

Moe Neighbourhood House Inc. ABN 81 447 575 268 1-11 James Street Moe 3825 Victoria

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#### **ASSOCIATION RULES**

Incorporated under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (Vic) (the Act)

### The Association

- 1. The name of the Association is: Moe Neighbourhood House Incorporated.
- 2. The purposes of the Association are:
  - To provide educational programs and projects at low cost to members of the community; including those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.
  - To provide support too socially and economically isolated members of the community.
  - To promote a sense of belonging and community spirit.
  - To seek to encourage self help rather than dependency.
  - To strive to meet the individual needs of the community within its changing structures.
  - To provide a place for members of the community to gather, learn new skills, pass on knowledge and socialize.
  - To establish links and liaisons with other service providers
  - Provide access to a quality developmental occasional care program particularly for isolated and vulnerable families.
  - Develop and maintain a community awareness of the Neighbourhood House.
  - To maintain membership of the Association of Neighbourhood Houses for the benefit of all the Neighbourhood Houses.
  - Develop fundraising activities to sustain the continuation of the Neighbourhood House.

## 3. Financial year

The financial year of the Association is each period of 12 months ending June 30<sup>th</sup>

- 4. (a) In these rules, unless the contrary intention appears:-
  - "Committee" means the Committee of Management of the Association.
  - "Financial year" means the year ending on 30<sup>th</sup> June.
  - "General Meeting" means a general meeting of the members convened in accordance with Rule 11.
  - "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 19.
  - "The Act" means the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012.
  - "The Regulations" means regulations under the Act.
  - (b) In these Rules, a reference to the Secretary of an Association is a Reference
    - (a) Where 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.
  - (c) Words or expressions contained in these rules shall be interpreted I accordance with the provisions of the Acts Interpretation Act 1958 and the Act as in force from time to time.

The Association has power to do all things that help it to achieve these Purposes.

The Association and its Committee may only exercise their powers and use the income and assets of the Association for the Purposes of the Association.

## **5 Powers of Association**

- (1) Subject to the Act, the Association has power to do all things incidental or conducive to achieve its purposes.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), the Association may—
  - (a) acquire, hold and dispose of real or personal property;
  - (b) open and operate accounts with financial institutions;
  - (c) invest its money in any security in which trust monies may lawfully be invested;
  - (d) raise and borrow money on any terms and in any manner as it thinks fit;
  - (e) secure the repayment of money raised or borrowed, or the payment of a debt or liability;
  - (f) appoint agents to transact business on its behalf;
  - (g) enter into any other contract it considers necessary or desirable.
- (3) The Association may only exercise its powers and use its income and assets (including any surplus) for its purposes.

### 6 Not for profit organisation

- (1) The Association must not distribute any surplus, income or assets directly or indirectly to its members.
- (2) 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.

#### **Members**

- 5. Anyone who supports the Purposes of the Association can apply to join the Association as a member.
- 6. The Committee can set or change joining fees and annual subscription fees for members. Changes to the amount must be approved by members at a general meeting.

Note: Your Association does not have to charge a joining or membership fees. Your Association can choose who sets the fees – this must be in your rules.

7. A person can apply to join the Association by writing to the Secretary and paying the joining fee (if any).

Note: the Act does not require applications for membership be made in writing – your association can choose how applications are made.

- 8. The Committee can approve or reject an application to join the Association. If the Committee rejects an application, it is not required to give reasons for that decision, but it must return the joining fee (if any) and write to the person to tell them their application has been rejected.
- 9. A person becomes a member when:
  - a. the Committee has approved their application to join the Association
  - b. the Association has received the person's joining fee (if any), and
  - c. the Secretary has entered the person's name, address and date they became a member on the members register.

Note: CAV has indicated that an email address may be sufficient to meet the Act's requirement that members provide an address for the members register

The Association must inform the person when their membership has started, and if they have to pay any annual subscription fee (which will be calculated in proportion to the remaining financial year at the time they become a member). That fee (if any) must be paid within 28 days.

- 10. Members can choose to stop being a member of the Association at any time by writing to the Secretary. The Association will not refund any joining and subscription fees already paid.
- 11. Members must pay the annual subscription fee (if any) within one month of being asked. If a member does not pay in time, their membership will be suspended (when membership is suspended, a member cannot exercise their members' rights such as voting at the Annual General Meeting (**AGM**)).
- 12. Members have rights and liabilities as set out in the Act and in these rules.
- 13. Each member's liability is limited to the joining and annual subscription fees (if any).

#### Members' access to documents

14. A member may, subject to rules 17 to 19, inspect the rules of the Association, general meeting minutes, relevant documents (as defined in the Act) and the members register at a reasonable time.

Note: "relevant documents" includes documents such as financial records, contracts and asset records of the Association.

15. A member can write to the Secretary asking for copies of these documents (with the exception of the members register). The Secretary can charge a reasonable fee for providing copies.

Note: rules 15 to 16 are required by the Act

- 16. The Secretary can refuse a request to inspect or get copies of relevant documents, or provide only limited access, if the documents contain confidential, personal, employment, commercial or legal matters, or if granting the request would breach a law or may cause damage or harm to the Association.
- 17. Members cannot inspect or get copies of Committee meeting minutes or parts of the minutes, unless the Committee specifically allows it.
- 18. Members can write to the Secretary to ask that the Secretary restrict access to their details on the members register if they have special circumstances. The Secretary will decide if there are special circumstances, and will write to the member outlining their decision.

Note: if a member disagrees with the Secretary's decision about special circumstances, they can apply to VCAT for a review of the decision. 'Special circumstances' are not defined in the Act, but could include, for example, where a

member has had threats made against them by another member or where some other harm or danger is linked to a member's details being available on the register.

#### The Committee

- 19. The Association is governed by a management committee (the **Committee**) that is made up of committee members (**Committee Members**).
- 20. The Committee can exercise all powers and functions of the Association (consistently with these Rules and the Act), except for powers and functions that the members are required to exercise at a general meeting (under these Rules or the Act).
- 21. The Committee can delegate any of its powers and functions to a committee member, a sub-committee, a staff member or a member other than the power of delegation or a duty imposed by the Act. The delegation must be in writing and can be revoked by the committee in writing.
- 22. Committee Members are elected by members of the Association at the AGM by ballot.

Note: a ballot is a written vote, like at a state or federal election.

- 23. The Committee is made up of the following roles:
  - a. The President
  - b. The Vice President (Optional)
  - c. The Treasurer
  - d. Assistant Treasurer (Optional)
  - e. The Secretary
  - f. Minute Secretary

(these are the **Offices**)

- g. Up to 2 Ordinary Committee Members.
  - Note: the Secretary role used to be called Public Officer, and has special responsibilities under the Act
- 24. At the first Committee meeting after each AGM, the Committee will elect Committee Members to each Office and will decide the responsibilities of each Office.
- 25. The Secretary must be over 18 years of age, and live in Australia.

Note: this is a requirement of the Act

- 26. If the Secretary stops living in Australia, they cannot remain the Secretary.
  - Note: to reside in Australia does not mean the Secretary must always be in Australia, but they must mainly live in Australia.
- 27. If the Secretary stops being the Secretary, the Committee must appoint a new Secretary within 14 days.

Note: You must inform CAV of a change of Secretary within 14 days.

28. Each Committee Member finishes their time on the Committee (term) at the next AGM after they were appointed, but they can be elected again.

- 29. A member can nominate to be on the Committee by writing to the Secretary, and another member must support their nomination in writing. The supported nomination must be received at least 1 day before the AGM.
- 30. If the number of members nominated to be Committee Members is equal to the number of Committee Members, the AGM Chair may declare the positions filled without holding a ballot.
- 31. [If the number of applicants for the Committee is less than the number of positions, other members of the Association can nominate themselves at the AGM.]

Note: You can include this rule if you want members to be able to nominate on the AGM day, but do not have to include this rule.

- 32. A Committee Member stops being on the Committee if they:
  - a. resign, by writing to the Committee or the Secretary
  - b. are removed by a special resolution of members of the Association
  - c. become insolvent (as the term is used in the Corporations Act 2001)
  - d. become a represented person (under the *Guardianship and Administration Act* 1986), or
  - e. die.
- 33. If a Committee Member stops being on the Committee before the end of their term in accordance with rule 33, the Committee can temporarily appoint a member of the Association to fill the vacancy on the Committee until the next AGM.
- 34. Among its other responsibilities, the Committee is responsible for making sure that:
  - a. accurate minutes of general meetings and Committee meetings of the Association are made and kept, and
  - b. all records, securities and relevant documents of the Association are kept properly.

## **Committee Meetings**

35. The Secretary must give 7 days' notice of a Committee meeting to Committee Members unless the meeting is an urgent meeting.

Note: At an urgent meeting, only the issues for which the meeting was called can be considered.

- 36. The Committee can decide how often it meets.
- 37. Committee Members may attend meetings through technology (such as phone or video conferencing) so long as everyone can hear and be heard at the same time.
- 38. The Chair of Committee Meetings is the President, or if the President cannot attend, the Deputy President, and if the President and Deputy President cannot attend, the Committee Members can choose who will be Chair for that meeting.

- 39. If a vote of the Committee is tied, the Chair of the meeting has the deciding vote.
- 40. The majority (more than half) of Committee Members must be present (either in person or through the use of technology) for the meeting to be validly held (the quorum).

## **General Meetings**

- 41. The Association must hold an AGM within five months of the end of the Association's financial year.
- 42. The ordinary business of the AGM is to confirm the minutes of the previous AGM, receive reports and statements on the previous financial year, and elect Committee Members. The notice of AGM must include any special business or motions to be considered.
- 43. The Committee or a group of at least 10% of all members may call a Special General Meeting.
- 44. At least 10% of the members (a quorum) must be present at a general meeting (either in person or through the use of technology, [or by proxy]) for the meeting to be held.
- 45. Members [may]/[may not] vote by proxy at general meetings.

  Note: Proxy voting is optional, your group may choose between allowing or not allowing for proxy votes.
- 46. [Proxy forms must be received by the Secretary 1 day before a meeting.]

  Note: If proxy voting is allowed, include the rule above. Your group may choose any timeframe for proxy forms being received by the Secretary.
- 47. Notice of general meetings must be provided to members at least 21 days before the meeting in writing to each member's postal or email address listed on the members register (in the case of email addresses, so long as the email address was provided for receiving notices).
- 48. Notices of general meetings must include proposed matters to be dealt with at that meeting.

  Note: Your group can choose whether you wish to allow other business to be addressed at meetings. If your group wishes to leave open an option to consider other business at a meeting, the notice should include "other business" as an item for consideration.
- 49. The Chair of a general meeting will be the President, or if the President is not in attendance, the Deputy President, or if the President and Deputy President are not in attendance, the members at the meeting can choose another Committee Member to be Chair.

- 50. Votes may be held by a show of hands or written ballot, or another method determined by the Chair that is fair and reasonable in the circumstances. If a vote is held initially by show of hands, any member may request a vote be held again by written ballot.
- 51. If a vote of the members is tied, the Chair of the meeting has the deciding vote.
- 52. The Chair may adjourn the meeting if there are not enough members at the meeting (see rule 45) within 30 minutes of the meeting time, or if there is not enough time at a meeting to address all business. A new notice must be sent to members before the adjourned meeting (but does not have to comply with time for notice requirements, unless the adjourned meeting is more than 21 days after the original meeting date).

## **Grievance disputes**

- 53. If there is a dispute between a member and another member, a member and the Association, or a member and the Committee, the parties involved must first attempt to resolve the dispute between themselves for at least 14 days from the date the dispute is known to all parties involved.
- 54. If the dispute cannot be resolved between the people involved, the following grievance procedure must be followed:
  - a. the party with a grievance must write to the Association and any other people affected, and explain what they are unhappy about
  - b. the Committee must appoint an unbiased mediator to hear from all the parties involved and try to find a solution. The Committee must give the people involved reasonable notice of the time and place of the hearing
  - c. at the hearing, each party must have an opportunity to be heard and agrees to do their best to resolve the dispute, and
  - d. if the parties cannot resolve the dispute with the assistance of the mediator, then an unbiased decision-maker must determine the outcome of the dispute.

Note: The mediator does not have to be a professional mediator, but it can be a good idea to use a professional mediator. The mediator and unbiased decision-maker can be the same person but do not have to be. The unbiased decision-maker must also hear from all the parties. The parties to a grievance procedure may still be able to go to Court.

### **Disciplining members**

- 55. The Committee can discipline a member of the Association if it considers the member has breached these Rules or if the member's behaviour is causing (or has caused) damage or harm to the Association.
- 56. The Committee must write to the member to tell them why disciplinary action is proposed to be taken.

- 57. The Committee must arrange a disciplinary procedure that meets these requirements:
  - a. the outcome must be determined by a unbiased decision-maker
  - b. the member must have opportunity to be heard, and
  - c. the disciplinary procedure must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 58. The outcome of a disciplinary procedure can be that the member must leave the Association, for a period of time or indefinitely. The Association cannot fine a member. *Note: parties to a disciplinary procedure may still be able to go to Court*

## **Removal of Committee Members**

- 59. The association in a general meeting may, by resolution remove any member of the Committee before the expiration of his/her term of office and appoint another member in his/her stead office until the expiration of the term of the first-mentioned member.
- 60. Where the member to whom a proposed resolution referred to in sub-clause 1 makes representations in writing to the Secretary or President of the Association (not exceeding a reasonable length) and requests that they be notified to the members of the Association, the Secretary or the President may send a copy of the representations to each member of the Association or, if they are not sent, the member may require that they be read out at the meeting.

### **Funds**

- 61. The Association must not distribute funds, income or assets to members except as reasonable compensation for services provided or expenses incurred on behalf of the organisation.
- 62. The Association may derive or generate funds from joining and annual subscription fees, donations, grants, fundraising, interests, and any other sources approved by the Committee that are consistent with furthering the Association's Purposes.
- 63. Cheques, EFT transfers or cash payments made from the Association's funds must be authorised by two authorised members of the Association.
- 64. Financial records must be kept and stored for 7 years, and in accordance with any other applicable laws.
- 65. a. The common seal of the Association shall be kept at the registered office.
  - b. The common seal shall not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of the committee and the affixing of the common seal shall be attested by the signature of either

two members of the Committee or one member of the Committee and the Public Officer of the Association.

Except otherwise provided in these Rules; the Secretary shall keep all books, documents and securities of the Association at the Registered Office.

#### **Minutes**

66. The Secretary / Minutes Secretary of the Association shall keep the minutes of the resolutions and proceedings of each general meeting and each committee meeting in books provided for that purpose together with a record of the names of persons present at committee meetings.

### **Treasurer**

- 67. The Treasurer of the Association:
  - shall collect and receive all monies due to the Association and make all payment authorised by the Association; and
  - shall keep correct accounts and books showing the financial affairs of the Association with full detail of all receipts and expenditures connected with the activities of the Association

The accounts and books referred to in sub-clause above shall be available for inspection by members.

# Winding Up

- 68. The Association may be wound up voluntarily by special resolution.
- 69. 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.
- 70. Subject to the Act and any court order made under section 133 of the Act, if the organisation is wound up or its endorsement as a deductable gift recipient is revoked (whichever occurs first) any surplus of the following assets shall be transferred to another organisation to which income tax deductible gifts can be made; (i) gifts of money or property for the principal purpose of the organisation. (ii) contributions made in relation to an eligible fundraising event held for the principle purpose of the organisation. (iii) money received by the organisation because of such gifts and contributions. Any other 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.
- 71. The body or bodies to which the surplus assets are to be given must be decided by special resolution.

#### Alteration of rules

72. These Rules may be changed, added to, or replaced by special resolution of the Association's members at a general meeting.

Note: to pass a special resolution, 75% of votes cast by members present at a meeting and eligible to vote must be in favour of the resolution. There are extra notice requirements when a special resolution is proposed.