

Rules of the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law Incorporated

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PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1 Name

The name of the incorporated association is "The Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law Incorporated" (in these Rules called "the International Association").¹

2 Purposes

The purposes of the International Association are—

- a. promote co-operation and communication between the disciplines of psychiatry, psychology, law and other related disciplines;
- b. promote research into issues and problems in forensic psychiatry, forensic psychology and areas of law and other disciplines in which psychology and psychiatry have a relevance;
- c. promote informed public and professional discussion about contemporary issues in forensic psychiatry, forensic psychology and areas of law and other disciplines in which psychology and psychiatry have a relevance;
- d. disseminate information regarding research and development in forensic psychiatry, forensic psychology and areas of law and other disciplines in which psychology and psychiatry have a relevance; and
- e. operate as the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry Psychology and Law Incorporated.

3 Financial year

The financial year of the International Association is each period of 12 months ending at the month prior to the Annual General Meeting, which is in November of each calendar year.

4 Definitions

In these Rules—

absolute majority, of the Committee, means a majority of the committee members 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 42;

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

disciplinary appeal meeting means a meeting of the members of the International Association convened under rule 21(3);

disciplinary meeting means a meeting of the Committee convened for the purposes of rule 20;

¹ Under section 23 of the Act, the name of the International Association and its registration number must appear on all its business documents.

disciplinary subcommittee means the subcommittee appointed under rule 18;

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

general meeting means a general meeting of the members of the International 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 International Association, including student or concessional members;

member entitled to vote means a member who under rule 12(2) is entitled to vote at a general meeting;

International Association means the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law

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.

PART 2—POWERS OF ASSOCIATION

5 Powers of Association

- (1) Subject to the Act, the International Association has power to do all things incidental or conducive to achieve its purposes.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), the International 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; or
 - (g) enter into any other contract it considers necessary or desirable.
- (3) The International 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 International Association must not distribute any surplus, income or assets directly or indirectly to its members.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not prevent the International 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 PROCEDURES AND GRIEVANCES

Division 1—Membership

7 Minimum number of members

The International Association must have at least 5 members.

8 Who is eligible to be a member

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

9 Application for membership

- (1) To apply to become a member of the International Association, a person must submit a written application in the form prescribed from time to time by the Committee, stating that the person
 - (a) wishes to become a member of the International Association; and
 - (b) supports the purposes of the International Association; and
 - (c) agrees to comply with these Rules.
- (2) The application must be accompanied by the joining fee.²
- (3) All applications for membership of the International Association shall be subject to the approval of the Committee or its delegate.

10 New membership

- (1) When a person becomes a member of the International Association their name and address must be recorded in the register of members as soon as is practicable.
- (2) A person becomes a member of the International Association and, subject to rule 11(3), is entitled to exercise his or her rights of membership from the date on which the person pays the joining fee.
- (3) Membership of the International Association should not be listed as a qualification or professional accreditation.

11 Annual subscription and fee on joining

- (1) The annual subscription and date of payment are determined by the International Association from time to time.
- (2) The International Association may determine that a lower subscription rate is payable by student and concessional members.
- (3) The International 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 rate annual subscription based on the remaining part of the financial year; or
 - (c) a fixed amount determined from time to time by the International Association.
- (4) Administration of subscription payments is undertaken by the International Association Committee. At an agreed time each financial year, a portion of the payment made by a member of the International Association will be passed on to the applicable Regional Association in the area where the member resides.
- (5) 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.

² The joining fee is determined by the International Association under rule 11(3).

12 General rights of members

- (1) A member of the International 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 73; and
 - (f) to inspect the register of members;
 - (g) to receive one copy of each issue of the journal of the International Association, *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law* published during the period that the member has paid his or her annual subscription.
- (2) A member is entitled to vote if—
 - (a) the member is a member, a student member or concessional member of the International Association; and
 - (b) the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason

13 Rights not transferable

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

14 Ceasing membership

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

15 Resigning as a member

- (1) A member of the International Association who has paid all moneys due and payable by him or her to the International Association may resign from the International Association by first giving one month's notice in writing to the Secretary of his or her intention to resign and upon the expiration of that period of notice, the member shall cease to be a member. Upon the expiration of the period of notice the Secretary shall make in the register of members an entry recording the date on which the member by whom the notice was given, ceased to be a member.
- (2) A member is taken to have resigned if—
 - (a) the member's annual subscription is more than 12 months in arrears; or
 - (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.

16 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) Subject to sections 58 and 59 of the Act, any member may, at a reasonable time and free of charge, inspect the register of members.

Division 2—Disciplinary action

17 Grounds for taking disciplinary action

The International 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 International Association; or
- (c) has engaged in conduct unbecoming a member or prejudicial to the interests of the International Association.

18 Disciplinary subcommittee

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

19 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 International 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 21.
- (2) The notice must be given no earlier than 28 days, and no later than 14 days, before the disciplinary meeting is held.

20 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) suspend the membership rights of the member for a specified period; or
 - (ii) expel the member from the International 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.

21 Appeal rights

- (1) A person whose membership rights have been suspended or who has been expelled from the Association under rule 20 may give notice to the effect that he or she wishes to appeal against the suspension or expulsion.
- (2) The notice must be in writing and given—
 - (a) to the disciplinary subcommittee immediately after the vote to suspend or expel the person is taken; or
 - (b) to the Secretary not later than 48 hours after the vote.
- (3) If a person has given notice under subrule (2), a disciplinary appeal meeting must be convened by the Committee as soon as practicable, but in any event not later than 21 days, after the notice is received.
- (4) Notice of the disciplinary appeal meeting must be given to each member of the International 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.

22 Conduct of disciplinary appeal meeting

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

- (2) After complying with subrule (1), the members present and entitled to vote at the meeting must vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the decision to suspend or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.
- (3) The decision is upheld if not less than three quarters of the members voting in person or by proxy at the meeting vote in favour of the decision.
- (4) If a member is suspended or expelled the Secretary must notify the International Association President immediately.
- (5) A decision of the International Association to suspend or expel a member of the International Association also has effect in respect of membership of the Regional Associations.

Division 3—Grievance procedure

23 Application

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

24 Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute

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

25 Appointment of mediator

- (1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 24, the parties must within 10 days—
 - (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 International 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 International 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.

26 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.

27 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

28 Annual general meetings

- (1) The Committee must convene an annual general meeting of the International Association which must occur within a month after the end of the International Association’s financial year.
- (2) Despite subrule (1), the International 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 International Association during the preceding financial year; and
 - (ii) the financial statements of the International Association for the preceding financial year submitted by the Committee in accordance with Part 7 of the Act;
 - (c) to elect the officers of the International Association;
 - (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.

29 Special general meetings

- (1) Any general meeting of the International 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 31 may be conducted at the meeting.³

³ General business may be considered at the meeting if it is included as an item for consideration in the notice under rule 31 and the majority of members at the meeting agree.

30 Special general meeting held at request of members

- (1) The Committee must convene a special general meeting if a request to do so is made in accordance with subrule (2) by at least 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 all the members requesting the meeting; and
 - (d) be given to the Secretary.
- (3) If the Committee does not convene a special general meeting within one month after the date on which the request is made, the members making the request (or any of them) may convene the special general meeting.
- (4) A special general meeting convened by members under subrule (3)—
 - (a) must be held within 3 months after the date on which the original request was made; and
 - (b) may only consider the business stated in that request.
- (5) The International Association must reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by the members convening a special general meeting under subrule (3).

31 Notice of general meetings

- (1) The Secretary (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 30(3), the members convening the meeting) must give to each member of the International 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 32(5).
- (3) This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.

32 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 31 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 International Association no later than 24 hours before the commencement of the meeting.

33 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.

34 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 33) of 20 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 30— the meeting must be dissolved;⁴
 - (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.

⁴ 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 30.

35 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.
- (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 31.

36 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) A member is not entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all moneys due and payable by him or her to the International Association have been paid, other than the amount of the annual subscription payable in respect of the current financial year.
- (5) This rule does not apply to a vote at a disciplinary appeal meeting conducted under rule 22.

37 Special resolutions

A special resolution is passed if not less than three quarters of the members voting at a general meeting (whether in person or by proxy) vote in favour of the resolution.⁵

38 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.

⁵ In addition to certain matters specified in the Act, a special resolution is required—

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

- (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.

39 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 32(6); and
 - (c) the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 28(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 International 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

40 Role and powers

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

41 Delegation

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

- (3) The Committee may, in writing, revoke a delegation wholly or in part.

Division 2—Composition of Committee and duties of members

42 Composition of Committee

The Committee consists of—

- (a) a President; and
- (b) an Immediate Past President; and
- (c) a President-Elect; and
- (d) a Secretary; and
- (e) an Assistant Secretary; and
- (f) a Treasurer; and
- (g) ordinary members (if any) elected under rule 51.

43 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 International 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 International 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 International Association.⁶
- (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.
- (7) The Committee shall determine the location of a congress every calendar year, so far as possible rotating the responsibility for the organisation of the congress among the Regional Associations;
- (8) The Committee shall determine the venue of any special and annual general meetings.

44 President and President-Elect

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), the President or, in the President's absence, the President-Elect is the Chairperson for any general meetings and for any committee meetings.

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

- (2) If the President and the President-Elect are both absent, or are unable to preside, the Chairperson of the meeting must be either the Immediate Past President or, if they are unavailable —
 - (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.

45 Secretary and Assistant 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 16; and
 - (b) keep custody of the common seal (if any) of the International Association and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 68(3), all books, documents and securities of the International Association in accordance with rules 68 and 72; 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.
- (4) The Assistant Secretary must undertake day-to-day administrative duties required for the functioning of the Committee and provide assistance as necessary to the Secretary.

46 Treasurer

- (1) The Treasurer must—
 - (a) receive all moneys paid to or received by the International Association and issue receipts for those moneys in the name of the International Association; and
 - (b) ensure that all moneys received are paid into the account of the International Association within 30 working days after receipt; and
 - (c) make any payments authorised by the Committee or by a general meeting of the International Association from the International 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 International Association are kept in accordance with the Act; and
 - (b) coordinate the preparation of the financial statements of the International Association and their certification by the Committee prior to their submission to the annual general meeting of the International Association.
- (3) The Treasurer must ensure that at least one other committee member has access to the accounts and financial records of the International Association.

Division 3—Election of Committee members and tenure of office

47 Who is eligible to be a Committee member

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

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

48 Positions to be declared vacant

- (1) This rule applies to—
 - (a) the first annual general meeting of the International Association after its incorporation; or
 - (b) any subsequent annual general meeting of the International Association, after the annual report and financial statements of the International Association have been received.
- (2) The Chairperson of the meeting must declare all positions on the Committee vacant and hold elections for those positions in accordance with rules 49 to 52.

49 Nominations

- (1) Prior to the election of each position, the Chairperson of the meeting must call for nominations to fill that position.
- (2) Nominations of eligible members shall be made in writing, signed by two members of the International Association and accompanied by the written consent of the candidate (which may be recorded on the form of nomination). Nominations shall be delivered to the Secretary not less than 24 hours before the date fixed for the holding of the Annual General Meeting.
- (3) A member who is nominated for a position and fails to be elected to that position may be nominated for any other position for which an election is yet to be held.

50 Election of President and office bearers.

- (1) At the annual general meeting, separate elections must be held for each of the following positions—
 - (a) President;
 - (b) President-Elect;
 - (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 52.
- (4) On his or her election, the new President may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.

51 Election of ordinary members

- (1) The annual general meeting must by resolution decide the number of ordinary members of the Committee (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 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 52.

52 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.⁷
- (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; and
 - (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.⁸

53 Term of office

- (1) Subject to subrule (3) and rule 54, a committee member holds office until the positions of the Committee are declared vacant at the next annual general meeting.
- (2) A committee member may be re-elected however the President may not hold office for more than three consecutive years.
- (3) A general meeting of the International Association may—
 - (a) by special resolution remove a committee member from office; and
 - (b) elect an eligible member of the International Association to fill the vacant position in accordance with this Division.

⁷ For 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

⁸ For example, the choice of candidate may be decided by the toss of a coin, drawing straws or drawing a name out of a hat.

- (4) A member who is the subject of a proposed special resolution under subrule (3)(a) may make representations in writing to the Secretary or President of the International Association (not exceeding a reasonable length) and may request that the representations be provided to the members of the International Association.
- (5) The Secretary or the President may give a copy of the representations to each member of the International Association or, if they are not so given, the member may require that they be read out at the meeting at which the special resolution is to be proposed.

54 Vacation of office

- (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 International Association; or
 - (b) fails to attend 3 consecutive committee meetings (other than special or urgent committee meetings) without leave of absence under rule 65; or
 - (c) otherwise ceases to be a committee member by operation of section 78 of the Act.

55 Filling casual vacancies

- (1) The Committee may appoint an eligible member of the International Association to fill a position on the Committee that—
 - (a) has become vacant under rule 54; 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 53 applies to any committee member appointed by the Committee under subrule (1) or (2).
- (4) The Committee may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.

Division 4—Meetings of Committee

56 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 International 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.

57 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.

58 Urgent meetings

- (1) In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 57 provided that as much notice as practicable is given to each 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.

59 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.

60 Use of technology

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

61 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 60) of four of the committee members
- (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 57.

62 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) Subrule (2) does not apply to any motion or question which is required by these Rules to be passed by an absolute majority of the Committee.
- (4) If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- (5) Voting by proxy is not permitted.

63 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.⁹
- (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 International Association is established; or
 - (b) that the member has in common with all, or a substantial proportion of, the members of the International Association.

64 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 63.

65 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

66 Source of funds

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

67 Management of funds

- (1) The International Association must open an account with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the International Association is made and into which all of the International Association's revenue is deposited.
- (2) Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of the International Association, the Committee may approve expenditure on behalf of the International Association.
- (3) The Committee may authorise the Treasurer to expend funds on behalf of the International Association (including by electronic funds transfer) up to a specified limit without requiring approval from the Committee for each item on which the funds are expended.

⁹ Under section 81(3) of the Act, if there are insufficient committee members to form a quorum because a member who has a material personal interest is disqualified from voting on a matter, a general meeting may be called to deal with the matter.

- (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 International Association must be deposited into the financial account of the International Association no later than 30 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.

68 Financial records

- (1) The International 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 International 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.

69 Financial statements

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

PART 7—GENERAL MATTERS

70 Common seal

- (1) The International Association may have a common seal.
- (2) If the International Association has a common seal—
 - (a) the name of the International 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; and
 - (c) the common seal must be kept in the custody of the Secretary.

71 Registered address

The registered address of the International 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.

72 Notice requirements

- (1) Any notice required to be given to a member or a committee member under these Rules may be given—
 - (a) by handing the notice to the member personally; or
 - (b) by sending it by post to the member at the address recorded for the member on the register of members; or
 - (c) by email or facsimile transmission.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply to notice given under rule 58.
- (3) Any notice required to be given to the International Association or the Committee may be given—
 - (a) by handing the notice to a member of the Committee; or
 - (b) by sending the notice by post to the registered address; or
 - (c) by leaving the notice at the registered address; or
 - (d) if the Committee determines that it is appropriate in the circumstances—
 - (i) by email to the email address of the International Association or the Secretary;
or
 - (ii) by facsimile transmission to the facsimile number of the International Association.

73 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 International Association, including minutes of Committee meetings.¹⁰
- (2) The Committee may refuse to permit a member to inspect records of the International Association that relate to confidential, personal, employment, commercial or legal matters or where to do so may be prejudicial to the interests of the International Association.
- (3) The Committee must on request make copies of these rules available to members and applicants for membership free of charge.
- (4) Subject to subrule (2), a member may make a copy of any of the other records of the International Association referred to in this rule and the International 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 International Association and includes the following—

- (a) its membership records;
- (b) its financial statements;

¹⁰ See rule 16 for details of access to the register of members

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

74 Winding up and cancellation

- (1) The International 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 International Association, the surplus assets of the International Association must not be distributed to any members or former members of the International 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 International 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.

75 Alteration of Rules

These Rules may only be altered by special resolution of a general meeting of the International Association.¹¹

¹¹ An alteration of these Rules does not take effect unless or until it is approved by the Registrar.