



THE CONSTITUTION

of the

**AUSTRALIAN PEACEKEEPER & PEACEMAKER
VETERANS' ASSOCIATION (APPVA) INCORPORATED**

(Incorporated in Victoria)

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**RULES FOR THE AUSTRALIAN PEACEKEEPER AND PEACEMAKER VETERANS' ASSOCIATION
(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA), CONSTITUTION**

Note

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

Under section 46 of the **Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012**, these Rules are taken to constitute the terms of a contract between the Association and its members. The Association is subject to the Legislation of the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 [Victoria]. All referencing to "The Act" within this Constitution are reflective of the aforementioned Act.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Name

The name of the incorporated association is "The Australian Peacekeeper and Peacemaker Veterans' Association Incorporated." For the purposes of this Constitution, is the "association." The abbreviated naming is the "APPVA."

Note

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

2. Purpose

- (1) The Purpose of the APPVA is to support the transition, health, wellbeing, and integration into society of all participants in past and present operations, and their families, so that they are valued and can attain happiness after service.

Note: Operations includes conflicts, peacekeeping, peacemaking and humanitarian operations. This recognises that modern conflicts and operations, on and off Australian territory, are not limited to uniformed members of the Australian Defence Force, Australian Federal Police but include and can solely consist of, members from the police forces, the broader emergency service community, public servants, and non-government organisations.

3. Core Values

- (2) The APPVA's core values are:
- (a) **Engage.** To engage with our members and like-minded organisations so their collective voice is heard by the Commonwealth and states.
 - (b) **Respect.** To respect the contributions made by participants in modern operations and demonstrate this by appointing young veterans to representational positions.
 - (c) **Connect.** To connect all stakeholders through services that are purpose built to give professional care, locally and nationally, and to disseminate information from the Commonwealth and states through a two way exchange.

4. Brand Promise

- (1) The APPVA's brand promise is to:
- (a) work within the current mechanisms, while facilitating the improvement of services to all participants in modern operations and their families,
 - (b) provide referral services in the areas of advocacy, individual and support network needs to ensure the best qualified support is available through the agency best suited to deliver it,
 - (c) promote the development of informed public opinion on matters related to its purpose and to facilitate flexibility in order to support the vagaries of modern operations, and
 - (d) preserve the memory and records of those who served, suffered and died for Australia, erect monuments and record the history to their valour, honour and sacrifice.

5. Association Structure

- (1) The Association is an organisation with management and membership in accordance with this constitution. It comprises of a single incorporated entity and its committee includes regional representatives.

6. Financial year

- (1) The financial year of the Association is each period of 12 months beginning on 1 July and ending on 30 June.

7. 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);

associate member means a member referred to in rule 16(1);

Association means the Australian Peacekeeper and Peacemaker Veterans Association (APPVA). The Association is managed by the elected Committee with regional representation.

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

Committee means those members elected to a position 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;

disciplinary appeal meeting means a meeting of the members of the Association convened under rule 27(1);

Executive Committee means those members elected to a position of President, Vice President, Secretary or Treasurer having management of the business of the Association;

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;

Honorary member means a member referred to in section 15.

Life member means a member referred to in section 16.

member means a member of the Association (APPVA) who is a financial member including a Life Member of the Association;

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

regional coordinator means a member appointed by the Committee to represent a group of members;

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;

suspended member means a member who is the subject of disciplinary action by the Committee, a suspended member is not to engage in any activity on behalf of the APPVA and is not entitled to vote as a member.

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

8. 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.

9. Not for profit organisation

- (1) The Association must not distribute any surplus, income or assets directly or indirectly to its members, with the exception of financial assistance toward welfare purposes.
- (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.

Note

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

PART 3—MEMBERS, DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES AND GRIEVANCES

Division 1—Membership

10. Minimum number of members

- (1) The Association must have at least 5 members.

11. Who is eligible to be a member

- (1) Any person who supports the purposes of and agrees to abide these rules and any Bylaws as set by the Association, is eligible for membership.

12. Application for membership

- (1) To apply to become a member of the Association, a person must submit a written on online application to the Committee stating that the person:
 - (a) wishes to become a member of the APPVA; and
 - (b) supports the purposes of the APPVA; and

- (c) agrees to comply with these Rules and any APPVA bylaws that may come into force from time to time.
- (2) The application:
 - (a) must be signed by the applicant; and
 - (b) may be accompanied by the joining fee.
 - (c) provide validated evidence service ie PM Keys report or certificate of service
- (3) Where an application is submitted online that application is deemed to have been electronically signed by the applicant.

13. Consideration of application

- (1) As soon as practicable after an application for membership is received, the Committee must decide by resolution at the next meeting of the Committee whether to accept or reject the application.
- (2) The Committee must notify the applicant in writing of its decision as soon as practicable after the decision is made.
- (3) Should the Committee reject an application; it must return any money accompanying the application to the applicant.
- (4) No reason need be given for the rejection of an application.

14. New membership

- (1) If an application for membership is approved by the Committee
 - (a) the resolution to accept the membership must be recorded in the minutes of the Committee meeting; and
 - (b) the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the name and address of the new member, and the date of becoming a member, in the register of members.
- (2) A person becomes a member of the APPVA and, subject to rule 13(2), is entitled to exercise his or her rights of membership from the date, whichever is the later, on which:
 - (a) the Committee approves the person's membership; and
 - (b) the person pays the required joining fee.

15. Annual subscription and fee on joining

- (1) At each annual general meeting, the APPVA must determine:
 - (a) the amount of the annual subscription for the following financial year; and
 - (b) the date for payment of the annual subscription
- (2) The APPVA 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 fixed amount determined from time to time by the APPVA.
- (3) The rights of a member (including the right to vote) who has not paid the annual subscription by the due date, are deemed to be that of a suspended member, until the subscription is paid in full.
- (4) The annual subscription may be waived by the Committee where a member demonstrates financial hardship, this must be submitted by the member in writing to the Committee and such exemption is valid for the year of the application only.
- (5) A member that is appointed by the Committee as a Life Member, must be a financial member in the year of that appointment. The Life Member shall be considered to be a financial member that the member holds the Life Membership status. There is no prorated refund of membership fees once the life member status is awarded to the member, but the funds used deem the Life member financial.

16. General rights of members

- (1) A Full Member of the APPVA 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/Bylaws; 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 APPVA as provided under rule 77; and
 - (f) to inspect the register of members.

17. Full membership

- (1) Full membership is open to any Veteran, Police Officer or other government sponsored personnel i.e. DFAT, AEC or similar) over the age of 18.
- (2) A full member is entitled to hold a position on the Committee
- (3) A Full Member is entitled to vote if:
 - (a) the member is a member other than an associate member; and
 - (b) more than 30 calendar days have passed since he or she became a member of the Association; and
 - (c) the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason.

18. Associate members

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

19. Honorary members

- (1) An Honorary member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the Committee or by resolution at a General Meeting of the APPVA.
- (2) An Honorary member is appointed by the Committee.

20. Life members

- (1) A member can be appointed by the Committee as a Life Member of the APPVA for rendering support and dedication to the association that the committee believes is extraordinary to further the objectives of the association; and
- (2) The nominated member must be proposed by the respective member's regional representative; and
- (3) Life Membership can only be approved by the Committee; and
- (4) Notification of the granting of Life Membership must be recorded in the meeting minutes of the Committee and a formal certificate issued by the Secretary and signed by the President; and
- (5) A Life member has the same rights and conditions to vote as that of a member of the APPVA; and
- (6) Life Membership can be revoked by the Committee should the recipient be determined by the Committee to have breached the rules and Bylaws of the APPVA; and
- (7) When Life Membership is revoked, the member retains the rights of a member of the APPVA as noted by the definition of a member in these rules.

21. Rights not transferable

- (1) The rights of a member are not transferable and end when membership ceases.

22. 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 APPVA, the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the date the person ceased to be a member in the APPVA register of members.

- (3) Memberships not renewed by 31st July of the year of membership fees being due shall be deemed to cease being a member of the APPVA. A new application will be required to be submitted to the Committee for consideration and new member fee payable.

23. Resigning as a member

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

Note

Rule 76(3) sets out how notice may be given to the association. It includes by post, electronic means or by handing the notice to a member of the Committee.

- (2) A member is taken to have resigned if:
 - (a) the member's annual subscription has not been renewed prior to 31 July of the year the subscription is due; or

24. 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 postal or email 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.
 - (c) it is the responsibility of the member to notify the Secretary in writing of any changes to their personal information relevant to their membership of the APPVA within 14 days of that change.
- (2) Any member may, at a reasonable time and free of charge, inspect the register of members.

Note

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

Division 2—Disciplinary action

25. Grounds for taking disciplinary action

- (1) The APPVA 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 Bylaws; or
 - (b) refuses to support the purposes of the Association; or
 - (c) has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the Association.

26. Suspension if under disciplinary action

- (1) A member that is subject to disciplinary action as agreed by the committee is immediately suspended from all roles, duties and activities of APPVA until the disciplinary procedure has been determined.

27. Termination of membership

- (1) The committee may terminate a member's membership if the member—
 - (a) is convicted of an indictable offence; or
 - (b) does not comply with any of the provisions of these rules; or
 - (c) conducts himself or herself in a way considered to be injurious or prejudicial to the character or interests of the association.
- (2) Before the management committee terminates a member's membership, the committee must give the member a full and fair opportunity to show why the membership should not be terminated.
- (3) If, after considering all representations made by the member, the management committee decides to terminate the membership, the secretary of the committee must give the member a written notice of the decision.

28. Appeal against rejection or termination of membership

- (1) A person whose application for membership has been rejected, or whose membership has been terminated, may give the secretary written notice of the person's intention to appeal against the decision.
- (2) A notice of intention to appeal must be given to the secretary within 1 month after the person receives written notice of the decision.
- (3) If the secretary receives a notice of intention to appeal, the secretary must, within 1 month after receiving the notice, call a general meeting to decide the appeal.

29. General meeting to decide appeal

- (1) The general meeting to decide an appeal must be held within 3 months after the secretary receives the notice of intention to appeal.
- (2) At the meeting, the applicant must be given a full and fair opportunity to show why the application should not be rejected or the membership should not be terminated.
- (3) Also, the management committee and the members of the committee who rejected the application or terminated the membership must be given a full and fair opportunity to show why the application should be rejected or the membership should be terminated.
- (4) An appeal must be decided by a majority vote of the members present and eligible to vote at the meeting.
- (5) If a person whose application for membership has been rejected does not appeal against the decision within 1 month after receiving written notice of the decision, or the person appeals but the appeal is unsuccessful, the secretary must, as soon as practicable, refund the membership fee paid by the person.

Division 3—Grievance procedure

30. Application

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

31. Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute

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

32. Appointment of mediator

- (1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 28, the parties must within 10 days:
 - (a) notify the Committee in writing 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 must be 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.

33. 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.

34. Failure to resolve dispute by mediation

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

PART 4—GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

35. Annual general meetings

- (1) The Committee must convene an annual general meeting of the APPVA 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;

- (c) to elect the members of the Committee;
 - (d) to confirm or vary the amounts (if any) of the annual subscription and joining fee.
- (5) The annual general meeting may also conduct any other business of which notice has been given in accordance with these Rules.

36. 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 33 may be conducted at the meeting.

Note

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

37. 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).

38. Notice of general meetings

- (1) The Secretary (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 32(3), the members convening the meeting) must give to each member of the Association:
 - (a) at least 21 days' notice of a general meeting if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting; or
 - (b) at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting in any other case.
- (2) The notice must:
 - (a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 - (b) indicate the general nature of each item of business to be considered at the meeting; and
 - (c) if a special resolution is to be proposed—
 - (i) state in full the proposed resolution; and
 - (ii) state the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and

(d) comply with rule 34(5).

- (3) This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.

Note

Rule 25(4) sets out the requirements for notice of a disciplinary appeal meeting.

39. 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 33 must:
 - (a) state that the member may appoint another member as a proxy for the meeting; and
 - (b) include a copy of any form that the 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.

40. Use of technology

- (1) A member not physically present at a general meeting may be permitted to participate in the meeting using 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.
- (3) The Secretary or appointed note taker is the only person permitted to electronically record the meeting for the express purpose of assisting with the compilation of the meeting minutes. No member may request or have access to the electronic recordings. All recordings made must be destroyed by the note taker on completion of the meeting minutes being generated.

41. Quorum at general meetings

Quorum for General Meetings: The constitution of a Quorum for the conduct of the business of a meeting must be:

- (1) Any five members of the Committee including either the President or Vice President.
- (2) No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members is present.
- (3) The quorum for a general meeting is the presence (physically, by proxy or as allowed under rule 35) of 10% of the members entitled to vote.
- (4) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a general meeting—

- (a) in the case of a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members under rule 32: the meeting must be dissolved;

Note

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

- (b) in any other case:
 - (i) the meeting must be adjourned to a date not more than 21 days after the adjournment; and
 - (ii) notice of the date, time and place to which the meeting is adjourned must be given at the meeting and confirmed by written notice given to all members as soon as practicable after the meeting.
- (5) 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.

42. 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.

Example

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

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

43. 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 26.

44. Special resolutions

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

Note

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

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

45. Determining whether resolution carried

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Chairperson of a general meeting may, on the 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.

46. 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 36; and
 - (c) the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 32(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

47. Role and powers

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

48. 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

49. Composition of Committee

The Committee consists of—

- (a) a President;
- (b) a Vice-President;
- (c) a Secretary;
- (d) a Treasurer;
- (e) a Communications Manager;
- (f) a Entitlements Officer;
- (g) a Police Liaison Officer;
- (h) regional coordinators, one from each state and territory of Australia; and
- (i) ordinary members (if any) elected under rule 54.
- ~~(j) Information Technology Officer/Webmaster/Webmaster; and~~
- ~~(k) any management position deemed necessary by the Committee to support the functions of the Association as required. regional co coordinators Presidents of Affiliated State Associations; and State Presidents / Co ordinators of Unaffiliated Associations States elected under rule 53~~

Note: Positions a, b, c, d and e are Executive Committee position holders.

50. General Duties

- (1) As soon as practicable after being elected or appointed to the Committee, each committee member must become familiar with these Rules and the Act.

- (2) The Committee is collectively responsible for ensuring that the Association complies with the Act and that individual members of the Committee comply with these Rules.
- (3) Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
- (4) Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties:
 - (a) in good faith in the best interests of the Association; and
 - (b) for a proper purpose.
- (5) Committee members and former committee members must not make improper use of:
 - (a) their position; or
 - (b) information acquired by virtue of holding their position:

so as to gain an advantage for themselves or any other person or to cause detriment to the Association.

Note

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

- (6) In addition to any duties imposed by these Rules, a committee member must perform any other duties imposed from time to time by resolution at a general meeting.
- (7) all members of the Committee must be financial members of the Association to retain their appointments.

51. 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.
- (3) The President and Vice President with the Treasurer are to be signatories for any bank accounts operated by the APPVA.

52. Secretary

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

Example

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

- (2) The Secretary must:
 - (a) maintain the register of members in accordance with rule 18; and
 - (b) keep custody of the common seal (if any) of the Association and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 72(3), all books, documents and securities of the Association in accordance with rules 72 and 73; 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.

53. Treasurer

- (1) The Treasurer must:
 - (a) receive all moneys paid to or received by the Association and issue receipts for those moneys in the name of the Association; and
 - (b) ensure that all moneys received are paid into the account of the Association within 5 working days after receipt; and
 - (c) make any payments authorised by the Committee or by a general meeting of the Association from the Association's funds; and
 - (d) ensure cheques are signed by at least 2 committee members.
 - (e) be a signatory to any bank accounts operated by the APPVA along with the President and Vice President.
- (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

54. 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, and
- (c) be a financial member of the Association.

55. Positions to be declared vacant

- (1) This rule applies to:
 - (a) the first annual general meeting of the Association after its incorporation; or
 - (b) any subsequent annual general meeting of the Association, after the annual report and financial statements of the Association have been received.
- (2) The Chairperson of the meeting must declare all Committee positions due for re-election in accordance with Rule 55 on the Committee vacant and hold elections for those positions in accordance with rules 53 to 60.

56. Nominations

- (1) Prior to the election of each position, the Chairperson of the meeting must call for nominations disseminated by the Secretary, 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.

57. Election of President etc.

- (1) At an annual general meeting, separate elections must be held for each of the following positions:
 - (a) President;
 - (b) Vice-President;
 - (c) Secretary;
 - (d) Treasurer;
 - (e) Entitlements Officer;
 - (f) Police Liaison Officer;
 - (g) regional coordinators, one from each state and territory of Australia
 - (h) Communications Manager;
 - ~~(i) Information Technology Officer/Webmaster;~~
 - (j) Ordinary members as required; and
 - (k) Any other Management position deemed necessary by the Committee
- (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 60.
- (4) On his or her election, the new President may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.

58. Term of office

- (1) Committee members elected at a general meeting are elected for a two-year term in office.
- (2) The positions are set for election as follows:
 - (a) President: years ending in even numbers, eg 2020, 2,4,6,8
 - (b) Vice President: years ending in odd numbers, eg 2021,3,5,7.....
 - (c) Secretary: years ending in even numbers,
 - (d) Treasurer: years ending in odd numbers,
 - (e) Communication Manager: years ending in even numbers,
 - (f) an Entitlements Officer: years ending in odd numbers,
 - (g) a Police Liaison Officer: years ending in odd numbers,
 - (h) regional coordinators: SA, TAS, VIC, ACT odd numbers; and QLD, WA, NT, NSW even numbers
 - (i) ordinary members (if any) elected under rule 54: elected as required by the Committee with the term of office being to the next AGM; and

- (j) any management position deemed necessary by the Committee (if any) elected under rule 54: required by the Committee to support the functions of the Association as required to the next AGM.

59. 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 these are members who support the Committee.
- (2) A single election may be held to fill all 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 60.

60. Ballot

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

Example

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

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

Examples

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

61. 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 they:
 - (a) cease to be a member of the Association; or
 - (b) fails to attend 3 consecutive committee meetings (other than special or urgent committee meetings) without leave of absence under rule 69; or
 - (c) otherwise ceases to be a committee member by operation of section 78 of the Act.

Note

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

62. 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 58; or
 - (b) member ceases to be a financial member; or
 - (c) member is removed for disciplinary reasons
 - (d) was not filled by election at the last annual general meeting.
 - (e) the Committee can fill the position for the remainder of the original term.
- (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 55 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

63. 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.

64. 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.

65. Urgent meetings

- (1) In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 61 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. 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 64) of a majority of the executive 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 61.

69. 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.

70. Conflict of interest

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

Note

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

- (3) This rule does not apply to a material personal interest—
 - (a) that exists only because the member belongs to a class of persons for whose benefit the Association is established; or
 - (b) that the member has in common with all, or a substantial proportion of, the members of the Association.

71. 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 67.

72. 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

73. 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.

74. 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 the Association's revenue is deposited.
- (2) Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association.
- (3) The Executive Committee may authorise the Treasurer to expend funds on behalf of the Association (including by electronic funds transfer) up to a specified limit without requiring approval from the Committee for each item on which the funds are expended.
- (4) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed or electronically approved by 2 Executive 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.

75. 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.

76. 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;
 - (e) the lodgement with the Registrar of the financial statements and accompanying reports, certificates, statements and fee.

PART 7—GENERAL MATTERS

77. 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 then to the postal address of the Secretary.

78. 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) Sub rule (1) does not apply to notice given under rule 60.
- (3) Any notice required to be given to the Association or the Committee may be given:
 - (a) by handing the notice to a member of the Committee; or
 - (b) by sending the notice by post to the registered address; or
 - (c) by leaving the notice at the registered address; or
 - (d) if the Committee determines that it is appropriate in the circumstances:
 - (i) by email to the email address of the Association or the Secretary; or
 - (ii) by facsimile transmission to the facsimile number of the Association.

79. Custody and inspection of books and records

- (1) Members may on written request inspect free of charge:
 - (a) the register of members;
 - (b) the minutes of general meetings;
 - (c) subject to subrule (2), the financial records, books, securities and any other relevant document of the Association, including minutes of Committee meetings.

Note

Inspection to be undertaken at address nominated by Committee The records are not permitted to be mailed, emailed or sent by other means.

- (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) See 77 (1) no copies etc
- (4) Subject to subrule (2), a member may make a copy of any of the other records of the Association referred to in this rule and the Association may charge a reasonable fee for provision of a copy of such a record.
- (5) For purposes of this rule:

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

- (a) its membership records;

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

80. 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.

81. Alteration of Rules

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

Note: An alteration of these Rules does not take effect unless or until it is approved by the Registrar. If these Rules (other than rule 1, 2 or 3) are altered, the Association is taken to have adopted its own rules, not the model rules.

