

[CONSUMER AFFAIRS VICTORIA
Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012

Marked up MODEL RULES

For an
INCORPORATED
ASSOCIATION

Associations Incorporation Reform Regulations 2012

Part 3

TABLE OF PROVISIONS]

TEXT WITHIN THE SQUARE BRACKETS ABOVE WILL BE DELETED AFTER REGISTRATION

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.

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Model Rules for an Incorporated Association

Note

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

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

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1 Name

The name of the incorporated association is "~~Trauma Recovery Network Australia Incorporated~~ Trauma Recovery Network Australia Incorporated". ("TRNA")

Note

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

2 Purposes

The purposes of the association are—~~[insert purposes]~~.

Principal Activity

~~The principal activity of this TRNA is the promotion of the prevention or control of all forms of human behaviour that are harmful or abusive to human beings, specifically Emotional Abuse, Sexual Abuse and Physical Abuse, and is carried out in the following activities~~through seeking to:

- ~~•delivering~~ •delivering Awareness and Education to the public at large about the relation between trauma and harmful behaviours; ~~and~~
- ~~•creating and nurturing~~ •creating and nurturing support Trauma Recovery Networks to bring evidence-based, cost-effective therapies to victims of natural and man-made disasters to heal incipient or chronic Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. This ~~treatment will control~~ treatment will control reduce the effects of existing harm and contribute to preventing its recurrence in the form of abusive behaviours.
- ~~•p~~ •p Provide healing therapeutic interventions to all concerned in order to break the cycle of family violence.

~~These activities directly promote and deliver the prevention or control of specified harmful behaviours by making people aware of the issues and the available solutions; by educating them to look out for their neighbours and community understand the relation between trauma and abuse and pass on information to them also; and by providing therapy (by expert professionals and trained volunteers) directly to people who are suffering; to help them control their incipient trauma, and to prevent that trauma leading to the specified behaviours when stresses occur in their family life.~~

3 Financial year

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

4 Definitions

In these Rules—

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

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

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

CommitteeBoard means the ~~CommitteeBoard~~ having management of the business of the Association;

committeeBoard meeting means a meeting of the ~~CommitteeBoard~~ held in accordance with these Rules;

committeeBoard member means a member of the ~~CommitteeBoard~~ elected or appointed under Division 3 of Part 5;

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

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

disciplinary subcommittee means the subcommittee appointed under rule 20;

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

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

member means a member of the Association;

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

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

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

the Registrar means the Registrar of Incorporated Associations.

the Department means the Australian Government Department of Social Services

PART 2—POWERS OF ASSOCIATION

5 Powers of Association

- (1) Subject to the Act, the Association has power to do all things incidental or conducive to achieve its purposes.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), the Association may—
 - (a) acquire, hold and dispose of real or personal property;
 - (b) open and operate accounts with financial institutions;
 - (c) invest its money in any security in which trust monies may lawfully be invested;

- (d) raise and borrow money on any terms and in any manner as it thinks fit;
 - (e) secure the repayment of money raised or borrowed, or the payment of a debt or liability;
 - (f) appoint agents to transact business on its behalf;
 - (g) enter into any other contract it considers necessary or desirable.
- (3) The Association may only exercise its powers and use its income and assets (including any surplus) for its purposes.

6 Not for profit organisation

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

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

Note

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

(3) Trauma Recovery Network Australia Inc has been endorsed as an Income -Tax Charitable Institution under Subdivision 50-B of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997

The institution is established as a charitable institution, pursues charitable purposes only and applies its income in promoting these purposes. The income and property of the institution shall be used and applied solely in promotion of its objects and no portion shall be distributed, paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or by way of profit to members, directors, or trustees of the harm prevention charity

(4) PUBLIC FUND

Trauma Recovery Network Australia Inc will establish and maintain a public fund to be called the **Healing the Hurt Fund** for the specific purpose of the promotion of the prevention or the control of behaviour that is harmful or abusive to human beings. The fund is established to receive all gifts of money or property for this purpose and any money received because of such gifts must be credited to its bank account. The fund must not receive any other money or property into its account and it must comply with Subdivision 30-EA of ITAA.

The trustee Trauma Recovery Network Australia Inc intends that the public fund be established and maintained as a trust.

(1) Agreement to abide by ministerial rules

Trauma Recovery Network Australia Inc agrees to comply with any rules that the Minister and the Treasurer may make to ensure that gifts made to the fund are only used for its principal activity.

(2) Objective of the fund

The objective of the fund is to promote the prevention or the control of behaviour that is harmful or abusive to human beings.

(3) Seek funds from the public

Members of the public are to be invited to make gifts of money or property to the fund for the promotion of the prevention or the control of behaviour that is harmful or abusive to human beings.

(4) Separate bank account for the fund

A separate bank account is to be opened to deposit money donated to the fund, including interest accruing thereon, and gifts to it are to be kept separate from other funds of the institution.

(5) Public fund management committee

-A committee of management of no fewer than three persons will administer the fund. The committee will be appointed by the institution. A majority of the members of the committee are required to be 'responsible persons' as defined by the Guidelines to the Register of Harm Prevention.

(6) Income

Money from interest on donations, income derived from donated property, and money from the realisation of such property is to be deposited into the fund.

(7) Not for profit

The fund will be operated on a not-for-profit basis.

(8) Receipts

Receipts are to be issued in the name of the fund and proper accounting records and procedures are to be kept and used for the fund .

PART 3—MEMBERS, DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES AND GRIEVANCES

Division 1—Membership

7 Minimum number of members

The Association must have at least 5 members.

8 Who is eligible to be a member

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

9 Application for membership

(1) To apply to become a member of the Association, a person must submit a written application to a ~~committee~~Board member stating that the person—

- (a) wishes to become a member of the Association; and
- (b) supports the purposes of the Association; and
- (c) agrees to comply with these Rules.

(2) The application—

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

Note

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

10 Consideration of application

- (1) As soon as practicable after an application for membership is received, the CommitteeBoard must decide by resolution whether to accept or reject the application.
- (2) The CommitteeBoard must notify the applicant in writing of its decision as soon as practicable after the decision is made.
- (3) If the CommitteeBoard 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 CommitteeBoard—
 - (a) the resolution to accept the membership must be recorded in the minutes of the committeeBoard meeting; and
 - (b) the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the name and address of the new member, and the date of becoming a member, in the register of members.
- (2) A person becomes a member of the Association and, subject to rule 13(2), is entitled to exercise his or her rights of membership from the date, whichever is the later, on which—
 - (a) the CommitteeBoard approves the person's membership; or
 - (b) the person pays the joining fee.

12 Annual subscription and fee on joining

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

13 General rights of members

- (1) A member of the Association who is entitled to vote has the right—
 - (a) to receive notice of general meetings and of proposed special resolutions in the manner and time prescribed by these Rules; and
 - (b) to submit items of business for consideration at a general meeting; and

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

14 Associate members

- (1) Associate members of the Association include—
- (a) any members under the age of 15 years; and
 - (b) any other category of member as determined by special resolution at a general meeting.
- (2) An associate member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the Committee Board or by resolution at a general meeting.

15 Rights not transferable

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

16 Ceasing membership

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

17 Resigning as a member

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

Note

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

- (2) A member is taken to have resigned if—
- (a) the member's annual subscription is more than 12 months in arrears; or
 - (b) where no annual subscription is payable—
 - (i) the Secretary has made a written request to the member to confirm that he or she wishes to remain a member; and
 - (ii) the member has not, within 3 months after receiving that request, confirmed in writing that he or she wishes to remain a member.

18 Register of members

- (1) The Secretary must keep and maintain a register of members that includes—
- (a) for each current member—
 - (i) the member's name;

- (ii) the address for notice last given by the member;
 - (iii) the date of becoming a member;
 - (iv) if the member is an associate member, a note to that effect;
 - (v) any other information determined by the **CommitteeBoard**; and
- (b) for each former member, the date of ceasing to be a member.
- (2) Any member may, at a reasonable time and free of charge, inspect the register of members.

Note

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

Division 2—Disciplinary action

19 Grounds for taking disciplinary action

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

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

20 Disciplinary subcommittee

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

21 Notice to member

- (1) Before disciplinary action is taken against a member, the Secretary must give written notice to the member—
 - (a) stating that the Association proposes to take disciplinary action against the member; and
 - (b) stating the grounds for the proposed disciplinary action; and
 - (c) specifying the date, place and time of the meeting at which the disciplinary subcommittee intends to consider the disciplinary action (the *disciplinary meeting*); and
 - (d) advising the member that he or she may do one or both of the following—
 - (i) attend the disciplinary meeting and address the disciplinary subcommittee at that meeting;
 - (ii) give a written statement to the disciplinary subcommittee at any time before the disciplinary meeting; and
 - (e) setting out the member's appeal rights under rule 23.

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

22 Decision of subcommittee

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

23 Appeal rights

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

24 Conduct of disciplinary appeal meeting

- (1) At a disciplinary appeal meeting—
 - (a) no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and

- (b) the CommitteeBoard must state the grounds for suspending or expelling the member and the reasons for taking that action; and
 - (c) the person whose membership has been suspended or who has been expelled must be given an opportunity to be heard.
- (2) After complying with subrule (1), the members present and entitled to vote at the meeting must vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the decision to suspend or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.
 - (3) A member may not vote by proxy at the meeting.
 - (4) The decision is upheld if not less than three quarters of the members voting at the meeting vote in favour of the decision.

Division 3—Grievance procedure

25 Application

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

26 Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute

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

27 Appointment of mediator

- (1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 26, the parties must within 10 days—
 - (a) notify the CommitteeBoard of the dispute; and
 - (b) agree to or request the appointment of a mediator; and
 - (c) attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.
- (2) The mediator must be—
 - (a) a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
 - (b) in the absence of agreement—
 - (i) if the dispute is between a member and another member—a person appointed by the CommitteeBoard; or
 - (ii) if the dispute is between a member and the CommitteeBoard or the Association—a person appointed or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.
- (3) A mediator appointed by the CommitteeBoard may be a member or former member of the Association but in any case must not be a person who—
 - (a) has a personal interest in the dispute; or

(b) is biased in favour of or against any party.

28 Mediation process

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

29 Failure to resolve dispute by mediation

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

PART 4—GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

30 Annual general meetings

- (1) The CommitteeBoard 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 CommitteeBoard 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 CommitteeBoard 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 CommitteeBoard in accordance with Part 7 of the Act;
 - (c) to elect the members of the CommitteeBoard;
 - (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, provided that

The Association shall not consider any motion to commit the Association on any matter until the Board has considered it. The Chairperson shall refer such proposed motions, if offered at an Association meeting, to the Board without discussion.

Except where other express provision is made in these Rules:

(a) Written notice of a proposed motion shall be given to the Secretary at least 7545 days prior

to the proposed date of the annual general meeting, the members having been advised of this date 90-60days prior to the meeting in a call for motions ;

(b) The proposed motion shall be considered by the ~~Board~~CommitteeBoard;

(c) Notice of motion shall be given by the Secretary in the notice for the meeting at which the motion is to be considered or in another written notice of meeting where appropriate, and

(d) The Chairperson may dispense with notice of any motion which the Chairperson considers to be a matter of urgency.

31 Special general meetings

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

Note

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

32 Special general meeting held at request of members

- (1) The ~~Committee~~Board must convene a special general meeting if a request to do so is made in accordance with subrule (2) by at least 10% of the total number of members.
- (2) A request for a special general meeting must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) state the business to be considered at the meeting and any resolutions to be proposed; and
 - (c) include the names and signatures of the members requesting the meeting; and
 - (d) be given to the Secretary.
- (3) If the ~~Committee~~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.
- (4) A special general meeting convened by members under subrule (3)—
 - (a) must be held within 3 months after the date on which the original request was made; and
 - (b) may only consider the business stated in that request.
- (5) The Association must reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by the members convening a special general meeting under subrule (3).

33 Notice of general meetings

- (1) The Secretary (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 32(3), the members convening the meeting) must give to each member of the Association—
 - (a) at least 21 days' notice of a general meeting if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting; or
 - (b) at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting in any other case.
- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 - (b) indicate the general nature of each item of business to be considered at the meeting; and
 - (c) if a special resolution is to be proposed—
 - (i) state in full the proposed resolution; and
 - (ii) state the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and
 - (d) comply with rule 34(5).
- (3) This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.

Note

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

34 Proxies

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

35 Use of technology

- (1) A member not physically present at a general meeting may be permitted to participate in the meeting by the use of technology that allows that member and the members present at the meeting to clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other.

- (2) For the purposes of this Part, a member participating in a general meeting as permitted under subrule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

3) If the technology used in accordance with subrule (1) encounters a technical difficulty, whether before or during the meeting, which results in a Member not being able to participate in the meeting, the Chairperson may, subject to the Act and these Rules, allow the meeting to continue or may adjourn the meeting either for such reasonable period as may be required to fix the technology or to such other time and location as the Chairperson deems appropriate.

36 Quorum at general meetings

- (1) No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members is present.
- (2) The quorum for a general meeting is the presence (physically, by proxy or as allowed under rule 35) of 10% of the members entitled to vote.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a general meeting—
 - (a) in the case of a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members under rule 32— the meeting must be dissolved;

Note

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

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

37 Adjournment of general meeting

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

Example

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

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

38 Voting at general meeting

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting—
 - (a) subject to subrule (3), each member who is entitled to vote has one vote; and
 - (b) members may vote personally or by proxy; and
 - (c) except in the case of a special resolution, the question must be decided on a majority of votes.
- (2) If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- (3) If the question is whether or not to confirm the minutes of a previous meeting, only members who were present at that meeting may vote.
- (4) This rule does not apply to a vote at a disciplinary appeal meeting conducted under rule 24.

39 Special resolutions

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

Note

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

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

40 Determining whether resolution carried

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

41 Minutes of general meeting

- (1) The CommitteeBoard must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each general meeting.
- (2) The minutes must record the business considered at the meeting, any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote.
- (3) In addition, the minutes of each annual general meeting must include—
 - (a) the names of the members attending the meeting; and
 - (b) proxy forms given to the Chairperson of the meeting under rule 34(6); and
 - (c) the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 30(4)(b)(ii); and
 - (d) the certificate signed by two committeeBoard 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—COMMITTEEBOARD

Division 1—Powers of CommitteeBoard

42 Role and powers

- (1) The business of the Association must be managed by or under the direction of a CommitteeBoard.
- (2) The CommitteeBoard 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 CommitteeBoard may—
 - (a) appoint and remove staff;
 - (b) establish subcommittees consisting of members with terms of reference it considers appropriate.

43 Delegation

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

Division 2—Composition of CommitteeBoard and duties of members

44 Composition of CommitteeBoard

The CommitteeBoard consists of—

- (a) a ~~President~~Chair; and
- (b) a Vice-~~President~~Chair; and
- (c) a Secretary; and
- (d) a Treasurer; and
- (e) ordinary members (if any) elected under rule 53.

45 General Duties

- (1) As soon as practicable after being elected or appointed to the ~~Committee~~Board, each ~~committee~~Board member must become familiar with these Rules and the Act.
- (2) The ~~Committee~~Board is collectively responsible for ensuring that the Association complies with the Act and that individual members of the ~~Committee~~Board comply with these Rules.
- (3) ~~Committee~~Board members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
- (4) ~~Committee~~Board members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties—
 - (a) in good faith in the best interests of the Association; and
 - (b) for a proper purpose.
- (5) ~~Committee~~Board members and former ~~committee~~Board members must not make improper use of—
 - (a) their position; or
 - (b) information acquired by virtue of holding their position—
so as to gain an advantage for themselves or any other person or to cause detriment to the Association.

Note

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

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

46 ~~President~~Chair and Vice-~~President~~Chair

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

47 Secretary

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

Example

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

- (2) The Secretary must—
 - (a) maintain the register of members in accordance with rule 18; and
 - (b) keep custody of the common seal (if any) of the Association and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 70(3), all books, documents and securities of the Association in accordance with rules 72 and 75; 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.
- (3) The Secretary must give to the Registrar notice of his or her appointment within 14 days after the appointment.

48 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 CommitteeBoard or by a general meeting of the Association from the Association's funds; and
 - (d) ensure cheques are signed by at least 2 committeeBoard members.
- (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 CommitteeBoard prior to their submission to the annual general meeting of the Association.
- (3) The Treasurer must ensure that at least one other committeeBoard member has access to the accounts and financial records of the Association.

Division 3—Election of CommitteeBoard members and tenure of office

49 Who is eligible to be a CommitteeBoard member

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

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

50 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 CommitteeBoard vacant and hold elections for those positions in accordance with rules 51 to 54.

51 Nominations

(1) A Nominating committee shall be appointed by the Association's CommitteeBoard and so indicated in a notice to the members. Notice sent by mail or transmitted via email to the last known address of the members shall be considered good and sufficient notice. The Nominating Committee shall receive nominations for expiring Director and Officer positions until a specified deadline, whereupon nominations shall be closed. The Nominating Committee may also offer its own nominees for election. All nominees must indicate their willingness to serve by a specified deadline to be considered valid nominees for election.

(2) The names of the nominees for Board member and Officer positions shall be distributed to the members, along with a voting ballot, at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting of the members. Ballots may be sent by mail or transmitted via email to the last known address of all members in good standing. Ballots shall indicate that they must be returned to the Nominating Committee at least seven days prior to the annual meeting.

(3) If the number of members nominated for CommitteeBoard member positions is less than or equal to the number to be elected, the Nominating Committee Committee 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 54. The Nominating Committee shall tally the votes cast and announce the newly elected incoming directors prior to the annual meeting of the members.

~~(1) Prior to the election of each position, the Chairperson of the meeting must call for nominations to fill that position.~~

~~———— (2) An eligible member of the Association may —~~

~~———— (a) nominate himself or herself; or~~

~~———— (b) with the member's consent, be nominated by another member.~~

~~———— (3) A member who is nominated for a position and fails to be elected to that position may be nominated for any other position for which an election is yet to be held.~~

52 Election of **PresidentChair** etc.

(1) At the annual general meeting, separate elections must be held for each of the following positions—

(a) **PresidentChair**;

(b) Vice-**PresidentChair**;

(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 54.

(4) On his or her election, the new **PresidentChair** may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.

53 Election of ordinary members

(1) The annual general meeting must by resolution decide the number of ordinary members of the **CommitteeBoard** (if any) it wishes to hold office for the next year.

- (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~~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.
- (4) If the number of members nominated exceeds the number to be elected, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 54.

~~(5) A vacancy in the Board, or any office, shall be filled by action of the Board. Any Board member so appointed shall submit to ratification of their election at the next Annual General Meeting.~~

54 Ballot

Any Ballot shall be managed by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Rule 51

- ~~(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.~~

55 Term of office

- (1) Subject to subrule (3) and rule 56, a ~~committee~~Board member holds office until the positions of the ~~Committee~~Board are declared vacant at the next annual general meeting.
- (2) A ~~committee~~Board member may be re-elected.
- (3) A general meeting of the Association may—
 - (a) by special resolution remove a ~~committee~~Board 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~~Chair 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~~Chair 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.

56 Vacation of office

- (1) A ~~committee~~Board member may resign from the ~~Committee~~Board by written notice addressed to the ~~Committee~~Board.
- (2) A person ceases to be a ~~committee~~Board member if he or she—
 - (a) ceases to be a member of the Association; or
 - (b) fails to attend 3 consecutive ~~committee~~Board meetings (other than special or urgent ~~committee~~Board meetings) without leave of absence under rule 67; or
 - (c) otherwise ceases to be a ~~committee~~Board member by operation of section 78 of the Act.

(3) A ~~committee~~Board member or officer may be removed from office by a two-thirds vote of the ~~Committee~~Board, or, by a two-thirds vote of members.

Note

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

57 Filling casual vacancies

- (1) The ~~Committee~~Board may appoint an eligible member of the Association to fill a position on the ~~Committee~~Board that—
 - (a) has become vacant under rule 56; or
 - (b) was not filled by election at the last annual general meeting.
- (2) If the position of Secretary becomes vacant, the ~~Committee~~Board must appoint a member to the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
- (3) Rule 55 applies to any ~~committee~~Board member appointed by the ~~Committee~~Board under subrule (1) or (2).
- (4) The ~~Committee~~Board may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.

Division 4—Meetings of ~~Committee~~Board

58 Meetings of CommitteeBoard

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

59 Notice of meetings

- (1) Notice of each committeeBoard meeting must be given to each committeeBoard member no later than 7 days before the date of the meeting.
- (2) Notice may be given of more than one committeeBoard meeting at the same time.
- (3) The notice must state the date, time and place of the meeting.
- (4) If a special committeeBoard 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.

60 Urgent meetings

- (1) In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 59 provided that as much notice as practicable is given to each committeeBoard member by the quickest means practicable.
- (2) Any resolution made at the meeting must be passed by an absolute majority of the CommitteeBoard.
- (3) The only business that may be conducted at an urgent meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

61 Procedure and order of business

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

62 Use of technology

- (1) A committeeBoard member who is not physically present at a committeeBoard meeting may participate in the meeting by the use of technology that allows that committeeBoard member and the committeeBoard members present at the meeting to clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other.
- (2) For the purposes of this Part, a committeeBoard member participating in a committeeBoard 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.

63 Quorum

- (1) No business may be conducted at a CommitteeBoard meeting unless a quorum is present.
- (2) The quorum for a committeeBoard meeting is the presence (in person or as allowed under rule 62) of a majority of the committeeBoard members holding office.

- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a committeeBoard meeting—
 - (a) in the case of a special meeting—the meeting lapses;
 - (b) in any other case—the meeting must be adjourned to a date no later than 14 days after the adjournment and notice of the time, date and place to which the meeting is adjourned must be given in accordance with rule 59.

64 Voting

- (1) On any question arising at a committeeBoard meeting, each committeeBoard member present at the meeting has one vote.
- (2) A motion is carried if a majority of committeeBoard 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 CommitteeBoard.
- (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.

65 Conflict of interest

- (1) A committeeBoard member who has a material personal interest in a matter being considered at a committeeBoard meeting must disclose the nature and extent of that interest to the CommitteeBoard.
- (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 committeeBoard 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.

66 Minutes of meeting

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

67 Leave of absence

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

PART 6—FINANCIAL MATTERS

68 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 CommitteeBoard.

69 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 CommitteeBoard may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association.
- (3) The CommitteeBoard 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 CommitteeBoard for each item on which the funds are expended.
- (4) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by 2 committeeBoard members.
- (5) All funds of the Association must be deposited into the financial account of the Association no later than 5 working days after receipt.
- (6) With the approval of the CommitteeBoard, 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.

70 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 CommitteeBoard.

71 Financial statements

- (1) For each financial year, the CommitteeBoard 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 CommitteeBoard;
- (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.

(3) Statistical information

The public fund will provide statistical information on donations requested by the department within four months of the end of the financial year. An audited financial statement for the harm prevention charity and its public fund will be supplied with the annual statistical return. The statement will provide information on the expenditure of public fund monies and the management of public fund assets.

PART 7—GENERAL MATTERS

72 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 CommitteeBoard and the sealing must be witnessed by the signatures of two committeeBoard members;
 - (c) the common seal must be kept in the custody of the Secretary.

73 Registered address

The registered address of the Association is—

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

74 Notice requirements

- (1) Any notice required to be given to a member or a committeeBoard member under these Rules may be given—
 - (a) by handing the notice to the member personally; or
 - (b) by sending it by post to the member at the address recorded for the member on the register of members; or
 - (c) by email or facsimile transmission.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply to notice given under rule 60.
- (3) Any notice required to be given to the Association or the CommitteeBoard may be given—
 - (a) by handing the notice to a member of the CommitteeBoard; 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 **CommitteeBoard** 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.

75 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 **CommitteeBoard** meetings.

Note

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

- (2) The **CommitteeBoard** 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 **CommitteeBoard** must on request make copies of these rules available to members and applicants for membership free of charge.
- (4) Subject to subrule (2), a member may make a copy of any of the other records of the Association referred to in this rule and the Association may charge a reasonable fee for provision of a copy of such a record.
- (5) For purposes of this rule—

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

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

76 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.

(5) If the public fund of the Trauma Recovery Network Australia Inc is wound

up, any surplus assets of the public fund are to be transferred to another fund that is on the Register.

776 Conduit Policy

Trauma Recovery Network Australia Inc will not act as a mere conduit for the donation of money or property to other organisations, bodies or persons.

787 Alteration of Rules

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

(2) Informing the Department

The harm prevention charity must inform the Department as soon as possible if:

- it changes its principal activity; or
- it changes its name or the name of its public fund; or
- there is any change to the membership of the management ~~committee~~Board of the public fund; or
- there has been any departure from the model rules for public funds located in the Guidelines to the Register of Harm Prevention; or
- it or its public fund, suffers any financial difficulties.

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.
