

CONSUMER AFFAIRS VICTORIA
Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012
Associations Incorporation Reform Regulations 2012
Part 3



CENTRE AGAINST VIOLENCE

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES AND RULES
OF
Centre Against Violence

~~August 2021~~ November 2021 TABLE OF PROVISIONS

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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.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Name

The name of the incorporated association is "Centre Against Violence Incorporated" Registration Number A0025076Y

Note

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

2. Purposes

The purposes of the association are;

Vision:

Our vision is to see a society where adults, young people and children live safely, free from family violence, sexual assault and all forms of interpersonal violence.

Mission

Our mission is to reduce the incidence and impact of sexual assault, family violence, — bullying and any other form of interpersonal violence.

Philosophy

Our philosophy is feminist and guides our practice.

Values

Our practice is embedded with our values of respect, commitment, trust, integrity and equity. We foster an organisational culture that embraces growth, adaptation and empowerment, preservation of safety and the pursuit of social justice.

Objectives

In pursuit of our vision the Centre Against Violence will:

- Provide a direct service of counselling, support and crisis care to victim survivors of sexual assault and family violence
- Provide therapeutic treatment services to children and young people according to the provisions of the Children Youth and Families Act 2005 and the funded capacity to undertake the work
- Advocate on behalf of victims of crimes of family/domestic and sexual violence
- Engage with the community to alleviate all forms of family violence and sexual assault by offering education across the continuum of intervention from prevention to tertiary strategies
- Provide the highest quality service based on current Codes of Practice and models of best practice in counselling, case work, health promotion and evidence based research
- Provide an accessible service that is responsive to individual need with particular awareness of cultural differences, including proactive inclusion of people with a disability, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, people of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (LGBTQIA+ communities), and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.
- Operate from a feminist analysis of family violence and sexual assault informed also by theories of gender and intersectionality
- Prevailing evidence indicates that girls and women experience inequality in society resulting in harms to their health, wellbeing, and safety. CAV will continue to contribute to research, practice, values and behaviours working to address and reduce this significant injustice.

3. Financial Year

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

4. Definitions

In these Rules—

- **absolute majority**, of the **Board Committee**, means a majority of the **committee-board** members currently holding office and entitled to vote at the time (as distinct from a majority of **committee-board** members present at a **committee-board** meeting);
- **associate member** means a member referred to in rule 14(1);
- **Chairperson**, of a general meeting or **committee-board** meeting, means the person chairing the meeting as required under rule 46;
- **Committee Board** means the **Board Committee** having management of the business of the Association;
- **Board committee meeting** means a meeting of the **Committee Board** held in accordance with these Rules;
- **Board committee member** means a member of the **Committee Board** elected or appointed under Division 3 of Part 5;
- **disciplinary appeal meeting** means a meeting of the members of the Association convened under rule 23(3);
- **disciplinary meeting** means a meeting of the **Committee Board** convened for the purposes of rule 22;
- **disciplinary subcommittee** means the subcommittee appointed under rule 20;
- **financial year** means the 12 month period specified in rule 3;
- **general meeting** means a general meeting of the members of the Association convened in accordance with Part 4 and includes an annual general meeting, a special general meeting and a disciplinary appeal meeting;
- **member** means a member of the Association;
- **member entitled to vote** means a member who under rule 13(2) is entitled to vote at a general meeting;
- **special resolution** means a resolution that requires not less than three-quarters of the members voting at a general meeting, whether in person or by proxy, to vote in favour of the resolution;
- **the Act** means the **Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012** and includes any regulations made under that Act;
- **the Registrar** means the Registrar of Incorporated Associations.

PART 2—POWERS OF ASSOCIATION

5. Powers of Association

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

6. Not for profit organisation

- 1) The Association must not distribute any surplus, income or assets directly or indirectly to its members.
- 2) Sub rule (1) does not prevent the Association from paying a member—
 - a. reimbursement for expenses properly incurred by the member; or
 - b. for goods or services provided by the member—

If this is done in good faith on terms no more favourable than if the member was not a member.

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

7. Minimum number of members

The Association must have at least 5 members.

8. Who is eligible to be a member

- Any person who supports the purposes of the Association is eligible for membership.
- A person who lives in the district of Ovens Murray and /or is able to work for CAV within that district
- Membership is inclusive, welcoming people who may have a disability, are people from LGBTQIA+ communities, are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and/or people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.
- A person with a National Police Check and Working With Children's Check

9. Application for membership

- 1) To apply to become a member of the Association, a person must submit a written application, using the form provided by the organisation (Appendix 1) , to a [board committee](#) member stating that the person—
 - a. wishes to become a member of the Association; and
 - b. supports the purposes of the Association; and
 - c. agrees to comply with these Rules.
 - d. is able to meet the eligibility requirements stated at 8 and provides evidence of the National Police Check and Working With Children's Check
- 2) The application—
 - a. must be signed by the applicant; and
 - b. may be accompanied by the joining fee.

Note

The joining fee is the fee (if any) determined by the Association under rule 12(3).

10. Consideration of application

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

11. New membership

- 1) If an application for membership is approved by the [Board Committee](#)—
 - a. the resolution to accept the membership must be recorded in the minutes of the [board 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 Association 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 [Board Committee](#) approves the person's membership; or
 - b. the person pays the joining fee.

12. Annual subscription and fee on joining

- 1) There are no subscriptions or fees associated with joining the organisation.

13. General rights of members

- 1) A member of the Association who is entitled to vote has the right—
 - a. to receive notice of general meetings and of proposed special resolutions in the manner and time prescribed by these Rules; and

- b. to submit items of business for consideration at a general meeting; and
 - c. to attend and be heard at general meetings; and
 - d. to vote at a general meeting; and
 - e. to have access to the minutes of general meetings and other documents of the Association as provided under rule 75; and
 - f. to inspect the register of members.
- 2) A member is entitled to vote if—
- a. the member is a member other than an associate member; and
 - b. more than 10 business 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.

14. Associate members

- 1) Associate members of the Association include—
 - a. any members under the age of 15 years; and
 - b. employees of the organisation
 - c. a student recruited by the board to provide a learning opportunity
- 2) An associate member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the [Board Committee](#) or by resolution at a general meeting.

15. Rights not transferable

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

16. Ceasing membership

- 1) The membership of a person ceases on resignation, expulsion or death.
- 2) If a person ceases to be a member of the Association, the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the date the person ceased to be a member in the register of members.
- 3) All memberships cease annually and all members are invited to renew membership annually with their invitation to the annual general meeting.

17. Resigning as a member

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

Note

Rule 74(3) sets out how notice may be given to the association. It includes by [email](#), post or by handing the notice to a member of the [boardcommittee](#).

- 1) A member is taken to have resigned if—
 - a. the member's annual subscription is more than 12 months in arrears; or
 - b. where no annual subscription is payable—
 - i. the Secretary has made a written request to the member to confirm that he or she wishes to remain a member; and
 - ii. the member has not, within 3 months after receiving that request, confirmed in writing that he or she wishes to remain a member.

18. 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 members email address
 - iii. the address for notice last given by the member;
 - iv. the date of becoming a member;
 - v. if the member is an associate member, a note to that effect;
 - vi. any other information determined by the [BoardCommittee](#); and
 - b. for each former member, the date of ceasing to be a member.
- 2) Any member may, at a reasonable time and free of charge, inspect the register of members.

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

19. Grounds for taking disciplinary action

The Association may take disciplinary action against a member in accordance with this Division if it is determined that the member—

- a. has failed to comply with these Rules; or
- b. refuses to support the purposes of the Association; or
- c. has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the Association.

20. Disciplinary subcommittee

- 1) If the [Board Committee](#) is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for taking disciplinary action against a member, the [Board Committee](#) must appoint a disciplinary subcommittee to hear the matter and determine what action, if any, to take against the member.
- 2) The members of the disciplinary subcommittee—
 - a. may be [Board Committee](#) members, members of the Association or anyone else; but
 - b. must not be biased against, or in favour of, the member concerned.
- 3) To support the subcommittee to maintain procedural fairness and independence the number of members will be 3

21. Notice to member

- 1) Before disciplinary action is taken against a member, the Secretary must give written notice to the member—
 - a. stating that the Association proposes to take disciplinary action against the member; and
 - b. stating the grounds for the proposed disciplinary action; and
 - c. specifying the date, place and time of the meeting at which the disciplinary subcommittee intends to consider the disciplinary action (the *disciplinary meeting*); and
 - d. advising the member that he or she may do one or both of the following—
 - i. attend the disciplinary meeting and address the disciplinary subcommittee at that meeting;
 - ii. give a written statement to the disciplinary subcommittee at any time before the disciplinary meeting; and
 - e. setting out the member's appeal rights under rule 23.
- 2) The notice must be given no earlier than 28 days, and no later than 14 days, before the disciplinary meeting is held.

22. Decision of subcommittee

- 1) At the disciplinary meeting, the disciplinary subcommittee must—
 - a. give the member an opportunity to be heard; and
 - b. consider any written statement submitted by the member.
- 2) After complying with sub rule (1), the disciplinary subcommittee may—
 - a. take no further action against the member; or
 - b. subject to sub rule (3)—
 - i. reprimand the member; or
 - ii. suspend the membership rights of the member for a specified period; or
 - iii. expel the member from the Association.
- 3) The disciplinary subcommittee may not fine the member.
- 4) The suspension of membership rights or the expulsion of a member by the disciplinary subcommittee under this rule takes effect immediately after the vote is passed.

23. Appeal rights

- 1) A person whose membership rights have been suspended or who has been expelled from the Association under rule 22 may give notice to the effect that he or she wishes to appeal against the suspension or expulsion.
- 2) The notice must be in writing and given—
 - a. to the disciplinary subcommittee immediately after the vote to suspend or expel the person is taken; or
 - b. to the Secretary not later than 48 hours after the vote.
- 3) If a person has given notice under sub rule (2), a disciplinary appeal meeting must be convened by the [Board Committee](#) as soon as practicable, but in any event not later than 21 days, after the notice is received.
- 4) Notice of the disciplinary appeal meeting must be given to each member of the Association who is entitled to vote as soon as practicable and must—
 - a. specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and

- b. state—
 - i. the name of the person against whom the disciplinary action has been taken; and
 - ii. the grounds for taking that action; and
 - iii. that at the disciplinary appeal meeting the members present must vote on whether the decision to suspend or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.

24. Conduct of disciplinary appeal meeting

- 1) At a disciplinary appeal meeting—
 - a. no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and
 - b. the [Board Committee](#) must state the grounds for suspending or expelling the member and the reasons for taking that action; and
 - c. the person whose membership has been suspended or who has been expelled must be given an opportunity to be heard.
- 2) After complying with sub rule (1), the members present and entitled to vote at the meeting must vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the decision to suspend or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.
- 3) A member may not vote by proxy at the meeting.
- 4) The decision is upheld if not less than three quarters of the members voting at the meeting vote in favour of the decision.

Division 3—Grievance procedure

25. 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 [Board 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.

26. Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute

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

27. Appointment of mediator

- 1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 26, the parties must within 10 days—
 - a. notify the [Board Committee](#) of the dispute; and
 - b. agree to or request the appointment of a mediator; and
 - c. attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.
- 2) The mediator must be—
 - a. a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
 - b. in the absence of agreement—
 - i. if the dispute is between a member and another member—a person appointed by the [Board Committee](#); or
 - ii. if the dispute is between a member and the [Board Committee](#) or the Association—a person appointed or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.
- 3) A mediator appointed by the [Board 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.

28. 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.

29. Failure to resolve dispute by mediation

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

PART 4—GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

30. Annual general meetings

- 1) The [Board Committee](#) must convene an annual general meeting of the Association to be held within 5 months after the end of each financial year.
- 2) Despite sub rule (1), the Association may hold its first annual general meeting at any time within 18 months after its incorporation.
- 3) The [Board 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 Board](#) 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 Board](#) in accordance with Part 7 of the Act;
 - c. to elect the members of the [Committee Board](#);
 - 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.

31. 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 Board](#) 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.

32. Special general meeting held at request of members

- 1) The [Committee Board](#) 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 Board](#) 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).

33. 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 23(4) sets out the requirements for notice of a disciplinary appeal meeting.

34. 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 Board 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 Board has approved for the appointment of a proxy (Appendix 3)
- 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.

35. Use of technology

- 1) A member not physically present at a general meeting may be permitted to participate in the meeting by the use of technology that allows that member and the members present at the meeting to clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other.
- 2) For the purposes of this Part, a member participating in a general meeting as permitted under sub rule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.
- 3) The secretary is entitled to a period of one weeks' notice of an intention to participate using technology
- 4) The secretary will not be held responsible for any technological failure causing a member not to be present
- 5) Consideration of the capacity and limits of the technological capacity to bring more than one member to the meeting technologically will inform decisions about granting such requests. This may be affected by venue and other variables.

36. Quorum at general meetings

- 1) No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members is present.
- 2) The quorum for a general meeting is the presence (physically, by proxy or as allowed under rule 35) of 10% of the members entitled to vote.
- 3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a general meeting—
 - a. in the case of a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members under rule 32—the meeting must be dissolved;

Note

If a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members is dissolved under this subrule, the business that was to have been considered at the meeting is taken to have been dealt with. If members wish to have the business reconsidered at another special meeting, the members must make a new request under rule 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.
- 4) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time to which a general meeting has been adjourned under sub rule (3)(b), the members present at the meeting (if not fewer than 3) may proceed with the business of the meeting as if a quorum were present.

37. 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 Board](#) 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.

38. 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 24.

39. 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 [board/committee](#) member from office ;
- b. to alter these Rules, including changing the name or any of the purposes of the Association.

40. Determining whether resolution carried

- 1) Subject to subsection (2), the [Chairperson](#) of a general meeting may, on the basis of a show of hands, declare that a resolution has been—
 - a. carried; or
 - b. carried unanimously; or
 - c. carried by a particular majority; or
 - d. lost—and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting is conclusive proof of that fact.
- 2) If a poll (where votes are cast in writing) is demanded by three or more members on any question—
 - a. the poll must be taken at the meeting in the manner determined by the [Chairperson](#) of the meeting; and
 - b. the [Chairperson](#) must declare the result of the resolution on the basis of the poll.
- 3) A poll demanded on the election of the [Chairperson](#) or on a question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.
- 4) A poll demanded on any other question must be taken before the close of the meeting at a time determined by the [Chairperson](#).

41. Minutes of general meeting

- 1) The [Committee Board](#) 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 34(6); and
 - c. the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 30(4)(b)(ii); and
 - d. the certificate signed by two [committee board](#) members certifying that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Association; and (Appendix 4)
 - 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 BOARD

Division 1—Powers of Committee Board

42. Role and powers

- 1) The business of the Association must be managed by or under the direction of a Board Committee.
- 2) The Board 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 Board Committee may—
 - a. appoint the CEO
 - b. establish subcommittees consisting of members with terms of reference it considers appropriate.

43. Delegation

- 1) The Board Committee may delegate to a member of the Board 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 Board 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 Board Committee considers appropriate.
- 3) The Board Committee may, in writing, revoke a delegation wholly or in part.

Division 2—Composition of Board Committee and duties of members

44. Composition of Board Committee

The Board shall consist of seven members unless otherwise agreed by special resolution

The Board Committee consists of—

- a. a Chair President; and
- b. a Vice-Chair President; and
- c. a Secretary; the Secretary is the CEO and
- d. a Treasurer; and
- e. ordinary members (if any) elected under rule 53.

45. 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 Board Committee is collectively responsible for ensuring that the Association complies with the Act and that individual members of the Board Committee comply with these Rules.
- 3) Board Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
- 4) Board 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) Board Committee members and former Board 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 Board Committee member must perform any other duties imposed from time to time by resolution at a general meeting.

46. Chair President and Vice-Chair President

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

- 2) If the ~~Chair~~President and the Vice-~~Chair~~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 ~~board~~committee meeting—a ~~board~~committee member elected by the other ~~board~~committee members present.

47. 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 70(3), all books, documents and securities of the Association in accordance with rules 72 and 75; 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.

48. Treasurer

- 1) The Treasurer ensures that the CEO and Financial Administrator 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 ~~Board~~Committee or by a general meeting of the Association from the Association's funds; and
 - d. ensure cheques are signed by at least 2 ~~board~~committee members.
- 2) The Treasurer must—
 - a. ensure that the financial records of the Association are kept in accordance with the Act; and
 - b. coordinate the preparation of the financial statements of the Association and their certification by the ~~Board~~Committee prior to their submission to the annual general meeting of the Association.
- 3) The Treasurer must ensure that, through distribution of finance subcommittee minutes and financial reports all other committee members ~~have access~~have access to the accounts and financial records of the Association.

Division 3—Election of ~~Committee~~Board members and tenure of office

49. Who is eligible to be a ~~Committee~~Board member

- A member is eligible to be elected or appointed as a ~~board~~committee member if the member—
- a. is 18 years or over; and
 - b. is entitled to vote at a general meeting.

50. 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 Chair~~person~~ of the meeting must declare all positions on the ~~Committee~~Board vacant and hold elections for those positions in accordance with rules 51 to 54.

51. Nominations

- 1) Prior to the election of each position, the Chair~~person~~ of the meeting must call for nominations to fill that position.
- 2) An eligible member of the Association may—
 - a. nominate himself or herself; or
 - b. with the member's consent, be nominated by another member.

- 3) A member who is nominated for a position and fails to be elected to that position may be nominated for any other position for which an election is yet to be held.

52. Election of President Chair etc.

- 1) At the first business meeting after the annual general meeting, separate elections must be held for each of the following positions—
 - a. President Chair;
 - b. Vice-President Chair;
 - c. Treasurer.
- 2) The Secretary is the chairperson during the election of the executive positions
- 3) If only one member is nominated for the position, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare the member elected to the position.
- 4) If more than one member is nominated, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 54.
- 5) On his or her election, the new President Chair may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.

53. Election of ordinary members

- 1) The annual general meeting must by resolution decide the number of ordinary members of the Committee Board (if any) it wishes to hold office for the next year.
- 2) A single election may be held to fill all of those positions.
- 3) If the number of members nominated for the position of ordinary committee board 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 54.

54. 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.

55. Term of office

- 1) Subject to subrule (3) and rule 56, a board member hold office for a three-year period
- 2) A board member can be re-elected for a maximum of two subsequent terms
- ~~3) Subject to sub rule (3) and rule 56, a board committee member holds office until the positions of the Committee Board are declared vacant at the next annual general meeting.~~
- ~~2) A committee member may be re-elected.~~
- ~~3) A general meeting of the Association may—~~
 - a. by special resolution remove a committee board member from office; and

- b. elect an eligible member of the Association to fill the vacant position in accordance with this Division.

4) A member who is the subject of a proposed special resolution under subrule (3)(a) may make representations in writing to the Secretary or [President-Chair](#) of the Association (not exceeding a reasonable length) and may request that the representations be provided to the members of the Association.

5) The Secretary or the [President-Chair](#) may give a copy of the representations to each member of the Association or, if they are not so given, the member may require that they be read out at the meeting at which the special resolution is to be proposed.

56. Vacation of office

- 1) A [committee-board](#) member may resign from the [Committee-Board](#) by written notice addressed to the [CommitteeBoard](#).
- 2) A person ceases to be a [boardcommittee](#) member if he or she—
 - a. ceases to be a member of the Association; or
 - b. fails to attend 3 consecutive [committee-board](#) meetings (other than special or urgent [committee-board](#) meetings) without leave of absence under rule 67; or
 - c. otherwise ceases to be a [committee-board](#) member by operation of section 78 of the Act.

Note

A [Committee-Board](#) member may not hold the office of secretary if they do not reside in Australia.

57. Filling casual vacancies

- 1) The [Committee-Board](#) may appoint an eligible member of the Association to fill a position on the [Committee-Board](#) that—
 - a. has become vacant under rule 56; or
 - b. was not filled by election at the last annual general meeting.
- 2) If the position of Secretary becomes vacant, the [Committee-Board](#) must appoint a member to the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
- 3) Rule 55 applies to any [committee-board](#) member appointed by the [Committee-Board](#) under subrule (1) or (2).
- 4) The [Committee-Board](#) may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.

Division 4—Meetings of [CommitteeBoard](#)

58. Meetings of [CommitteeBoard](#)

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

59. Notice of meetings

- 1) Notice of each [committee-board](#) meeting must be given to each [committee-board](#) member no later than 7 days before the date of the meeting.
- 2) Notice may be given of more than one [committee-board](#) meeting at the same time.
- 3) The notice must state the date, time and place of the meeting.
- 4) If a special [committee-board](#) 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.

60. Urgent meetings

- 1) In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 59 provided that as much notice as practicable is given to each [committee-board](#) member by the quickest means practicable.
- 2) Any resolution made at the meeting must be passed by an absolute majority of the [CommitteeBoard](#).
- 3) The only business that may be conducted at an urgent meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

61. Procedure and order of business

- 1) The procedure to be followed at a meeting of a [Committee-Board](#) must be determined from time to time by the [CommitteeBoard](#).

- 2) The order of business may be determined by the members present at the meeting.

62. Use of technology

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

63. Quorum

- 1) No business may be conducted at a [Committee-Board](#) meeting unless a quorum is present.
- 2) The quorum for a [committee-board](#) meeting is the presence (in person or as allowed under rule 62) of a majority of the [committee-board](#) members holding office.
- 3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a [boardcommittee](#) meeting—
 - a. in the case of a special meeting—the meeting lapses;
 - b. in any other case—the meeting will be adjourned to the next scheduled meeting date.
 - c. and/or decisions required can be by ‘flying minute’ which means a discussion and vote can be taken via email with the same requirements for quorum.

64. Voting

- 1) On any question arising at a [boardcommittee](#) meeting, each [boardcommittee](#) member present at the meeting has one vote.
- 2) A motion is carried if a majority of [boardcommittee](#) members present at the meeting vote in favour of the motion.
- 3) Subrule (2) does not apply to any motion or question which is required by these Rules to be passed by an absolute majority of the [BoardCommittee](#).
- 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.

65. Conflict of interest

- 1) A [boardcommittee](#) member who has a material personal interest in a matter being considered at a [committee-board](#) meeting must disclose the nature and extent of that interest to the [BoardCommittee](#).
- 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 [boardcommittee](#) 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.

66. Minutes of meeting

- 1) The [BoardCommittee](#) must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each [boardcommittee](#) 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 65.

67. Leave of absence

- 1) The [BoardCommittee](#) may grant a [boardcommittee](#) member leave of absence from [committee-board](#) meetings for a period not exceeding 3 months.
- 2) The [Committee-Board](#) must not grant leave of absence retrospectively unless it is satisfied that it was not feasible for the [committee-board](#) member to seek the leave in advance.
- 3) A leave of absence is a period of 2 – 3 months

- 4) A letter requesting leave of absence must be submitted to the Secretary at least one month ahead of the requested period. This enables the [committee-board](#) to plan for the leave and may include the nomination and election of a temporary office bearer.

PART 6—FINANCIAL MATTERS

68. 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 [CommitteeBoard](#).

69. Management of funds

- 1) The Association must open an account with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Association is made and into which all of the Association's revenue is deposited.
- 2) Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of the Association, the [CommitteeBoard](#) may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association.
- 3) The [CommitteeBoard](#) 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 [CommitteeBoard](#) 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 by 2 [committee-board](#) members being the Treasurer and the Secretary.
- 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 [CommitteeBoard](#), 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.

70. 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 [CommitteeBoard](#).

71. Financial statements

- 1) For each financial year, the [CommitteeBoard](#) 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 [CommitteeBoard](#);
 - 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

72. Common seal

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

73. Registered address

The registered address of the Association is—

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

74. Notice requirements

- 1) Any notice required to be given to a member or a [boardcommittee](#) 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 [BoardCommittee](#) may be given—
 - a. by handing the notice to a member of the [BoardCommittee](#); 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 [BoardCommittee](#) 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~~.

75. Custody and inspection of books and records

- 1) Members may on request inspect free of charge—
 - a. the register of members;
 - b. the minutes of general meetings;
 - c. subject to sub rule (2), the financial records, books, securities and any other relevant document of the Association, including minutes of [BoardCommittee](#) meetings.

Note

See note following rule 18 for details of access to the register of members.

- 2) The [BoardCommittee](#) may refuse to permit a member to inspect records of the Association that relate to confidential, personal, employment, commercial or legal matters or where to do so may be prejudicial to the interests of the Association.
- 3) The [BoardCommittee](#) must on request make copies of these rules available to members and applicants for membership free of charge.
- 4) Subject to sub rule (2), a member may make a copy of any of the other records of the Association referred to in this rule and the Association may charge a reasonable fee for provision of a copy of such a record.
- 5) For purposes of this rule—

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

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

76. 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 and board members will refer to Service Agreement Terms and Conditions, Department of Families, Fairness and Housing, State Government Victoria, (effective from 18 March 2013), Clause 7.7 *Assets Purchased Entirely with Funding*

77. 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.



CENTRE AGAINST VIOLENCE

Appendix 1

Nomination to be a member of Centre Against Violence

I, _____ (full name of applicant)

Of _____ (address)

State _____ Post Code _____

Home Phone: _____

Work Phone: _____

Mobile: _____

Email: [compulsory field]

wish to become a member of the Centre Against Violence. I agree that I have read the Association Rules and Purposes available to me by contacting admin@cav.org.au or on the Centre Against Violence website www.centreagainstviolence.org.au and having read them I

1. Support the purposes of the Association and
2. Agree to comply with the Rules
3. Have provided a copy of a National Police Check and/or Working With Children's Check

Signed _____

Date _____

Appendix 2

The Centre Against Violence ~~committee~~Board of management received an application for membership from

Name:

Date:

We wish to advise that the application has been accepted. We welcome you to the organisation. Your membership is important to the vitality of our work.

Please refer to www.centreagainstviolence.org.au to be informed of our work throughout the year.

Appendix 3

The Centre Against Violence ~~committee~~Board of management received an application for membership from

Name:

Date:

We wish to advise that the application has not been accepted.



CENTRE AGAINST VIOLENCE

Appointment of Proxy

I, the undersigned _____
do hereby appoint _____
to act as a proxy at _____
on _____

duties as proxy include the following:

Signed:
CAV member

CAV member accepting proxy

Name

Signature

Name

Signature

Appendix 5



CENTRE AGAINST VIOLENCE

We the board members named and signed below have attended the annual general meeting for the Centre Against Violence on / / at _____.

We have cited the financial reports for the financial year / and certify that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Association.

Name:
Signed:
Date:

Name:
Signed:
Date: