

McKinnon Basketball Association Incorporated

ABN 82 661 511 776

Rules

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TABLE OF PROVISIONS

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY	4
1 Name	4
2 Purposes	4
3 Financial year	4
4 Definitions	4
PART 2 - POWERS OF ASSOCIATION	5
5 Powers of Association	5
6 Not for profit organisation	5
PART 3 - MEMBERS, DISCIPLINARY ACTION AND GRIEVANCES	6
Division 1- Membership	6
7 Minimum number of members	6
8 Who is eligible to be a member	6
9 Application for membership as a Club Member	6
10 Categories of members, voting rights, and general rights	6
11 Associate Members	7
12 Rights not transferable	7
13 Ceasing membership	7
14 Resigning as a member	7
15 Register of members	7
Division 2 - Disciplinary action	8
16 Grounds for taking disciplinary action	8
17 Disciplinary sub-committee	8
18 Notice to member	8
19 Decision of sub-committee	8
20 Appeal rights	9
21 Conduct of disciplinary appeal meeting	9
Division 3 - Grievance procedure	10
22 Application	10
23 Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute	10
24 Appointment of mediator	10
25 Mediation process	10
26 Failure to resolve dispute by mediation	11
PART 4 - GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION	11
27 Annual general meetings	11
28 Special general meetings	11
29 Special general meeting held at request of members	11
30 Notice of general meetings	12
31 Proxies	12
32 Use of technology	12
33 Quorum at general meetings	13
34 Adjournment of general meeting	13
35 Voting at general meeting	13
36 Special resolutions	13
37 Determining whether resolution carried	14
38 Minutes of general meeting	14
PART 5 - COMMITTEE	14
Division 1 - Powers of Committee	14
39 Role and powers	14
40 Delegation	15

Division 2 - Composition of Committee and duties of members	15
41 Composition of Committee	15
42 General Duties	15
43 President and Vice-President	15
44 Secretary	16
45 Treasurer	16
Division 3 - Election of Committee members and tenure of office	16
46 Who is eligible to be a Committee member	16
47 Positions to be declared vacant	16
48 Nominations	17
49 Election of Committee members	17
50 Ballot	17
51 Term of office	18
52 Vacation of office	18
53 Filling casual vacancies	18
Division 4 - Meetings of Committee	19
54 Meetings of Committee	19
55 Notice of meetings	19
56 Urgent meetings	19
57 Procedure and order of business	19
58 Use of technology	19
59 Quorum	20
60 Voting	20
61 Conflict of interest	20
62 Minutes of meeting	20
63 Leave of absence	20
PART 6 - FINANCIAL MATTERS	21
64 Source of funds	21
65 Management of funds	21
66 Financial records	21
67 Financial statements	21
PART 7 - GENERAL MATTERS	22
68 Common seal	22
69 Registered address	22
70 Notice requirements	22
71 Custody and inspection of books and records	22
72 Winding up and cancellation	23
73 Alteration of Rules	23
PART 8 – DELEGATES’ MEETINGS	23
74 Convening Delegates’ Meetings	23
PART 9 – LIFE MEMBERS AND SERVICE AWARDS	24
75 Guidelines for recognition	24

Rules of McKinnon Basketball Association Incorporated

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

1 Name

The name of the incorporated association is "McKinnon Basketball Association Incorporated" ("the Association").

2 Purposes

The purposes of the Association are as follows:

- (a) to organise basketball matches and competitions;
- (b) to select, manage, coach and otherwise organise such representative team(s) of the Association for whatsoever purposes the Association may determine;
- (c) to raise funds and to obtain sponsorship for the Association;
- (d) to promote, assist in promoting and secure the holding of clinics, meetings, seminars, conventions, conference, raffles and competitions to promote the Association and basketball in general; and
- (e) to propose, support or oppose any law, by-law or other measure, which may or might affect the promotion of any clinics, meetings, seminars, conventions, conferences, raffles and competitions to promote the Association and basketball in general.

3 Financial year

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

4 Definitions

In these Rules—

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

Chairperson, of a general meeting or committee meeting, means the person chairing the meeting as required under rule 43;

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

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

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

Delegates' Meetings means those meetings held in accordance with the provisions of rule 74;

disciplinary appeal meeting means a meeting of the members of the Association convened under rule 20(3);

disciplinary meeting means a meeting of the Committee convened for the purposes of rule 19;

disciplinary sub-committee means the sub-committee appointed under rule 17;

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 10(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; and

the Registrar means the Registrar of Incorporated Associations.

PART 2 - POWERS OF ASSOCIATION

5 Powers of Association

- (1) Subject to the Act, the Association has power to do all things incidental or conducive to achieve its purposes.
- (2) Without limiting sub-rule (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) Sub-rule (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.

PART 3 - MEMBERS, DISCIPLINARY ACTION 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 as a Club Member

An application by a basketball club for Club Membership of the Association is subject to the following requirements:

- (1) it shall be made in writing in the form decided by the Committee from time to time and supplied to the applicant club on request;
- (2) except as otherwise directed by the Committee, it shall be lodged with the Secretary of the Association;
- (3) the admission as a Club Member will be decided by a Delegates' Meeting in accordance with rule 74 specially convened by the President of the Committee for that purpose. Upon a nomination for membership being approved, the Secretary shall notify the nominee in writing that approval for Club membership of the Association has been granted or otherwise; and
- (4) a right, privilege or obligation of a club, by reason of its membership of the Association, is not capable of being transferred or transmitted to another club and terminates upon the cessation of the club's membership with the Association, whether by resignation or otherwise.

10 Categories of members, voting rights, and general rights

- (1) There are four categories of membership:
 - (a) **Club Members** being those Basketball Clubs nominated and approved for membership, and who comply at all times with the following obligations owed by that Club Member to the Association:
 - (i) payment to the Association of the requisite administrative fees (if so determined by the Association) by their due dates;
 - (ii) compliance with any administrative requirements issued by the Association by their due dates;
 - (iii) submission of annual financial reports to the Association as and when required;
 - (iv) submission of working with children forms for all Committee and management members of their club; and
 - (v) submission of a written agreement to abide by the Association's goals and guidelines as set out by the Association;
 - (b) **Executive Members** who are:
 - (i) the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee, and
 - (ii) the ordinary members of the Committee other than the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

An Executive membership ceases when they are no longer eligible under any of the categories set out in sub-rules (a) and (b);

- (c) **Participating Members** who are:
 - (i) any junior player of the McKinnon Cougars and domestic clubs;
 - (ii) registered open age players of the McKinnon Cougars and domestic clubs;
 - (iii) registered coaches and team managers of McKinnon Cougars teams and domestic club teams;
 - (iv) registered referees of the Association;
 - (v) employees of the Association;
 - (vi) any life member of the Association; and
 - (vii) one parent of any junior player referred to in item (i) above; and
 - (d) **Associate Members** as set out in rule 11.
- (2) Club Members and Executive Members are the only category of members who may vote at a general meeting or special general meeting of the Association. All other members may, at the invitation of the Committee, attend any meeting of the Association as an observer only.
 - (3) Each Club Member and each Executive Member are entitled to one vote at all general meetings of the Association and also have 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
 - (e) to have access to the minutes of general meetings and other documents of the Association as provided under rule 71; and
 - (f) to inspect the register of members.
 - (4) A member is entitled to vote if:
 - (a) more than 10 business days have passed since he or she became a member of the Association; and
 - (b) the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason.

11 Associate Members

- (1) Associate Members of the Association include any other category of member as determined by special resolution at a general meeting.
- (2) An Associate Member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the Committee or by resolution at a general meeting.

12 Rights not transferable

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

13 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.

14 Resigning as a member

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

15 Register of members

- (1) The Secretary must keep and maintain a register of members that includes—

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

Division 2 - Disciplinary action

16 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.

17 Disciplinary sub-committee

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

18 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 sub-committee 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 sub-committee at that meeting;
 - (ii) give a written statement to the disciplinary sub-committee at any time before the disciplinary meeting; and
 - (e) setting out the member's appeal rights under rule 20.
- (2) The notice must be given no earlier than 28 days, and no later than 14 days, before the disciplinary meeting is held.

19 Decision of sub-committee

- (1) At the disciplinary meeting, the disciplinary sub-committee must:

- (a) give the member an opportunity to be heard; and
 - (b) consider any written statement submitted by the member.
- (2) After complying with sub-rule (1), the disciplinary subcommittee may:
- (a) take no further action against the member; or
 - (b) subject to sub-rule (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 sub-committee may not fine the member.
- (4) The suspension of membership rights or the expulsion of a member by the disciplinary sub-committee under this rule takes effect immediately after the vote is passed.

20 Appeal rights

- (1) A person whose membership rights have been suspended or who has been expelled from the Association under rule 19, 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 sub-committee 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 sub-rule (2), a disciplinary appeal meeting must be convened by the Committee as soon as practicable, but in any event not later than 21 days, after the notice is received.
- (4) Notice of the disciplinary appeal meeting must be given to each member of the Association who is entitled to vote as soon as practicable, and must:
- (a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 - (b) state:
 - (i) the name of the person against whom the disciplinary action has been taken; and
 - (ii) the grounds for taking that action; and
 - (iii) that at the disciplinary appeal meeting the members present must vote on whether the decision to suspend or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.

21 Conduct of disciplinary appeal meeting

- (1) At a disciplinary appeal meeting:
- (a) no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and
 - (b) the Committee must state the grounds for suspending or expelling the member and the reasons for taking that action; and
 - (c) the person whose membership has been suspended or who has been expelled must be given an opportunity to be heard.
- (2) After complying with sub-rule (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

22 Application

- (1) The grievance procedure set out in this Division applies to disputes under these Rules between:
 - (a) a member and another member;
 - (b) a member and the Committee; and
 - (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.

23 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 Appointment of mediator

- (1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 23, the parties must within 10 days:
 - (a) notify the Committee of the dispute; and
 - (b) agree to or request the appointment of a mediator; and
 - (c) attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.
- (2) The mediator must be:
 - (a) a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
 - (b) in the absence of agreement:
 - (i) if the dispute is between a member and another member - a person appointed by the Committee; or
 - (ii) if the dispute is between a member and the Committee or the Association - a person appointed or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.
- (3) A mediator appointed by the Committee may be a member or former member of the Association but in any case must not be a person who:
 - (a) has a personal interest in the dispute; or
 - (b) is biased in favour of or against any party.

25 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.

26 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**27 Annual general meetings**

- (1) The Committee must convene an annual general meeting of the Association to be held within 5 months after the end of each financial year.
- (2) Despite sub-rule (1), the Association may hold its first annual general meeting at any time within 18 months after its incorporation.
- (3) The Committee may determine the date, time and place of the annual general meeting.
- (4) The ordinary business of the annual general meeting is as follows:
 - (a) to confirm the minutes of the previous annual general meeting and of any special general meeting held since then;
 - (b) to receive and consider:
 - (i) the annual report of the Committee on the activities of the Association during the preceding financial year; and
 - (ii) the financial statements of the Association for the preceding financial year submitted by the Committee in accordance with Part 7 of the Act; and
 - (c) to elect the members of the Committee.
- (5) The annual general meeting may also conduct any other business of which notice has been given in accordance with these Rules.

28 Special general meetings

- (1) Any general meeting of the Association, other than an annual general meeting or a disciplinary appeal meeting, is a special general meeting.
- (2) The Committee may convene a special general meeting whenever it thinks fit.
- (3) No business other than that set out in the notice under rule 30 may be conducted at the meeting.

29 Special general meeting held at request of members

- (1) The Committee must convene a special general meeting if a request to do so is made in accordance with sub-rule (2) by at least 10% of the total number of members.
- (2) A request for a special general meeting must:
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) state the business to be considered at the meeting and any resolutions to be proposed; and
 - (c) include the names and signatures of the members requesting the meeting; and
 - (d) be given to the Secretary.
- (3) If the Committee does not convene a special general meeting within one month after the date on which the request is made, the members making the request (or any of them) may convene the special general meeting.
- (4) A special general meeting convened by members under sub-rule (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 sub-rule (3).

30 Notice of general meetings

- (1) The Secretary (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 29(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 31(5).
- (3) This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.

31 Proxies

- (1) A member may appoint another member as his or her proxy to vote and speak on his or her behalf at a general meeting other than at a disciplinary appeal meeting.
- (2) The appointment of a proxy must be in writing and signed by the member making the appointment.
- (3) The member appointing the proxy may give specific directions as to how the proxy is to vote on his or her behalf, otherwise the proxy may vote on behalf of the member in any matter as he or she sees fit.
- (4) If the Committee has approved a form for the appointment of a proxy, the member may use any other form that clearly identifies the person appointed as the member's proxy and that has been signed by the member.
- (5) Notice of a general meeting given to a member under rule 30 must:
- (a) state that the member may appoint another member as a proxy for the meeting; and
 - (b) include a copy of any form that the Committee has approved for the appointment of a proxy.
- (6) A form appointing a proxy must be given to the Chairperson of the meeting before or at the commencement of the meeting.
- (7) A form appointing a proxy sent by post or electronically is of no effect unless it is received by the Association no later than 24 hours before the commencement of the meeting.

32 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 sub-rule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

33 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 32) of five (5) 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; and
 - (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 sub-rule (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.

34 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 sub-rule (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.
- (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 30.

35 Voting at general meeting

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting:
 - (a) subject to sub-rule (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 21.

36 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.

37 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.

38 Minutes of general meeting

- (1) The Committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each general meeting.
- (2) The minutes must record the business considered at the meeting, any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote.
- (3) In addition, the minutes of each annual general meeting must include:
 - (a) the names of the members attending the meeting; and
 - (b) proxy forms given to the Chairperson of the meeting under rule 31(6); and
 - (c) the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 27(4)(b)(ii); and
 - (d) the certificate signed by two committee members certifying that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Association; and
 - (e) any audited accounts and auditor's report or report of a review accompanying the financial statements that are required under the Act.

PART 5 - COMMITTEE

Division 1 - Powers of Committee

39 Role and powers

- (1) The business of the Association must be managed by or under the direction of a Committee.
- (2) The Committee may exercise all the powers of the Association except those powers that these Rules or the Act require to be exercised by general meetings of the members of the Association.
- (3) The Committee may:
 - (a) appoint and remove staff;

- (b) establish sub-committees consisting of members with terms of reference it considers appropriate.

40 Delegation

- (1) The Committee may delegate to a member of the Committee, a sub-committee or staff, any of its powers and functions other than:
 - (a) this power of delegation; or
 - (b) a duty imposed on the Committee by the Act or any other law.
- (2) The delegation must be in writing and ~~may be~~ subject to the conditions and limitations set out in the Association's "Delegation of Authorities Policy" and any other applicable policy issued by the Committee from time to time. ~~the Committee considers appropriate.~~
- (3) The Committee may, in writing, revoke a delegation wholly or in part.

Division 2 - Composition of Committee and duties of members

41 Composition of Committee

The Committee consists of:

- (a) a President; and
- (b) a Vice-President; and
- (c) a Secretary; and
- (d) a Treasurer; and
- (e) ordinary members (if any).

42 General Duties

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

43 President and Vice-President

- (1) Subject to sub-rule (2), the President or, in the President's absence, the Vice-President is the Chairperson for any general meetings and for any committee meetings.
- (2) If the President and the Vice-President are both absent, or are unable to preside, the Chairperson of the meeting must be:

- (a) in the case of a general meeting - a member elected by the other members present; or
- (b) in the case of a committee meeting - a committee member elected by the other committee members present.

44 Secretary

- (1) The Secretary must perform any duty or function required under the Act to be performed by the secretary of an incorporated association.
- (2) The Secretary must:
 - (a) maintain the register of members in accordance with rule 15;
 - (b) keep custody of the common seal (if any) of the Association and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 66(3), all books, documents and securities of the Association in accordance with rules 68 and 71;
 - (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.

45 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;
 - (b) ensure that all moneys received are paid into the account of the Association within 5 working days after receipt;
 - (c) make any payments authorised by the Committee or by a general meeting of the Association from the Association's funds; and
 - (d) ensure cheques are signed by at least 2 committee members.
- (2) The Treasurer must:
 - (a) ensure that the financial records of the Association are kept in accordance with the Act; and
 - (b) coordinate the preparation of the financial statements of the Association and their certification by the Committee prior to their submission to the annual general meeting of the Association.
- (3) The Treasurer must ensure that at least one other committee member has access to the accounts and financial records of the Association.

Division 3 - Election of Committee members and tenure of office

46 Who is eligible to be a Committee member

A member is eligible to be elected or appointed as a Committee member if the member is 18 years or over, but any person who is elected as a member of the Committee and is also a delegate of a Club Member for the purposes of Delegates' Meetings, must immediately resign as a delegate.

47 Positions to be declared vacant

- (1) Each officer of the Committee shall hold office from the first day following the Annual General Meeting at which they were elected, until the Annual General Meeting two years after the date of that person's election, and is eligible for re-election.

- (2) The President and the Secretary shall be elected in each even numbered year and the Vice-President and Treasurer in each odd numbered year. In the event of a casual vacancy, the person appointed or elected shall only hold office until the nominated expiry time of that position which brought about the casual vacancy.
- (3) Subject to sub-rule (4), ordinary members of the Committee shall be elected each year on a rotational basis, with the requisite number of ordinary members to be elected each year (as specified by rule 49) being those ordinary members who have served the longest period of time on the Committee - followed in the next year by the next longest serving ordinary members and so on.

(4) Sub-rule (3) does not apply where the application of that sub-rule would otherwise require an ordinary member of the Committee to stand for election in the year following the year in which they were elected. If this sub-rule (4) applies, the relevant ordinary committee member will instead be required to stand for election at the Annual General Meeting two years after the date of that person's election.

48 Nominations

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

49 Election of Committee members

- (1) At that annual general meeting, separate elections must be held for such of the following positions which are applicable in that year:
 - (a) President;
 - (b) Vice-President;
 - (c) Secretary;
 - (d) Treasurer; and
 - (e) two (2) positions as an ordinary member of the Committee.
- (2) If only one member is nominated for each position, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare the member elected to that position.
- (3) If more than one member is nominated, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 50.
- (4) On his or her election, the new President may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.

50 Ballot

- (1) If a ballot is required for the election for a position, the Chairperson of the meeting must appoint a member to act as returning officer to conduct the ballot.
- (2) The returning officer must not be a member nominated for the position.
- (3) Before the ballot is taken, each candidate may make a short speech in support of his or her election.
- (4) The election must be by secret ballot.
- (5) The returning officer must give a blank piece of paper to:
 - (a) each member present in person; and
 - (b) each proxy appointed by a member.

- (6) If the ballot is for a single position, the voter must write on the ballot paper the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.
- (7) If the ballot is for more than one position:
 - (a) the voter must write on the ballot paper the name of each candidate for whom they wish to vote;
 - (b) the voter must not write the names of more candidates than the number to be elected.
- (8) Ballot papers that do not comply with sub-rule (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 sub-rule (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 sub-rules (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.

51 Term of office

- (1) Subject to sub-rule (3) and rule 52, a committee member holds office until the positions of the Committee are declared vacant in accordance with rule 47.
- (2) A committee member may be re-elected.
- (3) A general meeting of the Association may:
 - (a) by special resolution, remove a committee member from office; and
 - (b) elect an eligible member of the Association to fill the vacant position in accordance with this Division.
- (4) A member who is the subject of a proposed special resolution under sub-rule (3)(a) may make representations in writing to the Secretary or President of the Association (not exceeding a reasonable length) and may request that the representations be provided to the members of the Association.
- (5) The Secretary or the President may give a copy of the representations to each member of the Association or, if they are not so given, the member may require that they be read out at the meeting at which the special resolution is to be proposed.

52 Vacation of office

- (1) A committee member may resign from the Committee by written notice addressed to the Committee.
- (2) A person ceases to be a committee member if he or she:
 - (a) ceases to be a member of the Association;
 - (b) fails to attend 3 consecutive committee meetings (other than special or urgent committee meetings) without leave of absence under rule 63; or
 - (c) otherwise ceases to be a committee member by operation of section 74 of the Act.

53 Filling casual vacancies

- (1) The Committee may appoint an eligible member of the Association to fill a position on the Committee that—

- (a) has become vacant under rule 52; or
 - (b) was not filled by election at the last annual general meeting.
- (2) If the position of Secretary becomes vacant, the Committee must appoint a member to the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
 - (3) Rule 51 applies to any committee member appointed by the Committee under sub-rule (1) or (2).
 - (4) The Committee may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.

Division 4 - Meetings of Committee

54 Meetings of Committee

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

55 Notice of meetings

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

56 Urgent meetings

- (1) In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 55 provided that as much notice as practicable is given to each committee member by the quickest means practicable.
- (2) Any resolution made at the meeting must be passed by an absolute majority of the Committee.
- (3) The only business that may be conducted at an urgent meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

57 Procedure and order of business

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

58 Use of technology

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

59 Quorum

- (1) No business may be conducted at a Committee meeting unless a quorum is present.
- (2) The quorum for a Committee meeting is the presence (in person or as allowed under rule 58) of a majority of the Committee members holding office.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a Committee meeting—
 - (a) in the case of a special meeting—the meeting lapses;
 - (b) in any other case—the meeting must be adjourned to a date no later than 14 days after the adjournment and notice of the time, date and place to which the meeting is adjourned must be given in accordance with rule 55.

60 Voting

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

61 Conflict of interest

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

62 Minutes of meeting

- (1) The Committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each Committee meeting.
- (2) The minutes must record the following—
 - (a) the names of the members in attendance at the meeting;
 - (b) the business considered at the meeting;
 - (c) any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote;
 - (d) any material personal interest disclosed under rule 61.

63 Leave of absence

- (1) The Committee may grant a Committee member leave of absence from committee meetings for a period not exceeding 3 months.

- (2) The Committee must not grant leave of absence retrospectively unless it is satisfied that it was not feasible for the Committee member to seek the leave in advance.

PART 6 - FINANCIAL MATTERS

64 Source of funds

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

65 Management of funds

- (1) The Association must open an account with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Association is made and into which all of the Association's revenue is deposited.
- (2) Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of the Association, the Committee may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association.
- (3) The Committee may authorise the Treasurer to expend funds on behalf of the Association (including by electronic funds transfer) up to a specified limit pursuant to the Association's "Delegation of Authorities Policy" referred to in rule 40.
- (4) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by 2 committee members.
- (5) All funds of the Association must be deposited into the financial account of the Association no later than 5 working days after receipt.
- (6) With the approval of the Committee, the Treasurer may maintain a cash float provided that all money paid from or paid into the float is accurately recorded at the time of the transaction.

66 Financial records

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

67 Financial statements

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

PART 7 - GENERAL MATTERS

68 Common seal

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

69 Registered address

The registered address of the Association is:

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

70 Notice requirements

- (1) Any notice required to be given to a member or a committee member under these Rules may be given:
 - (a) by handing the notice to the member personally;
 - (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 at that email address normally used by the intended recipient.
- (2) Sub-rule (1) does not apply to notice given under rule 56.
- (3) Any notice required to be given to the Association or the Committee may be given:
 - (a) by handing the notice to a member of the Committee; or
 - (b) by sending the notice by post to the registered address; or
 - (c) by leaving the notice at the registered address; or
 - (d) by email to the email address of the Association or the Secretary.

71 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; and
 - (c) subject to sub-rule (2), the financial records, books, securities and any other relevant document of the Association, including minutes of Committee meetings.
- (2) The Committee may refuse to permit a member to inspect records of the Association that relate to confidential, personal, employment, commercial or legal matters or where to do so may be prejudicial to the interests of the Association.
- (3) The Committee must on request make copies of these rules available to members and applicants for membership free of charge.
- (4) Subject to sub-rule (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; and
- (d) records and documents relating to transactions, dealings, business or property of the Association.

72 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.

73 Alteration of Rules

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

PART 8 – DELEGATES’ MEETINGS

74 Convening Delegates’ Meetings

- (1) The President shall convene at least four (4) Delegates’ Meetings each year at such times and places as determined by the President. The purpose of the Delegates’ meetings is for the delegates nominated by the Club Members to meet with the President to discuss and examine the business of the Association and to invite input by the delegates.
- (2) Club Members are entitled hold two positions at all Delegates Meetings held by the Association.
- (3) A quorum will consist of the President (or in the absence of the President then the Vice - President) and at least fifty percent (50%) of those delegates nominated by the Club Members.
- (4) At the Delegates’ Meetings:
 - (a) The President (or in the absence of the President then the Vice President) shall preside;
 - (b) The President (or in the absence of the President then the Vice President) and the delegates will elect a person to take minutes of the Meeting;
 - (c) Each delegate present at the meeting and the President (or in the absence of the President then the Vice President) is entitled to one (1) vote, and in the event of an equality of votes on any question, the President (or in the absence of the President then the Vice President) may exercise a second or casting vote;
 - (d) Members of the Committee other than the President (or in the absence of the President then the Vice President) present at Delegates Meetings are not entitled to a vote at these meetings; and

- (e) The President (or in the absence of the President then the Vice President) will inform the Committee of all recommendations made by the delegates at the next meeting of the Committee.

PART 9 – LIFE MEMBERS AND SERVICE AWARDS

75 Guidelines for recognition

- (1) Life members of the Association may be appointed by a general meeting of the Committee by way of a special resolution in favour.
- (2) Life membership will be restricted to those persons whose service to basketball and the Association has been worthy of the highest recognition, and the Committee may recommend a person to be granted life membership by providing a written report to the Association in this regards.
- (3) Life Members will be granted the privileges of free admission to all home games and functions held by the Association, and will also be awarded a badge of appropriate design.
- (4) Life membership may be cancelled by a general meeting of the Committee by way of a special resolution in favour.
- (5) Recognition of service awards may be given by the Association in such categories approved by the Committee. Any nomination for such an award must be endorsed by a majority of those present and entitled to vote at a meeting of the Committee.