

**Constitution
of the
Bendigo Umpires Association Incorporated**

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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.

1. Name

The name of the Association is “Bendigo Umpires Association Incorporated”

2. Purpose

The purposes for which the Association is established are:

- I. to provide central, goal and boundary umpires for umpiring Australian Rules Football for community football leagues in and around Bendigo and Victoria.
- II. for the maintaining of professional standards of umpiring in football for the benefit of football leagues, clubs, general public, and members of the Association.
- III. to provide assistance and education in umpiring to any person and to further the advancement of umpiring skills of all members.
- IV. for the betterment of the standing and conditions extended to umpiring in the Association.

3. Financial Year

The financial year of the Association is each period of 12 months ending on 31 October.

4. Definitions

absolute majority	of the Board, means 50% + 1 of the board members currently holding office and entitled to vote at the time (as distinct from a majority board members present at a board meeting);
Associate Member	means a member referred to in rule 10.5
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 51 and 55.
Chairperson	of a general meeting, means the person chairing the meeting as required under rule 44
disciplinary appeal meeting	means a meeting of the members of the Association convened under rule 22
disciplinary meeting	means a meeting of the Board convened for the purposes of rule 20
disciplinary subcommittee	means the subcommittee appointed under rule 18

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 28 to 39, 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 12.3 is entitled to vote at a general meeting
Membership Type	means the types of members defined in rule 10
Official Positions	means the positions defined in rule 42
special resolution	means a resolution that requires not less than three quarters of the member voting at a general meeting, whether in person or by proxy, to vote in favour of a 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

5. Powers of the Association

- 5.1. Subject to the Act, the Association has power to do all things incidental or conducive to achieve its purposes.
- 5.2. Without limiting 5.1, the Association may:
 - 5.2.1. acquire, hold or dispose of real or personal property;
 - 5.2.2. open and operate accounts with financial institutions;
 - 5.2.3. invest its money in any security in which trust monies may lawfully be invested;
 - 5.2.4. raise and borrow money on any terms and in any manner as it thinks fit;
 - 5.2.5. secure the repayment of money raised or borrowed, or the payment of a debt or liability;
 - 5.2.6. appoint agents to transact business on its behalf;
 - 5.2.7. enter into any other contract it considers necessary or desirable.
- 5.3. The Association may only exercise its powers to use its income and assets (including any surplus) for its purposes.

6. Not for Profit organisation

- 6.1. The Association must not distribute any surplus, income or assets directly or indirectly to its members.
- 6.2. Rule 6.1 does not prevent the Association from paying a member
 - 6.2.1. reimbursement for expenses properly incurred by the member; or
 - 6.2.2. 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.

7. Application for Membership

- 7.1. To apply to become a member of the Association, a person must submit a written application to a board member stating that the person:
 - 7.1.1. wishes to become a member of the Association; and
 - 7.1.2. supports the purposes of the Association; and
 - 7.1.3. agrees to comply with these Rules and By-Laws of the Association.
- 7.2. The application
 - 7.2.1. must be signed by the applicant; and
 - 7.2.2. may be accompanied by the joining fee.

8. Consideration of application

- 8.1. As soon as practicable after an application for membership is received, the Board must decide by resolution whether to accept or reject the application.
- 8.2. If the Board rejects the application, it must return any money accompanying the application to the applicant.
- 8.3. No reason need be given for the rejection of an application.

9. New Membership

- 9.1. If an application for membership is approved by the Board:
 - 9.1.1. the resolution to accept the membership must be recorded in the minutes of the board meeting; and
 - 9.1.2. based on the purpose of the member's application, the member will be assigned a Membership Type by the General Manager pursuant to rule 10;
 - 9.1.3. the General Manager 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.
- 9.2. A person becomes a member of the Association and, subject to rule 12.3, is entitled to exercise his or her rights of membership from the date, whichever is the later, on which:
 - 9.2.1. the Board approves the person's membership; or
 - 9.2.2. the person pays the joining fee.

10. Membership Types

- 10.1. Full Member means an active umpire over the age of 18 as at year end pursuant to rule 3;
- 10.2. Concessional Member means:
 - 10.2.1. an active umpire; and
 - 10.2.2. holds an eligible Student Concession Card; and/or
 - 10.2.3. the Board determines the member is eligible to a concessional membership for that year.
- 10.3. Life Member means a member awarded a life membership as defined in the Association By-Laws.
- 10.4. Social Member means a member who does not actively umpire;
- 10.5. Associate Member means:
 - 10.5.1. a Concessional Member or Social Member under the age of 16;
 - 10.5.2. any other category of member as determined by special resolution at a general meeting;

11. Annual subscription and fee on joining

- 11.1. At each annual general meeting, the Association must determine:
 - 11.1.1. the amount of the annual subscription (if any) for the following financial year; and
 - 11.1.2. the date for payment of the annual subscription.
- 11.2. The Association may determine that a lower annual subscription is payable by associate members.
- 11.3. 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:
 - 11.3.1. the full annual subscription; or
 - 11.3.2. a pro rata annual subscription based on the remaining part of the financial year; or
 - 11.3.3. a fixed amount determined from time to time by the Association.
- 11.4. 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.

12. General rights of members

- 12.1. An Associate Member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the Board or by resolution at a general meeting, all other members are entitled to vote;
- 12.2. A member of the Association who is entitled to vote has the right;
 - 12.2.1. to receive notice of general meetings and of proposed special resolutions in the manner and time prescribed by these Rules; and
 - 12.2.2. to submit items of business for consideration at a general meeting; and
 - 12.2.3. to attend and be heard at general meetings; and
 - 12.2.4. to vote at a general meeting; and

- 12.2.5. to have access to the minutes of general meetings and other documents of the Association as provided under rule 73; and
- 12.2.6. to inspect the register of members.
- 12.3. A member is entitled to vote if:
 - 12.3.1. the member is a member other than an Associate Member; and
 - 12.3.2. more than 10 business days have passed since he or she became a member of the Association; and
 - 12.3.3. the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason.

13. Rights not transferable

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

14. Ceasing membership

- 14.1. The membership of a person ceases on resignation, expulsion or death.
- 14.2. If a person ceases to be a member of the Association, the General Manager must, as soon as practicable, enter the date the person ceased to be a member in the register of members.

15. Resigning as a member

- 15.1. A member may resign by notice in writing given to the Association.
- 15.2. A member is taken to have resigned if:
 - 15.2.1. the member's annual subscription is more than 12 months in arrears; or
 - 15.2.2. where no annual subscription is payable:
 - 15.2.2.1. the General Manager has made a written request to the member to confirm that he or she wishes to remain a member; and
 - 15.2.2.2. the member has not, within three months after receiving that request, confirmed in writing that he or she wishes to remain a member.

16. Register of members

- 16.1. The General Manager must keep and maintain a register of members that includes
 - 16.1.1. for each current member;
 - 16.1.1.1. the member's name;
 - 16.1.1.2. the address for notice last given by the member;
 - 16.1.1.3. the date of becoming a member;
 - 16.1.1.4. if the member is an associate member, a note to that effect;
 - 16.1.1.5. any other information determined by the Board; and
 - 16.1.2. for each former member, the date of ceasing to be a member.
- 16.2. Any member may, at a reasonable time and free of charge, inspect the register of members.

17. 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:

- 17.1. has failed to comply with these Rules; or
- 17.2. refuses to support the purposes of the Association; or
- 17.3. has breached the Association's Code of Conduct.

18. Disciplinary subcommittee

- 18.1. 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.
- 18.2. The members of the disciplinary subcommittee:
 - 18.2.1. maybe Board members, members of the Association or anyone else; but
 - 18.2.2. must not be biased against, or in favour of, the member concerned.

19. Notice to member

- 19.1. Before disciplinary action is taken against a member, the General Manager must give written notice to the member:
 - 19.1.1. stating that the Association proposes to take disciplinary action against the member; and
 - 19.1.2. stating the grounds for the proposed disciplinary action; and
 - 19.1.3. specifying the date, place and time of the meeting at which the disciplinary subcommittee intends to consider the disciplinary action (the disciplinary meeting); and
 - 19.1.4. advising the member that he or she may do one or both of the following:
 - 19.1.4.1. attend the disciplinary meeting and address the disciplinary subcommittee at that meeting; and
 - 19.1.4.1.1. if the member is under the age of 18, a parent or guardian must accompany the member;
 - 19.1.4.1.2. all members are entitled to have an advocate present;
 - 19.1.4.2. give a written statement to the disciplinary subcommittee at any time before the disciplinary meeting; and
 - 19.1.5. setting out the member's appeal rights under rule 21.
- 19.2. The notice must be given no earlier than 48 hours, and no later than 5 days, before the disciplinary meeting is held.

20. Decision of subcommittee

- 20.1. At the disciplinary meeting, the disciplinary subcommittee must:
 - 20.1.1. give the member an opportunity to be heard; and
 - 20.1.2. consider any written statement submitted by the member.

- 20.2. After complying with rule 20.1, the disciplinary subcommittee may:
 - 20.2.1. take no further action against the member; or
 - 20.2.2. subject to rule 20.3:
 - 20.2.2.1. reprimand the member; or
 - 20.2.2.2. suspend the membership rights of the member for a specified period; or
 - 20.2.2.3. expel the member from the Association.
- 20.3. The disciplinary subcommittee may not fine the member but may make a recommendation to the Board.
- 20.4. 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.

21. Appeal rights

- 21.1. A person whose membership rights have been suspended or who has been expelled from the Association under rule 20 may give notice to the effect that he or she wishes to appeal against the suspension or expulsion.
- 21.2. The notice must be in writing and given
 - 21.2.1. to the disciplinary subcommittee immediately after the vote to suspend or expel the person is taken; or
 - 21.2.2. to the General Manager not later than 48 hours after the vote.
- 21.3. If a person has given notice under rule 21.2, a disciplinary appeal meeting must be convened by the Board as soon as practicable, but in any event not later than 21 days, after the notice is received.
- 21.4. 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:
 - 21.4.1. specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 - 21.4.2. state:
 - 21.4.2.1. the name of the person against whom the disciplinary action has been taken; and
 - 21.4.2.2. the grounds for taking that action; and
 - 21.4.2.3. 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.

22. Conduct of disciplinary appeal meeting

- 22.1. At a disciplinary appeal meeting:
 - 22.1.1. no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and
 - 22.1.2. the Board must state the grounds for suspending or expelling the member and the reasons for taking that action; and
 - 22.1.3. the person whose membership has been suspended or who has been expelled must be given an opportunity to be heard:

- 22.1.3.1. if the member is under the age of 18, a parent or guardian must accompany the member;
 - 22.1.3.2. all members are entitled to have an advocate present;
- 22.2. After complying with rule 22.1, 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.
- 22.3. A member may not vote by proxy at the meeting.
- 22.4. The decision is upheld if not less than three quarters of the members voting at the meeting vote in favour of the decision.

23. Application

- 23.1. The grievance procedure set out in rules 23 to 27 applies to disputes under these Rules between:
 - 23.1.1. a member and another member;
 - 23.1.2. a member and the Board;
 - 23.1.3. a member and the Association.
- 23.2. 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.

24. Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute

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

- 24.1. Where a party to the dispute is under the age of 18, the General Manager must be made aware of the dispute and upon the General Manager becoming aware of the dispute, a parent or guardian must be advised of the details within reasonable time.
- 24.2. All members are entitled to seek assistance from an advocate to aid in resolving the dispute.

25. Appointment of a mediator

- 25.1. If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 24, the parties must within 10 days:
 - 25.1.1. notify the Board of the dispute; and
 - 25.1.2. agree to or request the appointment of a mediator; and
 - 25.1.3. attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.
- 25.2. The mediator must be:
 - 25.2.1. a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
 - 25.2.2. in the absence of agreement:
 - 25.2.2.1. if the dispute is between a member and another member - a person appointed by the Board; or

25.2.2.2. if the dispute is between a member and the Board or the Association - a person appointed or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.

25.3. A mediator appointed by the Board may be a member or former member of the Association but in any case must not be a person who:

25.3.1. has a personal interest in the dispute; or

25.3.2. is biased in favour of or against any party.

26. Mediation process

26.1. The mediator to the dispute, in conducting the mediation, must:

26.1.1. give each party every opportunity to be heard; and

26.1.2. allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and

26.1.3. ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties throughout the mediation process.

26.2. The mediator must not determine the dispute.

27. Failure to resolve dispute mediation

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

28. Annual general meetings

28.1. The Board must convene an annual general meeting of the Association to be held within five months after the end of each financial year.

28.2. The Board may determine the date, time and place of the annual general meeting.

28.3. The ordinary business of the annual general meeting is as follows:

28.3.1. to confirm the minutes of the previous annual general meeting and of any special general meeting held since then;

28.3.2. to receive and consider:

28.3.2.1. the annual report of the Board on the activities of the Association during the preceding financial year; and

28.3.2.2. the financial statements of the Association for the preceding financial year submitted by the Board in accordance with Part 7 of the Act;

28.3.3. to elect the members of the Board;

28.3.4. to confirm or vary the amounts (if any) of the annual subscription and joining fee.

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

29. Special general meetings

- 29.1. Any general meeting of the Association, other than an annual general meeting or a disciplinary appeal meeting, is a special general meeting.
- 29.2. The Board may convene a special general meeting whenever it thinks fit.
- 29.3. No business other than that set out in the notice under rule 31 may be conducted at the meeting.

30. Special general meeting held at request of members

- 30.1. The Board must convene a special general meeting if a request to do so is made in accordance with rule 30.2 by at least 10% of the total number of members.
- 30.2. A request for a special general meeting must:
 - 30.2.1. be in writing; and
 - 30.2.2. state the business to be considered at the meeting and any resolutions to be proposed; and
 - 30.2.3. include the names and signatures of the members requesting the meeting; and
 - 30.2.4. be given to the General Manager.
- 30.3. If the Board 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.
- 30.4. A special general meeting convened by members under rule 30.2:
 - 30.4.1. must be held within three months after the date on which the original request was made; and
 - 30.4.2. may only consider the business stated in that request.
- 30.5. The Association must reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by the members convening a special general meeting under rule 30.2.

31. Notice of general meeting

- 31.1. The General Manager (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 30.2, the members convening the meeting) must give to each member of the Association:
 - 31.1.1. At least 21 days notice of a general meeting if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting; or
 - 31.1.2. at least 14 days notice of a general meeting in any other case.
- 31.2. The notice must:
 - 31.2.1. be in writing and served by email or postal address as listed in the register of members.
 - 31.2.2. specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 - 31.2.3. indicate the general nature of each item of business to be considered at the meeting; and
 - 31.2.4. if a special resolution is to be proposed:
 - 31.2.4.1. state in full the proposed resolution; and

31.2.4.2. state the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and

31.2.5. comply with rule 32.5.

31.3. This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.

32. Proxies

32.1. 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.

32.2. The appointment of a proxy must be in writing and signed by the member making the appointment.

32.3. The member appointing the proxy must give specific directions as to how the proxy is to vote on his or her behalf.

32.4. If the Board 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.

32.5. Notice of a general meeting given to a member under rule 31 must:

32.5.1. state that the member may appoint another member as a proxy for the meeting; and

32.5.2. include a copy of any form that the Board has approved for the appointment of a proxy.

32.6. A form appointing a proxy must be given to the Chairperson of the meeting before or at the commencement of the meeting.

32.7. 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.

33. Use of Technology

33.1. 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.

33.2. For the purposes of rules 28 to 39, a member participating in a general meeting as permitted under rule 33.1 is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

34. Quorum at general meetings

34.1. No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members is present.

34.2. The quorum for a general meeting is the presence (physically, by proxy or as allowed under rule 33) of 10% of the members entitled to vote.

34.3. If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a general meeting:

34.3.1. in the case of a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members under rule 30 - the meeting must be dissolved;

34.3.2. in any other case:

34.3.2.1. the meeting must be adjourned to a date not more than 21 days after the adjournment; and

34.3.2.2. 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.

34.4. If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time to which a general meeting has been adjourned under rule 34.3.2, 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.

35. Adjournment of general meeting

35.1. 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.

35.2. Without limiting rule 35.1, a meeting may be adjourned:

35.2.1. if there is insufficient time to deal with the business at hand; or

35.2.2. to give the members more time to consider an item of business.

35.3. No business may be conducted on the resumption of an adjourned meeting other than the business that remained unfinished when the meeting was adjourned.

35.4. 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 31.

36. Voting at general meeting

36.1. On any question arising at a general meeting:

36.1.1. subject to rule 36.3, each member who is entitled to vote has one vote; and

36.1.2. members may vote personally or by proxy; and

36.1.3. except in the case of a special resolution, the question must be decided on a majority of votes.

36.2. If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.

36.3. 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.

36.4. This rule does not apply to a vote at a disciplinary appeal meeting conducted under rule 22.

37. Special resolutions

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

38. Determining whether a resolution carried

- 38.1. Subject to rule 38.2, the Chairperson of a general meeting may, on the basis of a show of hands, declare that a resolution has been:
 - 38.1.1. carried; or
 - 38.1.2. carried unanimously; or
 - 38.1.3. carried by a particular majority; or
 - 38.1.4. lost:and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting is conclusive proof of that fact.
- 38.2. If a poll (where votes are cast in writing) is demanded by three or more members on any question:
 - 38.2.1. the poll must be taken at the meeting in the manner determined by the Chairperson of the meeting; and
 - 38.2.2. the Chairperson must declare the result of the resolution on the basis of the poll.
- 38.3. A poll demanded on the election of the Chairperson or on a question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.
- 38.4. A poll demanded on any other question must be taken before the close of the meeting at a time determined by the Chairperson.

39. Minutes of general meeting

- 39.1. The General Manager must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each general meeting.
- 39.2. The minutes must record the business considered at the meeting, any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote.
- 39.3. In addition, the minutes of each annual general meeting must include:
 - 39.3.1. the names of the members attending the meeting; and
 - 39.3.2. proxy forms given to the Chairperson of the meeting under rule 32.6; and
 - 39.3.3. the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 28.3.2.2; and
 - 39.3.4. the certificate signed by two board members certifying that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Association; and
 - 39.3.5. any audited accounts and auditor's report or report of a review accompanying the financial statements that are required under the Act.

40. Role and powers

- 40.1. The business of the Association must be managed by or under the direction of a Board.
- 40.2. 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.

- 40.3. The Board may:
 - 40.3.1. appoint and remove staff;
 - 40.3.2. establish subcommittees consisting of members with terms of reference it considers appropriate.

41. Delegation

- 41.1. The Board may delegate to a member of the Board, a subcommittee or staff, any of its powers and functions other than:
 - 41.1.1. this power of delegation; or
 - 41.1.2. a duty imposed on the Board by the Act or any other law.
- 41.2. The delegation must be in writing and may be subject to the conditions and limitations the Board considers appropriate.
- 41.3. The Board may, in writing, revoke a delegation wholly or in part.

42. Composition of the Board

The Board consists of six positions:

- 42.1. Official Positions:
 - 42.1.1. a Chairperson; and
 - 42.1.2. a Vice-Chairperson; and
 - 42.1.3. a Treasurer; and
- 42.2. Three members (if any) elected under rule 51.

43. General Duties

- 43.1. As soon as practicable after being elected or appointed to the Board, each board member must become familiar with these Rules and the Act.
- 43.2. 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.
- 43.3. Board members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
- 43.4. Board members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties:
 - 43.4.1. in good faith in the best interests of the Association; and
 - 43.4.2. for a proper purpose.
- 43.5. Board members and former board members must not make improper use of:
 - 43.5.1. their position; or
 - 43.5.2. 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.
- 43.6. In addition to any duties imposed by these Rules, a board member must perform any other duties imposed from time to time by resolution at a general meeting.

44. Chairperson and Vice Chairperson

- 44.1. Subject to rule 44.2, the Chairperson or, in the Chairperson's absence, the Vice-Chairperson is the Chairperson for any general meetings and for any board meetings.
- 44.2. If the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson are both absent, or are unable to preside, the Chairperson of the meeting must be:
 - 44.2.1. in the case of a general meeting - a member elected by the other members present; or
 - 44.2.2. in the case of a board meeting - a board member elected by the other board members present.

45. General Manager

- 45.1. The General Manager must perform any duty or function required under the Act to be performed by the secretary of an incorporated association.
- 45.2. The General Manager must:
 - 45.2.1. assist the board to meet all requirements of these Rules;
 - 45.2.2. maintain the register of members in accordance with rule 16; and
 - 45.2.3. keep custody of the common seal (if any) of the Association and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 68.3, all books, documents and securities of the Association in accordance with rules 70 and 73; and
 - 45.2.4. 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
 - 45.2.5. perform any other duty or function imposed on the General Manager by these Rules.
- 45.3. The General Manager must give to the Registrar notice of his or her appointment within 14 days after the appointment.

46. Treasurer

- 46.1. The Treasurer must:
 - 46.1.1. receive all moneys paid to or received by the Association and issue receipts for those moneys in the name of the Association; and
 - 46.1.2. ensure that all moneys received are paid into the account of the Association within five working days after receipt; and
 - 46.1.3. make any payments authorised by the Board or by a general meeting of the Association from the Association's funds; and
 - 46.1.4. ensure cheques are signed by at least two board members.
- 46.2. The Treasurer must:
 - 46.2.1. ensure that the financial records of the Association are kept in accordance with the Act; and
 - 46.2.2. 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.

46.3. The Treasurer must ensure that at least one other board member has access to the accounts and financial records of the Association.

47. Who is eligible to be a Board member

A member is eligible to be elected or appointed as a board member if the member:

- 47.1. is 18 years or over; and
- 47.2. is entitled to vote at a general meeting.

48. Positions to be declared vacant

48.1. This rule applies to

48.1.1. any annual general meeting of the Association, after the annual report and financial statements of the Association have been received.

48.2. The Chairperson of the meeting must declare all Official Positions on the Board vacant and hold elections for those positions in accordance with rules 49 to 52.

49. Nominations

49.1. Prior to the election of each position, the Chairperson of the meeting must call for nominations to fill that position.

49.2. An eligible member of the Association may:

49.2.1. with the member's consent, be nominated by another member (other than an Associate Member);

49.3. 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.

50. Election of Chairperson etc.

50.1. At the annual general meeting, separate elections must be held for each of the following Official Positions:

50.1.1. Chairperson;

50.1.2. Vice-Chairperson;

50.1.3. Treasurer.

50.2. If only one member is nominated for the position, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare the member elected to the position.

50.3. If more than one member is nominated, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 52.

50.4. On his or her election, the new Chairperson may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.

51. Election of members

51.1. A single election may be held to fill all of vacant positions.

51.2. If the number of members nominated for the position of board 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.

- 51.3. If the number of members nominated exceeds the number to be elected, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 52.

52. Ballot

- 52.1. 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.
- 52.2. The returning officer may be the General Manager but must not be a member nominated for a position.
- 52.3. Before the ballot is taken, each candidate may make a short speech in support of his or her election.
- 52.4. The election must be by secret ballot.
- 52.5. The returning officer must give a blank piece of paper to:
- 52.5.1. each member present in person; and
 - 52.5.2. 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.

- 52.6. 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.
- 52.7. If the ballot is for more than one position:
- 52.7.1. the voter must write on the ballot paper the name of each candidate for whom they wish to vote;
 - 52.7.2. the voter must not write the names of more candidates than the number to be elected.
- 52.8. Ballot papers that do not comply with rule 52.7.2 are not to be counted.
- 52.9. Each ballot paper on which the name of a candidate has been written counts as one vote for that candidate.
- 52.10. 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.
- 52.11. If the returning officer is unable to declare the result of an election under rule 52.10 because two or more candidates received the same number of votes, the returning officer must:
- 52.11.1. conduct a further election for the position in accordance with rules 52.4 to 52.10 to decide which of those candidates is to be elected; or
 - 52.11.2. with the agreement of those candidates, decide by lot which of them is to be elected.

53. Term of Office

- 53.1. Subject to rule 53.3, 54 and 55.3, a board member holds office for a term of two years consecutively. The Official Positions of the Board are declared vacant at each annual general meeting.
- 53.2. A board member may be re-elected.
- 53.3. A general meeting of the Association may:

- 53.3.1. by special resolution remove a board member from office; and
- 53.3.2. elect an eligible member of the Association to fill the vacant position in accordance with this Division.
- 53.4. A member who is the subject of a proposed special resolution under rule **Error! Reference source not found.**53.3.1 may make representations in writing to the General Manager or Chairperson of the Association (not exceeding a reasonable length) and may request that the representations be provided to the members of the Association.
- 53.5. The General Manager 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.

54. Vacation of office

- 54.1. A board member may resign from the Board by written notice addressed to the Board.
- 54.2. A person ceases to be a board member if he or she:
 - 54.2.1. ceases to be a member of the Association; or
 - 54.2.2. fails to attend three consecutive board meetings (other than special or urgent board meetings) without leave of absence under rule 65; or
 - 54.2.3. otherwise ceases to be a board member by operation of section 78 of the Act.

55. Filling casual vacancies

- 55.1. The Board may appoint an eligible member of the Association to fill a position on the Board that:
 - 55.1.1. has become vacant under rule 54; or
 - 55.1.2. was not filled by election at the last annual general meeting.
- 55.2. If the position of General Manager becomes vacant, the Board must appoint a member to the position within a reasonable time after the vacancy arises.
- 55.3. Where a board member has been elected under rule 55, that board member holds their position until the next annual general meeting; therefore rule 53.1 does not apply.
- 55.4. The Board may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.

56. Meetings of the Board

- 56.1. The Board must meet at least four times in each year at the dates, times and places determined by the Board.
- 56.2. The date, time and place of the first board 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 Board were elected.
- 56.3. Special board meetings may be convened by the Chairperson or by any four members of the Board.

57. Notice of Meetings

- 57.1. Notice of each board meeting must be given to each board member no later than seven days before the date of the meeting.
- 57.2. Notice may be given of more than one board meeting at the same time.
- 57.3. The notice must state the date, time and place of the meeting.
- 57.4. If a special board meeting is convened, the notice must include the general nature of the business to be conducted.
- 57.5. The only business that may be conducted at the meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

58. Urgent meetings

- 58.1. In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 57 provided that as much notice as practicable is given to each board member by the quickest means practicable.
- 58.2. Any resolution made at the meeting must be passed by an absolute majority of the Board.
- 58.3. The only business that may be conducted at an urgent meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

59. Procedure and order of business

- 59.1. The procedure to be followed at a meeting of a Board must be determined from time to time by the Board.
- 59.2. The order of business may be determined by the members present at the meeting.

60. Use of technology

- 60.1. A board member who is not physically present at a board meeting may participate in the meeting by the use of technology that allows that board member and the board members present at the meeting to clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other.
- 60.2. For the purposes of rules 40 to 65, a board member participating in a board meeting as permitted under rule 60.1 is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

61. Quorum

- 61.1. No business may be conducted at a Board meeting unless a quorum is present.
- 61.2. The quorum for a board meeting is the presence (in person or as allowed under rule 60) of a majority of the board members holding office.
- 61.3. If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a board meeting:
 - 61.3.1. in the case of a special meeting - the meeting lapses;
 - 61.3.2. 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 57.

62. Voting

- 62.1. On any question arising at a board meeting, each board member present at the meeting has one vote.
- 62.2. A motion is carried if a majority of board members present at the meeting vote in favour of the motion.
- 62.3. Rule 62.2 does not apply to any motion or question which is required by these Rules to be passed by an absolute majority of the Board.
- 62.4. If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- 62.5. Voting by proxy is not permitted.

63. Conflict of interest

- 63.1. A board member who has a material personal interest in a matter being considered at a board meeting must disclose the nature and extent of that interest to the Board.
- 63.2. The member:
 - 63.2.1. must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting; and
 - 63.2.2. must not vote on the matter.
- 63.3. This rule does not apply to a material personal interest:
 - 63.3.1. that exists only because the member belongs to a class of persons for whose benefit the Association is established; or
 - 63.3.2. that the member has in common with all, or a substantial proportion of, the members of the Association.

64. Minutes of meeting

- 64.1. The General Manager must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each board meeting.
- 64.2. The minutes must record the following:
 - 64.2.1. the names of the members in attendance at the meeting;
 - 64.2.2. the business considered at the meeting;
 - 64.2.3. any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote;
 - 64.2.4. any material personal interest disclosed under rule 63.

65. Leave of absence

- 65.1. The Board may grant a board member leave of absence from board meetings for a period not exceeding 3 months.
- 65.2. The Board must not grant leave of absence retrospectively unless it is satisfied that it was not feasible for the board member to seek the leave in advance.

66. Source of funds

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

67. Management of funds

- 67.1. 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.
- 67.2. Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of the Association, the Board may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association.
- 67.3. The Board 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 Board for each item on which the funds are expended.
- 67.4. All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by 2 board members.
- 67.5. All funds of the Association must be deposited into the financial account of the Association no later than 5 working days after receipt.
- 67.6. With the approval of the Board, 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.

68. Financial records

- 68.1. The Association must keep financial records that:
 - 68.1.1. correctly record and explain its transactions, financial position and performance; and
 - 68.1.2. enable financial statements to be prepared as required by the Act.
- 68.2. The Association must retain the financial records for seven years after the transactions covered by the records are completed.
- 68.3. The Treasurer must keep in his or her custody, or under his or her control:
 - 68.3.1. the financial records for the current financial year; and
 - 68.3.2. any other financial records as authorised by the Board.

69. Financial statements

- 69.1. For each financial year, the Board must ensure that the requirements under the Act relating to the financial statements of the Association are met.
- 69.2. Without limiting rule 69.1, those requirements include:
 - 69.2.1. the preparation of the financial statements;
 - 69.2.2. if required, the review or auditing of the financial statements;
 - 69.2.3. the certification of the financial statements by the Board;
 - 69.2.4. the submission of the financial statements to the annual general meeting of the Association;

- 69.2.5. the lodgement with the Registrar of the financial statements and accompanying reports, certificates, statements and fee.

70. Common seal

- 70.1. The Association may have a common seal.
- 70.2. If the Association has a common seal:
 - 70.2.1. the name of the Association must appear in legible characters on the common seal;
 - 70.2.2. a document may only be sealed with the common seal by the authority of the Board and the sealing must be witnessed by the signatures of two board members;
 - 70.2.3. the common seal must be kept in the custody of the General Manager.

71. Registered Address

The registered address of the Association is:

- 71.1. the address determined from time to time by resolution of the Board; or
- 71.2. if the Board has not determined an address to be the registered address - the postal address of the General Manager.

72. Notice requirements

- 72.1. Any notice required to be given to a member or a board member under these Rules may be given:
 - 72.1.1. by handing the notice to the member personally; or
 - 72.1.2. by sending it by post to the member at the address recorded for the member on the register of members; or
 - 72.1.3. by email or facsimile transmission.
- 72.2. Rule 72.1 does not apply to notice given under rule 58.
- 72.3. Any notice required to be given to the Association or the Board may be given:
 - 72.3.1. by handing the notice to a member of the Board; or
 - 72.3.2. by sending the notice by post to the registered address; or
 - 72.3.3. by leaving the notice at the registered address; or
 - 72.3.4. if the Board determines that it is appropriate in the circumstances:
 - 72.3.4.1. by email to the email address of the Association or the General Manager; or
 - 72.3.4.2. by facsimile transmission to the facsimile number of the Association.

73. Custody and inspection of books and records

- 73.1. Members may on request inspect free of charge:
 - 73.1.1. the register of members;
 - 73.1.2. the minutes of general meetings;

- 73.1.3. subject to rule 73.2, the financial records, books, securities and any other relevant document of the Association, including minutes of Board meetings.
- 73.2. The Board 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.
- 73.3. The Board must on request make copies of these rules available to members and applicants for membership free of charge.
- 73.4. Subject to rule 73.2, 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.
- 73.5. 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:
 - 73.5.1. its membership records;
 - 73.5.2. its financial statements;
 - 73.5.3. its financial records;
 - 73.5.4. records and documents relating to transactions, dealings, business or property of the Association.

74. Winding up and cancellation

- 74.1. The Association may be wound up voluntarily by special resolution.
- 74.2. 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.
- 74.3. 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.
- 74.4. The body to which the surplus assets are to be given must be decided by special resolution.

75. Alteration of rules

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