



DONGARA GOLF CLUB (Inc)

CONSTITUTION

OCTOBER 2023

1. **The name of The Club shall be The Dongara Golf Club Inc.**

2. **Objects:**

- a) The principal objects are to promote the game of golf. To establish, maintain and conduct a Club supporting the recreational, social, sporting, cultural and community dimensions of that interest. These objects include the provision of facilities for the pursuit of golf and any other lawful purpose that provides benefits and enjoyment for the members of the Club.
- b) To borrow, raise or secure the payment of money for the purpose of The Club in such manner as the members think fit.
- c) To maintain a Club license under the current Liquor Licensing Act and its amendments.
- d) To provide and maintain a clubhouse and sporting amenities for the use of the members.

PART 1 — PRELIMINARY

1. Terms used.

In these rules, unless the contrary intention appears —

Act means the *Clubs Incorporation Act 2015*.

associate member means a member with the rights referred to in rule 8 (6).

books, of the Club, includes the following —

- (a) a register of members
- (b) financial records, financial statements or financial reports, however compiled, recorded or stored.
- (c) a document.
- (d) any other record of information.

by laws means by-laws made by the Club under rule 64.

Club means the incorporated Club to which these rules apply.

Commissioner means the person for the time being designated as the Commissioner under section 153 of the Act.

committee means the management committee of the Club.

committee meeting means a meeting of the committee.

committee member means a member of the committee.

financial records include —

- (a) invoices, receipts, orders for the payment of money, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes and vouchers; and
- (b) documents of prime entry; and
- (c) working papers and other documents needed to explain —
 - (i) the methods by which financial statements are prepared; and
 - (ii) adjustments to be made in preparing financial statements.

financial report, of a tier 2 Club or a tier 3 Club, has the meaning given in section 63 of the Act.

financial statements mean the financial statements in relation to the Club required under Part 5 Division 3 of the Act.

financial year, of the Club, has the meaning given in rule 2.

general meeting, of the Club, means a meeting of the Club that all members are entitled to receive notice of and to attend.

member means a person (including a body corporate) who is an ordinary member or an associate member of the Club.

ordinary committee member means a committee member who is not an office holder of the Club under rule 27(3).

ordinary member means a member with the rights referred to in rule 8(5).

president means the Committee member holding office as the president of the Club.

register of members means the register of members referred to in section 53 of the Act.

rules mean these rules of the Club, as in force for the time being.

secretary means the committee member holding office as the secretary of the Club.

special general meeting means a general meeting of the Club other than the annual general meeting.

special resolution means a resolution passed by the members at a general meeting in accordance with section 51 of the Act.

subcommittee means a subcommittee appointed by the committee under rule 48(1)(a).

tier 1 Club means an incorporated Club to which section 64(1) of the Act applies.

tier 2 Club means an incorporated Club to which section 64(2) of the Act applies.

tier 3 Club means an incorporated Club to which section 64(3) of the Act applies.

treasurer means the committee member holding office as the treasurer of the Club.

2. Financial year

- (1) The financial year of the Club is to be 1st July to 30th June.

PART 2 — CLUB TO BE NOT FOR PROFIT BODY

3. Not-for-profit body

- (1) The property and income of the Club must be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects or purposes of the Club and no part of that property or income may be paid or otherwise distributed, directly or indirectly, to any member, except in good faith in the promotion of those objects or purposes.
- (2) A payment may be made to a member out of the funds of the Club only if it is authorised under subrule (3).
- (3) A payment to a member out of the funds of the Club is authorised if it is —
 - (a) the payment in good faith to the member as reasonable remuneration for any services provided to the Club, or for goods supplied to the Club, in the ordinary course of business; or
 - (b) the payment of interest, on money borrowed by the Club from the member, at a rate not greater than the cash rate published from time to time by the Reserve Bank of Australia; or
 - (c) the payment of reasonable rent to the member for premises leased by the member to the Club; or
 - (d) the reimbursement of reasonable expenses properly incurred by the member on behalf of the Club.

PART 3 — MEMBERS

Division 1 — Membership

4. Eligibility for membership

- (1) Any person who supports the objects or purposes of the Club is eligible to apply to become a member.
- (2) An individual who has not reached the age of 18 years is not eligible to apply for a class of membership that confers full voting rights.

5. Applying for membership

- (1) A person who wants to become a member must apply in writing to the Club.
- (2) The application must include a member's nomination of the applicant for membership.
- (3) The application must be signed by the applicant and the member nominating the applicant.
- (4) The applicant must specify in the application the class of membership, if there is more than one, to which the application relates.

6. Dealing with membership applications

- (1) The committee must consider each application for membership of the Club and decide whether to accept or reject the application.
- (2) Subject to subrule (3), the committee must consider applications in the order in which they are received by the Club.
- (3) The committee may delay its consideration of an application if the committee considers that any matter relating to the application needs to be clarified by the applicant or that the applicant needs to provide further information in support of the application.
- (4) The committee must not accept an application unless the applicant —
 - (a) is eligible under rule 4; and
 - (b) has applied under rule 5.
- (5) The committee may reject an application even if the applicant —
 - (a) is eligible under rule 4; and
 - (b) has applied under rule 5.
- (6) The committee must notify the applicant of the committee's decision to accept or reject the application as soon as practicable after making the decision.
- (7) If the committee rejects the application, the committee is not required to give the applicant its reasons for doing so.

7. Becoming a member

An applicant for membership of the Club becomes a member when —

- (a) the committee accepts the application; and
- (b) the applicant pays any membership fees payable to the Club under rule 12.

8. Classes of membership

- (1) The Club consists of ordinary members and any associate members provided for under subrule (2).
- (2) The Club may have any class of associate membership approved by resolution at a general meeting, including –

Ordinary/Full Member - An ordinary member has full voting rights and any other rights conferred on members by these rules or approved by resolution at a general meeting or determined by the committee.

Country Member - These members are those whose ordinary place of abode is not less than 30kilometres from the Club by the shortest route. Country Members shall be entitled to all privileges of the Club as would be bestowed upon Ordinary Members.

Country Members whose nominated home Club is not The Dongara Golf Club (Inc.) shall not have the right to vote or to hold office in the Club or be entitled to win any Honour Board Event.

Junior Member - Persons under the age of 18 years as of 1st April may make application to the Club as a Junior Member, and if accepted, shall pay the prescribed subscription. Persons granted this category of membership, will require a sporting affiliation, but shall have no voice in the management of the Club and shall not be entitled to hold any office or vote at any meeting of the Club. This category of member may not propose or second any application for membership of the Club or have the authority to sign in guests to the club. Any Junior Member on attaining the age of 18 years, wishing to remain a member of the Club, shall be granted the appropriate club membership and shall pay the full subscription as set down from time to time.

Youth Member - Persons under the age of 26 years as of 1st April may make application to the Club as a Youth Member, and if accepted, shall pay the prescribed subscription. Any Youth Member on attaining the age of 26 years, wishing to remain a member of the Club, shall be granted the appropriate club membership and shall pay the full subscription as set down from time to time. Youth Members shall be entitled to all privileges of the Club as would be bestowed upon Ordinary Members.

Life Member – Shall be an ordinary member who, on the decision of the Management Committee be granted Life Membership of the Club in recognition of services rendered by such member to the Club or for any other reason deemed sufficient, in accordance with the clubs Life Membership Policy.

Duly appointed Life Members of the club shall be entitled to all the privileges of an Ordinary Member and eligible to attend all meetings. A Life Member shall pay a subscription of not

less than the minimum required to cover all Golf WA Affiliation, MiClub and Liquor Act charges.

Social Members - These are non-playing members who shall pay a reduced annual fee as determined by the committee. They shall be entitled to attend all social functions and General meetings but are unable to vote at such meetings or to nominate as a committee member or nominate other candidates. They shall not be entitled to play.

Temporary Member - Persons who are a member, an official or a person assisting a group that is to participate in a pre-arranged activity for the day.

Persons who, at the invitation of a member, engage in sport on that day.

Is a visitor who is a full financial member of any like Club in Western Australia, or any Licensed Club located outside of Western Australia.

Persons who for age, ill health or infirmity and distance from The Club has retired from active participation but desires to retain an association with The Club.

Corporate Member

- (i) Organisations conducting community or tourism related business in Dongara and its surrounds.
- (ii) Bone fide patrons of the tourist or community business.
- (iii) Patron numbers granted access to corporate membership will be restricted at any one time to a level deemed appropriate by the Club or as may be suggested by the liquor licensing authority.

Honorary Member - Membership that may be granted to Club Patrons, Sponsors, Selected Government Officers and any other such persons as the committee may decide from time to time.

- (3) A person can only belong to one class of membership.
- (4) Only Ordinary Members, Country Members, Youth Members and Life Members have the rights to vote.
- (5) The number of members of any class is not limited unless otherwise approved by resolution at a general meeting.

9. When membership ceases

- (1) A person ceases to be a member when any of the following take's place —
 - (a) for a member who is an individual, the individual dies.
 - (b) for a member who is a body corporate, the body corporate is wound up.
 - (c) the person resigns from the Club under rule 10.
 - (d) the person is expelled from the Club under rule 15.
 - (e) the person ceases to be a member under rule **12(3) and 12(4)**.
- (2) The secretary must keep a record, for at least one year after a person ceases to be a member, of —
 - (a) the date on which the person ceased to be a member; and
 - (b) the reason why the person ceased to be a member.

10. Resignation

- (1) A member may resign from membership of the Club by giving written notice of the resignation to the secretary.
- (2) The resignation takes effect —
 - (a) when the secretary receives the notice; or
 - (b) if a later time is stated in the notice, at that later time.
- (3) A person who has resigned from membership of the Club remains liable for any fees that are owed to the Club (the **owed amount**) at the time of resignation.
- (4) The owed amount may be recovered by the Club in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to the Club.

11. Members Rights

- (1) The rights of a member are not transferable and end when membership ceases.
- (2) The Committee or approved bar staff may revoke the membership of any honorary, temporary or provisional member at any time without notice.
- (3) Honorary or Temporary Members shall not be entitled to vote or be present at any meeting of the members of The Club, nor have any right, title or interest in or to any of the property of The Club, nor propose or second any candidate for admission as a member.
- (4) Employees – Members who are employees of the Club are entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership excluding those rights concerned with the selection, election and holding of office with the Club.
- (5) Guests – Ordinary and Life Members are entitled to:
 - (1) Guests – any member of the Club shall be at liberty to invite guests to the Club, but the number of guests shall not exceed the maximum number as contained in Section 48(4)(b) of the Liquor Licensing Act 1988.
 - (2) Hold private family and business functions without limit to number of guests, providing that the sale of liquor shall be:
 - i. ancillary to a meal supplied at the Club by or on behalf of the Club to a member and to each of the guests of that member being guests of whose attendance was given prior notice to the Club.
 - ii. to a member, for consumption by the guests of that member at a function held by or on behalf of that member at the Club.
- (6) Functions – Ordinary and Life Members are entitled to host functions on The Club premises after written application for said function has been considered and approved by the Committee. Said function cannot exclude any member his/her rightful access to Club premises. The Secretary will furnish the applicant with a written copy of Club rules relating to functions, after the application has been approved and any additional conditions and restrictions it shall see fit.
- (7) The Club may seek an Extended Trading Permit to add local Associations as users of the Club facility to hold their functions.

Division 2 — Membership fees

12. Membership fees

- (1) The competition fee and annual subscription of The Club shall be set by majority vote of the Management Committee. Notice of the subscriptions shall be notified to the members, via email & the Club notice board.
- (2) The fees determined under subrule (1) may be different for different classes of membership.
- (3) A member must pay the annual membership fee to the treasurer, or another person authorised by the committee to accept payments within four weeks of the commencement of the major playing season and are payable in advance. If Subscriptions are not paid within this time membership will become null and void.

(4) New Members

Subscriptions must be paid within two weeks of election and shall be paid as follows:

If elected between 1 April and 30 June – Full annual subscription.

If elected between 1 July and 30 September - 75% annual subscription

If elected between 1 October and 31 December – 50% annual subscription.

If elected between 1 January and 31 March – 25% annual subscription.

- (5) If a person who has ceased to be a member under subrule (3) offers to pay the annual membership fee after the period referred to in that subrule has expired —
 - (a) the committee may, at its discretion, accept that payment; and
 - (b) if the payment is accepted, the person's membership is reinstated from the date the payment is accepted.

Division 3 — Register of members.

13. Register of members

- (1) The secretary or another person authorised by the committee, is responsible for the requirements imposed on the Club under section 53 of the Act to maintain the register of members and record in that register any change in the membership of the Club.
- (2) In addition to the matters referred to in section 53(2) of the Act, the register of members must include the class of membership (if applicable) to which each member belongs and the date on which each member becomes a member.
- (3) The register of members must be kept at the secretary's place of residence, or at another place determined by the committee.
- (4) A member who wishes to inspect the register of members must contact the secretary to make the necessary arrangements.
- (5) If —
 - (a) a member inspecting the register of members wishes to make a copy of, or take an extract from, the register under section 54(2) of the Act; or

- (b) a member makes a written request under section 56(1) of the Act to be provided with a copy of the register of members,

The committee may require the member to provide a statutory declaration setting out the purpose for which the copy or extract is required and declaring that the purpose relates to the affairs of the Club.

PART 4 — DISCIPLINARY ACTION, DISPUTES AND MEDIATION

Division 1 — Term used.

14. Term used: member.

In this Part —

member, in relation to a member who is expelled from the Club, includes former member.

Division 2 — Disciplinary action

15. Suspension or expulsion

- (1) The committee may decide to suspend a member's membership or to expel a member from the Club if —
 - (a) the member contravenes any of these rules; or
 - (b) the member acts detrimentally to the interests of the Club.
- (2) The secretary must give the member written notice of the proposed suspension or expulsion at least 28 days before the committee meeting at which the proposal is to be considered by the committee.
- (3) The notice given to the member must state —
 - (a) when and where the committee meeting is to be held; and
 - (b) the grounds on which the proposed suspension or expulsion is based; and
 - (c) that the member, or the member's representative, may attend the meeting and will be given a reasonable opportunity to make written or oral (or both written and oral) submissions to the committee about the proposed suspension or expulsion.
- (4) At the committee meeting, the committee must —
 - (a) give the member, or the member's representative, a reasonable opportunity to make written or oral (or both written and oral) submissions to the committee about the proposed suspension or expulsion; and
 - (b) give due consideration to any submissions so made; and
 - (c) decide —
 - (i) whether or not to suspend the member's membership and, if the decision is to suspend the membership, the period of suspension; or
 - (ii) whether or not to expel the member from the Club.
- (5) A decision of the committee to suspend the member's membership or to expel the member from the Club takes immediate effect.
- (6) The committee must give the member written notice of the committee's decision, and the reasons for the decision, within 7 days after the committee meeting at which the decision is made.

- (7) A member whose membership is suspended or who is expelled from the Club may, within 14 days after receiving notice of the Committee's decision under subrule (6), give written notice to the secretary requesting the appointment of a mediator under rule 23.
- (8) If notice is given under subrule (7), the member who gives the notice and the committee are the parties to the mediation.

16. Consequences of suspension

- (1) During the period a member's membership is suspended, the member —
 - (a) loses any rights (including voting rights) arising because of membership; and
 - (b) is not entitled to a refund, rebate, relief or credit for membership fees paid, or payable, to the Club.
 - (c) loses access to clubhouse, grounds and surrounds for the period of suspension.
- (2) When a member's membership is suspended, the secretary must record in the register of members —
 - (a) that the member's membership is suspended; and
 - (b) the date on which the suspension takes effect; and
 - (c) the period of the suspension.
- (3) When the period of the suspension ends, the secretary must record in the register of members that the member's membership is no longer suspended.

Division 3 — Resolving disputes.

17. Terms used.

In this Division —

grievance procedure means the procedures set out in this Division.

party to a dispute includes a person —

- (a) who is a party to the dispute; and
- (b) who ceases to be a member within 6 months before the dispute has come to the attention of each party to the dispute.

18. Application of Division

The procedure set out in this Division (the grievance procedure) applies to disputes —

- (a) between members; or
- (b) between one or more members and the Club.

19. Parties to attempt to resolve dispute.

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

20. How grievance procedure is started

- (1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 19, any party to the dispute may start the grievance procedure by giving written notice to the secretary of —

- (a) the parties to the dispute; and
 - (b) the matters that are the subject of the dispute.
- (2) Within 28 days after the secretary is given the notice, a committee meeting must be convened to consider and determine the dispute.
- (3) The secretary must give each party to the dispute written notice of the committee meeting at which the dispute is to be considered and determined at least 7 days before the meeting is held.
- (4) The notice given to each party to the dispute must state —
 - (a) when and where the committee meeting is to be held; and
 - (b) that the party, or the party's representative, may attend the meeting and will be given a reasonable opportunity to make written or oral (or both written and oral) submissions to the committee about the dispute.
- (5) If —
 - (a) the dispute is between one or more members and the Club; and
 - (b) any party to the dispute gives written notice to the secretary stating that the party —
 - (i) does not agree to the dispute being determined by the committee; and
 - (ii) requests the appointment of a mediator under rule 23,

the committee must not determine the dispute.

21. Determination of dispute by committee

- (1) At the committee meeting at which a dispute is to be considered and determined, the committee must —
 - (a) give each party to the dispute, or the party's representative, a reasonable opportunity to make written or oral (or both written and oral) submissions to the committee about the dispute; and
 - (b) give due consideration to any submissions so made; and
 - (c) determine the dispute.
- (2) The committee must give each party to the dispute written notice of the committee's determination, and the reasons for the determination, within 7 days after the committee meeting at which the determination is made.
- (3) A party to the dispute may, within 14 days after receiving notice of the committee's determination under subrule (1)(c), give written notice to the secretary requesting the appointment of a mediator under rule 23.
- (4) If notice is given under subrule (3), each party to the dispute is a party to the mediation.

Division 4 — Mediation

22. Application of Division

- (1) This Division applies if written notice has been given to the secretary requesting the appointment of a mediator —
 - (a) by a member under rule 15(7); or
 - (b) by a party to a dispute under rule 20(5)(b)(ii) or 21(3).
- (2) If this Division applies, a mediator must be chosen or appointed under rule 23.

23. Appointment of mediator

- (1) The mediator must be a person chosen —
 - (a) if the appointment of a mediator was requested by a member under rule 15(7) — by agreement between the Member and the committee; or
 - (b) if the appointment of a mediator was requested by a party to a dispute under rule 20(5)(b)(ii) or 21(3) — by agreement between the parties to the dispute.
- (2) If there is no agreement for the purposes of subrule (1)(a) or (b), then, subject to subrules (3) and (4), the committee must appoint the mediator.
- (3) The person appointed as mediator by the committee must be a person who acts as a mediator for another not-for-profit body, such as a community legal centre, if the appointment of a mediator was requested by —
 - (a) a member under rule 15(7); or
 - (b) a party to a dispute under rule 20(5)(b)(ii); or
 - (c) a party to a dispute under rule 21(3) and the dispute is between one or more members and the Club.
- (4) The person appointed as mediator by the committee may be a member or former member of the Club but must not —
 - (a) have a personal interest in the matter that is the subject of the mediation; or
 - (b) be biased in favour of or against any party to the mediation.

24. Mediation process

- (1) The parties to the mediation must attempt in good faith to settle the matter that is the subject of the mediation.
- (2) Each party to the mediation must give the mediator a written statement of the issues that need to be considered at the mediation at least 5 days before the mediation takes place.
- (3) In conducting the mediation, the mediator must —
 - (a) give each party to the mediation every opportunity to be heard; and
 - (b) allow each party to the mediation to give due consideration to any written statement given by another party; and
 - (c) ensure that natural justice is given to the parties to the mediation throughout the mediation process.
- (4) The mediator cannot determine the matter that is the subject of the mediation.
- (5) The mediation must be confidential, and any information given at the mediation cannot be used in any other proceedings that take place in relation to the matter that is the subject of the mediation.

- (6) The costs of the mediation are to be paid by the party or parties to the mediation that requested the appointment of the mediator.

25. If mediation results in decision to suspend or expel being revoked

If —

- (a) mediation takes place because a member whose membership is suspended or who is expelled from the Club gives notice under rule 15(7); and
- (b) as the result of the mediation, the decision to suspend the member's membership or expel the member is revoked,

that revocation does not affect the validity of any decision made at a committee meeting or general meetings during the period of suspension or expulsion.

PART 5 — COMMITTEE

Division 1 — Powers of Committee

26. Committee

- (1) The committee members are the persons who, as the management committee of the Club, have the power to manage the affairs of the Club.
- (2) Subject to the Act, these rules, the by-laws (if any) and any resolution passed at a general meeting, the committee has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for the proper management of the affairs of the Club.
- (3) The committee must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Club complies with the Act, these rules and the by-laws (if any).

Division 2 — Composition of Committee and duties of members

27. Committee members

- (1) The committee members consist of —
 - (a) the office holders of the Club; and
 - (b) men's captain
 - (c) ladies captain
 - (d) at least four ordinary committee members.
- (2) The committee must determine the maximum number of members who may be ordinary committee members.
- (3) The following are the office holders of the Club —
 - (a) the president.
 - (b) the vice president.
 - (c) the secretary.
 - (d) the treasurer.
- (4)
 - (a) an individual who has reached 18 years of age; and
 - (b) an ordinary member.

- (5) A person must not hold 2 or more of the offices mentioned in subrule (3) at the same time.

28. President

- (1) It is the duty of the president to consult with the secretary regarding the business to be conducted at each committee meeting and general meeting.
- (2) The president has the powers and duties relating to convening and presiding at committee meetings and presiding at general meetings provided for in these rules.

29. Secretary

The Secretary has the following duties —

- (a) dealing with the Club's correspondence.
- (b) consulting with the president regarding the business to be conducted at each committee meeting and general meeting.
- (c) preparing the notices required for meetings and for the business to be conducted at meetings.
- (d) unless another member is authorised by the committee to do so, maintaining on behalf of the Club the register of members, and recording in the register any changes in the membership, as required under section 53(1) of the Act.
- (e) maintaining on behalf of the Club an up-to-date copy of these rules, as required under section 35(1) of the Act.
- (f) unless another member is authorised by the committee to do so, maintaining on behalf of the Club a record of committee members and other persons authorised to act on behalf of the Club, as required under section 58(2) of the Act.
- (g) ensuring the safe custody of the books of the Club, other than the financial records, financial statements and financial reports, as applicable to the Club.
- (h) maintaining full and accurate minutes of committee meetings and general meetings.
- (i) carrying out any other duty given to the secretary under these rules or by the committee.

30. Treasurer

The treasurer has the following duties —

- (a) ensuring that any amounts payable to the Club are collected and issuing receipts for those amounts in the Club's name.
- (b) ensuring that any amounts paid to the Club are credited to the appropriate account of the Club, as directed by the committee.
- (c) ensuring that any payments to be made by the Club that have been authorised by the committee or at a general meeting are made on time.
- (d) ensuring that the Club complies with the relevant requirements of Part 5 of the Act.
- (e) ensuring the safe custody of the Club's financial records, financial statements and financial reports, as applicable to the Club.
- (f) Co-ordinating the preparation of the Club's financial report before its submission to the Club's annual general meeting.
- (g) providing any assistance required by an auditor or reviewer conducting an audit or review of the Club's financial statements or financial report under Part 5 Division 5 of the Act.
- (h) carrying out any other duty given to the treasurer under these rules or by the committee.

Division 3 — Election of committee members and tenure of office

31. How members become Committee members

A member becomes a committee member if the member —

- (a) is elected to the committee at a general meeting; or
- (b) is appointed to the committee by the committee to fill a casual vacancy under rule 38.

32. Nomination of committee members

- (1) At least 7 days before an annual general meeting, the secretary must send written electronic notice to all the members, or display on the club noticeboard —
 - (a) calling for nominations for election to the committee; and
 - (b) stating the date by which nominations must be received by the secretary to comply with subrule (2).
- (2) A member who wishes to be considered for election to the committee at the annual general meeting must nominate for election by sending written notice of the nomination to the secretary at least 7 days before the annual general meeting.
- (3) The written notice must include a statement by another member in support of the nomination.
- (4) A member may nominate for one specified position of office holder of the Club or to be an ordinary committee member.
- (5) A member whose nomination does not comply with this rule is not eligible for election to the committee unless the member is nominated under rule 33(2) or 34(2)(b).
- (6) Nominations for all individual positions on Management Committee must be in writing signed by the proposer and nominee and must be in the hands of the Secretary not less than seven days before the Annual General Meeting. The nominations shall be exhibited on the notice board at least three days prior to the said meeting. If there is no nomination for a position, the president of the meeting may call for nominations from the ordinary members at the meeting.

33. Election of office holders

- (1) At the annual general meeting, a separate election must be held for each position of office holder of the Club.
- (2) If there is no nomination for a position, the president of the meeting may call for nominations from the ordinary members at the meeting.
- (3) If only one member has nominated for a position, the president of the meeting must declare the Member elected to the position.
- (4) If more than one member has nominated for a position, the ordinary members at the meeting must vote in accordance with procedures that have been determined by the committee to decide who is to be elected to the position.
- (5) Each ordinary member present at the meeting may vote for one member who has nominated for the position.
- (6) A member who has nominated for the position may vote for himself or herself.
- (7) On the member's election, the new president of the Club may take over as the president of the meeting.

34. Election of ordinary committee members

- (1) At the annual general meeting, the Club must decide by resolution the number of ordinary committee members (if any) to hold office for the next year.
- (2) If the number of members nominating for the position of ordinary committee member is not greater than the number to be elected, the president of the meeting —
 - (a) must declare each of those members to be elected to the position; and
 - (b) may call for further nominations from the ordinary members at the meeting to fill any positions remaining unfilled after the elections under paragraph (a).
- (3) If —
 - (a) the number of members nominating for the position of ordinary committee member is greater than the number to be elected; or
 - (b) the number of members nominating under subrule (2)(b) is greater than the number of positions remaining unfilled,

the ordinary members at the meeting must vote in accordance with procedures that have been determined by the committee to decide the members who are to be elected to the position of ordinary committee member.

- (4) A member who has nominated for the position of ordinary committee member may vote in accordance with that nomination.

35. Term of office

- (1) The term of office of a committee member begins when the member —
 - (a) is elected at an annual general meeting or under subrule 36(3)(b); or
 - (b) is appointed to fill a casual vacancy under rule 38.
- (2) Subject to rule 37, a committee member holds office until the positions on the committee are declared vacant at the next annual general meeting.
- (3) A committee member may be re-elected.

36. Resignation and removal from office

- (1) A committee member may resign from the committee by written notice given to the secretary or, if the resigning member is the secretary, given to the president.
- (2) The resignation takes effect —
 - (a) when the notice is received by the secretary or president; or
 - (b) if a later time is stated in the notice, at the later time.
- (3) At a general meeting, the Club may by resolution —
 - (a) remove a committee member from office; and
 - (b) elect a member who is eligible under rule 27(4) to fill the vacant position.
- (4) A committee member who is the subject of a proposed resolution under subrule (3)(a) may make written representations (of a reasonable length) to the secretary or president and may ask that the representations be provided to the members.
- (5) The secretary or president may give a copy of the representations to each member or, if they are not so given, the committee member may require them to be read out at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be considered.

37. When membership of committee ceases

A person ceases to be a committee member if the person —

- (a) dies or otherwise ceases to be a member; or
- (b) resigns from the committee or is removed from office under rule 36; or
- (c) becomes ineligible to accept an appointment or act as a committee member under section 39 of the Act.
- (d) becomes permanently unable to act as a committee member because of a mental or physical disability; or
- (e) fails to attend 3 consecutive Committee meetings, of which the person has been given notice, without having notified the Committee that the person will be unable to attend.

38. Filling casual vacancies

- (1) The committee may appoint a member who is eligible under rule 27(4) to fill a position on the committee that —
 - (a) has become vacant under rule 37; or
 - (b) was not filled by election at the most recent annual general meeting or under rule 36(3)(b).
- (2) If the position of secretary becomes vacant, the committee must appoint a member who is eligible under rule 27(4) to fill the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
- (3) Subject to the requirement for a quorum under rule 45, the committee may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.
- (4) If there are fewer committee members than required for a quorum under rule 45, the committee may act only for the purpose of —
 - (a) appointing committee members under this rule; or
 - (b) convening a general meeting.

39. Validity of acts

The acts of a committee or subcommittee, or of a committee member or member of a subcommittee, are valid despite any defect that may afterwards be discovered in the election, appointment or qualification of a committee member or member of a subcommittee.

40. Payments to committee members

- (1) In this rule —
 - committee member** includes a member of a subcommittee.
 - committee meeting** includes a meeting of a subcommittee.
- (2) A committee member is entitled to be paid out of the funds of the Club for any out-of-pocket expenses for travel and accommodation properly incurred —
 - (a) in attending a committee meeting or
 - (b) in attending a general meeting; or
 - (c) otherwise in connection with the Club's business.

Division 4 — Committee meetings

41. Committee meetings

- (1) The committee must meet monthly on the dates and at the times and places determined by the committee.
- (2) The date, time and place of the first committee meeting must be determined by the committee members as soon as practicable after the annual general meeting at which the committee members are elected.
- (3) Special committee meetings may be convened by the president or any 2 committee members.

42. Notice of committee meetings

- (1) Notice of each committee meeting must be given to each committee member at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting.
- (2) The notice must state the date, time and place of the meeting and must describe the general nature of the business to be conducted at the meeting.
- (3) Unless subrule (4) applies, the only business that may be conducted at the meeting is the business described in the notice.
- (4) Urgent business that has not been described in the notice may be conducted at the meeting if the committee members at the meeting unanimously agree to treat that business as urgent.

43. Procedure and order of business

- (1) The president or, in the president's absence, the deputy-president must preside as president of each committee meeting.
- (2) If the president and deputy president are absent or are unwilling to act as president of a meeting, the committee members at the meeting must choose one of them to act as president of the meeting.
- (3) The procedure to be followed at a committee meeting must be determined from time to time by the committee.
- (4) The order of business at a committee meeting may be determined by the committee members at the meeting.
- (5) A member or other person who is not a committee member may attend a committee meeting if invited to do so by the committee.
- (6) A person invited under subrule (5) to attend a committee meeting —
 - (a) has no right to any agenda, minutes or other document circulated at the meeting; and
 - (b) must not comment about any matter discussed at the meeting unless invited by the committee to do so; and
 - (c) cannot vote on any matter that is to be decided at the meeting.

44. Use of technology to be present at committee meetings

- (1) The presence of a committee member at a committee meeting need not be by attendance in person but may be by that committee member and each other committee member at the meeting being simultaneously in contact by telephone or other means of instantaneous communication.
- (2) A member who participates in a committee meeting as allowed under subrule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, the member is taken to have voted in person.

45. Quorum for committee meetings

- (1) Subject to rule 38(4), no business is to be conducted at a committee meeting unless a quorum of **5** members is present.
- (2) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a committee meeting —
 - (a) in the case of a special meeting — the meeting lapses; or
 - (b) otherwise, the meeting is adjourned to the same time, day and place in the following week.
- (3) If —
 - (a) a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the commencement time of a committee meeting held under subrule (2)(b); and
 - (b) at least 2 committee members are present at the meeting,those members present are taken to constitute a quorum.

46. Voting at committee meetings

- (1) Each committee member present at a committee meeting has one vote on any question arising at the meeting.
- (2) A motion is carried if a majority of the committee members present at the committee meeting vote in favour of the motion.
- (3) If the votes are divided equally on a question, the president of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- (4) A vote may take place by the committee members present indicating their agreement or disagreement or by a show of hands, unless the committee decides that a secret ballot is needed to determine a particular question.
- (5) If a secret ballot is needed, the president of the meeting must decide how the ballot is to be conducted.

47. Minutes of committee meetings

- (1) The committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each committee meeting.
- (2) The minutes must record the following —
 - (a) the names of the committee members present at the meeting.
 - (b) the name of any person attending the meeting under rule 43(5).
 - (c) the business considered at the meeting.
 - (d) any motion on which a vote is taken at the meeting and the result of the vote.

- (3) The minutes of a committee meeting must be entered in the Club's minute book within 30 days after the meeting is held.
- (4) The president must ensure that the minutes of a committee meeting are reviewed and signed as correct by —
 - (a) the president of the meeting; or
 - (b) the president of the next committee meeting.
- (5) When the minutes of a committee meeting have been signed as correct, they are, until the contrary is proved, evidence that —
 - (a) the meeting to which the minutes relate was duly convened and held; and
 - (b) the matters recorded as having taken place at the meeting took place as recorded; and
 - (c) any appointment purportedly made at the meeting was validly made.

Division 5 — Subcommittees and subsidiary offices

48. Subcommittees and subsidiary offices

- (1) To help the committee in the conduct of the Club's business, the committee may, in writing, do either or both of the following —
 - (a) appoint one or more subcommittees.
 - (b) create one or more subsidiary offices and appoint people to those offices.
- (2) A subcommittee may consist of the number of people, whether members, that the committee considers appropriate.
- (3) A person may be appointed to a subsidiary office whether or not the person is a member.
- (4) Subject to any directions given by the committee —
 - (a) a subcommittee may meet and conduct business as it considers appropriate; and
 - (b) the holder of a subsidiary office may carry out the functions given to the holder as the holder considers appropriate.

49. Delegation to subcommittees and holders of subsidiary offices

- (1) In this rule —

non-delegable duty means a duty imposed on the committee by the Act or another written law.
- (2) The committee may, in writing, delegate to a subcommittee or the holder of a subsidiary office the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty of the committee other than —
 - (a) the power to delegate; and
 - (b) a non-delegable duty.
- (3) A power or duty, the exercise or performance of which has been delegated to a subcommittee or the holder of a subsidiary office under this rule, may be exercised or performed by the subcommittee or holder in accordance with the terms of the delegation.
- (4) The delegation may be made subject to any conditions, qualifications, limitations or exceptions that the committee specifies in the document by which the delegation is made.

- (5) The delegation does not prevent the committee from exercising or performing at any time the power or duty delegated.
- (6) Any act or thing done by a subcommittee or by the holder of a subsidiary office, under the delegation has the same force and effect as if it had been done by the committee.
- (7) The committee may, in writing, amend or revoke the delegation.

PART 6 — GENERAL MEETINGS OF CLUB

50. Annual general meeting

- (1) The committee must determine the date, time and place of the annual general meeting, but not later than 31st October.
- (2) If it is proposed to hold the annual general meeting more than 6 months after the end of the Club's financial year, the secretary must apply to the Commissioner for permission under section 50(3)(b) of the Act within 4 months after the end of the financial year.
- (3) 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 if the minutes of that meeting have not yet been confirmed.
 - (b) to receive and consider —
 - (i) the committee's annual report on the Club's activities during the preceding financial year; and
 - (ii) if the Club is a tier 1 Club, the financial statements of the Club for the preceding financial year presented under Part 5 of the Act; and
 - (iii) if the Club is a tier 2 Club or a tier 3 Club, the financial report of the Club for the preceding financial year presented under Part 5 of the Act.
 - (iv) if required to be presented for consideration under Part 5 of the Act, a copy of the report of the review or auditor's report on the financial statements or financial report.
 - (c) to elect the office holders of the Club and other committee members.
 - (d) if applicable, to appoint or remove a reviewer or auditor of the Club in accordance with the Act.
- (4) Any other business of which notice has been given in accordance with these rules may be conducted at the annual general meeting.

51. Special general meetings

- (1) The committee may convene a special general meeting.
- (2) The committee must convene a special general meeting if at least 20% of the members require a special general meeting to be convened.
- (3) The members requiring a special general meeting to be convened must —
 - (a) make the requirement by written notice given to the secretary; and
 - (b) state in the notice the business to be considered at the meeting; and
 - (c) each sign the notice.
- (4) The special general meeting must be convened within 28 days after notice is given under subrule (3)(a).

- (5) If the committee does not convene a special general meeting within that 28-day period, the members making the requirement (or any of them) may convene the special general meeting.
- (6) A special general meeting convened by members under subrule (5) —
 - (a) must be held within 3 months after the date the original requirement was made; and
 - (b) may only consider the business stated in the notice by which the requirement was made.
- (7) The Club must reimburse any reasonable expenses incurred by the members convening a special general meeting under subrule (5).

52. Notice of general meetings

- (1) The secretary or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 51(5), the members convening the meeting, must give to each member —
 - (a) at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting; or
 - (b) at least 7 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 the meeting is the annual general meeting, include the names of the members who have nominated for election to the committee under rule 32(2); and
 - (d) if a special resolution is proposed —
 - (i) set out the wording of the proposed resolution as required by section 51(4) of the Act; and
 - (ii) state that the resolution is intended to be proposed as a special resolution; and
 - (iii) comply with rule 53(7).

53. Proxies

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), an ordinary member may appoint an individual who is an ordinary member as his or her proxy to vote and speak on his or her behalf at a general meeting.
- (2) An ordinary member may be appointed the proxy for not more than 5 other members.
- (3) The appointment of a proxy must be in writing and signed by the member making the appointment.
- (4) The member appointing the proxy may give specific directions as to how the proxy is to vote on his or her behalf.
- (5) If no instructions are given to the proxy, the proxy may vote on behalf of the member in any matter as the proxy sees fit.
- (6) If the committee has approved a form for the appointment of a proxy, the member may use that form or any other form —
 - (a) that clearly identifies the person appointed as the member's proxy; and
 - (b) that has been signed by the member.
- (7) Notice of a general meeting given to an ordinary member under rule 52 must —
 - (a) state that the member may appoint an individual who is an ordinary member as a proxy for the meeting; and

- (b) include a copy of any form that the committee has approved for the appointment of a proxy.
- (8) A form appointing a proxy must be given to the secretary before the commencement of the general meeting for which the proxy is appointed.
- (9) A form appointing a proxy sent by post or electronically is of no effect unless it is received by the Club not later than 24 hours before the commencement of the meeting.

54. Use of technology to be present at general meetings

- (1) The presence of a member at a general meeting need not be by attendance in person but may be by that member and each other member at the meeting being simultaneously in contact by telephone or other means of instantaneous communication.
- (2) A member who participates in a general meeting as allowed under subrule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, the member is taken to have voted in person.

55. Presiding member and quorum for general meetings

- (1) The president or, in the president's absence, the deputy president must preside as president of each general meeting.
- (2) If the president and deputy president are absent or are unwilling to act as president of a general meeting, the committee members at the meeting must choose one of them to act as president of the meeting.
- (3) **No business is to be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of 20 members is present.**
- (4) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a general meeting —
 - (a) in the case of a special general meeting — the meeting lapses; or
 - (b) in the case of the annual general meeting — the meeting is adjourned to —
 - (i) the same time and day in the following week; and
 - (ii) the same place unless the president specifies another place at the time of the adjournment or written notice of another place is given to the members before the day to which the meeting is adjourned.
- (5) If —
 - (a) a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the commencement time of an annual general meeting held under subrule (4)(b); and
 - (b) at least 2 ordinary members are present at the meeting,those members present are taken to constitute a quorum.

56. Adjournment of general meeting

- (1) The president of a general meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of a majority of the ordinary members present at the meeting, adjourn the meeting to another time at the same place or at another place.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), a meeting may be adjourned —
 - (a) if there is insufficient time to deal with the business at hand; or
 - (b) to give the members more time to consider an item of business.

- (3) No business may be conducted on the resumption of an adjourned meeting other than the business that remained unfinished when the meeting was adjourned.
- (4) Notice of the adjournment of a meeting under this rule is not required unless the meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, in which case notice of the meeting must be given in accordance with rule 52.

57. Voting at general meeting

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting —
 - (a) subject to subrule (6), each ordinary member has one vote unless the member may also vote on behalf of a body corporate under subrule (2); and
 - (b) ordinary members may vote personally or by proxy.
- (2) An ordinary member that is a body corporate may, in writing, appoint an individual, whether or not the individual is a member, to vote on behalf of the body corporate on any question at a particular general meeting or at any general meeting, as specified in the document by which the appointment is made.
- (3) A copy of the document by which the appointment is made must be given to the secretary before any general meeting to which the appointment applies.
- (4) The appointment has effect until —
 - (a) the end of any general meeting to which the appointment applies; or
 - (b) the appointment is revoked by the body corporate and written notice of the revocation is given to the secretary.
- (5) Except in the case of a special resolution, a motion is carried if a majority of the ordinary members present at a general meeting vote in favour of the motion.
- (6) If votes are divided equally on a question, the president of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- (7) If the question is whether to confirm the minutes of a previous general meeting, only members who were present at that meeting may vote.
- (8) For a person to be eligible to vote at a general meeting as an ordinary member, or on behalf of an ordinary member that is a body corporate under subrule (2), the ordinary member —
 - (a) must have been an ordinary member at the time notice of the meeting was given under rule 52; and
 - (b) must have paid any fee or other money payable to the Club by the member.

58. When special resolutions are required

- (1) A special resolution is required if it is proposed at a general meeting —
 - (a) to affiliate the Club with another body; or
 - (b) to request the Commissioner to apply to the State Administrative Tribunal under section 109 of the Act for the appointment of a statutory manager.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not limit the matters in relation to which a special resolution may be proposed.

59. Determining whether resolution carried

- (1) In this rule —

poll means the process of voting in relation to a matter that is conducted in writing.

- (2) Subject to subrule (4), the president of a general meeting may, based on general agreement or disagreement or by 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.
- (3) If the resolution is a special resolution, the declaration under subrule (2) must identify the resolution as a special resolution.
- (4) If a poll is demanded on any question by the president of the meeting or by at least 3 other ordinary members present in person or by proxy —
 - (a) the poll must be taken at the meeting in the manner determined by the president.
 - (b) the president must declare the determination of the resolution based on the poll.
- (5) If a poll is demanded on the election of the president or on a question of an adjournment, the poll must be taken immediately.
- (6) If a poll is demanded on any other question, the poll must be taken before the close of the meeting at a time determined by the president.
- (7) A declaration under subrule (2) or (4) must be entered in the minutes of the meeting, and the entry is, without proof of the voting in relation to the resolution, evidence of how the resolution was determined.

60. Minutes of general meeting

- (1) The secretary, or a person authorised by the committee from time to time, must take and keep minutes 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 record —
 - (a) the names of the ordinary members attending the meeting; and
 - (b) any proxy forms given to the president of the meeting under rule 53(8); and
 - (c) the financial statements or financial report presented at the meeting, as referred to in rule 50(3)(b)(ii) or (iii); and
 - (d) any report of the review or auditor's report on the financial statements or financial report presented at the meeting, as referred to in rule 50(3)(b)(iv).
- (4) The minutes of a general meeting must be entered in the Club's minute book within 30 days after the meeting is held.
- (5) The president must ensure that the minutes of a general meeting are reviewed and signed as correct by —
 - (a) the president of the meeting; or
 - (b) the president of the next general meeting.
- (6) When the minutes of a general meeting have been signed as correct, they are, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, taken to be proof that —
 - (a) the meeting to which the minutes relate was duly convened and held; and
 - (b) the matters recorded as having taken place at the meeting took place as recorded; and
 - (c) any election or appointment purportedly made at the meeting was validly made.

PART 7 — FINANCIAL MATTERS

61. Source of funds

The funds of the Club may be derived from entrance fees, annual subscriptions, donations, fund-raising activities, grants, interest and any other sources approved by the committee.

62. Control of funds

- (1) The Club must open an account in the name of the Club with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Club is made and into which all funds received by the Club are deposited.
- (2) Subject to any restrictions imposed at a general meeting, the committee may approve expenditure on behalf of the Club.
- (3) The committee may authorise the treasurer to expend funds on behalf of the Club up to a specified limit without requiring approval from the committee for each item on which the funds are expended.
- (4) All EFT payments, cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments of the Club must be signed by —
 - (a) 2 committee members; or
 - (b) one committee member and a person authorised by the committee.
- (5) All funds of the Club must be deposited into the Club's account within 5 working days after their receipt.

63. Financial statements and financial reports

- (1) For each financial year, the committee must ensure that the requirements imposed on the Club under the Associations Incorporation Act 2015 are met.

PART 8 — GENERAL MATTERS

64. By-laws

- (1) The Club may, by resolution at a general meeting, make, amend or revoke by-laws.
- (2) By-laws may —
 - (a) provide for the rights and obligations that apply to any classes of associate membership approved under rule 8(2); and
 - (b) impose restrictions on the committee's powers, including the power to dispose of the Club's assets; and
 - (c) impose requirements relating to the financial reporting and financial accountability of the Club and the auditing of the Club's accounts; and
 - (d) provide for any other matter the Club considers necessary or convenient to be dealt with in the by-laws.
- (3) A by-law is of no effect to the extent that it is inconsistent with the Act, the regulations or these rules.
- (4) Without limiting subrule (3), a by-law made for the purposes of subrule (2)(c) may only impose requirements on the Club that are additional to, and do not restrict, a requirement imposed on the Club under Part 5 of the Act.

- (5) At the request of a member, the Club must make a copy of the by-laws available for inspection by the member.

65. Executing documents and common seal

- (1) The Club may execute a document without using a common seal if the document is signed by —
- (a) 2 committee members; or
 - (b) one committee member and a person authorised by the committee.
- (2) If the Club has a common seal —
- (a) the name of the Club must appear in legible characters on the common seal; and
 - (b) a document may only be sealed with the common seal by the authority of the committee and in the presence of —
 - (i) 2 committee members; or
 - (ii) one committee member and a person authorised by the committee,and each of them is to sign the document to attest that the document was sealed in their presence.
- (3) The secretary must make a written record of each use of the common seal.
- (4) The common seal must be kept in the custody of the secretary, or another committee member authorised by the committee.

66. Giving notices to members

- (1) In this rule —
- recorded means** recorded in the register of members.
- (2) A notice or other document that is to be given to a member under these rules is taken not to have been given to the member unless it is in writing and —
- (a) delivered by hand to the recorded address of the member; or
 - (b) sent by prepaid post to the recorded postal address of the member; or
 - (c) sent by facsimile or electronic transmission to an appropriate recorded number or recorded electronic address of the member.

67. Custody of books and securities

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), the books and any securities of the Club must be kept in the secretary's custody or under the secretary's control.
- (2) The financial records and, as applicable, the financial statements or financial reports of the Club must be kept in the treasurer's custody or under the treasurer's control.
- (3) Subrules (1) and (2) have effect except as otherwise decided by the committee.
- (4) The books of the Club must be retained for at least 7 years.

68. Record of office holders

The record of committee members and other persons authorised to act on behalf of the Club that is required to be maintained under section 58(2) of the Act must be kept in the secretary's custody or under the secretary's control.

69. Inspection of records and documents

- (1) Subrule (2) applies to a member who wants to inspect —
 - (a) the register of members under section 54(1) of the Act; or
 - (b) the record of the names and addresses of committee members, and other persons authorised to act on behalf of the Club, under section 58(3) of the Act; or
 - (c) any other record or document of the Club.
- (2) The member must contact the secretary to make the necessary arrangements for the inspection.
- (3) The inspection must be free of charge.
- (4) If the member wants to inspect a document that records the minutes of a committee meeting, the right to inspect that document is subject to any decision the committee has made about minutes of committee meetings generally, or the minutes of a specific committee meeting, being available for inspection by members.
- (5) The member may make a copy of or take an extract from a record or document referred to in subrule (1)(c) but does not have a right to remove the record or document for that purpose.
- (6) The member must not use or disclose information in a record or document referred to in subrule (1)(c) except for a purpose —
 - (a) that is directly connected with the affairs of the Club; or
 - (b) that is related to complying with a requirement of the Act.

70. Publication by committee members of statements about Club business prohibited.

A committee member must not publish, or cause to be published, any statement about the business conducted by the Club at a general meeting or committee meeting unless —

- (a) the committee member has been authorised to do so at a committee meeting; and
- (b) the authority given to the committee member has been recorded in the minutes of the committee meeting at which it was given.

71. Distribution of surplus property on cancellation of incorporation or winding up

- (1) In this rule —

surplus property, in relation to the Club, means property remaining after satisfaction of —

- (a) the debts and liabilities of the Club; and
- (b) the costs, charges and expenses of winding up or cancelling the incorporation of the Club,

but does not include books relating to the management of the Club.

- (2) On the cancellation of the incorporation or the winding up of the Club, its surplus property must be distributed as determined by special resolution by reference to the persons mentioned in section 24(1) of the Act.

72. Supply of Liquor – Liquor Act to be observed.

The club shall appoint and maintain an Approved Manager for the purposes of observing liquor licensing requirements and regulations.

The club shall be open for sale of liquor during such hours as the Committee shall from time to time determine and as permitted under the Liquor Act.

73. Alteration of rules

If the Club wants to alter or rescind any of these rules, or to make additional rules, the Club may do so only by special resolution and by otherwise complying with Part 3 Division 2 of the Act.