

**CONSUMER AFFAIRS VICTORIA**  
**Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012**  
**& Associations Incorporation Reform Regulations 2012**

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**RULES**

**For**

**ICE HOCKEY VICTORIA**

**An INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION**



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# 1. PRELIMINARY

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## 1.1 Name

The name of the incorporated association is Ice Hockey Victoria (in these Rules called "the Association", "IHV", or "Ice Hockey Victoria").

## 1.2 Statement of Purpose

The purposes for which the proposed incorporated association is established are: -

- To promote, manage and administer the sport of ice hockey in Victoria.
- To encourage the establishment, development and affiliation of Clubs formed for the purpose of fielding teams competing in the sport of ice hockey.
- To affiliate with the Ice Hockey Australia Inc. (IHA) or its lawful successor and to affiliate with any other regularly constituted bodies considered to have objectives consistent with those of Ice Hockey Victoria Incorporated.
- To promote, manage and administer representative State and National level ice hockey matches under the rules adopted by Ice Hockey Australia Inc.
- To promote, manage and administer ice hockey competition between Clubs within Ice Hockey Victoria Incorporated.
- To assist in the promotion, management and administration of ice hockey competition within Associations affiliated with Ice Hockey Victoria.
- To acquire, maintain and improve any property, premises, accommodation or equipment as may be considered necessary to further the objects of Ice Hockey Victoria.
- To do any and all things necessary to sustain the well being of Ice Hockey Victoria and to promote and advance the sport of ice hockey in Victoria, in Australia and Internationally.

## 1.3 Financial Year

The financial year of the Association is each period of 12 months ending on 31<sup>st</sup> October.

## 1.4 Definitions

In these Rules, unless the contrary intention appears—

- **absolute majority**, of the Committee, means a majority of the committee members currently holding office and entitled to vote at the time (as distinct from a majority of committee members present at a committee meeting);
- **Affiliated Member** means a Club or Association affiliated with Ice Hockey Victoria.
- **Associate member** means a member referred to in Rule 3.1.8;
- **Chairperson**, of a general meeting or committee meeting, means the person chairing the meeting as required under Rule 5.2.4;
- **Club** means any club regularly constituted and established for the purpose of fielding teams in the sport of ice hockey under the Rules adopted from time to time by Ice Hockey Victoria
- **Committee** means the Committee having management of the business of the Association;

- **committee meeting** means a meeting of the Committee held in accordance with these Rules;
- **committee member** means a member of the Committee elected or appointed under Rule 5.3;
- **Delegate** means the representative or his alternate, appointed by each affiliated Club or Association as its representative on the Committee of Management.
- **disciplinary appeal meeting** means a meeting of the members of the Association convened under Rule 3.2.5 (3);
- **disciplinary meeting** means a meeting of the Committee convened for the purposes of Rule 3.3.4;
- **disciplinary subcommittee** means the subcommittee appointed under Rule 3.2.2;
- **financial year** means the 12 month period specified in Rule 1.3;
- **general meeting** means a general meeting of the members of the Association convened in accordance with Rule 4 and includes an annual general meeting, a special general meeting and a disciplinary appeal meeting;
- **Member** means a member of the Association;
- **member entitled to vote** means a member who under Rule 3.1.7 (2) is entitled to vote at a general meeting;
- **Ordinary Member of the committee** means a member of the committee who is not an officer of the Association under Rule 5.2;
- **Regulations** means regulations under the Act;
- **relevant documents** has the same meaning as in the Act;
- **special resolution** means a resolution that requires not less than three-quarters of the members voting at a general meeting, whether in person or by proxy, to vote in favour of the resolution;
- **the Act** means the **Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012** and includes any regulations made under that Act;
- **the Registrar** means the Registrar of Incorporated Associations.

## 2. POWERS OF ASSOCIATION

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### 2.1 Powers of Association

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



## 2.2 Not for Profit

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

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

**Note:** Section 33 of the Act provides that an incorporated association must not secure pecuniary profit for its members. Section 4 of the Act sets out in more detail the circumstances under which an incorporated association is not taken to secure pecuniary profit for its members.

## 3. MEMBERS, DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES AND GRIEVANCES

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### 3.1 Membership

#### 3.1.1 Minimum number of members

The Association must have at least 5 members.

#### 3.1.2 Who is eligible to be a member

Any Club regularly constituted and established for the purpose of fielding teams in the sport of ice hockey under the Rules adopted from time to time by the Ice Hockey Victoria, any regularly constituted Association functioning in the sport of ice hockey under the Rules adopted from time to time by the Ice Hockey Victoria, or any person that supports the purposes of the Association is eligible for membership.

#### 3.1.3 Application for membership

- (1) To apply to become a member of the Association, the Club, Association, or person must submit a written application to the Secretary stating that the Association, Club, Association, or natural person —
  - a) wishes to become a member of the Association; and
  - b) supports the purposes of the Association; and
  - c) agrees to comply with these Rules.
- (2) The application—
  - a) must be signed by the applicant if a person or by the Secretary if a Club or Association
  - b) may be accompanied by the joining fee as determined by the Association under Rule 3.1.6

#### 3.1.4 Consideration of application

- (1) As soon as practicable after an application for membership is received, the Committee must decide by resolution whether to accept or reject the application.
- (2) The Committee must notify the applicant in writing of its decision as soon as practicable after the decision is made.

- (3) If the Committee rejects the application, it must return any money accompanying the application to the applicant.
- (4) No reason need be given for the rejection of an application.

### **3.1.5 New membership**

- (1) If an application for membership is approved by the Committee—
  - a) the resolution to accept the membership must be recorded in the minutes of the committee meeting;
  - b) the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the name and address of the new member, and the date of becoming a member, in the register of members
  - c) a Club, Association or person becomes a member of the Association and, subject to Rule 3.1.7 (2), is entitled to exercise their rights of membership from the date, whichever is the later, on which
    - (a) the Committee approves the membership; or
    - (b) the Club, Association or person pays the joining fee.

### **3.1.6 Annual subscription and fee on joining**

- (1) At each annual general meeting, the Association must determine—
  - a) the amount of the amount of the annual subscription (if any) for the following financial year; and
  - b) the date for payment of the annual subscription.
- (2) The Association may determine that a different annual subscription is payable by associate members.
- (3) The Association may determine that any new member who joins after the start of a financial year must, for that financial year, pay a fee equal to—
  - a) the full annual subscription; or
  - b) a pro rata annual subscription based on the remaining part of the financial year; or
  - c) a fixed amount determined from time to time by the Association.
- (4) The rights of a member (including the right to vote) who has not paid the annual subscription by the due date are suspended until the subscription is paid.

### **3.1.7 General rights of members**

- (1) A member of the Association who is entitled to vote has the right—
  - a) to receive notice of general meetings and of proposed special resolutions in the manner and time prescribed by these Rules; and full annual subscription; or
  - b) to submit items of business for consideration at a general meeting; and
  - c) to attend and be heard at general meetings; and
  - d) to vote at a general meeting; and
  - e) to have access to the minutes of general meetings and other documents of the Association as provided under Rule 7.4; and
  - f) to inspect the register of members
- (2) A member is entitled to vote if—
  - a) the member is a member of the Committee of Management and
  - b) the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason.

### 3.1.8 Associate Members

- (1) Associate members of the Association include—
  - a) Any members under the age of 15 years; and
  - b) Any other category of member as determined by special resolution at a general meeting and includes:
    - Non Voting Affiliated Association: any regularly constituted Association functioning in the sport of ice hockey which, whilst a member of Ice Hockey Victoria, has not been granted voting rights.
    - Affiliated Person: any individual person of good repute accepted as an Associate Member
    - Life Member: any individual person of good repute, being considered by a three-fourths majority of the Committee to have rendered special services to the Association shall be eligible for Life Membership of the Association.
    - Registered Players: any individual person who is a member of an affiliated Club or Association and who participates in teams fielded by that Club or Association in the sport of ice hockey, or any individual person who participates in teams fielded in IHV's Junior League shall be registered with the Association.
    - Registered Non-Playing Official: any individual person who is a member of an affiliated Club and/or sanctioned Recreational Team and who assists with teams fielded in the sport of ice hockey, or an Ice Hockey Australia Inc. recognised Game Official shall be registered with the Association.
    - Registered Recreational Player: any individual person who participates in a team fielded in a sanctioned IHV. Recreational ice hockey competition shall be registered with the Association.
    - Registered Non Playing Volunteer: any individual person not already classified otherwise who volunteers their services to assist in the operation of the sport of ice hockey in Victoria shall be registered with the Association.
    - Sponsors: any individual or entity that provides Sponsorship shall be eligible for Sponsor Membership of the Association. As well as the Rules of the Association such membership is subject to the specific terms and conditions as outlined in the specific Sponsorship Agreement.
- (2) An associate member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the Committee or by resolution at a general meeting.

### 3.1.9 Rights not transferable

- (1) The rights of a member are not transferable and end when membership.

### 3.1.10 Ceasing membership

- (1) The membership ceases on resignation, expulsion or death.
- (2) If a party ceases to be a member of the Association the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the date the party ceased to be a member in the register of members.

### 3.1.11 Resigning as a member

- (1) A member may resign by notice in writing given to the Association.  
**Note:** Rule 7.3 (3) sets out how notice may be given to the association. It includes by post or by handing the notice to a member of the committee.
- (2) A member is taken to have resigned if—

- a) the member is a member of the Committee of Management and the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason the member's annual subscription is more than 12 months in arrears; or
- b) where no annual subscription is payable—
  - (i) the Secretary has made a written request to the member to confirm that they wish to remain a member; and
  - (ii) the member has not, within 3 months after receiving that request, confirmed in writing that they wish to remain a member.

### **3.1.12 Register of members**

- (1) The Secretary must keep and maintain a register of members that includes—
  - a) For each current member—
    - (i) the member's name;
    - (ii) the address for notice last given by the member;
    - (iii) the date of becoming a member;
    - (iv) if the member is an associate member, a note to that effect;
    - (v) any other information determined by the Committee; and;
  - b) For each former member—
    - (i) the date of ceasing to be a member.
- (2) Any member may, at a reasonable time and free of charge, inspect the register of members.

**Note:** Under section 59 of the Act, access to the personal information of a person recorded in the register of members may be restricted in certain circumstances. Section 58 of the Act provides that it is an offence to make improper use of information about a person obtained from the Register of Members.

## **3.2 Disciplinary action**

### **3.2.1 Grounds for taking disciplinary action**

- (1) The Association may take disciplinary action against a member in accordance with this Division if it is determined that the members—
  - a) has failed to comply with these Rules; or
  - b) refuses to support the purposes of the Association; or
  - c) has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the Association

### **3.2.2 Disciplinary subcommittee**

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

### 3.2.3 Notice to member

- (1) Before disciplinary action is taken against a member, the Secretary must give written notice to the member—
  - a) stating that the Association proposes to take disciplinary action against the member; and has failed to comply with these Rules; or
  - b) stating the grounds for the proposed disciplinary action; and
  - c) specifying the date, place and time of the meeting at which the disciplinary subcommittee intends to consider the disciplinary action (the **disciplinary meeting**); and
  - d) advising the member that they may do one or both of the following—
    - (i) attend the disciplinary meeting and address the disciplinary subcommittee at that meeting;
    - (ii) give a written statement to the disciplinary subcommittee at any time before the disciplinary meeting; and
    - (iii) setting out the member's appeal rights under Rule 3.2.5
- (2) The notice must be given no earlier than 28 days, and no later than 14 days, before the disciplinary meeting is held.

### 3.2.4 Decision of subcommittee

- (1) At the disciplinary meeting, the disciplinary subcommittee must—
  - a) give the member an opportunity to be heard; and
  - b) consider any written statement submitted by the member
- (2) After complying with subrule (1), the disciplinary subcommittee may—
  - a) take no further action against the member; or
  - b) subject to subrule (3)—
    - (i) reprimand the member; or
    - (ii) suspend the membership rights of the member for a specified period; and/or
    - (iii) fine the member; or
    - (iv) expel the member from the Association.
- (3) The suspension of membership rights or the expulsion of a member by the disciplinary subcommittee under this rule takes effect immediately after the vote is passed.

### 3.2.5 Appeal rights

- (1) A member whose membership rights have been suspended or who has been expelled from the Association under Rule 3.2.4 may give notice to the effect that they wish to appeal against the suspension or expulsion.
- (2) The notice must be in writing and given—
  - a) to the disciplinary subcommittee immediately after the vote to suspend or expel the member is taken; or
  - b) to the Secretary not later than 48 hours after the vote
- (3) If a member has given notice under subrule (2), a disciplinary appeal meeting must be convened by the Committee as soon as practicable, but in any event not later than 21 days, after the notice is received.
- (4) Notice of the disciplinary appeal meeting must be given to each member of the Association who is entitled to vote as soon as practicable and must—
  - a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and

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

### **3.2.6 Conduct of disciplinary appeal meeting**

- (1) At a disciplinary appeal meeting—
  - a) no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and
  - b) the Committee must state the grounds for suspending or expelling the member and the reasons for taking that action; and
  - c) the person whose membership has been suspended or who has been expelled must be given an opportunity to be heard.
- (2) After complying with subrule (1), the members present and entitled to vote at the meeting must vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the decision to suspend, fine, or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.
- (3) In voting to upholding the decision of the Disciplinary Subcommittee the Committee has the power to amend the original penalty determined by the Subcommittee if it considers an adjustment is appropriate.
- (4) A member may not vote by proxy at the meeting.
- (5) The decision is upheld if not less than three quarters of the members voting at the meeting vote in favour of the decision.
- (6) The decision to adjust any penalty applicable requires a simple majority vote of the members voting at the meeting.

### **3.2.7 Tribunal and Player Discipline**

- (1) Independent of Rule 3.2.1 (1) the Association may enact By-Laws relating to the establishment and operation of a Disciplinary Tribunal capable of determining disciplinary measures (including suspension from Association sanctioned activities) and procedures in respect to registered players, registered recreational players, registered non playing officials, and registered non playing volunteers, as may be deemed necessary and consistent with these Rules.

## **3.3 Grievance procedure**

### **3.3.1 Application**

- (1) The grievance procedure set out in this Division applies to disputes under these Rules between—
  - a) a member and another member;
  - b) a member and the Committee;
  - c) a member and the Association.
- (2) A member must not initiate a grievance procedure in relation to a matter that is the subject of a disciplinary procedure until the disciplinary procedure has been completed.

### **3.3.2 Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute**

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

### **3.3.3 Appointment of mediator**

- (1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by Rule 3.3.2 (1), the parties must within 10 days—
  - a) notify the Committee of the dispute; and
  - b) agree to or request the appointment of a mediator; and
  - c) attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.
- (2) The mediator must be—
  - a) a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
  - c) in the absence of agreement—
    - (i) if the dispute is between a member and another member—a person appointed by the Committee; or
    - (ii) if the dispute is between a member and the Committee or the Association—a person appointed or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.
- (3) A mediator appointed by the Committee may be a member or former member of the Association but in any case, must not be a person who—
  - a) has a personal interest in the dispute; or
  - b) is biased in favour of or against any party.

### **3.3.4 Mediation process**

- (1) The mediator to the dispute, in conducting the mediation, must—
  - a) give each party every opportunity to be heard; and
  - b) allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and
  - c) ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties throughout the mediation process
- (2) The mediator must not determine the dispute.

### **3.3.5 Failure to resolve dispute by mediation**

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

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## **4. GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION**

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### **4.1 Annual general meetings**

- (1) The Committee must convene an annual general meeting of the Association to be held within 5 months after the end of each financial year.

- (2) Despite subrule (1), the Association may hold its first annual general meeting at any time within 18 months after its incorporation.
- (3) The Committee may determine the date, time and place of the annual general meeting.
- (4) The ordinary business of the annual general meeting is as follows—
  - a) to confirm the minutes of the previous annual general meeting and of any special general meeting held since then;
  - b) to receive and consider—
    - (i) the annual reports of the Committee on the activities of the Association during the preceding financial year; and
    - (ii) the financial statements of the Association for the preceding financial year submitted by the Committee in accordance with Part 7 of the Act;
  - c) to elect the members of the Committee
  - d) to confirm or vary the amounts (if any) of the annual subscription and joining fee.
- (5) The annual general meeting may also conduct any other business of which notice has been given in accordance with these Rules.

#### **4.1.1 Special general meetings**

- (1) Any general meeting of the Association, other than an annual general meeting or a disciplinary appeal meeting, is a special general meeting.
- (2) The Committee may convene a special general meeting whenever it thinks fit.
- (3) No business other than that set out in the notice under Rule 4.1.3 may be conducted at the meeting

**Note** General business may be considered at the meeting if it is included as an item for consideration in the notice under rule 33 and the majority of members at the meeting agree.

#### **4.1.2 Special general meeting held at request of members**

- (1) The Committee must convene a special general meeting if a request to do so is made in accordance with subrule (2) by at least 10% of the total number of members eligible to vote.
- (2) A request for a special general meeting must—
  - a) Be in writing; and
  - b) state the business to be considered at the meeting and any resolutions to be proposed; and
  - c) include the names and signatures of the members requesting the meeting; and
  - d) be given to the Secretary.
- (3) If the Committee does not convene a special general meeting within one month after the date on which the request is made, the members making the request (or any of them) may convene the special general meeting.
- (4) A special general meeting convened by members under subrule (3)—
  - a) must be held within 3 months after the date on which the original request was made; and
  - b) may only consider the business stated in that request.
- (5) The Association must reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by the members convening a special general meeting under subrule (3).



### 4.1.3 Notice of general meetings

- (1) The Secretary (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 4.1.2 (3), the members convening the meeting) must give to each member of the Association—
  - a) at least 21 days' notice of a general meeting if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting; or
  - b) at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting in any other case.
- (2) The notice must—
  - a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
  - b) indicate the general nature of each item of business to be considered at the meeting; and
  - c) if a special resolution is to be proposed—
    - (i) state in full the proposed resolution; and
    - (ii) state the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and
  - d) comply with rule 4.1.4 (5)
- (3) This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.  
**Note** Rule 3.2.5 (4) sets out the requirements for notice of a disciplinary appeal meeting.

### 4.1.4 Proxies

- (1) A member may appoint another member as his or her proxy to vote and speak on his or her behalf at a general meeting other than at a disciplinary appeal meeting.
- (2) The appointment of a proxy must be in writing and signed by the member making the appointment.
- (3) The member appointing the proxy may give specific directions as to how the proxy is to vote on his or her behalf, otherwise the proxy may vote on behalf of the member in any matter as he or she sees fit.
- (4) If the Committee has approved a form for the appointment of a proxy, the member may use any other form that clearly identifies the person appointed as the member's proxy and that has been signed by the member.
- (5) Notice of a general meeting given to a member under Rule 4.1.3 must—
  - (a) state that the member may appoint another member as a proxy for the meeting; and
  - (b) include a copy of any form that the Committee has approved for the appointment of a proxy.
- (6) A form appointing a proxy must be given to the Chairperson of the meeting before or at the commencement of the meeting.
- (7) A form appointing a proxy sent by post or electronically is of no effect unless it is received by the Association no later than 24 hours before the commencement of the meeting.

### 4.1.5 Use of technology

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

#### 4.1.6 Quorum at general meetings

- (1) No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members is present.
- (2) The quorum for a general meeting is the presence (physically, by proxy or as allowed under Rule 4.1.5 of five (5) of the members entitled to vote.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a general meeting—
  - (a) in the case of a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members under Rule 4.1.2 — the meeting must be dissolved;

**Note** If a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members is dissolved under this subrule, the business that was to have been considered at the meeting is taken to have been dealt with. If members wish to have the business reconsidered at another special meeting, the members must make a new request under Rule 4.1.2.

- (b) in any other case—
    - (i) the meeting must be adjourned to a date not more than 21 days after the adjournment; and
    - (ii) notice of the date, time and place to which the meeting is adjourned must be given at the meeting and confirmed by written notice given to all members as soon as practicable after the meeting.
- (4) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time to which a general meeting has been adjourned under subrule (3)(b), the members present at the meeting (if not fewer than 3) may proceed with the business of the meeting as if a quorum were present.

#### 4.1.7 Adjournment of general meeting

- (1) The Chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of a majority of members present at the meeting, adjourn the meeting to another time at the same place or at another place.
- (2) Without limiting 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 3.2.6.

#### 4.1.8 Voting at general meeting

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting—
  - (a) subject to subrule (3), each member who is entitled to vote has one vote; and
  - (b) members may vote personally or by proxy; and
- (2) except in the case of a special resolution, the question must be decided on a majority of votes.
- (3) If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- (4) If the question is whether or not to confirm the minutes of a previous meeting, only members who were present at that meeting may vote.
- (5) This rule does not apply to a vote at a disciplinary appeal meeting conducted under Rule 3.2.6.

#### **4.1.9 Special resolutions**

- 1) A special resolution is passed if not less than three quarters of the members voting at a general meeting (whether in person or by proxy) vote in favour of the resolution.

**Note** In addition to certain matters specified in the Act, a special resolution is required—

- (a) remove a committee member from office;
- (b) to alter these Rules, including changing the name or any of the purposes of the Association.

#### **4.1.10 Determining whether resolution carried**

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

#### **4.1.11 Minutes of general meeting**

- (1) The Committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each general meeting.
- (2) The minutes must record the business considered at the meeting, any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote.
- (3) In addition, the minutes of each annual general meeting must include—
  - (a) the names of the members attending the meeting; and
  - (b) proxy forms given to the Chairperson of the meeting under Rule 4.1.4 (6); and
  - (c) the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with Rule 4.1(4)(b)(ii); and
  - (d) the certificate signed by two committee members certifying that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Association; and
  - (e) any audited accounts and auditor's report or report of a review accompanying the financial statements that are required under the Act.

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## 5. COMMITTEE

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### 5.1 Powers of Committee

#### 5.1.1 Role and powers

- (1) The business of the Association must be managed by or under the direction of a Committee.
- (2) The Committee may exercise all the powers of the Association except those powers that these Rules or the Act require to be exercised by general meetings of the members of the Association.
- (3) The Committee may—
  - (a) appoint and remove staff;
  - (b) establish subcommittees consisting of members with terms of reference it considers appropriate.

#### 5.1.2 Delegation

- (1) The Committee may delegate to a member of the Committee, a subcommittee or staff, any of its powers and functions other than—
  - (a) this power of delegation; or
  - (b) a duty imposed on the Committee by the Act or any other law.
- (2) The delegation must be in writing and may be subject to the conditions and limitations the Committee considers appropriate.
- (3) The Committee may, in writing, revoke a delegation wholly or in part

#### 5.1.3 By-Laws

- (1) The Committee may from time to time enact and amend By-Laws consistent with these Rules and such By-Laws shall be enforceable under Rules 2.1 (1), 3.2.1, 3.2.7, and 5.1(2) (c) hereof.
- (2) By-Laws so enacted or amended by the Committee shall be submitted to the next annual general meeting for endorsement and such By-Laws shall be included in the notice of meetings as prescribed in Rule 4.1 (1).
- (3) All By-Laws enacted or amended by the Committee and endorsed by an annual general meeting shall remain in force until amended or rescinded by a subsequent annual general meeting in respect of which due notice has been given as prescribed in Rule 4.1 (1).

### 5.2 Composition of Committee and duties of members

#### 5.2.1 Composition of Committee

- (1) The Committee shall consist of -
  - (a) a President; who shall not be a Club delegate, and
  - (b) a Senior Vice-President; who shall not be a Club delegate, and
  - (c) a Junior Vice-President; who shall not be a Club delegate, and
  - (d) a Secretary; who shall not be a Club delegate, and

- (e) a Treasurer; who shall not be a Club delegate, and
  - (f) Ordinary Members (if any) elected under Rule 5.3.5. who shall not be a Club delegate, and
  - (g) Delegates of voting and Affiliated Clubs and Associations.
- (2) The provisions of Rule 5.3 so far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, apply to and in relation to the election of persons to any of the offices mentioned in Sub-clause (1).

### 5.2.2 The Executive

- (1) There shall be an Executive comprising of the President, Senior Vice President, Junior Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two Ordinary Members.
- (2) At no time can an Affiliated Club or Association have more than fifty percent (50%) representation within the IHV Executive
- (3) Subject to the Act and these Rules the Executive has power to make urgent decisions to ensure the proper management and administration of the business and affairs of IHV and shall report such decisions to the Committee as required from time to time, or at the latest, at the next Committee meeting.
- (4) In particular, the Executive shall be responsible for acting on all state issues in accordance with the objects, strategies and directions as set by the Committee and shall:
  - (a) ensure Ice Hockey in Victoria is governed in accordance with the Constitution, Regulations, By-Laws and Policies of IHV;
  - (b) implement and manage the strategic direction of IHV;
  - (c) manage the financial affairs of IHV in accordance with the broad directions by the Committee;
  - (d) manage the administrative affairs of IHV in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Committee;
  - (e) implement and manage the policies, regulations and by-laws of IHV; and
  - (f) manage the State responsibilities of IHV and the relationship with Ice Hockey Australia (IHA).

### 5.2.3 General Duties

- (1) As soon as practicable after being elected or appointed to the Committee, each committee member must become familiar with these Rules and the Act.
- (2) The Committee is collectively responsible for ensuring that the Association complies with the Act and that individual members of the Committee comply with these Rules.
- (3) Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
- (4) Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties—
  - (a) in good faith in the best interests of the Association; and
  - (b) for a proper purpose.
- (5) Committee members and former committee members must not make improper use of—
  - (a) their position; or
  - (b) information acquired by virtue of holding their position—
 so as to gain an advantage for themselves or any other person or to cause detriment to the Association.

**Note** See also Division 3 of Part 6 of the Act which sets out the general duties of the office holders of an incorporated association.

- (6) In addition to any duties imposed by these Rules, a committee member must perform any other duties imposed from time to time by resolution at a general meeting.

#### **5.2.4 President and Vice-Presidents**

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), the President or, in the President's absence, in the following order, the Senior Vice-President, or in the absence of both the President and the Senior Vice-President, the Junior Vice-President is the Chairperson for any general meetings and for any committee meetings.
- (2) If the President and the Vice-Presidents are absent, or are unable to preside, the Chairperson of the meeting must be—
- (a) in the case of a general meeting—a member elected by the other members present; or
  - (b) in the case of a committee meeting—a committee member elected by the other committee members present.

#### **5.2.5 Secretary**

- (1) The Secretary must perform any duty or function required under the Act to be performed by the secretary of an incorporated association.
- (2) The Secretary must—
- (a) maintain the register of members in accordance with rule 18; and
  - (b) keep custody of the common seal (if any) of the Association and, except for the financial records referred to in Rule 6.3 (3), all books, documents and securities of the Association in accordance with Rules 7.1 and 7.2; and
  - (c) subject to the Act and these Rules, provide members with access to the register of members, the minutes of general meetings and other books and documents; and
  - (d) perform any other duty or function imposed on the Secretary by these Rules.
- (3) The Secretary must give to the Registrar notice of his or her appointment within 14 days after the appointment.

#### **5.2.6 Treasurer**

- (1) The Treasurer must—
- (a) receive all moneys paid to or received by the Association and issue receipts for those moneys in the name of the Association; and
  - (b) ensure that all moneys received are paid into the account of the Association within 5 working days after receipt; and
  - (c) make any payments authorised by the Committee or by a general meeting of the Association from the Association's funds; and
  - (d) ensure cheques are signed by at least 2 committee members.
- (2) The Treasurer must—
- (a) ensure that the financial records of the Association are kept in accordance with the Act; and
  - (b) coordinate the preparation of the financial statements of the Association and their certification by the Committee prior to their submission to the annual general meeting of the Association.
- (1) The Treasurer must ensure that at least one other committee member has access to the accounts and financial records of the Association.

## **5.3 Election of Committee members and tenure of office**

### **5.3.1 Eligibility for Committee Membership**

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

### **5.3.2 Positions to be declared vacant**

- (2) This rule applies to—
  - (c) the first annual general meeting of the Association after its incorporation; or
  - (d) any subsequent annual general meeting of the Association, after the annual report and financial statements of the Association have been received.
- (3) The Chairperson of the meeting must declare all positions on the Committee vacant and hold elections for those positions in accordance with Rules 5.3.3 to 5.3.6.

### **5.3.3 Nominations**

- (1) Prior to the election of each position, the Chairperson of the meeting must call for nominations to fill that position.
- (2) An eligible member of the Association may—
  - (a) nominate himself or herself; or
  - (b) with the member's consent, be nominated by another member.
- (3) A member who is nominated for a position and fails to be elected to that position may be nominated for any other position for which an election is yet to be held.

### **5.3.4 Election of President etc.**

- (1) At the annual general meeting, separate elections must be held for each of the following positions—
  - (a) President;
  - (b) Senior Vice-President;
  - (c) Junior Vice-President;
  - (d) Secretary;
  - (e) Treasurer.
- (2) If only one member is nominated for the position, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare the member elected to the position.
- (3) If more than one member is nominated, a ballot must be held in accordance with Rule 5.3.6.
- (4) On his or her election, the new President may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.

### **5.3.5 Election of ordinary members**

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

- (3) If the number of members nominated for the position of ordinary committee member is less than or equal to the number to be elected, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare each of those members to be elected to the position.
- (4) If the number of members nominated exceeds the number to be elected, a ballot must be held in accordance with Rule 5.3.6.

### 5.3.6 Ballot

- (1) If a ballot is required for the election for a position, the Chairperson of the meeting must appoint a member to act as returning officer to conduct the ballot.
- (2) The returning officer must not be a member nominated for the position.
- (3) Before the ballot is taken, each candidate may make a short speech in support of his or her election.
- (4) The election must be by secret ballot.
- (5) The returning officer must give a blank piece of paper to—
  - (h) each member present in person; and
  - (i) each proxy appointed by a member.

**Example** If a member has been appointed the proxy of 5 other members, the member must be given 6 ballot papers—one for the member and one each for the other members.

- (6) If the ballot is for a single position, the voter must write on the ballot paper the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.
- (7) If the ballot is for more than one position—
  - (a) the voter must write on the ballot paper the name of each candidate for whom they wish to vote;
  - (b) the voter must not write the names of more candidates than the number to be elected.
- (8) Ballot papers that do not comply with subrule (7)(b) are not to be counted
- (9) Each ballot paper on which the name of a candidate has been written counts as one vote for that candidate.
- (10) The returning officer must declare elected the candidate or, in the case of an election for more than one position, the candidates who received the most votes.
- (11) If the returning officer is unable to declare the result of an election under subrule (10) because 2 or more candidates received the same number of votes, the returning officer must—
  - (a) conduct a further election for the position in accordance with subrules (4) to (10) to decide which of those candidates is to be elected; or
  - (b) with the agreement of those candidates, decide by lot which of them is to be elected.

**Examples** The choice of candidate may be decided by the toss of a coin, drawing straws or drawing a name out of a hat.

### 5.3.7 Term of office

- (1) Subject to subrule (3) and Rule 5.3.3, a committee member holds office as follows:
- (2) The President, Treasurer and Secretary of the Association shall hold office until the annual general meeting two years after the date of election but are eligible for re-election.
- (3) The Senior Vice-President and Junior Vice-President of the Association shall be elected at the annual general meeting of the Association and shall hold office until the annual general meeting two years after the date of election but are eligible for re-election.  
That terms of office be staggered, with the Secretary and Ordinary Member 2 holding office until the 2020 annual general meeting, after which time they shall hold office until the annual general meeting that occurs two years after the date of their election.



- (4) Each ordinary member of the Committee shall, subject to these rules, hold office until the Annual General Meeting two years after the date of his election but is eligible for re-election.
- (5) In the case of delegates, they shall be appointed by the affiliated Club/Association and each appointed Club delegate shall, subject to these rules, hold office until the Annual General Meeting next after the date of his appointment but is eligible for re-appointment.
- (6) A committee member may be re-elected
- (7) A general meeting of the Association may—
  - (a) by special resolution remove a committee member from office; and
  - (b) elect an eligible member of the Association to fill the vacant position in accordance with this Division.
- (8) A member who is the subject of a proposed special resolution under subrule (3) (a) may make representations in writing to the Secretary or President of the Association (not exceeding a reasonable length) and may request that the representations be provided to the members of the Association.
- (9) The Secretary or the President may give a copy of the representations to each member of the Association or, if they are not so given, the member may require that they be read out at the meeting at which the special resolution is to be proposed.

### **5.3.8 Vacation of office**

- (1) A committee member may resign from the Committee by written notice addressed to the Committee.
- (2) A person ceases to be a committee member if he or she—
  - (a) ceases to be a member of the Association; or
  - (b) fails to attend 3 consecutive committee meetings (other than special or urgent committee meetings) without leave of absence under Rule 5.4.10; or
  - (c) otherwise ceases to be a committee member by operation of section 78 of the Act.

**Note:** A Committee member may not hold the office of secretary if they do not reside in Australia.

### **5.3.9 Filling casual vacancies**

- (1) The Committee may appoint an eligible member of the Association to fill a position on the Committee that—
  - (a) has become vacant under Rule 5.3.7; or
  - (b) was not filled by election at the last annual general meeting.
- (2) If the position of Secretary becomes vacant, the Committee must appoint a member to the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
- (3) Rule 5.3.7 applies to any committee member appointed by the Committee under subrule (1) or (2).
- (4) The Committee may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.

### **5.3.10 Appointment of Delegates**

- (1) Each affiliated Club and Association shall appoint one Delegate and an alternative to represent them on the Committee and shall notify the Secretary in writing ten days prior to the Annual General Meeting of those appointments.
- (2) Each affiliated Club and Association shall notify the Secretary in writing of any change in Delegate and/or alternative within 14 days of the change taking effect.

## **5.4 Meetings of Committee**

### **5.4.1 Meetings of Committee**

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

### **5.4.2 Notice of meetings**

- (1) Notice of each committee meeting must be given to each committee member no later than 7 days before the date of the meeting.
- (2) Notice may be given of more than one committee meeting at the same time.
- (3) The notice must state the date, time and place of the meeting.
- (4) If a special committee meeting is convened, the notice must include the general nature of the business to be conducted.
- (5) The only business that may be conducted at the meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

### **5.4.3 Urgent meetings**

- (1) In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with Rule 5.4.2 provided that as much notice as practicable is given to each committee member by the quickest means practicable.
- (2) Any resolution made at the meeting must be passed by an absolute majority of the Committee.
- (3) The only business that may be conducted at an urgent meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

### **5.4.4 Procedure and order of business**

- (1) The procedure to be followed at a meeting of a Committee must be determined from time to time by the Committee.
- (2) The order of business may be determined by the members present at the meeting.

### **5.4.5 Use of technology**

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

### 5.4.6 Quorum

- (1) No business may be conducted at a Committee meeting unless a quorum is present.
- (2) The quorum for a committee meeting is the presence (in person or as allowed under Rule 5.4.5 of a majority of the committee members holding office.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a committee meeting—
  - (a) in the case of a special meeting—the meeting lapses;
  - (b) in any other case—the meeting must be adjourned to a date no later than 14 days after the adjournment and notice of the time, date and place to which the meeting is adjourned must be given in accordance with Rule 5.4.2.

### 5.4.7 Voting

- (1) On any question arising at a committee meeting, each committee member present at the meeting has one vote.
- (2) A motion is carried if a majority of committee members present at the meeting vote in favour of the motion.
- (3) Subrule (2) does not apply to any motion or question which is required by these Rules to be passed by an absolute majority of the Committee.
- (4) If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- (5) Voting by proxy is not permitted.

### 5.4.8 Conflict of interest

- (1) A committee member who has a material personal interest in a matter being considered at a committee meeting must disclose the nature and extent of that interest to the Committee.
- (2) The member—
  - (a) must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting; and
  - (b) must not vote on the matter.

**Note** Under section 81(3) of the Act, if there are insufficient committee members to form a quorum because a member who has a material personal interest is disqualified from voting on a matter, a general meeting may be called to deal with the matter.
- (3) This rule does not apply to a material personal interest—
  - (a) that exists only because the member belongs to a class of persons for whose benefit the Association is established; or
  - (b) that the member has in common with all, or a substantial proportion of, the members of the Association.

### 5.4.9 Minutes of meeting

- (1) The Committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each committee meeting.
- (2) The minutes must record the following—
  - (a) the names of the members in attendance at the meeting;
  - (b) the business considered at the meeting;
  - (c) any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote;
  - (d) any material personal interest disclosed under Rule 5.4.8.

#### **5.4.10 Leave of absence**

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

## 6. FINANCIAL MATTERS

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### 6.1 Source of funds

- (1) The funds of the Association may be derived from joining fees, annual subscriptions, donations, fund-raising activities, grants, interest and any other sources approved by the Committee.

### 6.2 Management of funds

- (2) The Association must open an account with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Association is made and into which all of the Association's revenue is deposited.
- (3) Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of the Association, the Committee may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association.
- (4) The Committee may authorise the Treasurer to expend funds on behalf of the Association (including by electronic funds transfer) up to a specified limit without requiring approval from the Committee for each item on which the funds are expended.
- (5) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by 2 committee members.
- (6) All funds of the Association must be deposited into the financial account of the Association no later than 5 working days after receipt.
- (7) With the approval of the Committee, the Treasurer may maintain a cash float provided that all money paid from or paid into the float is accurately recorded at the time of the transaction.

### 6.3 Financial records

- (1) The Association must keep financial records that—
  - (a) correctly record and explain its transactions, financial position and performance; and
  - (b) enable financial statements to be prepared as required by the Act.
- (2) The Association must retain the financial records for 7 years after the transactions covered by the records are completed.
- (3) The Treasurer must keep in his or her custody, or under his or her control—
  - (a) the financial records for the current financial year; and
  - (b) any other financial records as authorised by the Committee.

### 6.4 Financial statements

- (1) For each financial year, the Committee must ensure that the requirements under the Act relating to the financial statements of the Association are met.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), those requirements include—
  - (a) the preparation of the financial statements;
  - (b) if required, the review or auditing of the financial statements;
  - (c) the certification of the financial statements by the Committee;
  - (d) the submission of the financial statements to the annual general meeting of the Association;
  - (e) the lodgement with the Registrar of the financial statements and accompanying reports, certificates, statements and fee.

## 7. GENERAL MATTERS

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### 7.1 Common seal

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

### 7.2 Registered address

- (1) The registered address of the Association is—
  - (a) the address determined from time to time by resolution of the Committee; or
  - (b) if the Committee has not determined an address to be the registered address—the postal address of the Secretary.

### 7.3 Notice requirements

- (1) Any notice required to be given to a member or a committee member under these Rules may be given—
  - (a) by handing the notice to the member personally; or
  - (b) by sending it by post to the member at the address recorded for the member on the register of members; or
  - (c) by email or facsimile transmission.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply to notice given under Rule 5.4.3.
- (3) Any notice required to be given to the Association or the Committee may be given—
  - (a) by handing the notice to a member of the Committee; or
  - (b) by sending the notice by post to the registered address; or
  - (c) by leaving the notice at the registered address; or
  - (d) if the Committee determines that it is appropriate in the circumstances—
    - (i) by email to the email address of the Association or the Secretary; or
    - (ii) by facsimile transmission to the facsimile number of the Association.

### 7.4 Custody and inspection of books and records

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

**Note** See note following Rule 3.1.12 for details of access to the register of members.

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

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

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

## 7.5 Winding up and cancellation

- (1) The Association may be wound up voluntarily by special resolution.
- (2) In the event of the winding up or the cancellation of the incorporation of the Association, the surplus assets of the Association must not be distributed to any members or former members of the Association.
- (3) Subject to the Act and any court order made under section 133 of the Act, the surplus assets must be given to a body that has similar purposes to the Association and which is not carried on for the profit or gain of its individual members.
- (4) The body to which the surplus assets are to be given must be decided by special resolution.

## 7.6 Alteration of Rules

- (1) These Rules may only be altered by special resolution of a general meeting of the Association.

**Note** An alteration of these Rules does not take effect unless or until it is approved by the Registrar. If these Rules (other than rule 1, 2 or 3) are altered, the Association is taken to have adopted its own rules, not the model rules.
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