

**MANNINGHAM NETBALL
ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED**

Registered No. A0005545P

**CONSTITUTION
2017**

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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

- (1) The name of the incorporated association is Manningham Netball Association 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 to:
 - (a) provide for the conduct, encouragement, promotion and administration of the sport of netball throughout the City of Manningham and surrounding areas, including but not limited to:
 - (b) promoting community awareness of and enjoyment in netball and its contribution to sport and social interaction in our community;
 - (c) promoting and holding, either alone or jointly with any other association, club or person, netball competitions, championships, displays, events, exhibitions, meetings, development programs and other activities of the Association generally;
 - (d) promoting, encouraging and providing facilities for the education, practice and play of the sport of netball;
 - (e) improving the levels and standard of netball played in the City of Manningham
 - (f) representing the interests of netball and netball players within the Association, and to uphold the rules of netball;
 - (g) selecting and appointing netball representatives, officials and delegates for local competition or for any other purposes;
 - (h) co-operating with and assisting any organization having objects and purposes similar to those of the Association in any manner which may further the interests of netball or the Association generally;
 - (i) settling disputes or questions on any matters relating to netball in the competitions, championships and exhibitions administered by the Association;
 - (j) hearing and determining upon any allegation or complaint or charge involving a breach of this Constitution or the laws of netball or in respect of any matters affecting the interest of netball or of the Association which may be made against any members of the Association, with power to impose fines or any other penalties as prescribed in this Constitution;

- (2) affiliate and otherwise liaise with Netball Victoria in the pursuit of these purposes and the sport of netball;
- (3) ensure that a high standard of the sport of netball is maintained;
- (4) develop a sense of sportsmanship and a high degree of proficiency in netball competitors;
- (5) use and protect the Intellectual Property of the Association including but not limited to logos, trademarks, copyright and names on any equipment, product, publication or event developed by the Association;
- (6) collect, distribute and publish information in connection with netball;
- (7) strive for Government, commercial and public recognition of the Association and netball;
- (8) ensure the adoption of and compliance with the rules of the sport of netball;
- (9) With these purposes in view, further develop the Association into an organised institution;
- (10) promote the health and safety of competitors and officials;
- (11) encourage competitors to realise their potential and athletic abilities;
- (12) encourage and promote competition free of performance-enhancing drugs; and
- (13) undertake and do all such things or activities which are necessary, incidental and conducive to the advancement of these purposes.

3 Financial year

- (1) The financial year of the Association is each period of 12 months ending on 30 September.

4 Definitions

- (1) In this Constitution, unless the contrary intention appears:

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);

affiliated club means a not-for-profit incorporated body which has an interest in netball,

affiliated entity means a stand-alone team or teams without an affiliated club connection and having submitted an application for team registration for the succeeding competition season and such application has been accepted by the Association.

Annual subscriptions means the annual fees payable by each category of Member as determined by the Committee under Rule 7

Association means the Manningham Netball Association Incorporated

Associate member means a member referred to in rule 15(1);

by-law means any by-law or by-laws made under Rule 83.

Chairperson, of a general meeting or committee meeting, means the person chairing the meeting as required under rule 49;

Club includes individual teams which have no affiliated club connection.

Committee means the Committee having management of the business of the Association elected under Division 3 of Part 5

committee meeting means a meeting of the Committee held in accordance with Division 4 of Part 5;

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

of Part 5;

Constitution means this Constitution of the Association as amended from time to time;

Delegate means an adult representative of an Affiliated Club or Affiliated Entity;

disciplinary appeal meeting means a meeting of the voting members of the Association convened under rule 24(4);

disciplinary meeting means a meeting of the Committee convened for the purposes of rule 23;

disciplinary subcommittee means the subcommittee appointed under rule 21;

executive means the President, Secretary and Treasurer elected or appointed under Division 3 of Part 5

financial year means the 12 month period specified in rule 3; Part 1.

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;

Intellectual property means all rights subsisting in copyright, trade names, trademarks, logos, designs, equipment, images (including photographs, videos or films) or service marks relating to the Association or activity conducted, promoted or administered by the Association;

Life member means a member referred to in Rule 81.

Member means an affiliated club, affiliated team, life member, office bearer, umpire, registered member or a registered player, and “Members” means all these members collectively as members of the Association;

member entitled to vote means a member who under rule 14(2) is entitled to vote at a general meeting;

Netball Victoria means the Victorian Netball Association Incorporated trading as Netball Victoria;

Register means the register of Members kept in accordance with Rule 19;

Registered Member means coaches, officials or Club officer bearers or in some other capacity.

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.

Voting member means a member who under rule 14(2) is entitled to vote at a general meeting;

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; open and operate accounts with financial institutions;
 - (b) invest its money in any security in which trust monies may lawfully be invested;
 - (c) raise and borrow money on any terms and in any manner as it thinks fit;
 - (d) secure the repayment of money raised or borrowed, or the payment of a debt or liability;
 - (e) appoint agents to transact business on its behalf;
 - (f) 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

- (1) The Association must have a total of at least three Affiliated Club and/or Affiliated Entity members.

8 Who is eligible to be a member

- (1) The Members of the Association shall be, and shall be divided into, the following categories:
- (2) Voting Members
 - (a) Affiliated Clubs, which shall be represented by their Delegate or Delegates. The Delegate/s shall have the right to be present, to debate and to vote at General Meetings.
 - (b) Affiliated Entities, which shall be represented by their Delegate. The Delegate shall have the right to be present, to debate and to vote at General Meetings.
- (3) Associate Members
 - (a) Life Members, who shall have a right to be present and to debate at General Meetings, but do not have the right to vote at General Meetings.
 - (b) Association Office Bearers, who shall have a right to be present and to debate at General Meetings, but do not have the right to vote at General Meetings.
 - (c) Playing Members, who shall not have a right to be present, to debate or to vote at general meetings, meaning and including all persons registered as players of all teams -

- (i) competing in the current year in competition being conducted by the Association; and
 - (ii) representing the Association in inter-association or other matches or competitions; and
 - (iii) have up-to-date Netball Victoria registration and paid-up Association fees (if any)
- (d) Registered Members, including coaches, officials and Club office bearers who shall not have a right to be present, to debate or to vote at General meetings; and
- (e) Umpiring Members, meaning and including all persons registered as umpires and have passed the Netball Victoria theory exam and are officiating in the current year in competition being conducted by the Association, who shall not have a right to be present, to debate or to vote at General Meetings.
- (4) Such other category or categories of Members as determined by the Committee from time to time.

9 Application for Membership

- (1) To apply to become a member of the Association, an applicant must submit a written application to the Association stating that the applicant—
- (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; 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).

- (3) To be eligible for membership as an Affiliated Club, the Affiliated Club must be incorporated or in the process of incorporation, which process shall be complete within twelve months of applying for membership under this Constitution.
- (a) For such time an applicant for membership as an Affiliated Club is not incorporated, the President of any unincorporated body shall be deemed to be the Member, and shall be entitled to the same voting and other rights and shall follow such procedures as incorporated Affiliated Clubs, to the extent that this is possible.
 - (b) Any dispute as to the application of this Constitution to an unincorporated Affiliated Club shall be resolved by the Committee in its sole discretion.

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 14(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 (if any).

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 Effect of Membership

- (1) Members acknowledge that:
 - (a) this Constitution constitutes a contract between each of them and the Association and that they are bound by this Constitution and the By-Laws of the Association;
 - (b) they shall comply with and observe this Constitution and the By-Laws;
 - (c) by submitting to this Constitution and the By-Laws, they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Association;
 - (d) this Constitution and the By-Laws are necessary and reasonable for promoting the purposes of the Association; and
 - (e) they are entitled to all benefits, advantages, privileges and services of their membership as determined by the Committee.
- (2) Members may by virtue of membership of the Association and subject to this Constitution:
 - (a) express in writing or otherwise their views and opinion in any meeting in respect of which they are entitled to participate in accordance with this Constitution;
 - (b) make proposals or submissions to the Committee.

14 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 78; and
 - (f) to inspect the register of members as provided under Rule 19.
- (2) A member is entitled to vote if—
- (a) the member is an affiliated club or an affiliated entity; 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.

15 Associate members

- (1) Associate members of the Association include—
 - (a) Associate members as provided under Rule 8 (2); and
 - (b) any other category of member as determined by special resolution at a general meeting.
- (2) An associate member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the Committee or by resolution at a general meeting.

16 Rights not transferable

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

17 Ceasing membership

- (1) The membership of a person ceases on resignation, expulsion or death.
- (2) In the case of Player Members, in addition to 17 (1), membership ceases upon failure to meet the membership requirements under this Constitution .
- (3) If a person other than a Player Member ceased 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.
- (4) The membership of an Affiliated Club or Affiliated Entity ceases upon resignation, expulsion or the failure to complete the membership requirements under this Constitution.

18 Resigning as a Member

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

Note

Rule 77(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 2 months after receiving that request, confirmed in writing that he or she wishes to remain a member.

19 Register of members

- (1) The Secretary must keep and maintain a register of members that includes—
 - (a) for each current class of 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) Subject always to the Act and having regard to confidentiality and privacy considerations, an extract of the register, excluding the contact details of a member who is an individual, shall be available for inspection (but not copying) by Voting Members, upon reasonable request.

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

20 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.

21 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.

22 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 with their representative as provided in Rule 23 (c);
 - (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 24.
- (2) The notice must be given no earlier than 14 days, and no later than 28 days, before the disciplinary meeting is held.

23 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; and
 - (c) allow the member and the complainant to each have an adult representative, which representative
 - (i) shall not be legally trained or qualified, and
 - (ii) who is not the subject of any current disciplinary or grievance procedures.
- (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; or
 - (iv) fine the member; or
 - (v) impose such other penalty, action or educative process as it sees fit.
- (3) 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.

24 Appeal rights

- (1) A person whose membership rights have been suspended or who has been expelled from the Association under rule 23 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 voting members present must vote on whether the decision to suspend or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.

25 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 member whose membership has been suspended or who has been expelled, and who must be present, must be given an opportunity to be heard personally or via written submission, or through their adult representative (not being legally trained or qualified)
- (2) After complying with subrule (1), the voting 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 voting member may not vote by proxy at the meeting.
- (4) The decision is upheld if not less than three quarters of the voting members voting at the meeting vote in favour of the decision.
- (5) Decisions of Disciplinary Appeal Meetings will be binding upon the Association and the Member.

26 Suspension in Exceptional Circumstances

- (1) In addition to the rights of suspension and expulsion under these rules, the Committee may in its discretion suspend a Member from the Association in exceptional circumstances pending determination of a Resolution under this Rule.
- (2) For the purposes of this Rule, “exceptional circumstances” (i.e. any deliberate action that results in serious injury) means circumstances in which, after reasonable enquiry, it is considered that the Association or any of the Members may suffer damage or detriment as a result of the actions or inactions by the Member who is being considered for suspension under this Rule.
- (3) If a suspension is imposed under this Rule, the Secretary shall notify the Member concerned of the suspension in writing and send a copy of such notification to the Committee. There is no right of appeal of a suspension made under this Rule.

Division 3—Grievance procedure

27 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.

28 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.

29 Appointment of mediator

- (1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 29, 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 having knowledge and expertise in relation to netball,
 - (b) a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
 - (c) 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 by such independent mediation service as is determined by the President.
- (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.

30 Mediation process

- (1) The mediator to the dispute, in conducting the mediation (which must be completed within 30 days), 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;
 - (c) ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties throughout the mediation process.
 - (d) allow each party to have an adult representative, who shall not be legally trained or qualified, and who has no connection to the dispute nor is subject to a current disciplinary or grievance procedure.
- (2) The mediator must not determine the dispute.

31 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—GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

32 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.

33 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 36 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 36 and the majority of members at the meeting agree.

34 Special general meeting held at request of members eligible to vote

- (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 3 of the total number of members eligible to vote.
- (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).

35 Notice of general meetings

- (1) The Secretary (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 35(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 37(5).
- (3) This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.

Note

Rule 24(4) sets out the requirements for notice of a disciplinary appeal meeting.

36 Proxies

- (1) A member eligible to vote may appoint another member eligible to vote or a Life Member as their proxy to vote and speak on their 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 36 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.

37 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.

- (3) The cost of providing additional technology at a general meeting will be borne by the member requiring the additional technology.

38 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 of three of the members entitled to vote, either physically, by proxy or as allowed under Rule 38.
- (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 35—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 32–35.

- (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 three) may proceed with the business of the meeting as if a quorum were present.

39 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 36.

40 Voting at general meeting

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting—
 - (a) subject to subrule (3), each member delegate 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 25.

41 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.

42 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.

43 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 37(6); and
 - (c) the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 33(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—COMMITTEE

Division 1—Powers of Committee

44 Role and powers

- (1) The business of the Association must be managed by or under the direction of a Committee.
- (2) The Committee 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 Committee may—
 - (a) appoint and remove staff;
 - (b) establish subcommittees consisting of members with terms of reference it considers appropriate.
- (4) An Administration Officer appointed by the Committee under such terms and conditions as the Committee deems fit shall not be a Committee Member and, subject to any contrary determination by the Committee,
 - (a) shall be entitled to attend, participate in debate and record minutes of meetings but not vote at meetings of the Committee.
 - (b) shall be responsible to the committee for the management of the affairs of the Association, and for this purpose may exercise all powers of the Association which are not, under the Act or this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Board or by the Members.

45 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.

Division 2—Composition of Committee and duties of members

46 Composition of Committee

- (1) The Committee consists of an Executive and Ordinary Members, as follows—
 - (a) Executive consisting of
 - (i) a President; and
 - (ii) a Vice President; and

(iii) a Secretary; and

(iv) a Treasurer.

(b) and up to six Ordinary Members elected under rule 56.

47 General Duties

- (1) As soon as practicable after being elected or appointed to the Committee, each committee member must become familiar with these Rules and the Act.
- (2) The Committee is collectively responsible for ensuring that the Association complies with the Act and that individual members of the Committee comply with these Rules.
- (3) Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
- (4) Committee 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) Committee members and former committee 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.

48 President

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), the President or, in the President's absence, the Vice President is the Chairperson for any general meetings and for any committee meetings.
- (2) If the President and Vice President are both absent, or are unable to preside, the Chairperson of the meeting must be—
 - (a) in the case of a general meeting—either the Treasurer or Secretary and;
 - (b) in the case of a committee meeting—either the Treasurer or Secretary.
- (3) To act as the Appeals Officer in relation to any appeals from any Disciplinary issues, complaints or matters.
- (4) Is an ex-officio member of any subcommittee created under the provisions of these rules.
- (5) Must not be a current president of any affiliated club or affiliated entity.

49 Vice President

- (1) To act in the role of President in the Presidents absence.
- (2) To act in the role of the Secretary and/or Treasurer in their respective absence.
- (3) To act as the Hearing Officer in relation to any Disciplinary issues or complaints.
- (4) To coordinate and assist any subcommittee created under the provisions of Rule 44(3)(b).

50 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 Register of Members rule 19; and
 - (b) keep custody of the common seal (if any) of the Association and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 73(3), all books, documents and securities of the Association in accordance with rules 75 and 78; and
 - (c) 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.
 - (e) Manage, mentor, assist and guide the administration officer role.
- (3) The Secretary must give to the Registrar notice of his or her appointment within 14 days after the appointment.

51 Treasurer

- (1) The Treasurer 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 two Committee members.
 - (e) provide the Committee with regular reports on the financial status of the Association.
- (2) The Treasurer must—
 - (a) ensure that the financial records of the Association are kept in accordance with the Act; and
 - (b) coordinate the preparation of the financial statements of the Association and their certification by the Committee prior to their submission to the annual general meeting of the Association.
- (3) The Treasurer must ensure that at least one other committee member has access to the accounts and financial records of the Association.

Division 3—Election of Committee members and tenure of office

52 Who is eligible to be a Committee member

A person who:

- (a) is not an employee of the Association is eligible to be nominated, elected or appointed as a Committee Member if the person is 18 years or over; and
- (b) supports the purposes of the Association; and

- (c) is not subject to suspension or expulsion under Rules 23(ii), 23(iii) or 26.
- (d) Upon accepting a position of employment with the Association, a Committee member must vacate their position as a Committee Member in accordance with Rule 59.

53 Positions to be declared vacant

- (1) This rule applies to—
 - (a) the first annual general meeting of the Association after its incorporation; or
 - (b) any subsequent annual general meeting of the Association, after the annual report and financial statements of the Association have been received.
- (2) The Chairperson of the meeting must declare all positions on the Committee vacant and hold elections for those positions in accordance with rules 54 to 57.

54 Nominations

- (1) Nominations of candidates for election as Association Committee Members
 - (a) shall be made in writing, signed by two members of the Association and accompanied by the written consent of the candidate (which may be endorsed on the form of nomination); and
 - (b) shall be delivered to the Office of the Association by the date specified on the call for nominations.
- (2) If a member voting delegate is nominated and subsequently elected to the Committee, then that person shall no longer retain voting delegate status, and the member Club or Team shall nominate a replacement voting delegate.
- (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.

55 Election of President etc.

- (1) At the annual general meeting, separate elections must be held for each of the following positions—
 - (a) President;
 - (b) Vice President;
 - (c) Secretary;
 - (d) Treasurer.
- (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 57.
- (4) On his or her election, the new President may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.

56 Election of ordinary members

- (1) The Committee shall consist of a maximum of six elected ordinary members.
- (2) A single election may be held to fill all of those 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 57.

57 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.

Example

If a member has been appointed the proxy of 5 other members, the member must be given 6 ballot papers— one for the member and one each for the other members.

- (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 elected 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.

58 Term of office

- (1) Subject to subrule (3) and rule 59, a committee member holds office until the positions of the Committee are declared vacant at the next annual general meeting.
- (2) A committee member may be re-elected.
- (3) 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.
- (4) A member who is the subject of a proposed special resolution under subrule (3)(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.

- (5) The Secretary or the President 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.

59 Vacation of office

- (1) A committee member may resign from the Committee by written notice addressed to the Committee.
- (2) A person ceases to be a committee member if he or she—
 - (a) ceases to be a member of the Association; or
 - (b) fails to attend 3 consecutive committee meetings (other than special or urgent committee meetings) without leave of absence under rule 70; or
 - (c) accepts a position of employment with the Association; or
 - (d) otherwise ceases to be a committee member by operation of section 78 of the Act.

Note

A Committee member may not hold the office of secretary if they do not reside in Australia.

60 Filling casual vacancies

- (1) The Committee may appoint an eligible member of the Association to fill a position on the Committee that—
 - (a) has become vacant under rule 59; or
 - (b) was not filled by election at the last annual general meeting.
- (2) If the position of Secretary becomes vacant, the Committee must appoint a member to the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
- (3) Rule 58 applies to any committee member appointed by the Committee under subrule (1) or (2).
- (4) The Committee may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.

Division 4—Meetings of Committee

61 Meetings of Committee

- (1) The Committee must meet at least 3 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 Committee 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 President or by any 3 members of the Committee.
- (4) Reference to Committee in Division 4 should be read to include Sub-committee formed under the provisions of Rule 44(3)(b).

62 Notice of meetings

- (1) Notice of each committee meeting must be given to each committee member no later than 7

days before the date of the meeting.

- (2) Notice may be given of more than one committee 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.

63 Urgent meetings

- (1) In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 62 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.

64 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 Chairperson of the meeting.
- (3) The order of business must be included in an agenda circulated to the Committee members (or Membership in the case of General Meeting) prior to any meeting.

65 Use of technology

- (1) 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.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part, a committee member may make their position known on any agenda item in writing, including email or text message, where they are unable to attend. The Chairperson shall ensure that the position of the absent committee member/s is provided to the Committee prior to any decision or ratification of any decision.

66 Quorum

- (1) No business may be conducted at a Committee meeting unless a quorum is present.
- (2) Any four members of the Committee (in person or as allowed under Rule 65) constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of a meeting of the Committee.
- (3) Where a Sub-Committee consists of less than four members, all members must be present (in person or as allowed under Rule 65) to constitute a quorum.
- (4) 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 62.

67 Voting

- (1) On any question arising at a committee meeting, each committee member present at the meeting has one vote, such questions being determined on a show of hands, or, if demanded by a committee member, by a poll taken in such manner as the person presiding at the meeting may determine.
- (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.
- (6) A resolution in writing signed or assented to by facsimile or other form of electronic communication by all the voting Committee members, shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Committee duly convened and held. Any such resolution may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Committee members.
- (7) To avoid any doubt, an email response from a Committee member is deemed to have been signed by the member for the purposes of Sub-rule (6).
- (8) A motion is carried if a majority of committee members present at the meeting vote in favour of the motion.

68 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—
 - (a) must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting; and
 - (b) 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—
 - (a) that exists only because the member belongs to a class of persons for whose benefit the Association is established; or
 - (b) that the member has in common with all, or a substantial proportion of, the members of the Association.

69 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 68.

70 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 6—FINANCIAL MATTERS

71 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.

72 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) The Treasurer is authorized to expend funds on behalf of the Association (including by electronic funds transfer) of up to \$2,000.00 in any single transaction without the authorization or ratification of the Committee to ensure the proper and efficient functioning and operation of the Association.
- (5) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by 2 committee members.
- (6) All funds of the Association must be deposited into the financial account of the Association no later than 5 working days after receipt.
- (7) That the Executive, as a whole, have an annual budget allocated of \$500.00 for expenditure on matters pertaining to the Association such as sponsorship meetings, gatherings, special presentations or awards, meals, accommodation or any emergent reason without the authorization or ratification of the Committee.
- (8) 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.
- (9) The Committee may determine, by passed resolution, to increase the amounts of SubRule 4 and SubRule 7 for a period up until the next Annual General Meeting (AGM).

73 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.

74 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

75 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.

76 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.

77 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 63.
- (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.

78 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 19 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 voting 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.

79 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.

80 Alteration of Rules

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

- (2) Any amendment, alteration or change to these Rules must be passed by a two thirds (2/3) majority at any general meeting or special general meeting called for such purpose.

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.

81 Life Membership

- (1) Honorary Life Membership of the Association may be awarded to a person, Officer or past Officer at an Annual General Meeting in recognition of that person's or Officer's service rendered to the Association. Honorary Life Members shall have no voting rights.

82 Indemnity

- (1) Committee Members of the Association shall be indemnified out of the property and assets of the Association against any liability incurred by them in their capacity as Committee Member in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in their favour or in which they are acquitted or in connection with any application in relation to any such proceedings in which relief is granted to them by the Court.
- (2) The Association shall indemnify its Committee Members and employees against all damages and costs (including legal costs) for which any such Committee Members or employee may be or become liable to any third party in consequence of any act or omission except wilful misconduct:
 - (a) in the case of a Committee Member, performed or made whilst acting on behalf of and with the authority, express or implied of the Association; and
 - (b) in the case of an employee, performed or made in the course of and within the scope of her employment by the Association.

83 By-Laws

- (1) The Committee may from time to time make By-Laws for the conduct and operation of netball competitions, and alter, amend or rescind the same as occasions may require, and enforce penalties for their breach.
- (2) Any amendments to the By-Laws must be passed in a resolution at any ordinary Committee meeting.
- (3) Such by-Laws shall have the same force and effect as this Constitution, but shall not in any way oppose or be in conflict with this Constitution.
- (4) Copies of By-Laws shall be available upon request to the Association and provided through means such as the Association website.
- (5) Amendments, alterations, interpretation or other changes to By-Laws shall be advised to members within four weeks by means of notice approved by the Committee. Notices shall be binding upon all members.

84 Interpretation

- (1) In this Constitution:
 - (a) the 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 of the performance of the duty;
 - (c) words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa:

- (d) words importing any gender include the other genders;
- (e) words or expressions shall be interpreted in accordance with the provision of the Act as they vary from time to time;
- (f) references to persons include corporations and bodies politic;
- (g) references to a person include the legal personal representatives, successors and permitted assigns of that person;
- (h) 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
- (i) expressions referring to “writing” shall unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including references to printing, photography and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form, including messages sent by electronic mail and messages posted on the Association website.

85 Enforceability

- (1) If any provision of this Constitution or any phrase contained in it is invalid or unenforceable in any jurisdiction, the phrase or provision shall be read down for the purpose of that jurisdiction, if possible, so that it is valid and enforceable. If it cannot be so read down the provision shall be severed to the extent of the invalidity or unenforceability. The remaining provisions of this Constitution and its validity or enforceability shall not be affected by the severance in any other jurisdiction.

86 Expressions in the Act

- (1) Except where the contrary intention appears in this Constitution, an expression that deals with a matter under the Act has the same meaning as that provision of the Act.

87 Sole Purpose

- (1) The Association is established solely for the Purposes.

88 Model Rules

- (1) The model rules under the Act are expressly displaced by this Constitution.

