



# Our Rainbow House Inc. Association Rules

(ABN: 35 335 529 899)

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## 1. Interpretation

(1) In these rules –

**Act** means the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*.

**Present** –

(a) At a board meeting, see rule 23(6); or

(b) At a general meeting, see rule 37(2).

(2) A word or expression that is not defined in these model rules, but is defined in the Act has, if the context permits, the meaning given by the Act.

## 2. Name

The name of the incorporated association is “Our Rainbow House Inc.’

## 3. Objects

(1) The objects of the association are to relieve the poverty, distress, helplessness and disadvantage of orphans and vulnerable children, with a focus on Zambia.

(2) The association’s mission, vision and values, which are pursued in furtherance of its charitable objects, include:

(a) Mission:

To support a community on the outskirts of Lusaka, Zambia in the care and education of their orphans and vulnerable children.

(b) Vision:

To provide education and nutrition to orphans and vulnerable children; encourage them to have an optimistic view of the future and empower them to break the cycle of poverty in their community.

(c) Values:

(i) Partnership with local people who share our vision.

(ii) Respect for the privacy and culture of the community.

(iii) Empowerment of the community.

(iv) Transparency/ accountability of our operations.

(v) Fostering Australian – Zambian friendship and respect.

#### **4. Powers**

- (1) The association has the powers of an individual.
- (2) The association may, for example –
  - (a) Enter into contracts; and
  - (b) Acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of property; and
  - (c) Make charges for services and facilities it supplies; and
  - (d) Do other things necessary or convenient to be done in carrying out its affairs.
- (3) The association may take over the funds and other assets and liabilities of the present unincorporated association known as 'Our Rainbow House'.
- (4) The association may also issue secured and unsecured notes, debentures and debenture stock for the association.

#### **5. Classes of members**

- (1) The membership of the association consists of ordinary members and associate members.
- (2) The number of ordinary members is unlimited.

#### **6. Automatic membership**

A person who, on the day the association is incorporated, was a member of the unincorporated association and who, on or before a day fixed by the board, agrees in writing to become a member of the incorporated association, must be admitted by the board-

- (a) To the equivalent class of membership of the association as the member held in the unincorporated association; or
- (b) If there is no equivalent class of membership – as an ordinary member.

#### **7. New membership**

- (1) An applicant for membership of the association must be proposed by 1 member of the association (the **proposer**) and seconded by another member (the **seconder**).
- (2) An application for membership must be –
  - (a) In writing; and
  - (b) Signed by the applicant and the applicant's proposer and seconder; and
  - (c) In the form decided by the board.

#### **8. Membership fees**

- (1) The membership fee for each ordinary membership and for each other class of membership (if any) –
  - (a) Is the amount decided by the members from time to time at a general meeting; and
  - (b) Is payable when, and in the way, the board decides.
- (2) A member of the incorporated association who, before becoming a member, has paid the members annual subscription for membership of the unincorporated association on or before a day fixed by the board, is not liable to pay a further amount of annual subscription for the period before the day fixed by the board as the day on which the next annual subscription is payable.

## **9. Admission and rejection of new members**

- (1) The board must consider an application of membership at the next board meeting held after it receives –
  - (a) The application for membership; and
  - (b) The appropriate membership fee for the application.
- (2) The board must ensure that, as soon as possible after the person applies to become a member of the association, and before the board considers the persons application, the person is advised-
  - (a) Whether or not the association has public liability insurance; and
  - (b) If the association has public liability insurance – the amount of insurance.
- (3) The board must decide at the meeting whether to accept or reject the application.
- (4) If a majority of the members of the board present at the meeting vote to accept the applicant as a member, the applicant must be accepted as a member for the class of membership applied for.
- (5) The secretary of the association must, as soon as practicable after the board decides to accept or reject an application, give the applicant a written notice of the decision.

## **10. When membership ends**

- (1) A member may resign from the association by giving a written notice of resignation to the secretary.
- (2) The resignation takes effect at-
  - (a) The time the notice is received by the secretary; or
  - (b) If a later time is stated in the notice – the later time.
- (3) The board may terminate a member's membership if the member-
  - (a) Is convicted of an indictable offence; or
  - (b) Does not comply with any of the provisions of these rules; or
  - (c) Has membership fees in arrears for at least 2 months; or
  - (d) Conducts himself or herself in a way considered to be injurious or prejudicial to the character or interests of the association.
- (4) Before the board terminates a member's membership, the board must give the member a full and fair opportunity to show why the membership should not be terminated.
- (5) If, after considering all representations made by the member, the board decides to terminate the membership, the secretary of the board must give the member a written notice of the decision.

## **11. Appeal against rejection or termination of membership**

- (1) A person whose application for membership has been rejected, or whose membership has been terminated, may give the secretary written notice of the person's intention to appeal against the decision.
- (2) A notice of intention to appeal must be given to the secretary within 1 month after the person receives written notice of the decision.
- (3) If the secretary receives a notice of intention to appeal, the secretary must, within 1 month after receiving the notice, call a general meeting to decide the appeal.

## **12. General meeting to decide appeal**

- (1) The general meeting to decide an appeal must be held within 3 months after the secretary receives the notice of intention to appeal.
- (2) At the meeting, the applicant must be given a full and fair opportunity to show why the application should not be rejected or the membership should not be terminated.
- (3) Also, the board and the members of the committee who rejected the application or terminated the membership must be given a full and fair opportunity to show why the application should be rejected or the membership should be terminated.
- (4) An appeal must be decided by a majority vote of the members present and eligible to vote at the meeting.
- (5) If a person whose application for membership has been rejected does not appeal against the decision within 1 month after receiving written notice of the decision, or the person appeals but the appeal is unsuccessful, the secretary must, as soon as practicable, refund the membership fee paid by the person.

## **13. Register of members**

- (1) The board must keep a register of members of the association.
- (2) The register must include the following particulars for each member-
  - (a) The full name of the member;
  - (b) The postal or residential address of the member;
  - (c) The date of admission as a member;
  - (d) The date of death or time of resignation as a member;
  - (e) Details about the termination or reinstatement of membership;
  - (f) Any other particulars the board or the members at a general meeting decide.
- (3) The register must be open for inspection by members of the association at all reasonable times.
- (4) A member must contact the secretary to arrange an inspection of the register.
- (5) However, the board may, on the application of a member of the association, withhold information about the member (other than the members full name) from the register available for inspection if the board has reasonable grounds for believing the disclosure of the information would put the member at risk of harm.

## **14. Prohibition on use of information on register of members**

- (1) A member of the association must not-
  - (a) Use information obtained from the register of members of the association to contact, or send material to, another member of the association for the purpose of advertising for political, religious, charitable or commercial purposes.
  - (b) Disclose information obtained from the register to someone else, knowing that the information is likely to be used to contact, or send material to, another member of the association for the purpose of advertising for political, religious, charitable or commercial purposes.
- (2) Sub rule (1) does not apply if the use or disclosure of the information is approved by the association.

## 15. Appointment or election of secretary

- (1) The secretary must be an individual residing in Queensland, or in another State but not more than 65km from the Queensland border, who is –
  - (a) A member of the association elected by the association as secretary; or
  - (b) Any of the following persons appointed by the board as secretary-
    - (i) A member of the association's board;
    - (ii) Another member of the association
    - (iii) Another person.
- (2) If the association has not elected an interim officer as secretary for the association before its incorporation, the members of the board must ensure a secretary is appointed or elected for the association within 1 month after incorporation.
- (3) If a vacancy happens in the office of secretary, the members of the board must ensure a secretary is appointed or elected for the association within 1 month after the vacancy happens.
- (4) If the board appoints a person mentioned in sub rule (1)(b)(ii) as secretary, other than to fill a casual vacancy on the board, the person does not become a member of the board.
- (5) However, if the board appoints a person mentioned in sub rule (1)(b)(ii) as secretary to fill a casual vacancy on the board, the person becomes a member of the board.
- (6) If the board appoints a person mentioned in sub rule (1)(b)(iii) as secretary, the person does not become a member of the board.
- (7) In this rule – **casual vacancy**, on a board, means a vacancy that happens when an elected member of the board resigns, dies or otherwise stops holding office.

## 16. Removal of secretary

- (1) The board of the association may at any time remove a person appointed by the board as the secretary.
- (2) If the board removes a secretary who is a person mentioned in rule 15(1)(b)(i), the person remains a member of the board.
- (3) If the board removes a secretary who is a person mentioned in rule 15(1)(b)(ii) and who has been appointed to a casual vacancy on the board under rule 15(5), the person remains a member of the board.

## 17. Functions of secretary

The secretary's functions include, but are not limited to: -

- (a) Calling meetings of the association, including preparing notices of a meeting and of the business to be conducted at the meeting in consultation with the director of the association; and
- (b) Keeping minutes of each meeting; and
- (c) Keeping copies of all correspondence and other documents relating to the association; and
- (d) Maintaining the register of members of the association.

## **18. Membership of the board**

- (1) The board of the association consists of a director, treasurer and any other members the association members elect at a general meeting.
- (2) A member of the board, other than a secretary appointed by the board under rule 15(1)(b)(iii), must be a member of the association.
- (3) At each annual general meeting of the association, the members of the board must retire from office, but are eligible on nomination, for re-election.
- (4) A member of the association may be appointed to a casual vacancy on the board under rule 21.

## **19. Electing the Board**

- (1) A member of the board may only be elected as follows –
  - (a) Any 2 members of the association may nominate another member (the ***candidate***) to serve as a member of the board;
  - (b) The nomination must be –
    - (i) In writing; and
    - (ii) Signed by the candidate and the members who nominated him or her; and
    - (iii) Given to the secretary at least 14 days before the annual general meeting at which the election is to be held;
  - (c) Each member of the association present and eligible to vote at the annual general meeting may vote for 1 candidate for each vacant position on the board;
  - (d) If, at the start of the meeting, there are not enough candidates nominated, nominations may be taken from the floor of the meeting.
- (2) A person may be a candidate only if the person –
  - (a) Is an adult; and
  - (b) Is not ineligible to be elected as a member under section 61A of the Act.
- (3) A list of the candidates' names in alphabetical order, with the names of the members who nominated each candidate, must be posted in a conspicuous place in the office or usual place of meeting of the association for at least 7 days immediately preceding the annual general meeting.
- (4) If required by the board, balloting lists must be prepared containing the names of the candidates in alphabetical order.
- (5) The board must ensure that, before a candidate is elected as a member of the board the candidate is advised-
  - (a) Whether or not the association has public liability insurance; and
  - (b) If the association has public liability insurance – the amount of the insurance.

## **20. Resignation, removal or vacation of office of a board member**

- (1) A member of the board may resign from the board by giving written notice of resignation to the secretary.
- (2) The resignation takes effect at-
  - (a) The time the notice is received by the secretary; or
  - (b) If a later time is stated in the notice – the later time.

- (3) A member may be removed from office at a general meeting of the association if a majority of the members present and eligible to vote at the meeting vote in favour of removing the member.
- (4) Before a vote of members is taken about removing the member from office, the member must be given a full and fair opportunity to show cause why he or she should not be removed from office.
- (5) A member has no right of appeal against the member's removal from office under this rule.
- (6) A member immediately vacates the office of member in the circumstances mentioned in section 64(2) of the Act.

## **21. Vacancies on the board**

- (1) If a casual vacancy happens on the board, the continuing members of the board may appoint another member of the association to fill the vacancy until the next annual general meeting.
- (2) The continuing members of the board may act despite a casual vacancy on the board.
- (3) However, if the number of board members is less than the number fixed under rule 24(1) as a quorum of the board, the continuing members may act only to –
  - (a) Increase the number of board members to the number required for a quorum; or
  - (b) Call a general meeting of the association.

## **22. Functions of the board**

- (1) Subject to these rules or a resolution of the members of the association carried at a general meeting, the board has the general control and management of the administration of the affairs, property and funds of the association.
- (2) The board has authority to interpret the meaning of these rules and any matter relating to the association on which the rules are silent, but any interpretation must have regard to the Act, including any regulation made under the Act.

*Note –*  
The Act prevails if the association's rules are inconsistent with the Act – see section 1b of the Act.
- (3) The board may exercise the powers of the association –
  - (a) To borrow, raise or secure the payment of amounts in a way the members of the association decide; and
  - (b) To secure the amounts mentioned in paragraph (a) or the payment or performance of any debt, liability, contract, guarantee or other engagement incurred or to be entered into by the association in any way, including by the issue of debentures (perpetual or otherwise) charged upon the whole or part of the association's property, both present and future; and
  - (c) To purchase, redeem or pay off any securities issued; and
  - (d) To borrow amounts from members and pay interest on the amounts borrowed; and
  - (e) To mortgage or charge the whole or part of its property; and

- (f) To issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the association; and
  - (g) To provide and pay off any securities issued; and
  - (h) To invest in a way the members of the association may from time to time decide.
- (4) For sub rule 3(d), the rate of interest must not be more than the current rate being charged for overdrawn accounts on money lent (regardless of the term of the loan) by –
- (a) The financial institution of the association; or
  - (b) If there is more than 1 financial institution for the association – the financial institution nominated by the board.

### **23. Meetings of the board**

- (1) Subject to this rule, the board may meet and conduct its proceedings as it considers appropriate.
- (2) The board must meet at least once every 4 months to exercise its functions.
- (3) The board must decide how a meeting is to be called.
- (4) Notice of a meeting is to be given in the way decided by the board.
- (5) The board may hold meetings or permit a board member to take part in its meetings, by using any technology that reasonable allows the member to hear and take part in discussions as they happen.
- (6) A board member who participates in the meeting as mentioned in sub rule (5) is taken to be present at the meeting.
- (7) A question arising at a board meeting is to be decided by a majority vote of members of the board present at the meeting and, if the votes are equal, the question is decided in the negative.
- (8) A member of the board must not vote on a question about a contract or proposed contract with the association if the member has an interest in the contract or proposed contract and, if the member does vote, the members vote must not be counted.
- (9) The director is to preside as chairperson at a board meeting.
- (10) If there is no director or if the director is not present within 10 minutes after the time fixed for a board meeting, the members may choose 1 of their number to preside as chairperson at the meeting.

### **24. Quorum for, and adjournment of, board meeting**

- (1) At a board meeting, more than 50% of the members elected to the board as at the close of the last general meeting of the members form a quorum.
- (2) If there is no quorum within 30 minutes after the time fixed for a board meeting called on the request of members of the board, the meeting lapses.
- (3) If there is no quorum within 30 minutes after the time fixed for a board meeting called other than on the request of the members of the board –
  - (a) The meeting is to be adjourned for at least 1 day; and
  - (b) The members of the board who are present are to decide the day, time and place of the adjourned meeting.

- (4) If, at an adjourned meeting mentioned in sub rule (3), there is no quorum within 30 minutes after the time fixed for the meeting, the meeting lapses.

## **25. Special meeting of the board**

- (1) If the secretary receives a written request signed by at least 33% of the members of the board, the secretary must call a special meeting of the board by giving each member of the board notice of the meeting within 14 days after the secretary receives the request.
- (2) If the secretary is unable or unwilling to call the special meeting, the director must call the meeting.
- (3) A request for a special meeting must state –
  - (a) Why the special meeting is called; and
  - (b) The business to be conducted at the meeting.
- (4) A notice of a special meeting must state –
  - (a) The day, time and place of the meeting; and
  - (b) The business to be conducted at the meeting.
- (5) A special meeting of the board must be held within 14 days after notice of the meeting is given to the members of the board.

## **26. Minutes of board meetings**

- (1) The secretary must ensure full and accurate minutes of all questions, matters, resolutions and other proceedings of each board meeting are entered in a minute book.
- (2) To ensure the accuracy of the minutes, the minutes of each board meeting must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting, or the chairperson of the next board meeting, verifying their accuracy.

## **27. Appointment of subcommittees**

- (1) The board may appoint a subcommittee consisting of members of the association considered appropriate by the board to help with the conduct of the association's operation.
- (2) A member of the subcommittee who is not a member of the board is not entitled to vote at a board meeting.
- (3) A subcommittee may elect a chairperson of its meetings.
- (4) If a chairperson is not elected, or if the chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time fixed for a meeting, the members present may choose 1 of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.
- (5) A subcommittee may meet and adjourn as it considers appropriate.
- (6) A question arising at a subcommittee meeting is to be decided by a majority vote of the members present at the meeting and, if the votes are equal, the question is decided in the negative.

## **28. Acts not affected by defects or disqualifications.**

- (1) An act performed by the board, a subcommittee or a person acting as a member of the board is taken to have been validly performed.

- (2) Sub rule (1) applies even if the act was performed when –
  - (a) There was a defect in the appointment of a member of the board, subcommittee or person acting as a member of the board; or
  - (b) A board member, subcommittee member or person acting as a member of the board was disqualified from being a member.

### **29. Resolutions of the board without meeting**

- (1) A written resolution signed by each member of the board is as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a board meeting that was properly called and held.
- (2) A resolution mentioned in sub rule (1) may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by 1 or more members of the board.

### **30. First annual general meeting**

The first annual general meeting must be held within 6 months after the end date of the association's first reportable financial year.

### **31. Subsequent annual general meetings**

Each subsequent annual general meeting must be held –

- (a) At least once each year; and
- (b) Within 6 months after the end date of the association's reportable financial year.

### **32. Business to be conducted at annual general meeting of level 1 incorporated associations and particular level 2 and 3 incorporated associations**

- (1) This rule applies only if the association is –
  - (a) A level 1 incorporated association; or
  - (b) A level 2 incorporated association to which section 59 of the Act applies; or
  - (c) A level 3 incorporated association to which section 59 of the Act applies.
- (2) The following business must be conducted at each annual general meeting of the association –
  - (a) Receiving the association's financial statement, and audit report, for the last reportable financial year;
  - (b) Presenting the financial statement and audit report to the meeting for adoption;
  - (c) Electing members of the board;
  - (d) For a level 1 incorporated association – appointing an auditor or an accountant for the present financial year;
  - (e) For a level 2 incorporated association, or a level 3 incorporated association, to which section 59 of the Act applies – appointing an auditor, an accountant or an approved person for the present financial year.

### **33. Business to be conducted at annual general meeting of other level 2 incorporated associations**

- (1) This rule applies only if the association is a level 2 incorporated association to which section 59A of the Act applies.

- (2) The following business must be conducted at each annual general meeting of the association –
  - (a) Receiving the association’s financial statement, and signed statement, for the last reportable financial year;
  - (b) Presenting the financial statement and signed statement to the meeting for adoption;
  - (c) Electing members of the board;
  - (d) Appointing an auditor, an accountant or an approved person for the present financial year.

**34. Business to be conducted at annual general meeting of other level 3 incorporated associations**

- (1) This rule applies only if the association is a level 3 incorporated association to which section 59B of the Act applies.
- (2) The following business must be conducted at each annual general meeting of the association –
  - (a) Receiving the association’s financial statement, and signed statement, for the last reportable financial year;
  - (b) Presenting the financial statement and signed statement to the meeting for adoption;
  - (c) Electing members of the board.

**35. Notice of general meeting**

- (1) The secretary may call a general meeting of the association.
- (2) The secretary must give at least 14 days’ notice of the meeting to each member of the association.
- (3) If the secretary is unable or unwilling to call the meeting, the director must call the meeting.
- (4) The board may decide the way in which the notice must be given.
- (5) However, notice of the following meetings must be given in writing –
  - (a) A meeting called to hear and decide the appeal of a person against the board’s decision –
    - (i) To reject the person’s application for membership of the association; or
    - (ii) To terminate the person’s membership of the association;
  - (b) A meeting called to hear and decide a proposed special resolution of the association.
- (6) A notice of a general meeting must state the business to be conducted at the meeting.

**36. Quorum for, and adjournment of, general meeting**

- (1) The quorum for a general meeting is at least the number of members elected or appointed to the board at the close of the association’s last general meeting plus 1.
- (2) However, if all members of the association are members of the board, the quorum is the total number of members less 1.

- (3) No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless there is a quorum of members when the meeting proceeds to business.
- (4) If there is no quorum within 30 minutes after the time fixed for a general meeting called on the request of members of the board or the association, the meeting lapses.
- (5) If there is no quorum within 30 minutes after the time fixed for a general meeting called other than on the request of members of the board or the association –
  - (a) The meeting is to be adjourned for at least 7 days; and
  - (b) The board is to decide the day, time and place of the adjourned meeting.
- (6) The chairperson may, with the consent of any meeting at which there is a quorum, and must if directed by the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place.
- (7) If a meeting is adjourned under sub rule (6), only the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place may be conducted at the adjourned meeting.
- (8) The secretary is not required to give the members notice of an adjournment or of the business to be conducted at an adjourned meeting unless a meeting is adjourned for at least 30 days.
- (9) If a meeting is adjourned for at least 30 days, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given in the same way notice is given for an original meeting.

### **37. Procedure at general meeting**

- (1) A member may take part and vote in a general meeting in person, by proxy, by attorney or by using any technology that reasonably allows the member to hear and take part in discussions as they happen.
- (2) A member who participates in a meeting as mentioned in sub rule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting.
- (3) At each general meeting –
  - (a) The director is to preside as chairperson; and
  - (b) If there is no director or if the director is not present within 15 minutes after the time fixed for the meeting or is unwilling to act, the members present must elect 1 of their number to be chairperson of the meeting; and
  - (c) The chairperson must conduct the meeting in a proper and orderly way.

### **38. Voting at general meeting**

- (1) At a general meeting, each question, matter or resolution, other than a special resolution, must be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.
- (2) Each member present and eligible to vote is entitled to 1 vote only and, if the votes are equal, the chairperson has a casting vote as well as a primary vote.
- (3) A member is not entitled to vote at a general meeting if the member's annual subscription is in arrears at the date of the meeting.
- (4) The method of voting is to be decided by the board.
- (5) However, if at least 20% of the members present demand a secret ballot, voting must be by secret ballot.

- (6) If a secret ballot is held, the chairperson must appoint 2 members to conduct the secret ballot in the way the chairperson decides.
- (7) The result of a secret ballot as declared by the chairperson is taken to be a resolution of the meeting at which the ballot was held.

### **39. Special general meeting**

- (1) The secretary must call a special general meeting by giving each member of the association notice of the meeting within 14 days after-
  - (a) Being directed to call the meeting by the board; or
  - (b) Being given a written request signed by –
    - (i) at least 33% of the number of members of the board when the request is signed; or
    - (ii) at least the number of ordinary members of the association equal to double the number of members of the association on the board when the request is signed plus 1; or
  - (c) Being given a written notice of an intention to appeal against the decision of the board –
    - (i) to reject an application for membership; or
    - (ii) to terminate a person's membership.
- (2) A request mentioned in sub rule (1)(b) must state –
  - (a) Why the special general meeting is being called; and
  - (b) The business to be conducted at the meeting.
- (3) A special general meeting must be held within 3 months after the secretary –
  - (a) Is directed to call the meeting by the board; or
  - (b) Is given the written request mentioned in sub rule (1)(b); or
  - (c) Is given the written notice of an intention to appeal mentioned in sub rule (1)(c).
- (4) If the secretary is unable or unwilling to call the special meeting, the director must call the meeting.

### **40. Proxies**

Voting by proxy is not allowed.

### **41. Minutes of general meetings**

- (1) The secretary must ensure full and accurate minutes of all questions, matters, resolutions and other proceedings of each general meeting are entered in a minute book.
- (2) To ensure the accuracy of the minutes –
  - (a) The minutes of each general meeting must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting, or the chairperson of the next general meeting, verifying their accuracy; and
  - (b) The minutes of each annual general meeting must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting, or the chairperson of the next meeting of the association that is a general meeting or annual general meeting, verifying their accuracy.

- (3) If asked by a member of the association, the secretary must, within 28 days after the request is made –
  - (a) Make the minute book for a particular general meeting available for inspection by the member at a mutually agreed time and place; and
  - (b) Give the member copies of the minutes of the meeting.
- (4) The association may require the member to pay the reasonable costs of providing copies of the minutes.

#### **42. By-laws**

- (1) The board may make, amend or repeal by-laws, not inconsistent with these rules, for the internal management of the association.
- (2) A by-law may be set aside by a vote of members at a general meeting of the association.

#### **43. Alteration of rules**

- (1) Subject to the Act, these rules may be amended, repealed or added to by a special resolution carried at a general meeting.
- (2) However, an amendment, repeal or addition is valid only if it is registered by the chief executive.

#### **44. Common seal**

- (1) The board must ensure the association has a common seal.
- (2) The common seal must be –
  - (a) Kept securely by the board; and
  - (b) Used only under the authority of the board.
- (3) Each instrument to which the seal is attached must be signed by a member of the board and countersigned by –
  - (a) The secretary; or
  - (b) Another member of the board; or
  - (c) Someone authorised by the board.

#### **45. Funds and accounts**

- (1) The funds of the association must be kept in an account in the name of the association in a financial institution decided by the board.
- (2) Records and accounts must be kept in the English language showing full and accurate particulars of the financial affairs of the association.
- (3) All amounts must be deposited in the financial institution account as soon as practicable after receipt.
- (4) A payment by the association of \$100 or more must be made by cheque or electronic funds transfer.
- (5) If a payment of \$100 or more is made by cheque, the cheque must be signed by any 2 of the following –
  - (a) The director;
  - (b) The secretary;
  - (c) The treasurer;

- (d) Any 1 of 3 other members of the association who have been authorised by the board to sign cheques issued by the association.
- (6) However, 1 of the persons who signs the cheque must be the director, the secretary or the treasurer.
- (7) Cheques, other than cheques for wages, allowances or petty cash recoupment, must be crossed not negotiable.
- (8) A petty cash account must be kept on the imprest system, and the board must decide the amount of petty cash to be kept in the account.
- (9) All expenditure must be approved or ratified at a board meeting.

#### **46. General financial matters**

- (1) On behalf of the board, the treasurer must, as soon as practicable after the end date of each financial year, ensure a financial statement for its last reportable financial year is prepared.
- (2) The income and property of the association must be used solely in promoting the association's objects and exercising the association's powers. (*Refer ORHI Financial Policy*).

#### **47. Documents**

The board must ensure the safe custody of books, documents, instruments of title and securities of the association. (*Refer ORHI Membership Register*)

#### **48. Financial Year**

The end date of the association's financial year is the 30<sup>th</sup> June in each year.

#### **49. Winding up and distribution of surplus assets**

- (1) If upon the winding up or dissolution of the association there remains after satisfaction of all of its debts and liabilities, any property or moneys whatsoever (**Surplus Assets**), such Surplus Assets must not be given or distributed to members and must instead be given or distributed to one or more charitable organisations, each of which must:
  - (a) have objects similar to the charitable objectives of the association;
  - (b) prohibit the distribution of its income and property among its members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the association under or by virtue of rule 50; and
  - (c) if the association is endorsed as a deductible gift recipient under Australian income tax laws, be similarly endorsed as a deductible gift recipient at the time the distribution is made.
- (2) The decision as to which charitable organisation is (or which charitable organisations are) to be given the Surplus Assets under rule 49(1) is to be determined:
  - (a) by a resolution of the members at or before the winding up or dissolution of the association; or
  - (b) if no such resolution is passed, by the Supreme Court.

- (3) Any part of the Surplus Assets consisting of property supplied by a government department or public authority, including any unexpended portion of a grant, must be returned to the department or authority that supplied it or to a body nominated by the department or authority.

**50. Non-profit clause**

The assets and income of the association shall be applied solely in furtherance of its above-mentioned objects and no portion shall be distributed directly or indirectly to the members of the association except as bona fide compensation for services rendered or expenses incurred on behalf of the association.

**51. Deductible Gift Recipient revocation clause**

*If* the association is endorsed as a deductible gift recipient and this endorsement is revoked, then the association must ensure that the following assets remaining after the payment of all liabilities shall be transferred to one or more charitable organisations with similar objects to and having the same deductible gift recipient endorsement as the association (as determined by a resolution of the members):

- (1) deductible gifts of money or property for the charitable purpose of the association;
- (2) deductible contributions made in relation to an eligible fundraising event held to raise funds for the charitable purpose of the association; and
- (3) money received by the association because of such deductible gifts and contributions.