



The Western Australian Ice Skating Association Inc Constitution

# **The Western Australian Ice Skating Association Inc.**

**ABN 46 937 678 285**

**Association No.: A0810054A**

## **Constitution**

**as adopted at the General Meeting on 21 April 2021**



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## PART 1 — PRELIMINARY

### 1. Name of Association

The name of the Association is **The Western Australian Ice Skating Association Inc**. Note: this name can be abbreviated in the Association's documents, by-laws and policies as WAISA.

### 2. Objects and Purpose of the Association

The objects and purposes of the Association are to promote participation in Figure and Synchronised Skating at the competitive and developmental level in WA.

### 3. Terms used

In these rules, unless the contrary intention appears:

**Act** means the *Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)*;

**Affiliated Club** means an ice skating club in Western Australia that has applied to be affiliated with the Association in accordance with rule 74 and accepted under rule 74(3) that has not had its affiliation terminated.

**Association** means: The Western Australian Ice Skating Association Inc.

**books** of the Association, includes the following —

- (a) a register;
- (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 Association under rule 67;

**Club delegate** means an individual (who is 18 years of age or over) nominated by an Affiliated Club of this Association as referred in rule 74 who represents that club;

**Commissioner** means the person for the time being designated as the Commissioner under the Act;

**Council** means the management Council of the Association;

**Council meeting** means a meeting of the Council;

**Council member** means a member of the Council;

**financial records** includes —

- (a) invoices, receipts, orders for the payment of money, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes and vouchers;
- (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** has the meaning provided in the relevant law;

**financial statements** means the financial statements in relation to the Association required under the relevant law;



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**financial year**, of the Association, has the meaning given in rule 4;

**full voting member** means an individual aged 18 or over with the rights referred to in rule 12(1);

**grievance procedure** means the procedures set out in Part 4, Division 3;

**general meeting**, of the Association, means a meeting of the Association that all members are entitled to receive notice of and to attend;

**junior member** means an individual aged under 18 with the rights referred to in rule 12(2);

**member** means an individual who is a full voting member or a junior member of the Association, but does not include an Affiliated Club;

**Ordinary Council member** means a Council member who is not an office holder of the Association under rule 30(2);

**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.

**Policies** means policies of the Association as determined by the Council from time to time;

**President** means the Councilmember holding office as the President of the Association;

**relevant law** includes the Act;

**register of members** means the register of members referred to under the relevant law;

**rules** means these rules of the Association, as in force from time to time;

**Secretary** means the Council member holding office as the Secretary of the Association;

**special general meeting** means a general meeting of the Association other than the annual general meeting;

**special resolution** means a resolution passed by the members at a general meeting in accordance with the relevant law;

**sub-council** means a sub-council appointed by the Council under rule 51(1)(a);

**Treasurer** means the Council member holding office as the treasurer of the Association;

**Written notice** means notice sent by post or by electronic media.

### 4. Financial year

- (1) The Association's financial year commences on 1<sup>st</sup> January and ends on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year.
- (2) Each subsequent financial year of the Association is the period of 12 months commencing at the termination of the first financial year or the anniversary of that termination.



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### PART 2 — THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ICE SKATING ASSOCIATION INC NOT FOR PROFIT BODY

#### 5. Not-for-profit body

- (1) The property and income of the Association must be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects or purposes of the Association 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 Association only if it is authorised under subrule (3).
- (3) A payment to a member out of the funds of the Association is authorised if it is —
  - (a) the payment in good faith to the member as reasonable remuneration for any services provided to the Association, or for goods supplied to the Association, in the ordinary course of business; or
  - (b) the payment of interest, on money borrowed by the Association 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 Association; or
  - (d) the reimbursement of reasonable expenses properly incurred by the member on behalf of the Association.

### PART 3 — MEMBERS

#### Division 1 — Membership

#### 6. Minimum number of members

- (1) In accordance with the relevant law, the Association must have at least 6 members with full voting rights at all times.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply in the event that the Association is wound up in accordance with rule 75(2).

#### 7. Eligibility for membership

- (1) Any individual is eligible to apply for membership if:
  - (a) they support the objects or purposes of the Association;
  - (b) are a fit and proper person; and
  - (c) agree to abide by any code of conduct set out in the Policies or by-laws.
- (2) An individual who has not reached the age of 18 years is only eligible to apply to be a junior member.

#### 8. Applying for membership

- (1) A person who wants to become a member must apply using the required form as specified by the Association.
- (2) The applicant must specify in the application the class of membership, if there is more than one, to which the application relates.



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### 9. Dealing with membership applications

- (1) The Council must consider each application for membership of the Association and decide whether to accept or reject the application.
- (2) The Council may request further information prior to accepting or rejecting the application.
- (3) The Council must not accept an application unless the applicant —
  - (a) is eligible under rule 7; and
  - (b) has applied under rule 8.
- (4) The Council may reject an application even if the applicant —
  - (a) is eligible under rule 7; and
  - (b) has applied under rule 8.
- (5) The Council must notify the applicant of the Council's decision to accept or reject the application as soon as practicable after making the decision.
- (6) If the Council rejects the application, the Council is not required to give the applicant its reasons for doing so.

### 10. Becoming a member

- An applicant for membership of the Association becomes a member when —
- (a) the Council accepts the application; and
  - (b) the applicant pays any membership fees payable to the Association under rule 16.

### 11. Classes of membership

- (1) The Association consists of full voting members and junior members.
- (2) An individual who has not reached the age of 18 years is only eligible to be a junior member.
- (3) A person can only be a member of one class of membership at a time.
- (4) If a person has been admitted as an honorary Life Member of the Association under the previous rules, that person's membership continues as a full voting member under these rules.

### 12. Rights of members

- (1) A full voting member has full voting rights and the right to receive notice of, attend and speak at general meetings, and any other rights conferred on members by these rules or approved by resolution at a general meeting or determined by the Council.
- (2) A junior member has all the rights of a full voting member, except a junior member does not have the right to vote.
- (3) The number of members of any class is not limited unless otherwise approved by resolution at a general meeting.

### 13. When membership ceases

- (1) A person ceases to be a member when any of the following takes place —
  - (a) the person dies;





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- (b) the person resigns from the Association under rule 14;
  - (c) the person is expelled from the Association under rule 19;
  - (d) the person ceases to be a member under rule 16(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.

### 14. Resignation

- (1) A member may resign from membership of the Association 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 Association remains liable for any fees that are owed to the Association (the **owed amount**) at the time of resignation.
- (4) The owed amount may be recovered by the Association in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to the Association.
- (5) Any residual of the Membership fee is not refundable.

### 15. Rights not transferable

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

## Division 2 — Membership fees

### 16. Membership fees

- (1) The Council must determine the entrance fee (if any) and the annual membership fee (if any) to be paid for membership of the Association.
- (2) The fees determined under subrule (1) may be different for different class or status of membership. The Council may grant partial or full exemptions to fees in specific or general cases.
- (3) A member must pay the annual membership fee to the Treasurer, or another person authorised by the Council to accept payments, by the date (the **due date**) determined by the Council.
- (4) If a member has not paid the annual membership fee by the due date, the member's membership rights are suspended. The member ceases to be a member if the membership fee remains unpaid for 3 months after the due date.
- (5) If a person who has ceased to be a member under subrule (4) offers to pay the annual membership fee —
- (a) the Council 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

### 17. Register of members



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- (1) The Secretary, or another person authorised by the Council, is responsible for the requirements imposed on the Association under the relevant law to maintain the register of members and record in that register any change in the membership of the Association.
- (2) In addition to the matters referred to in the relevant law, 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 Association's registered address. A member who wishes to inspect the register of members must contact the Secretary to make the necessary arrangements.
- (4) If —
  - (a) a member inspecting the register of members wishes to make a copy of, or take an extract from, the register under the relevant law ; or
  - (b) a member makes a written request under the relevant law to be provided with a copy of the register of members,

the Council 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 is connected with the affairs of the Association.

## PART 4 — DISCIPLINARY ACTION, DISPUTES AND MEDIATION

### Division 1 — Term use

#### 18. Term used: member

In this Part 4— **member**, in relation to a member who is expelled from the Association, includes former member.

### Division 2 — Disciplinary action

#### 19. Suspension or expulsion

- (1) The Council may decide to suspend a member's membership or to expel a member from the Association if —
  - (a) the member ceases to be eligible in accordance with rule 7(1);
  - (b) the member contravenes any of these rules or any code of conduct set out in the Policies or by-laws;
  - (c) the member is found guilty of a serious breach of a relevant sporting code or regulation;
  - (d) the member is found guilty of committing an indictable offence; or
  - (e) the member acts detrimentally to the interests of the Association.
- (2) The Secretary must give the member written or electronic notice of the proposed suspension or expulsion at least 28 days before the Council meeting at which the proposal is to be considered by the Council.
- (3) The notice given to the member must state —
  - (a) when and where the Council 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 Council about the proposed suspension or expulsion;
- (4) At the Council meeting, the Council must —



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- (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 Council 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 Association.
- (5) A decision of the Council to suspend the member's membership or to expel the member from the Association takes immediate effect.
- (6) The Council must give the member written or electronic notice of the Council's decision, and the reasons for the decision, within 7 days after the Council meeting at which the decision is made.
- (7) A member whose membership is suspended or who is expelled from the Association may, within 14 days after receiving notice of the Council's decision under subrule (6), give written notice to the Secretary requesting the appointment of a mediator under rule 26.
- (8) If notice is given under subrule (7), the member who gives the notice and the Council are the parties to the mediation.

### 20. Consequences of suspension

- (1) During the period a member's membership is suspended, the member —
  - (a) loses any rights (including voting rights) arising as a result of membership; and
  - (b) is not entitled to a refund, rebate, relief or credit for membership fees paid, or payable, to the Association.
- (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

### 21. 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 Association.

### 22. 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.

### 23. 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 22, 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



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- (b) the matters that are the subject of the dispute.
- (2) Within 28 days after the Secretary is given the notice, a Council meeting must be convened to consider and determine the dispute.
- (3) The Secretary must give each party to the dispute written notice of the Council 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 Council 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 Council about the dispute.
- (5) If —
  - (a) the dispute is between one or more members and the Association; 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 Council; and
    - (ii) requests the appointment of a mediator under rule 26,the Council must not determine the dispute.

### 24. Determination of dispute by Council

- (1) At the Council meeting at which a dispute is to be considered and determined, the Council 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 Council about the dispute;
  - (b) give due consideration to any submissions so made; and
  - (c) determine the dispute.
- (2) The Council must give each party to the dispute written notice of the Council's determination, and the reasons for the determination, within 7 days after the Council meeting at which the determination is made.
- (3) A party to the dispute may, within 14 days after receiving notice of the Council's determination under subrule (1)(c), give written notice to the Secretary requesting the appointment of a mediator under rule 26.
- (4) If notice is given under subrule (3), each party to the dispute is a party to the mediation.

## Division 4 - Mediation

### 25. Application of Division

- (2) This Division applies if written notice has been given to the Secretary requesting the appointment of a mediator —
  - (a) by a member under rule 19(7); or
  - (b) by a party to a dispute under rule 23(5)(b)(ii) or 24(3).
- (3) If this Division applies, a mediator must be chosen or appointed under rule 26.

### 26. 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 19(7) — by agreement between the member and the Council; or



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- (b) if the appointment of a mediator was requested by a party to a dispute under rule 23(5)(b)(ii) or 24(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 Council must appoint the mediator.
- (3) The person appointed as mediator by the Council 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 19(7); or
  - (b) a party to a dispute under rule 23(5)(b)(ii); or
  - (c) a party to a dispute under rule 24(3) and the dispute is between one or more members and the Association.
- (4) The person appointed as mediator by the Council may be a member or former member of the Association 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.

### 27. 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.

### 28. 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 Association gives notice under rule 19(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 Council meeting or general meeting during the period of suspension or expulsion.



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## PART 5 — COUNCIL

### Division 1 — Powers of Council

#### 29. Council

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

### Division 2 — Composition of Council and duties of members

#### 30. Council members

- (1) The Council comprises between 5 and 9 Council members, consisting of —
  - (a) the office holders of the Association; and
  - (b) at least one and no more than five ordinary Council members.
- (2) The following are the office holders of the Association —
  - (a) the President;
  - (b) the Vice-President;
  - (c) the Secretary;
  - (d) the Treasurer.
- (3) A person may be elected as a Council member pursuant to rule 30(1)(b) if the person is —
  - (a) an individual who has reached 18 years of age; and
  - (b) a full voting member.
- (4) A person must not hold 2 or more of the offices mentioned in subrule (2) at the same time.

#### 31. President

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

#### 32. Secretary

The Secretary has the following duties —

- (a) dealing with the Association's correspondence;
- (b) consulting with the President regarding the business to be conducted at each Council meeting and general meeting;
- (c) preparing the notices required for meetings and for the business to be conducted at meetings;
- (d) maintaining on behalf of the Association the register of members, and recording in the register any changes in the membership, as required under the relevant law ;
- (e) maintaining on behalf of the Association an up-to-date copy of these rules, as required under the relevant law;



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- (f) maintaining on behalf of the Association a record of Council members and other persons authorised to act on behalf of the Association, as required under the relevant law;
- (g) ensuring the safe custody of the books of the Association, other than the financial records, financial statements and financial reports, as applicable to the Association;
- (h) maintaining full and accurate minutes of Council meetings and general meetings;
- (i) carrying out any other duty given to the secretary under these rules or by the Council.

### 33. Treasurer

The Treasurer has the following duties —

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

## Division 3 — Election of Council members and tenure of office

### 34. How members become Council members

A member becomes a Council member if the member —

- (a) is elected to the Council at a general meeting; or
- (b) is appointed to the Council by the council to fill a casual vacancy under rule 41.

### 35. Nomination of Council members

- (1) At least 42 days before an annual general meeting, the Secretary must send written or electronic notice to all the members —
  - (a) calling for nominations for election to the Council;
  - (b) advising which Council positions are available for nomination; and
  - (c) 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 Council at the annual general meeting must nominate for election by sending a written notice or by using the electronic methodology of the Association of the nomination to the Secretary at least 28 days before the annual general meeting
- (3) The application may be a written notice or using the electronic methodology of the Association and must be signed by the applicant and the member nominating the applicant.
- (4) A member may nominate for a specified position of office holder of the Association and to be an ordinary Council member, but may not be elected to both.
- (5) If a member nominates for two positions under rule 36(4), and are elected as an office holder of the Association, they are ineligible to be elected as an ordinary Council member.



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- (6) A member whose nomination does not comply with this rule is not eligible for election to the Council unless the member is nominated under rule 36(2) or 37(1)(b).

### 36. Election of office holders

- (1) At the annual general meeting, a separate election must be held for each position of office holder of the Association.
- (2) If there is no nomination for a position, the President of the meeting may call for nominations from the full voting 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 full voting members at the meeting must vote in accordance with procedures that have been determined by the Council to decide who is to be elected to the position.
- (5) Each full voting 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 Association may take over as the President of the meeting.

### 37. Election of ordinary Council members

- (1) If the number of members nominating for the position of ordinary Council 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 full voting members at the meeting to fill any positions remaining unfilled after the elections under paragraph (a).
- (2) If —
  - (a) the number of members nominating for the position of ordinary Council member is greater than the number to be elected; or
  - (b) the number of members nominating under subrule (1)(b) is greater than the number of positions remaining unfilled,

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

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

### 38. Term of office

- (1) The term of office of a Council member begins when the member —
  - (a) is elected at an annual general meeting or under subrule 39(3)(b); or
  - (b) is appointed to fill a casual vacancy under rule 41.
- (2) Subject to rule 40, a Council member holds office until the positions on the Council are declared vacant at the next annual general meeting.
- (3) A Council member may be re-elected.





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### 39. Resignation and removal from office

- (1) A Council member may resign from the council 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 Association may by resolution —
  - (a) remove a Council member from office; and
  - (b) elect a member who is eligible under rule 30(3) to fill the vacant position.
- (4) A Council 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 Council member may require them to be read out at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be considered.

### 40. When membership of council ceases

- (1) A person ceases to be a Council member if the person —
  - (a) dies or otherwise ceases to be a member; or
  - (b) resigns from the Council or is removed from office under rule 39; or
  - (c) becomes disqualified as a Council member under the relevant law;
  - (d) becomes permanently unable to act as a Council member because of a mental or physical disability;
  - (e) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with personal creditors generally; or
  - (f) is absent from 3 consecutive Council meetings, without Council permission to be absent from those meetings, in accordance with Council by-laws.

### 41. Filling casual vacancies

- (1) The Council may appoint a member who is eligible under rule 30(3) to fill a position on the Council that —
  - (a) has become vacant under rule 40; or
  - (b) was not filled by election at the most recent annual general meeting or under rule 39(3)(b).
- (2) If the position of Secretary becomes vacant, the Council must appoint a member who is eligible under rule 36(4) to fill the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
- (3) Subject to the requirement for a quorum under rule 48, the Council may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.
- (4) If there are fewer Council members than required for a quorum under rule 48, the Council may act only for the purpose of —
  - (a) appointing Council members under this rule; or
  - (b) convening a general meeting.

### 42. Validity of acts

The acts of Council or a sub-council, or a Council member or member of a sub-Council, are valid despite any defect that may afterwards be discovered in the election, appointment or qualification of a member or member of a sub-Council.



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### 43. Payments to Council members

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

## Division 4 — Council meetings

### 44. Council meetings

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

### 45. Notice of Council meetings

- (1) Notice of each Council meeting must be given to each Council 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 Council members at the meeting unanimously agree to treat that business as urgent.

### 46. Procedure and order of business

- (1) The President or, in the President's absence, the Vice-President, shall preside as President of each Council meeting.
- (2) If the President and Vice-President are absent or are unwilling to act as President of a meeting, the Council members at the meeting must choose one of them to act as President of the meeting.
- (3) The procedure to be followed at a Council meeting must be determined from time to time by the Council.
- (4) The order of business at a Council meeting may be determined by the Council members at the meeting.



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- (5) A member or other person who is not a Council member may attend all or part of a Council meeting if invited to do so by the Council.
- (6) A person invited under subrule (5) to attend all or part of a Council 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 Council to do so; and
  - (c) cannot vote on any matter that is to be decided at the meeting.

### 47. Use of technology

#### (1). Used to be present at Council meetings

- (1) The presence of a Council member at a Council meeting need not be by attendance in person but may be by that Council member and each other Council member at the meeting being simultaneously in contact by telephone or other means of instantaneous communication.
- (2) A member who participates in a Council 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.

#### (2). Used for urgent business prior to a council meeting.

- (1) Where urgent business is required to be expedited and requires a decision or a resolution to address the matter, electronic media may be used, and:
  - (a) all Council members are required to be involved; and
  - (b) the decision or resolution made is to be tabled at the next Council meeting.

### 48. Quorum for Council meetings

- (1) Any five (5) Council Members constitute a quorum for the conduct of the business at a Council meeting.
- (2) Subject to rule 41(4), no business is to be conducted at a Council meeting unless a quorum is present.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a Council 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.

### 49. Voting at Council meetings

- (1) Each Council member present at a Council meeting has one vote on any question arising at the meeting.
- (2) A motion is carried if a majority of the Council members present at the Council 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 Council members present indicating their agreement or disagreement or by a show of hands, unless the Council 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.



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### 50. Minutes of Council meetings

- (1) The Council must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each Council meeting.
- (2) The minutes must record the following —
  - (a) the names of the Council members present at the meeting;
  - (b) the name of any person attending the meeting under rule 46(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 Council meeting must be entered in the Association's minute book within 30 days after the meeting is held.
- (4) The Council must ensure that the minutes of a Council meeting are reviewed and signed as correct by —
  - (a) the President of the meeting; or
  - (b) the President of the next Council meeting.
- (5) When the minutes of a Council 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 — Sub-councils and subsidiary offices

### 51. Sub-councils and subsidiary offices

- (1) To help the Council in the conduct of the Association's business, the Council may, in writing, do either or both of the following —
  - (a) appoint one or more sub-councils;
  - (b) create one or more subsidiary offices and appoint people to those offices.
- (2) A sub-council may consist of the number of people, whether or not members, that the Council 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 Council —
  - (a) a sub-council 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.

### 52. Delegation to sub-councils and holders of subsidiary offices

- (1) In this rule —

**non-delegable duty** means a duty imposed on the Council by the Act or another written law.
- (2) The Council may, in writing, delegate to a sub-council or the holder of a subsidiary office the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty of the council other than —
  - (a) the power to delegate; and
  - (b) a non-delegable duty.



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- (3) A power or duty, the exercise or performance of which has been delegated to a sub-council or the holder of a subsidiary office under this rule, may be exercised or performed by the sub-council 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 Council specifies in the document by which the delegation is made.
- (5) The delegation does not prevent the Council from exercising or performing at any time the power or duty delegated.
- (6) Any act or thing done by a sub-council 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 Council.
- (7) The Council may, in writing, amend or revoke the delegation.

### PART 6 – GENERAL MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATION

#### 53. Annual general meeting

- (1) The Council must determine the date, time and place of the annual general meeting.
- (2) If it is proposed to hold the annual general meeting more than 6 months after the end of the Association's financial year, the secretary must apply to the Commissioner for permission under the relevant laws 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 the Association's annual financial report;
  - (c) to elect the office holders of the Association and other Council members; and
  - (d) if applicable, to appoint or remove a reviewer or auditor of the Association in accordance with the relevant law.
- (4) Any other business of which notice has been given in accordance with these rules may be conducted at the annual general meeting.

#### 54. Special general meetings

- (1) The Council may convene a special general meeting.
- (2) The Council must convene a special general meeting if at least 20% of the full voting members require a special general meeting to be convened.
- (3) The full voting 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 Council 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



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- (b) may only consider the business stated in the notice by which the requirement was made.
- (7) The Association must reimburse any reasonable expenses incurred by the members convening a special general meeting under subrule (5).

### 55. Notice of general meetings

- (1) The Secretary or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 54(5), the members convening the meeting, must give to each member —
  - (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 the meeting is the annual general meeting, include the names of the members who have nominated for election to the Council under rule 35(2); and
  - (d) if a special resolution is proposed —
    - (i) set out the wording of the proposed resolution as required by the relevant law; and
    - (ii) state that the resolution is intended to be proposed as a special resolution; and
    - (iii) comply with rule 56(7).

### 56. Proxies

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), a full voting member may appoint an individual who is a full voting member as his or her proxy to vote and speak on his or her behalf at a general meeting.
- (2) A full voting member may be appointed the proxy for not more than five (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 Council 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 a member who is a full voting member under rule 55 must —
  - (a) state that the member may appoint an individual who is either a full voting as a proxy for the meeting; and
  - (b) must include a copy of any form that the Council 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.



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- (9) A form appointing a proxy sent by post or electronically is of no effect unless it is received by the Association not later than 24 hours before the commencement of the meeting.

### 57. Use of technology to be present at general meetings

The presence of a member at a general meeting must be in person.

### 58. Presiding member and quorum for general meetings

- (1) The President or, in the President's absence, the Vice-President must preside as President of each general meeting.
- (2) If the President and Vice-President are absent or are unwilling to act as President of a general meeting, the Council 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 is present.
- (4) Ten (10) full voting members personally present (being members entitled to vote under these rules at a general meeting) will constitute a quorum for the conduct of business at a general meeting.
- (5) 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.

### 59. 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 full voting 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 55.

### 60. Voting at general meeting

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting —
  - (a) subject to subrule (5), each full voting member has one vote; and
  - (b) full voting members, may vote personally or by proxy.
- (2) 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.
- (3) The appointment has effect until —



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- (a) the end of any general meeting to which the appointment applies; or
  - (b) the appointment is revoked and written notice of the revocation is given to the Secretary.
- (4) Except in the case of a special resolution, a motion is carried if a majority of the full voting members present at a general meeting vote in favour of the motion.
- (5) If votes are divided equally on a question, the President of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- (6) If the question is whether or not to confirm the minutes of a previous general meeting, only members who were present at that meeting may vote.
- (7) For a person to be eligible to vote at a general meeting as a full voting member —
- (a) must have been a full voting member at the time notice of the meeting was given under rule 55; and
  - (b) must have paid any fee or other money payable to the Association by the member.

### 61. When special resolutions are required

A special resolution is required if it is proposed at a general meeting —

- (a) to affiliate the Association with another body; or
- (b) to request the Commissioner to apply to the State Administrative Tribunal under the relevant law for the appointment of a statutory manager.

### 62. 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, on the basis of 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 others being either full voting members and/or honorary full members and/or honorary life 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 on the basis of 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.





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### 63. Minutes of general meeting

- (1) The Secretary, or a person authorised by the Council 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 full voting members attending the meeting; and
  - (b) any proxy forms given to the President of the meeting under rule 56(8); and
  - (c) the financial statements or financial report presented at the meeting, as referred to in rule 53(1)(a) or (a)); 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 53(3)(b).
- (4) The minutes of a general meeting must be entered in the Association'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

### 64. Source of funds

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

### 65. Control of funds

- (1) The Association must open an account in the name of the Association with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Association is made and into which all funds received by the Association are deposited.
- (2) Subject to any restrictions imposed at a general meeting, the Council may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association.
- (3) The Council may authorise the Treasurer to expend funds on behalf of the Association without requiring approval from the Council for each item on which the funds are expended, in accordance with the by-laws in effect from time to time.
- (4) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments of the Association must be signed by —
  - (a) two Council members; or
  - (b) one Council member and a person authorised by the Council.



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- (5) All funds of the Association must be deposited into the Association's account within 5 working days after their receipt.

### 66. Financial statements and financial reports

- (1) For each financial year, the Council must ensure that the requirements imposed on the Association under the relevant law relating to the financial statements or financial reports of the Association are met.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), those requirements include preparation and presentation of the Association's annual financial reports.

## PART 8 — GENERAL MATTERS

### 67. By-laws and policies

- (1) The Council may make, amend or revoke by-laws and/or policies.
- (2) By-laws may —
  - (a) provide for the rights and obligations that apply to any membership approved under rule 110; and
  - (b) impose restrictions on the Council's powers, including the power to dispose of the Association's assets; and
  - (c) impose requirements relating to the financial reporting and financial accountability of the Association and the auditing of the Association's accounts; and
  - (d) provide for any other matter the Association considers necessary or convenient to be dealt with in the by-laws.
- (3) A by-law or policy is of no effect to the extent that it is inconsistent with the relevant law 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 Association that are additional to, and do not restrict, a requirement imposed on the Association under the relevant law.
- (5) At the request of a member, the Association must make a copy of the by-laws and policies available for inspection by the member.
- (6) Policies of the Association are to be read in conjunction with rules and by-laws of the Association.

### 68. Executing documents and common seal

- (1) The Association may execute a document without using a common seal if the document is signed by —
  - (a) two Council members; or
  - (b) one Council member and a person authorised by the Council.
- (2) If the Association has a common seal —
  - (a) the name of the Association 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 Council and in the presence of —
    - (i) two Council members; or
    - (ii) one Council member and a person authorised by the Council,and each of them is to sign the document to attest that the document was sealed in their presence.



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- (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 Council member authorised by the Council.

### 69. 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.

### 70. Custody of books and securities

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), the books and any securities of the Association 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 Association 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 Council.
- (4) The books or electronic records of the Association must be retained for at least 7 years.

### 71. Record of office holders

The record of Council members and other persons authorised to act on behalf of the Association that is required to be maintained under the relevant law must be kept in the Secretary's custody or under the Secretary's control.

### 72. Inspection of records and documents

- (1) Subrule (2) applies to a member who wants to inspect —
  - (a) the register of members under the relevant law; or
  - (b) the record of the names and addresses of Council members, and other persons authorised to act on behalf of the Association, under the relevant law or
  - (c) any other record or document of the association.
- (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 Council meeting, the right to inspect that document is subject to any decision the Council has made about minutes of Council meetings generally, or the minutes of a specific Council 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'



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### 73. Publication by Council members of statements about Association business prohibited

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

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

### 74. Affiliation of Ice Skating Clubs

- (1) Any Ice Skating Club of Western Australia desiring to become affiliated to the Association shall make an application in writing.
- (2) Any Ice Skating Club of Western Australia is eligible to apply to become an Affiliated Club if:
  - (a) the club is a legal entity, and;
  - (b) its constitution rules, by-laws and policies conforms to the Object and Purpose of this Association, and;
  - (c) it pays the annual affiliation fee, as determined by Council from time to time.
- (3) The Council may accept or reject an application of an Ice Skating Club of Western Australia to become an Affiliated Club, in its absolute discretion.
- (4) Without limiting subrule (3), the Council may reject an application if the application is similar in membership to another Affiliated Club, or is governed by the same or a similar group of individuals as another Affiliated Club.
- (5) The Council must notify the applicant of its decision, but is not required to provide reasons.
- (6) The Affiliated Club may nominate a representative (a Club Delegate) to represent the Affiliated Club.
- (7) The Club Delegate must be: -
  - (a) at least 18 years of age; and
  - (b) a Full Voting member of the Association.
- (8) The Council reserves right to require an Affiliated Club to enter into an affiliation agreement.
- (9) The Council may terminate the affiliation of an Affiliated Club by providing written notice to the Affiliated Club, in its absolute discretion.

### 75. Distribution of surplus property on cancellation of incorporation or winding up

- (1) In this rule —

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

- (a) the debts and liabilities of the Association; and
  - (b) the costs, charges and expenses of winding up or cancelling the incorporation of the Association,
- but does not include books relating to the management of the Association.

- (2) On the cancellation of the incorporation or the winding up of the Association, its surplus property must be distributed as determined by special resolution by reference to the persons mentioned in the relevant law.



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### 76. Alteration of rules

If the Association wants to alter or rescind any of these rules, or to make additional rules, the Association may do so only by special resolution and by otherwise complying with the relevant law.