

**CONSUMER AFFAIRS VICTORIA**

**ASSOCIATIONS  
INCORPORATION  
ACT (1981)**

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**Schedule 5**

**MODEL RULES\***

**For an**

**INCORPORATED  
ASSOCIATION**

INCLUSIVE OF 1<sup>ST</sup> July 1998 - AMENDMENTS

SCHEDULE: 5

MODEL RULES\* FOR AN INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION

\*If any amendment is made to these rules then this document must not be entitled 'Model Rules.' Instead, the document's title should be changed to 'Rules of the Association (*insert association's name here*)', prior to lodging with Consumer Affairs Victoria.

1. *Name*

The name of the incorporated association is (in these Rules called "the Association").

2. *Definitions*

(1) In these Rules, unless the contrary intention appears-

"Act" means the **Associations Incorporation Act 1981**;

"committee" means the committee of management of the Association;

"financial year" means the year ending on 30 June;

"general meeting" means a general meeting of members convened in accordance with rule 12.

"member" means a member of the Association;

"ordinary member of the committee" means a member of the committee who is not an officer of the Association under Rule 21;

"Regulations" means regulations under the Act;

"relevant documents" has the same meaning as in the Act.

(2) In these Rules, a reference to the Secretary of an Association is a reference--

(a) if a person holds office under these Rules as Secretary of the Association--to that person; and

(b) in any other case, to the public officer of the Association.

3. *Alteration of the rules*

These Rules and the statement of purposes of the Association must not be altered except in accordance with the Act.

4. *Membership, entry fees and subscription*

(1) A person who applies and is approved for membership as provided in these Rules is eligible to be a member of the Association on payment of the entrance fee and annual subscription payable under these Rules.

(2) A person who is not a member of the Association at the time of the incorporation of the Association (or who was a member at that time but has ceased to be a member) must not be admitted to membership unless-

- (a) he or she applies for membership in accordance with sub-rule (3); and
- (b) the admission as a member is approved by the committee.

(3) An application of a person for membership of the Association must-

- (a) be made in writing in the form set out in Appendix 1; and
- (b) be lodged with the Secretary of the Association.

(4) As soon as practicable after the receipt of an application, the Secretary must refer the application to the committee.

(5) The committee must determine whether to approve or reject the application.

(6) If the committee approves an application for membership, the Secretary must, as soon as practicable-

- (a) notify the applicant in writing of the approval for membership; and
- (b) request payment within 28 days after receipt of the notification of the sum payable under these Rules as the entrance fee and the first year's annual subscription.

(7) The Secretary must, within 28 days after receipt of the amounts referred to in sub-rule (6), enter the applicant's name in the register of members.

(8) An applicant for membership becomes a member and is entitled to exercise the rights of membership when his or her name is entered in the register of members.

(9) If the committee rejects an application, the committee must, as soon as practicable, notify the applicant in writing that the application has been rejected.

(10) A right, privilege, or obligation of a person by reason of membership of the Association-

- (a) is not capable of being transferred or transmitted to another person; and
- (b) terminates upon the cessation of membership whether by death or resignation or otherwise.

(11) The entrance fee is the relevant amount set out in Appendix 4.

(12) The annual subscription is the relevant amount set out in Appendix 4 and is payable in advance on or before 1 July in each year.

## **5. *Register of members***

(1) The Secretary must keep and maintain a register of members containing-

(a) the name and address of each member; and

(b) the date on which each member's name was entered in the register.

(2) The register is available for inspection free of charge by any member upon request.

(3) A member may make a copy of entries in the register.

#### **6. *Ceasing membership***

(1) A member of the Association who has paid all moneys due and payable by a member to the Association may resign from the Association by giving one month's notice in writing to the Secretary of his or her intention to resign.

(2) After the expiry of the period referred to in sub-rule (1)--

(a) the member ceases to be a member; and

(b) the Secretary must record in the register of members the date on which the member ceased to be a member.

#### **7. *Discipline, suspension and expulsion of members***

(1) Subject to these Rules, if the committee is of the opinion that a member has refused or neglected to comply with these Rules, or has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a member or prejudicial to the interests of the Association, the committee may by resolution--

(a) fine that member an amount not exceeding \$500; or

(b) suspend that member from membership of the Association for a specified period; or

(c) expel that member from the Association.

(2) A resolution of the committee under sub-rule (1) does not take effect unless--

(a) at a meeting held in accordance with sub-rule (3), the committee confirms the resolution; and

(b) if the member exercises a right of appeal to the Association under this rule, the Association confirms the resolution in accordance with this rule.

(3) A meeting of the committee to confirm or revoke a resolution passed under sub-rule (1) must be held not earlier than 14 days, and not later than 28 days, after notice has been given to the member in accordance with sub-rule (4).

(4) For the purposes of giving notice in accordance with sub-rule (3), the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, cause to be given to the member a written notice-

(a) setting out the resolution of the committee and the grounds on which it is based; and

(b) stating that the member, or his or her representative, may address the committee at a meeting to be held not earlier than 14 days and not later than 28 days after the notice has been given to that member; and

(c) stating the date, place and time of that meeting; and

(d) informing the member that he or she may do one or both of the following-

(i) attend that meeting;

(ii) give to the committee before the date of that meeting a written statement seeking the revocation of the resolution;

(e) informing the member that, if at that meeting, the committee confirms the resolution, he or she may, not later than 48 hours after that meeting, give the Secretary a notice to the effect that he or she wishes to appeal to the Association in general meeting against the resolution.

(5) At a meeting of the committee to confirm or revoke a resolution passed under sub-rule (1), the committee must-

(a) give the member, or his or her representative, an opportunity to be heard; and

(b) give due consideration to any written statement submitted by the member; and

(c) determine by resolution whether to confirm or to revoke the resolution.

(6) If at the meeting of the committee, the committee confirms the resolution, the member may, not later than 48 hours after that meeting, give the Secretary a notice to the effect that he or she wishes to appeal to the Association in general meeting against the resolution.

(7) If the Secretary receives a notice under sub-rule (6), he or she must notify the committee and the committee must convene a general meeting of the Association to be held within 21 days after the date on which the Secretary received the notice.

(8) At a general meeting of the Association convened under sub-rule (7)--

(a) no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and

(b) the committee may place before the meeting details of the grounds for the resolution and the reasons for the passing of the resolution; and

(c) the member, or his or her representative, must be given an opportunity to be heard; and

(d) the members present must vote by secret ballot on the question whether the resolution should be confirmed or revoked.

(9) A resolution is confirmed if, at the general meeting, not less than two-thirds of the members vote in person, or by proxy, in favour of the resolution. In any other case, the resolution is revoked.

### **8. Disputes and mediation**

(1) The grievance procedure set out in this rule applies to disputes under these Rules between-

(a) a member and another member; or

(b) a member and the Association.

(2) The parties to the dispute must meet and discuss the matter in dispute, and, if possible, resolve the dispute within 14 days after the dispute comes to the attention of all of the parties.

(3) If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute at the meeting, or if a party fails to attend that meeting, then the parties must, within 10 days, hold a meeting in the presence of a mediator.

(4) The mediator must be-

(a) a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or

(b) in the absence of agreement-

(i) in the case of a dispute between a member and another member, a person appointed by the committee of the Association; or

(ii) in the case of a dispute between a member and the Association, a person who is a mediator appointed or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria (Department of Justice).

(5) A member of the Association can be a mediator.

(6) The mediator cannot be a member who is a party to the dispute.

(7) The parties to the dispute must, in good faith, attempt to settle the dispute by mediation.

(8) The mediator, in conducting the mediation, must--

(a) give the parties to the mediation process 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 to the dispute throughout the mediation process.

(9) The mediator must not determine the dispute.

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

### **9. Annual general meetings**

(1) The committee may determine the date, time and place of the annual general meeting of the Association.

(2) The notice convening the annual general meeting must specify that the meeting is an annual general meeting.

(3) The ordinary business of the annual general meeting shall be-

(a) to confirm the minutes of the previous annual general meeting and of any general meeting held since that meeting; and

(b) to receive from the committee reports upon the transactions of the Association during the last preceding financial year; and

(c) to elect officers of the Association and the ordinary members of the committee; and

(d) to receive and consider the statement submitted by the Association in accordance with section 30(3) of the Act.

(4) The annual general meeting may conduct any special business of which notice has been given in accordance with these Rules.

### **10. Special general meetings**

(1) In addition to the annual general meeting, any other general meetings may be held in the same year.

(2) All general meetings other than the annual general meeting are special general meetings.

(3) The committee may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a special general meeting of the Association.

(4) If, but for this sub-rule, more than 15 months would elapse between annual general meetings, the committee must convene a special general meeting before the expiration of that period.

(5) The committee must, on the request in writing of members representing not less than 5 per cent of the total number of members, convene a special general meeting of the Association.

(6) The request for a special general meeting must--

- (a) state the objects of the meeting; and
- (b) be signed by the members requesting the meeting; and
- (c) be sent to the address of the Secretary.

(7) If the committee does not cause a special general meeting to be held within one month after the date on which the request is sent to the address of the Secretary, the members making the request, or any of them, may convene a special general meeting to be held not later than 3 months after that date.

(8) If a special general meeting is convened by members in accordance with this rule, it must be convened in the same manner so far as possible as a meeting convened by the committee and all reasonable expenses incurred in convening the special general meeting must be refunded by the Association to the persons incurring the expenses.

### **11. *Special business***

All business that is conducted at a special general meeting and all business that is conducted at the annual general meeting, except for business conducted under the rules as ordinary business of the annual general meeting, is deemed to be special business.

### **12. *Notice of general meetings***

(1) The Secretary of the Association, at least 14 days, or if a special resolution has been proposed at least 21 days, before the date fixed for holding a general meeting of the Association, must cause to be sent to each member of the Association, a notice stating the place, date and time of the meeting and the nature of the business to be conducted at the meeting.

(2) Notice may be sent--

- (a) by prepaid post to the address appearing in the register of members; or
- (b) if the member requests, by facsimile transmission or electronic transmission.

(3) No business other than that set out in the notice convening the meeting may be conducted at the meeting.

(4) A member intending to bring any business before a meeting may notify in writing, or by electronic transmission, the Secretary of that business, who must include that business in the notice calling the next general meeting.

### **13. *Quorum at general meetings***