

PILATES ALLIANCE AUSTRALASIA
An association for regulation in the Pilates industry

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Part 1 – Preliminary

1. Definitions

(1) In this constitution:

The Purpose

The purpose of the Pilates Alliance Australasia (PAA) is to promote, protect and develop the professional Pilates Method industry throughout all states and territories of Australia.

It will seek to achieve this through:

- promotion of ethical and professional working standards in the Pilates profession
- setting of standards and guidelines for instructors, studios and educational bodies to abide by to create and maintain integrity within the Pilates industry
- promotion of national recognition of qualified Pilates teachers and professional Pilates studios and organisations
- advocacy of members including active lobbying to government, health funds and other relevant departments and organisations
- promotion of professional growth through continuing education
- representation of the membership and promotion of the Pilates Method of exercise amongst the public, in all its recognised and professionally appropriate forms

Pilates Method

is a method of body conditioning and correction (including rehabilitation) originally developed by Joseph and Clara Pilates. It is a method based on establishing core stabilisation and integration of mind and body. There is a required adherence to the six original basic principles and a required understanding of body mechanics, postural assessment and correction and understanding of the human condition. In order to be a teacher of the Pilates Method one must also experience and practice the method and understand that it is never complete but a constant evolution of learning.

Pilates Method Alliance

is based in Miami Florida and is an international body for regulation within the Pilates Industry. The Pilates Alliance of Australasia seeks to be like-minded and in alignment with the Pilates method Alliance internationally, yet specifically represent Pilates Method professionals and participants throughout Australia, Asia and the Pacific.

registered studio

means a studio owned by a minimum Level 2 or above member of the association, which is registered with the association in addition to the member's personal membership.

educational organisation

means an organisation registered by the association as having met the standards to provide the appropriate training programs to ensure that instructor members and trainer members attain the level of training credit as regulated by the association from time to time.

public officer

means the person who is appointed as the association's public officer, and until he or she is replaced by a person so appointed, includes the person who is nominated as the association's public officer in the association's application for registration.

Director-General

means the Director-General of the Department of Services, Technology and Administration.

ordinary committee member

means a member of the committee who is not an office-bearer of the association. As referred to in rule 14(2).

secretary means:

- a) the person holding office under this constitution as secretary of the association, or
- b) if no such person holds that office – the public officer of the association.

special general meeting

means a general meeting of the association other than an annual general meeting.

the Act

means the Associations Incorporation Act 2009.

the Regulation

means the Associations Incorporation Regulation 2016.

(2) In this constitution:

- a) a reference to a function includes a reference to a power, authority and duty, and
- b) a reference to the exercise of a function includes, if the function is a duty, a reference to the performance of the duty.

(3) The provisions of the Interpretation Act 1987 apply to and in respect of this constitution in the same manner as those provisions would so apply if this constitution were an instrument made under the Act.

Part 2 – Membership

2. Membership qualifications

- (1) A person is eligible to be a member of the association if the person is actively engaged with the Pilates Method of exercise through education, healthcare, general public participation or either the administration or supervision of instructors and has been nominated and approved for membership of the association in accordance with clause 3. (1)
- (2) There will be different categories of membership and each category will be determined by a specific qualification criteria. The categories will be:
 - (a) Associate
 - (i) students
 - (ii) interested parties
 - (b) Matwork
 - (c) Full
 - (i) instructor
 - (ii) trainer
 - (iii) principal
 - (iv) principal trainer.
- (3) All persons nominated and approved for membership in accordance with clause 3 (1), having completed and signed an application for membership, (Schedule A to this constitution), will as a further prerequisite of membership, sign and abide by the:
 - (a) members Code of Ethics (Schedule B) and
 - (b) members Code of Practice (Schedule C).
- (4) Subject to qualification criteria and a registration fee, as determined from time to time by the committee, registration with the association will be extended to:
 - (a) registered studios, and
 - (b) educational organisations.

3. Application for membership

- (1) Application of a person for membership of the association:
 - (a) must be made in writing (including by electronic means, if the committee so determines) in the form determined by the committee, and
 - (b) must be lodged (including by electronic means, if the committee so determines) with the Member Relations Officer of the association.

- (2) As soon as practicable after receiving a nomination for membership, the public officer must refer the nomination to the committee which is to determine whether to approve or to reject the application.
- (3) As soon as practicable after the committee makes that determination, the public officer must:
 - (a) notify the applicant nominee, in writing, that the committee approved or rejected the application (whichever is applicable), and
 - (b) if the committee approved the application, request the applicant to pay (within the period of 28 days after receipt by the applicant of the notification) the sum payable under this constitution by a member as entrance fee and annual subscription.
- (4) The public officer must, on payment by the applicant of the amounts referred to in subclause (3) (b) within the period referred to in that provision, enter or cause to be entered the applicant's name in the register of members and, on the name being so entered, the applicant becomes a member of the association.
- (5) To complete registration for membership the new member must agree to abide by the Code of Ethics and the Code of Practice by signing their commitment and compliance to both codes.

4. Cessation of membership

A person ceases to be a member of the association if the person:

- (a) dies, or
- (b) resigns membership, or
- (c) is expelled from the association, or
- (d) fails to pay the annual membership fee under clause 8 (2) within 3 months after the fee is due, or
- (e) fails to meet the standard of continuing education and training as nominated by the association.

5. Membership entitlements not transferable

A right, privilege or obligation which a person has by reason of being a member of the association:

- (a) is not capable of being transferred or transmitted to another person, and
- (b) terminates on cessation of the person's membership.

6. Resignation of membership

- (1) A member of the association may resign from membership of the association by first giving to the public officer written notice of at least 1 month (or such other period as the committee may determine) of the member's intention to resign and, on the expiration of the period of notice, the member ceases to be a member.
- (2) If a member of the association ceases to be a member under subclause (1), and in every other case where a member ceases to hold membership, the public officer must make an appropriate entry in the register of members recording the date on which the member ceased to be a member.

7. Register of members

- (1) The public officer of the association must establish and maintain a register of members of the association specifying the name and postal or residential address of each person who is a member of the association together with the date on which the person became a member.
- (2) The register of members must be kept in New South Wales:
 - (a) at the main premises of the association, or
 - (b) if the association has no premises, at the association's official address.
- (3) The register of members must be open for inspection, free of charge, by any member of the association at any reasonable hour
- (4) A member of the association may obtain a copy of any part of the register on payment of a fee of not more than \$1 for each page copied or, if some other amount is determined by the committee, that other amount.
- (5) If a member requests that any information contained on the register about the member (other than the member's name) not be available for inspection, that information must not be made available for inspection.
- (6) A member must not use information about a person obtained from the register to contact or send material to the person, other than for:
 - (a) the purposes of sending the person a newsletter, a notice in respect of a meeting or other event relating to the association or other material relating to the association, or
 - (b) any other purpose necessary to comply with a requirement of the Act or the Regulation.

8. Fees and subscriptions

- (1) A member of the association must, on admission to membership, pay to the association a fee of \$1 or, if some other amount is determined by the committee, that other amount.
- (2) In addition to any amount payable by the member under subclause (1), a member of the association must pay to the association an annual membership fee of \$2 or, if some other amount is determined by the committee, that other amount:
 - (a) except as provided by paragraph (b), must accompany the application for membership, and
 - (b) annual renewal of membership must be made on the anniversary date of the commencement of membership, or on a date arbitrarily designated by the association.

9. Members' liabilities

The liability of a member of the association to contribute towards the payment of the debts and liabilities of the association or the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up of the association is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid by the member in respect of membership of the association as required by clause 8.

10. Resolution of disputes

- (1) A dispute between a member and another member (in their capacity as members) of the association, or a dispute between a member or members and the association, are to be referred to a community justice centre for mediation under the Community Justice Centres Act 1983.
- (2) At least 7 days before a mediation session is to commence, the parties are to exchange statements of the issues that are in dispute between them and supply copies to the mediator.
- (3) If a dispute is not resolved by mediation within 3 months of the referral to a community justice centre, the dispute is to be referred to arbitration.
- (4) The Commercial Arbitration Act 1984 applies to any such dispute referred to arbitration.

11. Disciplining of members

- (1) A complaint may be made to the committee by any person that is a member of the association regarding another member, if that other member:

- (a) has refused or neglected to comply with a provision or provisions of this constitution, or
 - (b) has persistently refused or neglected to comply with the objects of the association or,
 - (c) has wilfully acted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the association, or
 - (d) has not maintained sufficient learning accreditation as set down by the association, or
 - (e) has refused or neglected to comply with the Code of Practice and or Code of Ethics for members of the Pilates Alliance of Australasia.
- (2) On receiving such complaint, the public officer will inform the committee of the complaint in writing for consideration at the next committee meeting.
- (3) The committee may refuse to deal with a complaint if it considers the complaint to be trivial or vexatious in nature.
- (4) If the committee decides to deal with the complaint, the committee:
- (a) must cause notice of the complaint to be served on the member concerned, and
 - (b) must give the member at least 14 days from the time the notice is served within which to make submission to the committee in connection with the complaint, and
 - (c) must take into consideration any submissions made by the member in connection with the complaint.
- (5) The committee may, by resolution, expel the member from the association or suspend the member from membership of the association if, after considering the complaint and any submissions made in connection with the complaint, it is satisfied that the facts alleged in the complaint have been proved and the expulsion or suspension is warranted in the circumstances.
- (6) If the committee expels or suspends a member, the public officer must, within 7 days after the action is taken, cause written notice to be given to the member of the action taken, of the reasons given by the committee for having taken that action and of the member's right of appeal under clause 12.
- (7) The expulsion or suspension does not take effect:
- (a) until the expiration of the period within which the member is entitled to appeal against the resolution concerned, or
 - (b) if within that period the member exercises the right of appeal, unless and until the association confirms the resolution under clause 12, whichever is the later.

12. Right of appeal of disciplined member

- (1) A member may appeal to the association in general meeting against a resolution of the committee under clause 11, within 7 days after notice of the resolution is served on the member, by lodging with the public officer a notice to that effect.
- (2) The notice may, but need not, be accompanied by a statement of the grounds on which the member intends to rely for the purposes of the appeal.
- (3) On receipt of a notice from a member under subclause (1), the public officer must notify the committee which is to convene a general meeting of the association to be held within 28 days after the date on which the Public officer received the notice.
- (4) At a general meeting of the association convened under subclause (3):
 - (a) no business other than the question of the appeal is to be transacted, and
 - (b) the committee and the member must be given the opportunity to state their respective cases orally or in writing, or both, and
 - (c) the members present are to vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the resolution should be confirmed or revoked.
- (5) The appeal is to be determined by a simple majority of votes cast by members of the association.

Part 3 – The Committee

13. Powers of the committee

Subject to the Act, the Regulation and this constitution and to any resolution passed by the association in general meeting, the committee:

- (a) is to control and manage the affairs of the association, and
- (b) may exercise all such functions as may be exercised by the association, other than those functions that are required by this constitution to be exercised by a general meeting of members of the association, and
- (c) has power to perform all such acts and do all such things as appear to the committee to be necessary or desirable for the proper management of the affairs of the association.

14. Composition and membership of committee

- (1) The committee is to consist of:
 - (a) the office-bearers of the association, and
 - (b) at least three ordinary committee members, each of whom is to be elected at the annual general meeting of the association under clause 15.
- (2) The office-bearers of the association are as follows:
 - (a) the president,
 - (c) the vice-president,
 - (d) the treasurer,
 - (e) the secretary.
- (3) Each member of the committee is, subject to this constitution, to hold office for an initial term of three years, but is eligible for re-election for two further consecutive terms of three years, but thereafter a period of two years must elapse before such persons shall be eligible for a new term of office.
- (4) In the event of a casual vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee, the committee may appoint a member of the association to hold office, subject to this constitution, under clause 18 (1). Any period served on the committee by a member so appointed, shall not be counted in determining the length of membership on the committee.

15. Election of committee members

- (1) Nominations of candidates for election as office-bearers of the association or as ordinary committee members:

- (a) must be made in writing, signed by two members of the association and accompanied by the written consent of the candidate (which may be endorsed on the form of the nomination), and
 - (b) must be delivered to the public officer of the association at least 7 days before the date fixed for the holding of the annual general meeting at which the election is to take place.
- (2) Nominees for the key positions of President and Vice President are required to have previous PAA committee experience.
- (a) In the event that there are no nominations received for members who have previous PAA committee experience, additional nominations are to be invited/received at the annual general meeting.
- (3) If insufficient nominations are received to fill all vacancies on the committee, the candidates nominated are taken to be elected and further nominations are to be received at the annual general meeting.
- (4) If insufficient further nominations are received, any vacant positions remaining on the committee are taken to be casual vacancies.
- (5) If the number of nominations received is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, the persons nominated are taken to be elected.
- (6) If the number of nominations received exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, a ballot is to be held.
- (7) The ballot for the election of office-bearers and ordinary committee members of the committee is to be conducted at the annual general meeting in such usual and proper manner as the committee may direct.
- (8) A person nominated as a candidate for election as an office-bearer or as an ordinary committee member of the association must be a member of the association.

16. Secretary

- (1) It is the duty of the secretary to keep minutes of:
 - (a) all appointments of office-bearers and members of the committee, and
 - (b) the names of members of the committee present at a committee meeting or a general meeting, and
 - (c) all proceedings at committee meetings and general meetings.

- (2) Minutes of proceedings at a meeting must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting or by the chairperson of the next succeeding meeting.

17. Treasurer

It is the duty of the treasurer of the association to ensure:

- (a) that all money due to the association is collected and received and that all payments authorised by the association are made, and
- (b) that correct books and accounts are kept showing the financial affairs of the association, including full details of all receipts and expenditure connected with the activities of the association.

18. Casual vacancies

- (1) In the event of a casual membership vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee, the committee may appoint a member of the association to fill the vacancy and the member so appointed is to hold office, subject to this constitution, until the conclusion of the annual general meeting next following the date of the appointment.
- (2) A casual vacancy in the office of a member of the committee occurs if the member:
 - (a) dies, or
 - (b) ceases to be a member of the association, or
 - (c) becomes an insolvent under administration within the meaning of the Corporations Act 2001 of the Commonwealth, or
 - (d) resigns office by notice in writing given to the public officer, or
 - (e) is removed from office under clause 19, or
 - (f) becomes a mentally incapacitated person, or
 - (g) is absent without the consent of the committee from three consecutive meetings of the committee, or
 - (h) is convicted of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty for which the maximum penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not less than 3 months.

19. Removal of committee members

- (1) The association in general meeting may by resolution remove any member of the committee from the office of member before the expiration of the member's term of office and may by resolution appoint another person to hold office until the expiration of the term of office of the member so removed.

- (2) If a member of the committee to whom a proposed resolution referred to in subclause (1) relates makes representations in writing to the public officer or president (not exceeding a reasonable length) and requests that the representations be notified to the members of the association, the public officer or the president may send a copy of the representations to each member of the association or, if the representations are not so sent, the member is entitled to require that the representations be read out at the meeting at which the resolution is considered.

20. Committee meetings and quorum

- (1) The committee must meet at least three times in each period of 12 months at such place and time as the committee may determine.
- (2) Additional meetings of the committee may be convened by the president or by any member of the committee.
- (3) Oral or written notice of a meeting of the committee must be given by the public officer to each member of the committee at least 48 hours (or such other period as may be unanimously agreed on by the members of the committee) before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.
- (4) Notice of a meeting given under subclause (3) must specify the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting and no business other than that business is to be transacted at the meeting, except business which the committee members present at the meeting unanimously agree to treat as urgent business.
- (5) Any three members of the committee constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of a meeting of the committee.
- (6) No business is to be transacted by the committee unless a quorum is present and if, within half an hour of the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting is to stand adjourned to the same place and at the same hour of the same day in the following week or at a time and date appointed by the association.
- (7) If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour of the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting is to be dissolved.
- (8) At a meeting of the committee:

- (a) the president or, in the president's absence, the vice-president is to preside, or
- (b) if the president and the vice-president are absent or unwilling to act, such one of the remaining members of the committee as may be chosen by the members present at the meeting is to preside.

21. Delegation by committee to sub-committee

- (1) The committee may, by instrument in writing, delegate to one or more sub-committees (consisting of such member or members of the association as the committee thinks fit) the exercise of such of the functions of the committee as are specified in the instrument, other than:
 - (a) this power of delegation, and
 - (b) a function which is a duty imposed on the committee by the Act or by any other law.
- (2) A function the exercise of which has been delegated to a sub-committee under this clause may, while the delegation remains unrevoked, be exercised from time to time by the sub-committee in accordance with the terms of the delegation.
- (3) A delegation under this clause may be made subject to such conditions or limitations as to the exercise of any function, or as to time or circumstances, as may be specified in the instrument of delegation.
- (4) Despite any delegation under this clause, the committee may continue to exercise any function delegated.
- (5) Any act or thing done or suffered by a sub-committee acting in the exercise of a delegation under this clause has the same force and effect as it would have if it had been done or suffered by the committee.
- (6) The committee may, by instrument in writing, revoke wholly or in part any delegation under this clause.
- (7) A sub-committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper.

22. Voting and decisions

- (1) Questions arising at a meeting of the committee or of any sub-committee appointed by the committee are to be determined by a majority of the votes of members of the committee or sub-committee present at the meeting.

- (2) Each member present at a meeting of the committee or of any sub-committee appointed by the committee (including the person presiding at the meeting) is entitled to one vote but, in the event of an equality of votes on any question, the person presiding may exercise a second or casting vote.
- (3) Subject to clause 20 (5), the committee may act despite any vacancy on the committee.
- (4) Any act or thing done or suffered, or purporting to have been done or suffered, by the committee or by a sub-committee appointed by the committee, is valid and effectual despite any defect that may afterwards be discovered in the appointment or qualification of any member of the committee or sub-committee.

Part 4 – General meetings

23. Annual general meetings – holding of

- (1) The association must hold its annual general meetings:
 - (a) within 6 months after the close of the association’s financial year, or
 - (b) within such later time as may be allowed by the Director-General or prescribed by the Regulation

24. Annual general meetings - calling of and business

- (2) The annual general meeting of the association is, subject to the Act and to clause 23, to be convened on such date and at such place and time as the committee thinks fit.
- (3) In addition to any other business which may be transacted at an annual general meeting, the business of an annual general meeting is to include the following:
 - (c) to confirm the minutes of the last preceding annual general meeting and of any special general meeting held since that meeting,
 - (d) to receive from the committee reports on the activities of the association during the last preceding financial year,
 - (e) to elect office-bearers of the association and ordinary committee members, and
 - (f) to receive and consider any financial statement or report required to be submitted to members under the Act.
- (4) An annual general meeting must be specified as such in the notice convening it.

25. Special general meetings - calling of

- (1) The committee may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a special general meeting of the association.
- (2) The committee must, on the requisition in writing of at least 5 per cent of the total number of members, convene a special general meeting of the association.
- (3) A requisition of members for a special general meeting:
 - (a) must state the purpose or purposes of the meeting, and
 - (b) must be signed by the members making the requisition, and
 - (c) must be lodged with the public officer, and

- (d) may consist of several documents in a similar form, each signed by one or more of the members making the requisition.
- (4) If the committee fails to convene a special general meeting to be held within 1 month after that date on which a requisition of members for the meeting is lodged with the public officer, any one or more of the members who made the requisition may convene a special general meeting to be held not later than 3 months after that date.
- (5) A special general meeting convened by a member or members as referred to in subclause (4) must be convened as nearly as is practicable in the same manner as general meetings are convened by the committee.

26. Notice

- (1) Except if the nature of the business proposed to be dealt with at a general meeting requires a special resolution of the association, the secretary must, at least 14 days before the date fixed for the holding of the general meeting, give a notice to each member specifying the place, date and time of the meeting and the nature of the business proposed to be transacted at the meeting.
- (2) If the nature of the business proposed to be dealt with at a general meeting requires a special resolution of the association, the secretary must, at least 21 days before the date fixed for the holding of the general meeting, cause notice to be given to each member specifying, in addition to the matter required under subclause (1), the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution.
- (3) No business other than that specified in the notice convening a general meeting is to be transacted at the meeting except, in the case of an annual general meeting, business which may be transacted under clause 24 (2).
- (4) A member desiring to bring any business before a general meeting may give notice in writing of that business to the secretary who must include that business in the next notice calling a general meeting given after receipt of the notice from the member.

27. Quorum for general meetings

- (1) No item of business is to be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members entitled under this constitution to vote is present during the time the meeting is considering that item.
- (2) Five members present (being members entitled under this constitution to vote at a general meeting) constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of a general meeting.
- (3) If within half an hour after the appointed time for the commencement of a general meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting:
 - (a) if convened on the requisition of members, is to be dissolved, and
 - (b) in any other case, is to stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and (unless another place is specified at the time of the adjournment by the person presiding at the meeting or communicated by written notice to members given before the day to which the meeting is adjourned) at the same place.
- (4) If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour after the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, the members present (being at least three) are to constitute a quorum.

28. Presiding member

- (1) The president or, in the president's absence, the vice-president, is to preside as chairperson at each general meeting of the association.
- (2) If the president and the vice-president are absent or unwilling to act, the members present must elect one of their number to preside as chairperson at the meeting.

29. Adjournment

- (1) The chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of the majority of members present at the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and place to place, but no business is to be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting at which the adjournment took place.
- (2) If a general meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, the public officer must give written or oral notice of the adjourned meeting to each member of the association stating the place, date and time of the meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting.

- (3) Except as provided in subclauses (1) and (2), notice of an adjournment of a general meeting or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting is not required to be given.

30. Making of decisions

- (1) A question arising at a general meeting of the association is to be determined by either:
 - (a) a show of hands, or
 - (b) if on the motion of the chairperson or if 5 or more members present at the meeting decide that the question should be determined by a written ballot.
- (2) If the question is to be determined by a show of hands, a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried or carried unanimously or carried by a particular majority or lost, or an entry to that effect in the minute book of the association, is evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against that resolution.
- (3) If the question is to be determined by a written ballot, the ballot is to be conducted in accordance with the directions of the chairperson.

31. Special resolutions

A special resolution may only be passed by the association in accordance with section 39 of the Act.

32. Voting

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting of the association a member has one vote only.
- (2) In the case of an equality of votes on a question at a general meeting, the chairperson of the meeting is entitled to exercise a second or casting vote.
- (3) A member is not entitled to vote at any general meeting of the association unless all money due and payable by the member to the association has been paid.
- (4) A member is not entitled to vote at any general meeting of the association if the member is under 18 years of age.

33. Proxy voting

- (1) A member who does not attend a general meeting but is otherwise eligible to vote at that meeting may appoint a proxy to vote on their behalf.
- (2) A proxy vote can only be cast by a member who is themselves eligible to vote at the general meeting or by the Chairperson of the meeting.
- (3) A proxy vote can only be cast by a person attending the general meeting.
- (4) A proxy can only be appointed using the form set out in Schedule D.
- (5) The proxy form may be submitted by post or by facsimile transmission and must be received by the association one business day prior to the meeting.
- (6) Except as provided in subclause 5, a proxy must provide the proxy form to the Chairperson of the general meeting prior to any vote taking place.
- (7) A proxy form may include voting instructions that direct the proxy on how to vote on some or all individual items of business of the meeting.
- (8) In the absence of voting instructions concerning an individual item of business, the proxy is entitled to exercise the proxy vote as they see fit.
- (9) In the case of a disputed proxy appointment or if it is unclear as to the voting instructions of the member, the Chairperson of the meeting has sole discretion to decide on the dispute or voting instructions.

34. Postal ballots

- (1) The association may hold a postal or electronic ballot (as the committee determines) to determine any issue or proposal (other than an appeal under clause 12).
- (2) A postal or electronic ballot is to be conducted in accordance with Schedule 3 to the Regulation.

35. Use of Technology at General Meetings

- (1) A general meeting may be held at 2 or more venues using any technology approved by the committee that gives each of the association's members a reasonable opportunity to participate.
- (2) A member of an association who participates in a general meeting using that technology is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

Part 5 – Miscellaneous

36. Insurance

The association may effect and maintain insurance.

37. Funds – source

- (1) The funds of the association are to be derived from entrance fees and annual subscriptions of members, donations and, subject to any resolution passed by the association in general meeting, such other sources as the committee determines.
- (2) All money received by the association must be deposited as soon as practicable and without deduction to the credit of the association's bank or other authorised deposit-taking institution account.
- (3) The association must, as soon as practicable after receiving any money, issue an appropriate receipt.

38. Funds – management

- (1) Subject to any resolution passed by the association in general meeting, the funds of the association are to be used in pursuance of the objects of the association in such manner as the committee determines.
- (2) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by any two members of the committee or employees of the association, being members or employees authorised to do so by the committee.

39. Change of name, objects and constitution

An application to the Director-General for registration of a change in the association's name, objects or constitution in accordance with section 10 of the Act is to be made by the public officer or a committee member.

40. Custody of books etc

Except as otherwise provided by this constitution, the public officer must keep in his or her custody or under his or her control all records, books and other documents relating to the association.

41. Inspection of books etc

- (1) The following documents must be open to inspection, free of charge, by a member of the association at any reasonable hour:
 - (a) records, books and other financial documents of the association,
 - (b) this constitution, and
 - (c) minutes of all committee meetings and general meetings of the association.
- (2) A member of the association may obtain a copy of any of the documents referred to in subclause (1) on payment of a fee of not more than \$1 for each page copied or, if some other amount is determined by the committee, that other amount.

42. Service of notices

- (1) For the purpose of this constitution, a notice may be served on or given to a person:
 - (a) by delivering it to the person personally, or
 - (b) by sending it by pre-paid post to the address of the person, or
 - (c) by sending it by facsimile transmission or some other form of electronic transmission to an address specified by the person for giving or serving the notice.
- (2) For the purpose of this constitution, a notice is taken, unless the contrary is proved, to have been given or served:
 - (a) in the case of a notice given or served personally, on the date on which it is received by the addressee, and
 - (b) in the case of a notice sent by pre-paid post, on the date when it would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post, and
 - (c) in the case of a notice sent by facsimile transmission or some other form of electronic transmission, on the date it was sent or, if the machine from which the transmission was sent produces a report indicating that the notice was sent on a later date, on that date.

43. Financial year

The financial year of the association is:

- (a) the period of time commencing on the date of incorporation of the association and ending on the following 30 June, and
- (b) each period of 12 months after the expiration of the previous financial year of the association, commencing on 1 July and ending on the following 30 June.

44. Winding up or dissolution of the Association

In a winding up of the association any surplus property must be distributed in the manner set out in Section 65 of the Act.