committee member participating in a committee 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.

14.6. **Quorum**

- 1) No business may be conducted at a Committee meeting unless a quorum is present.
- 2) The quorum for a board meeting is the presence (in person or as allowed under rule 14.5 of a majority of the board members holding office.
- 3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a committee meeting
 - a) in the case of a special meeting—the meeting lapses;
 - b) in any other case—the meeting must be adjourned to a date no later than 14 days after the adjournment and notice of the time, date and place to which the meeting is adjourned must be given in accordance with rule 59.

14.7. **Voting**

- 1) On any question arising at a committee meeting, each committee member present at the meeting has one vote. The President has a casting vote
- 2) A motion is carried if a majority of committee members present at the meeting vote in favour of the motion.
- 3) Subrule (2) does not apply to any motion or question which is required by these Rules to be passed by an absolute majority of the Committee.
- 4) If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- 5) Voting by proxy is not permitted.

14.8. Conflict of interest

- 1) A committee member who has a material personal interest in a matter being considered at a committee meeting must disclose the nature and extent of that interest to the Committee.
- 2) The member
 - c) must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting; and
 - d) must not vote on the matter.

Note

Under section 81(3) of the Act, if there are insufficient committee members to form a quorum because a member who has a material personal interest is disqualified from voting on a matter, a general meeting may be called to deal with the matter.

3) This rule does not apply to a material personal interest—

- e) that exists only because the member belongs to a class of persons for whose benefit the Association is established; or
- f) that the member has in common with all, or a substantial proportion of, the members of the Association.

14.9. Minutes of meeting

- 1) The Committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each committee meeting.
- 2) The minutes must record the following
 - a) the names of the members in attendance at the meeting;
 - b) the business considered at the meeting;
 - c) any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote;
 - d) any material personal interest disclosed under rule 65.

14.10. Leave of absence

- 1) The Committee may grant a committee member leave of absence from committee meetings for a period not exceeding 3 months.
- 2) The Committee must not grant leave of absence retrospectively unless it is satisfied that it was not feasible for the committee member to seek the leave in advance.

PART 5 - FINANCIAL, GOVERNANCE AND GENERAL MATTERS

15. FINANCIAL MATTERS

15.1. Source of funds

1) 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.

15.2. 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.

15.3. 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.

15.4. 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.

16. GENERAL MATTERS

16.1. 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;
 - 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.

16.2. Registered address

- 1) 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.

16.3. 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

16.4. 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—
- 6) 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.

16.5. 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.

16.6. Alteration of Rules

1) 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.

16.7. By-Laws and Policies

16.7.1. The Board to Formulate By-Laws

- 1) The Board may formulate, approve, issue, adopt, interpret and amend such by-laws, regulations and policies (By-Laws) for the proper advancement, management and administration of Athletics Ballarat, the advancement of the Purposes and athletics as it thinks necessary or desirable. Such By-Laws must be consistent with these rules and the Act.
- 2) The formation of by-laws shall be conducted in appropriate consultation with all affiliated athletic clubs.

16.7.2. By-Laws Binding

1) All By-Laws made under this Rule shall be binding on Athletics Ballarat and members.

16.7.3. By-Laws Deemed Applicable

 All by-laws, regulations and policies of Athletics Ballarat in force at the date of the approval of these rules under the Act insofar as such by-laws, regulations and policies are not inconsistent with, or have been replaced by these rules, shall be deemed to be By-Laws under this Rule.

16.7.4. Notices Binding on Members

1) Amendments, alterations, interpretations or other changes to By-Laws shall be advised to affiliated athletics clubs by means of notices approved and issued by the

Board or their delegate. Affiliated athletics clubs shall be obliged to draw such notices to the attention of their respective members. Notices are binding upon all members.

16.7.5. Board to Formulate Policies

 The Board will be responsible for the formulation of various policies. Policies will be developed in order to provide guidance for all members of Athletics Ballarat. New policies will be developed as required.

Version Control

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