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TARGET RIFLE VICTORIA INCORPORATED

ABN 91823733082

Association no. 0002492W

Constitution

Approved at Congress 2021



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TARGET RIFLE VICTORIA INCORPORATED

Note

The individuals or Clubs who from time to time are members of Target Rifle Victoria Incorporated are an incorporated association by the name given in rule 1 of these Rules.

Under section 46 of the **Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012**, these Rules are taken to constitute the terms of a contract between Target Rifle Victoria Incorporated and its members.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Name

The name of the incorporated association is "Target Rifle Victoria Incorporated", hereinafter referred to as TRV.

2. Purposes

The purposes of TRV is the development, co-ordination and promotion of target rifle shooting in the State of Victoria. In order to achieve these aims, TRV seeks to provide an environment of inclusiveness free of discrimination with the highest standards of safety for members and visitors.

3. Financial year

The financial year of TRV is each period of 12 months ending on the date as determined in the by-laws.

4. Definitions

In these Rules—

absolute majority, of Council, means a majority of the Councillors currently holding office and entitled to vote at the time (as distinct from a majority of Councillors present at a committee meeting);

Alternative Delegate means the Individual Member nominated by a Member Club as its representative in case the Delegate is unable to attend Congress and/or Special Meetings;

associate member means a member referred to in rule 14(1);

Chairperson, of a general meeting or Council meeting, means the person chairing the meeting as required under rules 32 and 48;

Congress means the annual general meeting of TRV;

Council means the committee having management of the business of TRV;

Council Meeting means a meeting of Council held in accordance with these Rules;

Councillor means a member of Council elected or appointed under Division 3 of Part 5;

Delegate means the Individual Member nominated by a Member Club as its representative at Congress and Special Meetings;

disciplinary appeal meeting means a meeting of the members of TRV convened under rule 23(3);

disciplinary meeting means a meeting of Council convened for the purposes of rule 22;

disciplinary subcommittee means the subcommittee appointed under rule 20;

financial year means the 12-month period specified in rule 3;

Firearms Laws means the *Firearms Act 1996* (Vic) and the Regulations under that Act, as amended from time to time.

general meeting means a general meeting of the members of TRV convened in accordance with Part 4 and includes Congress, a Special Meeting and a disciplinary appeal meeting;

Individual Member means a person who is a financial member of an affiliated club, or an Honorary Member of TRV;

Member Club means an incorporated association or company limited by guarantee affiliated with TRV under these Rules;

member entitled to vote means a member who under rule 13(2) is entitled to vote at a general meeting;

Membership Year means the year ending on the day in each year as determined in the TRV by-laws;

Observer means a person attending Congress or a Special Meeting who is not a Delegate, or a person attending a Council Meeting who is not a Councillor;

Prohibited Person means a person so proscribed by any State or Commonwealth firearms-related laws;

Special Meeting means a special general meeting of TRV other than Congress;

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.

TRV means *Target Rifle Victoria Incorporated*.

PART 2—POWERS OF TRV

5. Powers of TRV

- (1) Subject to the Act, TRV has power to do all things incidental or conducive to achieve its purposes, acting in the best interests of the sport of target rifle shooting.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), TRV may—
 - (a) acquire, hold and dispose of real or personal property;
 - (b) open and operate accounts with financial institutions;
 - (c) invest its money in any security in which trust monies may lawfully be invested;
 - (d) raise and borrow money on any terms and in any manner as it thinks fit;
 - (e) secure the repayment of money raised or borrowed, or the payment of a debt or liability;

- (f) appoint agents to transact business on its behalf;
- (g) affiliate with other shooting or general sporting organisations, with the approval of Congress;
- (h) enter into any other contract it considers necessary or desirable.

(3) TRV may only exercise its powers and use its income and assets (including any surplus) for its purposes.

6. Not for profit organisation

- (1) TRV must not distribute any surplus, income or assets directly or indirectly to its Individual Members or Member Clubs.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not prevent TRV from paying an Individual Member or Member Club —
 - (a) reimbursement for expenses properly incurred by the Individual Member or Member Club; or
 - (b) for goods or services provided by the Individual Member or Member Club — if this is done in good faith on terms no more favourable than if the Individual Member or Member Club was not an Individual Member or Member Club.

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.

PART 3---MEMBERS, DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES AND GRIEVANCES

7. Minimum number of members

TRV must have at least 5 members, being Member Clubs (not Individual Members).

8. Who is eligible to be a member

Any -

- (a) individual who is a member of a Member Club, or
- (b) shooting club which supports the purposes of TRV,

and who or which pays such fees as proscribed from time to time, is eligible for membership of TRV.

9. Application for membership

- (1) To apply to become an Individual Member of TRV, or for the renewal of membership of an Individual Member of TRV, such application shall be in accordance with the TRV by-laws and must be accompanied by the relevant fee proscribed at such time by TRV;
- (2) To apply to become a Member Club of TRV, or for the renewal of membership of a Member Club of TRV, such application shall be in accordance with the TRV by-laws and must be accompanied by the relevant fee proscribed at such time by TRV;

- (3) Membership of those Individual Member or Member Clubs whose fees are unpaid on the first day of the Membership Year may be suspended. The membership of any Individual Member or Member Club who fails to pay all outstanding fees within thirty (30) days of the commencement of the Membership Year shall be cancelled.

10. Consideration of application

Member Clubs

- (1) As soon as practicable after an application for membership as a Member Club is received, Council must decide by resolution whether to accept or reject the application.
- (2) Council must notify the applicant club in writing of its decision as soon as practicable after the decision is made.
- (3) If Council rejects the application, it must return any money accompanying the application to the applicant club.
- (4) No reason need be given for the rejection of an application.

Individual Members

- (5) Consideration of an application for membership for Individual Members is to be undertaken by Member Clubs on behalf of TRV. The details and any applicable fee relating to an Individual Member are to be passed to TRV as soon as practicable by a Member Club once an individual's application for membership is accepted.

11. New membership

- (1) If an application for membership is approved by Council (for Member Clubs) —
 - (a) the resolution to accept the membership must be recorded in the minutes of the Council meeting; and
 - (b) the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the name and address of the Member Club, and the date of becoming a Member Club, in the register of members.
- (2) If an application for membership is approved by a Member Club (for Individual Members) —
 - (a) The secretary of the Member Club must, as soon as practicable, send the details of the Individual Member and any applicable fee to the Secretary of TRV, who must, as soon as practicable, enter the name and address of the Individual Member, and the date of becoming an Individual Member, in the register of members
- (3) A person or club that becomes a member of TRV and, subject to rule 13(2), is entitled to exercise his/her or its rights of membership from the date, whichever is the later, on which—
 - (a) Council (for Member Clubs) of Member Clubs (for Individual Members) approves the application for membership; or
 - (b) the relevant membership fee is paid.

12. Annual subscription and joining fee

- (1) At each Congress, TRV must determine—
 - (a) the amount of the annual membership fee (if any) for the following financial year; and
 - (b) the date for payment of the annual membership fee.
- (2) TRV may determine that a lower annual membership fee is payable for certain categories of Individual Member, that TRV deems appropriate from time to time.
- (3) TRV may determine that any new Individual Member or Member Club that joins after the start of a financial year must, for that financial year, pay a fee equal to—
 - (a) the full annual membership fee; or
 - (b) a pro rata annual membership fee based on the remaining part of the financial year; or
 - (c) a fixed amount determined from time to time by TRV.
- (4) The rights of an Individual Member or Member Club (including the right to vote) that has not paid the annual membership fee by the due date are suspended until the membership fee is paid.

13. General rights of members

- (1) A member of TRV 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
 - (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 TRV as provided under rule 78; and
 - (f) to inspect the register of members.
- (2) A member is entitled to vote if—
 - (a) the member is an Individual Member other than an associate member; and
 - (b) more than 10 business days have passed since he or she became a member of TRV;
 - (c) the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason; and
 - (d) the Individual Member is nominated as a Delegate by a Member Club as its representative at Congress and Special Meetings.

14. Associate members

- (1) Associate members of TRV include—
 - (a) any members under the age of 16 years; and

- (b) any other category of member as determined by special resolution at a general meeting.

15. Rights not transferable

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

16. Ceasing membership

- (1) The membership of an Individual Member ceases on resignation, expulsion or death.
- (2) The membership of a Member Club ceases on disaffiliation, expulsion or winding up.
- (3) If an Individual Member or Member Club ceases to be a member of TRV, the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the date the Individual Member or Member Club ceased to be a member in the register of members.

17. Resignation and disaffiliation as a member

- (1) An individual member may resign by notice in writing given to TRV.

Note

Rule 77(3) sets out how notice may be given to TRV. It includes by post or by handing the notice to a member of Council.

- (2) An Individual Member is taken to have resigned if—
 - (a) the Individual Member's annual membership fee is more than 12 months in arrears; or
 - (b) where no annual membership fee is payable—
 - (i) the Secretary has made a written request to the Individual Member to confirm that he or she wishes to remain a member; and
 - (ii) the Individual Member has not, within 3 months after having been sent that request to their address on record, confirmed in writing that he or she wishes to remain a member.

- (3) A Member Club may disaffiliate by notice in writing given to TRV.

Note

Rule 77(3) sets out how notice may be given to TRV. It includes by post or by handing the notice to a member of Council.

- (4) A Member Club is taken to have disaffiliated if—
 - (a) the Member Club's annual membership fee is more than 12 months in arrears; or
 - (b) where no annual membership fee is payable—
 - (i) the Secretary has made a written request to the Member Club to confirm that it wishes to remain a member; and

- (ii) the Member Club has not, within 3 months after having been sent that request to their official address, confirmed in writing that it wishes to remain a member.

18. Register of members

- (1) The Secretary must keep and maintain a register of members that includes—
 - (a) for each current Individual Member and Member Club—
 - (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 Council; and
 - (b) for each former member, the date of ceasing to be a member.
- (2) Any members 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.

Division 2—Disciplinary action

19. Grounds for taking disciplinary action

TRV may take disciplinary action against a member in accordance with this Division if it is determined that the member—

- (a) has failed to comply with these Rules or any policies of TRV as applicable and amended from time to time; or
- (b) refuses to support the purposes of TRV; or
- (c) has engaged in conduct unbecoming a member or conduct that is prejudicial to the interests of TRV; or
- (d) has become a Prohibited Person

20. Disciplinary subcommittee

- (1) If Council is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for taking disciplinary action against a member, Council 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 include Councillors, members of TRV or anyone else; but
 - (b) must not be biased against, or in favour of, the member concerned.

21. Notice to member

- (1) Before disciplinary action is taken against a member, the Secretary must give written notice to the member—
 - (a) stating that TRV proposes to take disciplinary action against the member; and
 - (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 he or she 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
 - (e) setting out the member's appeal rights under rule 23.
- (2) The notice must be given no earlier than 28 days, and no later than 14 days, before the disciplinary meeting is held.

22. 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 (either completely or partially) for a specified period; or
 - (iii) expel the member from TRV.
- (3) The disciplinary subcommittee may not fine the member.
- (4) 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.

23. Appeal rights

- (1) A person whose membership rights have been suspended or who has been expelled from TRV under rule 22 may give notice to the effect that he or she wishes 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 person is taken; or
- (b) to the Secretary not later than 7 days after the vote.
- (3) If a person has given notice under subrule (2), a disciplinary appeal meeting must be convened by Council 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 TRV 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 person 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 or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.

24. Conduct of disciplinary hearing

- (1) At a disciplinary appeal meeting—
 - (a) no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and
 - (b) Council 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 or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.
- (3) A member may not vote by proxy at the meeting.
- (4) The decision is upheld if at least two thirds of the members voting at the meeting vote in favour of the decision.
- (5) If the vote does not pass, then the decision to suspend or expel the person is revoked.
- (6) If within 45 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the disciplinary appeal meeting a quorum (as per rule 38) is not present, the meeting shall not take place, and the decision to suspend or expel the person is revoked.
- (7) If following due process a Member Club is suspended or expelled, all unused fees and levies paid by the Member Club to TRV are forfeited to TRV.

Division 3—Grievance procedure

25. Application

- (1) The grievance procedure set out in this Division applies to disputes under these Rules between—
 - (a) member and another member;
 - (b) a member and the Council;
 - (c) a member and TRV.
- (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) The grievance procedure in this Division 3 does not affect a members' other rights, such as those under the Member Protection Policy of TRV.

26. Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute

The parties to a dispute must attempt to resolve the dispute between themselves within 14 days, if possible, of the dispute coming to the attention of each party.

27. Appointment of mediator

- (1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 26, the parties must within 10 days—
 - (a) notify Council 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
 - (b) in the absence of agreement—
 - (i) if the dispute is between a member and another member—a person appointed by Council; or
 - (ii) if the dispute is between a member and Council or TRV—a person appointed or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.
- (3) A mediator appointed by Council may be a member or former member of TRV 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.
- (4) The mediator must not be a party to the dispute.
- (5) The mediator may be a member of Council.

28. 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.

29. Failure to resolve dispute by mediation

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.

PART 4—GENERAL MEETINGS OF TRV

30. Congress

- (1) Council must convene Congress of TRV to be held within 5 months after the end of each financial year.
- (2) Council may determine the date, time and place of Congress.
- (3) The ordinary business of Congress is as follows—
 - (a) confirm the minutes of the previous Congress and of any Special Meeting held since then;
 - (b) to receive and consider—
 - (i) the annual report of Council on the activities of TRV during the preceding financial year; and
 - (ii) the financial statements of TRV for the preceding financial year submitted by Council in accordance with Part 7 of the Act;
 - (c) to elect the members of Council;
 - (d) to confirm or vary the amounts (if any) of the annual subscription and joining fee.
- (4) Congress may also conduct any other business of which notice has been given in accordance with these Rules.
- (5) Items of other business referred to in (4) above is to be received, in writing by the Secretary no later than 45 days before the date set for Congress and circulated to the Member Clubs by the Secretary not later than 30 days before the date fixed for Congress.
- (6) Individual Members who are not Delegates are entitled to attend Congress as observers only.
- (7) Congress shall be conducted in accordance with TRV Standing Orders prescribed by Council.
- (8) Congress may, in addition to Council, formulate and vary By-Laws.
 - (a) By-Laws passed by Congress may be varied only by resolution passed at a subsequent Congress or special meeting of members.

- (b) Resolutions of Congress that have an ongoing effect on the affairs of TRV shall be incorporated into the By-Laws.
- (9) For rules relating to the process to be followed for the election of office holders at Congress, refer to rules 54-56.
- (10) Council may propose a notice of motion but a seconder must come from the floor.

31. Special Meetings

- (1) Any general meeting of TRV, other than Congress or a disciplinary appeal meeting, is a Special Meeting.
- (2) Council may convene a Special Meeting whenever it thinks fit.
- (3) No business other than that set out in the notice under rule 35 may be conducted at the meeting.
- (4) Special Meetings shall be conducted in accordance with TRV Standing Orders prescribed by Council.
- (5) Council may propose a notice of motion but a seconder must come from the floor.

Note

General business may be considered at the meeting if it is included as an item for consideration in the notice under rule 35 and the majority of members at the meeting agree.

32. Chairperson

- (1) The President, or in his or her absence the Vice-President, shall be Chairperson at Congress and Special Meetings, and shall conduct proceedings in accordance with TRV Standing Orders. If both the President and Vice-President are absent, the Delegates present shall elect a Chairperson from those persons present.

33. Delegates

- (1) Each Member Club may appoint one Delegate to attend and vote at general meetings.
- (2) Upon any question arising at a general meeting, a Delegate has only one vote.
- (3) A Delegate shall not represent more than one Member Club at any general meeting.
- (4) Only duly appointed Delegates of a Member Club may vote at general meetings.
- (5) The names of Delegates and Alternative Delegates to a general meeting shall be notified to the Secretary at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting. The Secretary shall keep a register of all Delegates' names and attendances, and will make a copy available for inspection at any time.
- (6) Written proxies from Member Clubs unable to secure a Delegate will be accepted for unamended business on notice.

34. Special Meeting held at request of Member Clubs

- (1) Council must convene a Special Meeting if a request to do so is made in accordance with subrule (2) by at least 25% of the total number of Member Clubs.
- (2) A request for a Special Meeting must—
 - (a) be in writing and signed by the secretary of each Member Club making the requisition; 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 Council does not convene a Special Meeting within one month after the date on which the request is made, the Member Clubs making the request (or any one of them) may convene the Special Meeting.
- (4) A Special Meeting convened by Member Clubs 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) TRV must reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by the Member Clubs convening a Special Meeting under subrule (3).

35. Notice of general meetings

- (1) The Secretary (or, in the case of a Special Meeting convened under rule 34(3), the Member Clubs convening the meeting) must give to each member of TRV—
 - (a) at least 30 days' notice of a Special Meeting; or
 - (b) at least 45 days' notice of Congress.
- (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
 - (iii) comply with rule 36(7).
- (3) Motions-on-notice to be heard at Congress must be received in writing by the Secretary no later than 45 days before the date set for Congress, and the Secretary must circulate the items of business no later than 30 days before the date fixed for Congress.
- (4) This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.

Note

Rule 23(4) sets out the requirements for notice of a disciplinary appeal meeting.

36. Proxies

- (1) A Delegate may not appoint another person as his or her proxy to vote and speak on his or her behalf at a general meeting.
- (2) Should a Member Club not be able to secure a Delegate to attend a general meeting, a written proxy will be accepted for unamended business on notice only.
- (3) A Delegate shall not represent more than one Member Club at any Congress or Special Meeting.
- (4) The appointment of a proxy must be in writing and signed by the president or secretary of the Member Club making the appointment.
- (5) The Member Club appointing the proxy may give specific directions as to how the proxy is to vote on the Member Club's behalf, otherwise the proxy may vote on behalf of the Member Club in any manner as he or she sees fit.
- (6) If the Council has not approved a form for the appointment of a proxy, the Member Club may use any other form that clearly identifies the person appointed as the Member Club's proxy and that has been signed by the secretary of the Member Club.
- (7) Notice of a general meeting given to a Member Club under rule 35 must—
 - (a) state that the Member Club may appoint an Individual Member as a proxy for the meeting; and
 - (b) include a copy of any form that the Council has approved for the appointment of a proxy.
- (8) A form appointing a proxy must be given to the Chairperson of the meeting before or at the commencement of the meeting.
- (9) A form appointing a proxy sent by post or electronically is of no effect unless it is received by TRV no later than 24 hours before the commencement of the meeting.

37. 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.

38. Quorum at general meetings

- (1) No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of delegates from Member Clubs is present.

- (2) The quorum for a general meeting is the presence (physically, by proxy or as allowed under rule 37) of Delegates from at least 25% of Member Clubs.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 45 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 34—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 34.

- (b) in any other case the meeting must be adjourned to the same day in the next fortnight at the same time and place, unless another place is specified by the Chairman at the time of adjournment or by written notice to Delegates given 7 days before the date to which the meeting is adjourned a date not more than 21 days after the adjournment; and
- (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 Delegates present at the meeting (if not fewer than 12 Delegates) may proceed with the business of the meeting as if a quorum were present.

39. Adjournment of meeting

- (1) The Chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of a majority of delegates of Member Clubs 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 delegates of Member Clubs more time to consider an item of business.

Example

The delegates of Member Clubs may wish to have more time to examine the financial statements submitted by the Council at Congress.

- (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 35.

40. Voting at general meeting

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting—
 - (a) the matter shall be determined on a show of hands unless a secret ballot is demanded by 3 or more Delegates.
 - (b) subject to subrule (3), each Delegate who is entitled to vote has one vote; and

- (c) Delegates may vote personally or by proxy (where a Member Club has been unable to secure a Delegate); and
- (d) except in the case of a special resolution, the question must be decided on a majority of votes.

(2) If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.

(3) 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.

(4) This rule does not apply to a vote at a disciplinary appeal meeting conducted under rule 24.

41. Special resolution

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

42. 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 Minute Book of TRV is conclusive proof of that fact.

(2) If a secret ballot (where votes are cast in writing) is demanded by three or more Delegates on any question prior to a show of hands—

- (a) the poll must be taken at the meeting in the manner determined by the Chairperson of the meeting;
- (b) the Chairperson must declare the result of the resolution on the basis of the secret ballot;
- (c) A secret ballot demanded on the election of a Chairperson or on a question of an adjournment shall be taken forthwith; and
- (d) A secret ballot that is demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time before the close of the meeting as the Chairperson may direct.

(3) Resolutions adopted at a Congress or a special meeting shall be effective immediately and shall be binding in all respects and may be altered only by resolutions adopted at a subsequent Congress or special meeting.

43. Minutes of general meeting

- (1) The Council 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 Congress must include—
 - (a) the names of the members attending the meeting; and
 - (b) proxy forms given to the Chairperson of the meeting under rule 36(7); and
 - (c) the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 30(4)(b)(ii); and
 - (d) the certificate signed by two Councillors certifying that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of TRV; and
 - (e) any audited accounts and auditor's report or report of a review accompanying the financial statements that are required under the Act.

PART 5—COUNCIL

Division 1—Powers of Council

44. Role and powers

- (1) The business of TRV must be managed by or under the direction of Council.
- (2) Council may exercise all the powers of TRV except those powers that these Rules or the Act require to be exercised by general meetings of the members of TRV.
- (3) Council may—
 - (a) appoint and remove staff;
 - (b) establish subcommittees consisting of members with terms of reference it considers appropriate;
 - (c) formulate and vary By-Laws, in addition to Congress.
 - (i) By-Laws passed and varied by Council must be ratified by the next Congress or Special Meeting of members. Any By-Law that is not ratified shall cease to be in effect.
 - (ii) Council shall circulate all By-Laws and variations to Member Clubs.

45. Delegation

- (1) Council may delegate to a Councillor, a subcommittee or staff, any of its powers and functions other than—
 - (a) this power of delegation; or

- (b) a duty imposed on Council by the Act or any other law.
- (2) The delegation must be in writing and may be subject to the conditions and limitations Council considers appropriate.
- (3) Council may, in writing, revoke a delegation wholly or in part.

Division 2—Composition of Council and duties of Councillors

46. Composition of Council

The Council consists of—

- (a) a President; and
- (b) a Vice-President; and
- (c) a Secretary; and
- (d) a Treasurer; and
- (e) Three ordinary Councillors elected under rule 55.

47. General Duties

- (1) As soon as practicable after being elected or appointed to the Council, each Councillor must become familiar with these Rules, By-laws and the Act.
- (2) The Council is collectively responsible for ensuring that TRV complies with the Act and that individual members of the Council comply with these Rules.
- (3) Councillors must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
- (4) Councillors must exercise their powers and discharge their duties—
 - (a) in good faith in the best interests of TRV; and
 - (b) for a proper purpose.
- (5) Councillors and former Councillors 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 TRV.

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 Councillor must perform any other duties imposed from time to time by resolution at a general meeting.

48. President and Vice-President

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), the President or, in the President's absence, the Vice-President is the Chairperson for any general meetings and for any committee meetings.

- (2) If the President and the Vice-President are both 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 Council meeting—a Councillor elected by the other Councillor present.

49. Secretary

- (1) The Secretary must perform any duty or function required under the Act to be performed by the secretary of an incorporated association.

Example

Under the Act, the secretary of an incorporated association is responsible for lodging documents of the association with the Registrar.

- (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 TRV and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 73(3), all books, documents and securities of TRV in accordance with rule 78; 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.

50. Treasurer

- (1) The Treasurer must—
 - (a) receive all moneys paid to or received by TRV and issue receipts for those moneys in the name of TRV; and
 - (b) ensure that all moneys received are paid into the account of TRV within 5 working days after receipt; and
 - (c) make any payments authorised by Council or by a general meeting of TRV from TRV's funds; and
 - (d) ensure all cheques, electronic transfers, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments are appropriately completed prior to signature and signed by any two of the President, Vice President, Secretary or Treasurer.
- (2) The Treasurer must—
 - (a) ensure that the financial records of TRV are kept in accordance with the Act and generally accepted accounting principles, showing the financial affairs of TRV with full details of all receipts and expenditure connected with its activities; and

- (b) coordinate the preparation of the financial statements of TRV and their certification by Council prior to their submission at the annual Congress of TRV and the Registrar.
- (3) The Treasurer must ensure that at least one Councillor has access to the accounts and financial records of TRV.
- (4) The accounts and books shall be audited or reviewed by an appointed auditor annually or more often if required by the Bylaws. Annual audited or reviewed balance sheets shall form part of the Treasurer's report to Congress, and any additional audited or reviewed balance sheets shall be promptly circulated to clubs. The books and accounts shall be available for inspection by any member as prescribed by the Act or these Rules. The appointed auditor upon review or audit of TRV's accounts and books, will attend the annual Congress to provide testimony to the reports presented.

Division 3—Election of Councillors and tenure of office

51. Who is eligible to be a Councillor

A member is eligible to be elected or appointed as a Councillor if the member—

- (a) is 18 years or over; and
- (b) is an Individual Member of TRV.

52. Positions to be declared vacant

- (1) This rule applies to any annual Congress of TRV, after the annual report and financial statements of TRV have been received.
- (2) The Chairperson of the meeting must declare all vacated positions on Council vacant and hold elections for those positions in accordance with rules 53 to 56.

53. Nominations

- (1) Prior to the election of each vacant position, the Chairperson of the meeting must call for nominations to fill that position.
- (2) An eligible member of TRV 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.
- (4) Nominations of candidates for election shall be made in writing in the form shown in the Bylaws, and shall be signed by two members, and be accompanied by the written consent of the nominee, plus a statement not exceeding one A4 page in length stating the nominee's qualifications for the position and their intentions, if elected.
- (5) Nominations shall be delivered to the Secretary not less than 21 days before the fixed date for the holding of the annual Congress and are to be circulated in copy form to Member Clubs no later than 14 days before the fixed date for the holding of the annual Congress.

54. Election of President etc.

- (1) At the annual Congress, separate elections must be held for each of the following positions (where applicable)—
 - (a) President;
 - (b) Vice-President;
 - (c) Secretary;
 - (d) Treasurer.
- (2) If only one member is nominated for the position, the Congress shall validate the nominee's election by secret ballot. If at least one third of the votes are in the affirmative, the nominee shall be declared elected. Otherwise, nominations shall be called from the floor and if received, an election shall be held. If no further nominations are received, then the nominee shall be declared elected.
- (3) If more than one member is nominated, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 56.
- (4) On his or her election, the new President may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.
- (5) If no written nomination is received, nominations shall be invited at Congress, and an election by ballot in accordance with rule 56 shall be held.

55. Election of ordinary members

- (1) A single election may be held to fill all vacant positions of ordinary members of Council.
- (2) If the number of members nominated for the position of ordinary members of Council is less than or equal to the number to be elected, the Congress shall validate the nominee(s)' election by secret ballot. If at least one third of the votes are in the affirmative, the nominee(s) shall be declared elected. Otherwise, nominations shall be called from the floor and if received, an election shall be held. If no further nominations are received, then the nominee(s) shall be declared elected.
- (3) If the number of members nominated exceeds the number to be elected, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 56.
- (4) If no written nomination is received, nominations shall be invited at Congress, and an election by ballot in accordance with rule 56 shall be held.

56. 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—

- (a) each member present in person; and
- (b) 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.

57. Term of office

- (1) Subject to subrule (3) and rule 58, a Councillor holds office for 2-year terms.
- (2) A Councillor may be re-elected, but may not be elected to the same office for more than 2 consecutive terms.
- (3) A Councillor who is the subject of a proposed special resolution under subrule (3)(a) may make representations in writing to the Secretary or President of TRV (not exceeding a reasonable length) and may request that the representations be provided to the members of TRV.
 - (a) by special resolution remove a Councillor from office before the expiration of their term in office and elect another member to hold office until the expiration of the term of office of the removed Councillor; and

- (b) elect an eligible member of TRV to fill the vacant position in accordance with this Division.
- (4) The Secretary or the President may give a copy of the representations to each member of TRV 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.

58. Vacation of office

- (1) A Councillor may resign from Council by written notice addressed to Council.
- (2) A person ceases to be a Councillor if he or she—
 - (a) ceases to be a member of TRV; or
 - (b) fails to attend 2 of 3 consecutive Council meetings (other than special or urgent committee meetings) without being provided leave or a leave of absence under rule 70; or
 - (c) is removed from office in accordance with Rule 57(3); or
 - (d) is suspended from office; or
 - (e) having not met a condition imposed under Firearms Law, could be prejudicial to the interests of TRV; or
 - (f) otherwise ceases to be a Councillor by operation of section 78 of the Act.

Note

A Councillor may not hold the office of Secretary if they do not reside in Australia.

59. Suspension of Councillor

- (1) Council may, by resolution passed by a majority of Councillors, suspend any member of Council from his or her office pending proceedings in accordance with rule 59(3).
- (2) The Secretary shall, within 10 days of the resolution suspending the Councillor, serve on the Councillor a notice in writing which:
 - (a) sets out the resolution and the grounds on which it is based;
 - (b) informs the Councillor of the right to do one of the following:
 - (i) attend the next general meeting of Council in order to show cause as to why Council should not call a special meeting to consider a motion to remove the suspended Councillor from office;
 - (ii) give to Council before the date of the next general meeting of Council a written statement seeking the revocation of the resolution for suspension; or
 - (iii) Resign by written notice prior to the next general meeting of Council.
 - (c) Stating that, failing a response from the suspended Councillor in accordance with rule 59(2)(b), Council will call a special meeting to consider a motion that the suspended Councillor be removed from office.
- (3) If the suspended Councillor attends the next general meeting of Council or provides a written statement, Council shall determine whether to confirm or revoke the resolution.

If the resolution is confirmed, Council shall promptly call a special meeting and the Councillor's suspension shall continue until that special meeting. If the resolution is revoked, the Councillor shall resume his or her office.

60. Filling casual vacancies

- (1) Council may appoint an eligible member of TRV to fill a position on Council that
 -
 - (a) has become vacant under rule 58; or
 - (b) was not filled by election at the last Congressuntil the end of that term.
- (2) If the position of Secretary becomes vacant, Council must appoint a member to the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
- (3) Rule 57 applies to any Councillor appointed by Council under subrule (1) or (2).
- (4) Council may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.
- (5) Council shall, without undue delay, notify in writing all Member Clubs of the appointment of a Councillor under this Rule.

Division 4—Meetings of Council

61. Meetings of Council

- (1) Council must meet at least 6 times in each financial year at the dates, times and places determined by Council.
- (2) The date, time and place of the first Council meeting must be determined by the Councillors as soon as practicable after the annual Congress of TRV at which the Councillors were elected.
- (3) Special Council meetings may be convened by the President alone, however must be convened by the President at the request of no less than 2 Councillors.
- (4) Council meetings shall be convened in accordance with TRV Standing Orders prescribed by Council.

62. Notice of meetings

- (1) Notice of each Council meeting must be given to each Councillor no later than 14 days before the date of the meeting, save for special meetings of Council, where 7 days' notice in writing must be given to each Councillor of the special meeting of Council.
- (2) Notice may be given of more than one Council meeting at the same time.
- (3) The notice must state the date, time and place of the meeting.

- (4) If a special Council meeting is convened, the notice must include the general nature of the business to be conducted, be signed by the Councillors making the requisition and be sent to the Secretary. The request may consist of several documents in a like form, each signed by one or more of the Councillors making the request.
- (5) The only business that may be conducted at the meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

63. Urgent meetings

- (1) In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 62 provided that as much notice as practicable is given to each Councillor by the quickest means practicable.
- (2) Any resolution made at the meeting must be passed by an absolute majority of Council.
- (3) The only business that may be conducted at an urgent meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

64. Procedure and order of business

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

65. Use of technology

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

66. Quorum

- (1) No business may be conducted at a Council meeting unless a quorum is present.
- (2) The quorum for a Council meeting is the presence (in person or as allowed under rule 65) of at least five (5) Councillors holding office.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a Council meeting—
 - (a) in the case of a special meeting—the meeting lapses;
 - (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 62.

67. Voting

- (1) On any question arising at a Council meeting, each Councillor present at the meeting has one vote.

- (2) A motion is carried if a majority of Councillors 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 Council.
- (4) A question at a Council meeting shall be determined by a show of hands, unless 2 or more Councillors demand a secret ballot before a show of hands takes place.
- (5) If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- (6) Voting by proxy is not permitted and absentee votes will not be recognised.

68. Conflict of interest

- (1) A Councillor who has a material personal interest in a matter being considered at a Council meeting must disclose the nature and extent of that interest to Council.
- (2) The Councillor —
 - (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 Councillors to form a quorum because a Councillor 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 Councillor belongs to a class of persons for whose benefit TRV is established; or
 - (b) that the Councillor has in common with all, or a substantial proportion of, the members of TRV.

69. Minutes of meeting

- (1) The Secretary shall ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each Council meeting.
- (2) The minutes must be recorded in books provided for that purpose and 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 68.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided under these Rules, the Secretary shall keep in their custody or under their control, all books, documents and securities of TRV. Such books and securities shall be available for inspection by duly authorised representatives of clubs.

70. Leave of absence

- (1) Council may grant a Councillor leave of absence from Council meetings for a period not exceeding 3 months.
- (2) Council 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.

PART 6—FINANCIAL MATTERS

71. Source of funds

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

72. Management of funds

- (1) TRV must open an account with a financial institution from which all expenditure of TRV is made and into which all of TRV's revenue is deposited.
- (2) Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of TRV, Council may approve expenditure on behalf of TRV.
- (3) Council may authorise the Treasurer to expend funds on behalf of TRV (including by electronic funds transfer) up to a specified limit without requiring approval from Council for each item on which the funds are expended.
- (4) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by 2 Councillors.
- (5) All funds of TRV must be deposited into the financial account of TRV no later than 5 working days after receipt.
- (6) With the approval of Council, 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.

73. Financial records

- (1) TRV 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) TRV 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 Council.

74. Financial statements

- (1) For each financial year, Council must ensure that the requirements under the Act relating to the financial statements of TRV 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 Council;
- (d) the submission of the financial statements to the annual Congress of TRV;
- (e) the lodgement with the Registrar of the financial statements and accompanying reports, certificates, statements and fee.

PART 7—GENERAL MATTERS

75. Regional Committees

(1) With the approval of Council, and of a majority of Member Clubs in a given region as determined by Council, a Regional Committee, having specific purposes and rules of its own, may be formed.

76. Registered address

The registered address of TRV is:

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

77. Notice requirements

(1) Any notice required to be given to a member or a Councillor 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.

(2) Subrule (1) does not apply to notice given under rule 63.

(3) Any notice required to be given to TRV or Council may be given—

- (a) by handing the notice to a Councillor; 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 Council determines that it is appropriate in the circumstances, by email to the email address of TRV or the Secretary.

78. Custody and inspection of documents

(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 TRV, including minutes of Council Meetings.

Note

See note following rule 18 for details of access to the register of members.

- (2) Council may refuse to permit a member to inspect records of TRV that relate to confidential, personal, employment, commercial or legal matters or where to do so may be prejudicial to the interests of TRV.
- (3) Council 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 TRV referred to in this rule and TRV 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 TRV 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 TRV.

79. Winding up and cancellation

- (1) TRV may be wound up voluntarily by special resolution.
- (2) In the event of the winding up or the cancellation of the incorporation of TRV, the surplus assets of TRV must not be distributed to any members or former members of TRV.
- (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 TRV 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.

80. Alteration of Rules

These Rules may only be altered by special resolution of a general meeting of TRV.

Note

An alteration of these Rules does not take effect unless or until it is approved by the Registrar.