

RULES

CINEMA AND THEATRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA INC.

(CATHS)

Registration No. A0020747R
ABN 37 195 378 179

Approved by Consumer Affairs Victoria (CAV) 02/12/2013

RULES OF THE CINEMA AND THEATRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA INC.

(Incorporated in Victoria. Registration Number A0020747R)

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PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. NAME

The name of the incorporated Association is:

CINEMA AND THEATRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA INC.

2. PURPOSES

The purposes of the Society are:

- 1.To foster an interest in the architecture, history and heritage of Cinemas, Theatres and related techniques in Australia.
- 2.To collect, classify and preserve any relevant image, equipment, record, book, paper, or other document pertaining to Rule 2 (1), for the benefit of the community.
- 3.To obtain and maintain premises for the purpose of storage, access and display of the preserved material and the Society's archival collection.
- 4.To obtain and maintain premises for the purpose of conducting meetings.
- 5.To maintain and preserve the collection and displays of the Society for the benefit of the general community.
- 6.To expend monies raised by the Society - primarily on recording and documenting matters in accordance with the aims of the Society and in maintaining the Archive and Museum, its collections and operations.
- 7.To facilitate public events, inspections and research facilities in the pursuit of the aims and purposes of the Society.
- 8.To publish in the form of books, magazines and audiovisual materials matter relevant to the purpose of the Society and to make such information available to the public.

3. FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year of the Society is each period of 12 months ending on 30th June.

4. DEFINITIONS

In these Rules—

Absolute Majority of the Committee, means a majority of the committee members currently holding office and entitled to vote at the time (as distinct from a majority of committee members present at a committee meeting);

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

Chairperson, of a general meeting or committee meeting, means the person chairing the meeting as required under rule 46;

Committee means the Committee having management of the business of the Society;

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

Committee Member means a member of the Committee elected or appointed under Division 3 of Part 5;

Disciplinary Appeal Meeting means a meeting of the members of the Society convened under rule 23(3);

Disciplinary Meeting means a meeting of the Committee 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;

General Meeting means a meeting of the members of the Society convened in accordance with Part 4. It includes an annual general meeting, a special general meeting, a disciplinary appeal meeting and a regular general meeting;

Member means a member of the Society;

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

Special Resolution means a resolution that requires not less than three-quarters of the members voting at a general meeting.

The Act means the **Association's Incorporation Reform Act 2012** and includes any regulations made under that Act;

The Registrar means the Registrar of Incorporated Associations.

PART 2—POWERS OF ASSOCIATION

5. POWERS OF ASSOCIATION

- (1) Subject to the Act, the Society has power to do all things incidental or conducive to achieve its purposes.
- (2) Without limiting sub-rule (1), the Society 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) enter into any other contract it considers necessary or desirable.
- (3) The Society may only exercise its powers and use its income and assets (including any surplus) for its purposes.

6. NOT FOR PROFIT ORGANISATION

- (1) The Society must not distribute any surplus, income or assets directly or indirectly to its members.
- (2) Sub-rule (1) does not prevent the Society from paying a member—
 - (a) reimbursement for expenses properly incurred by the member; or
 - (b) for goods or services provided by the member—if this is done in good faith on terms no more favourable than if the member was not a member.

PART 3—MEMBERS, DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES AND GRIEVANCES

DIVISION 1—MEMBERSHIP

7. MINIMUM NUMBER OF MEMBERS

The Society must have at least 5 members.

8. WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO BE A MEMBER

Any person or organisation who or which supports the purposes of the Society is eligible for membership.

9. APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

- (1) To apply to become a member of the Society, a person or organisation must submit a written application to the secretary or treasurer stating that the person or organisation —
 - (a) wishes to become a member of the Society; and
 - (b) supports the purposes of the Society; and
 - (c) agrees to comply with these Rules.
- (2) The application must be accompanied by the first year's membership fee.

10. CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATION

- (1) As soon as practicable after an application for membership is received, the Committee or a delegated officer must decide whether to accept or reject the application.
- (2) The applicant must be notified in writing of the decision as soon as practicable after the decision is made.
- (3) If the application is rejected, it must be returned to the applicant with any money paid.
- (4) No reason need be given for the rejection of an application.

11. NEW MEMBERSHIP

- (1) If an application for membership is approved —
 - (a) the resolution to accept the membership must be recorded in the minutes of the committee meeting; and
 - (b) the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the name and address of the new member, and the date of becoming a member, in the register of members.

- (2) An applicant becomes a member of the Society and, subject to rule 13(2), is entitled to exercise their rights of membership from the date, whichever is the later, on which the membership was approved.

12. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

- (1) At each annual general meeting, the Society must consider and approve if felt suitable, the amount of the annual subscription for the following financial year, as recommended by the committee.
- (2) The Society may determine that a lower annual subscription is payable by associate members.
- (3) The committee may strike a membership application or late payment fee.
- (4) The annual subscription is payable in advance and is due and payable on July 1st.
- (5) The Society may determine that any new member who joins after the start of a financial year must, for that financial year, pay a fee equal to—
 - (a) the full annual subscription; or
 - (b) a pro rata annual subscription based on the remaining part of the financial year; or
 - (c) a fixed amount determined from time to time by the Society.
- (6) The rights of a member (including the right to vote) who has not paid the annual subscription with thirty days of the due date are suspended until the subscription is paid.

13. GENERAL RIGHTS OF MEMBERS

- (1) A member of the Society who is entitled to vote has the right—
 - (a) to receive notice of 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 meeting; and
 - (c) to attend and be heard at meetings; and
 - (d) to vote at a meeting; and
 - (e) to have access to the minutes of meetings and other documents of the Society as provided under rule 75; and
 - (f) to inspect an extract of the register of members.
- (2) A member is entitled to vote if—
 - (a) the member is a member other than an associate member; and
 - (b) more than 10 business days have passed since he or she became a member of the Society; and
 - (c) the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason.

14. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- (1) Associate members of the Society include—

- (a) any members under the age of 15 years; and
 - (b) any other category of member as recommended by the committee and approved by special resolution at a general meeting.
- (2) An associate member has no voting rights but may have other rights as determined by the Committee or by 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 a person ceases on resignation, expulsion or death.
- (2) If a person ceases to be a member of the Society, the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the date the person ceased to be a member in the register of members.

17. RESIGNING AS A MEMBER

- (1) A member may resign by notice in writing given to the Society.

Note

Rule 74(3) sets out how notice may be given to the Society. It includes by post or by handing the notice to a member of the committee.

- (2) A member is taken to have resigned if—
 - (a) the member's annual subscription is more than 2 months in arrears; or
 - (b) where no annual subscription is payable—
 - (i) the Secretary has made a written request to the member to confirm that he or she wishes to remain a member; and
 - (ii) the member has not, within 2 months after receiving that request, confirmed in writing that he or she 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 member—
 - (i) the member's name;
 - (ii) the address for notice last given by the member;
 - (iii) the date of becoming a member;
 - (iv) if the member is an associate member, a note to that effect
 - (v) any other information determined by the Committee; and
 - (b) for each former member, the date of ceasing to be a member.
- (2) Any member may, at a reasonable time and free of charge, inspect the register of members.

Note

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

DIVISION 2—DISCIPLINARY ACTION

19. GROUNDS FOR TAKING DISCIPLINARY ACTION

The Society 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
- (b) refuses to support the purposes of the Society; or
- (c) has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the Society.

20. DISCIPLINARY SUBCOMMITTEE

- (1) If the Committee is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for taking disciplinary action against a member, the Committee must appoint a disciplinary subcommittee to hear the matter and determine what action, if any, to take against the member.
- (2) The members of the disciplinary subcommittee—
 - (a) may be Committee members, members of the Society 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 the Society 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 for a specified period; or
 - (iii) expel the member from the Society.
- (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 the Society 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 48 hours after the vote.
- (3) If a person has given notice under subrule (2), a disciplinary appeal meeting must be convened by the Committee as soon as practicable, but in any event not later than 21 days, after the notice is received.
- (4) Notice of the disciplinary appeal meeting must be given to each member of the Society 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 APPEAL MEETING

- (1) At a disciplinary appeal meeting—
 - (a) no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and
 - (b) the Committee must state the grounds for suspending or expelling the member and the reasons for taking that action; and
 - (c) the person whose membership has been suspended or who has been expelled must be given an opportunity to be heard.
- (2) After complying with subrule (1), the members present and entitled to vote at the meeting must vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the decision to suspend 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 not less than three quarters of the members voting at the meeting vote in favour of the decision.

DIVISION 3—GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

25. APPLICATION

- (1) The grievance procedure set out in this Division applies to disputes under these Rules between—
 - (a) a member and another member;
 - (b) a member and the Committee;
 - (c) a member and the Society.
- (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.

26. PARTIES MUST ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE THE DISPUTE

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

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 the Committee of the dispute; and
 - (b) agree to or request the appointment of a mediator; and
 - (c) attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.
- (2) The mediator must be—
 - (a) a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
 - (b) in the absence of agreement—

- (i) if the dispute is between a member and another member—a person appointed by the Committee; or
 - (ii) if the dispute is between a member and the Committee or the Society—a person appointed or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.
- (3) A mediator appointed by the Committee may be a member or former member of the Society 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.

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— MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

30. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

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

31. SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS

- (1) The Committee may convene a special general meeting of the Society for the purposes of dealing with a major matter or a proposed change of the rules
- (2) The Committee may determine the date, time and place of the special general meeting.
- (3) The business of the special general meeting shall consist of the business of which notice has been given in accordance with these Rules.

32. SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING HELD AT REQUEST OF MEMBERS

- (1) The Committee must convene a special general meeting if a request to do so is made in accordance with sub-rule (2) by at least 10% of the total number of members.
 - (2) A request for a special general meeting must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) state the business to be considered at the meeting and any resolutions to be proposed; and
 - (c) include the names and signatures of the members requesting the meeting; and
-

- (d) be given to the Secretary.
- (3) If the Committee does not convene a special general meeting within one month after the date on which the request is made, the members making the request (or any of them) may convene the special general meeting.
- (4) A special general meeting convened by members under sub-rule (3)—
 - (a) must be held within 3 months after the date on which the original request was made; and
 - (b) may only consider the business stated in that request.
- (5) The Society must reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by the members convening a special general meeting under sub-rule (3).

32a. GENERAL MEETINGS

- (1) General meetings are to be held on a regular basis in accordance with a schedule as decided by the committee.
- (2) The purpose of the meeting shall be -
 - (a) to inform members of the Society's past, present and proposed activities.
 - (b) to provide a forum for members to raise matters of interest to the general membership.
 - (c) to provide a forum for a guest speaker or other form of information session for the membership.

33. NOTICE OF MEETINGS

- (1) The Secretary (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 32(3), the members convening the meeting) must give to each member of the Society—
 - (a) at least 21 days' notice of an annual general meeting, or a special general meeting.
 - (b) at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting.
- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 - (b) indicate the general nature of each item of business to be considered at the meeting; and
 - (c) if a special resolution is to be proposed—
 - (i) state in full the proposed resolution; and
 - (ii) state the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and
 - (d) comply with rule 34(5).
- (3) 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.

34. PROXIES

- (1) The Society's Rules do not permit a member to appoint another member as their proxy, nor are proxy votes permitted.

35. 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 sub-rule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

36. QUORUM AT MEETINGS

- (1) No business may be conducted at a meeting unless a quorum of members is present.
- (2) The quorum for a meeting shall be 25 members in attendance.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a general meeting—
 - (a) in the case of a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members under rule 32—the meeting must be dissolved;

Note

If a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members is dissolved under this sub-rule, 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 32.

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

37. ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING

- (1) The Chairperson of a meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of a majority of members present at the meeting, adjourn the meeting to another time at the same place or at another place.

- (2) Without limiting sub-rule (1), a meeting may be adjourned—
 - (a) if there is insufficient time to deal with the business at hand; or
 - (b) to give the members more time to consider an item of business.

Example

The members may wish to have more time to examine the financial statements submitted by the Committee at an annual general meeting.

- (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 33.

38. VOTING AT MEETINGS

- (1) On any question arising at a meeting—
 - (a) subject to sub-rule (3), each member who is entitled to vote has one vote; and
 - (b) members must vote personally and
 - (c) 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.

39. SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

A special resolution is passed if not less than three quarters of the members voting at a meeting 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 committee member from office ;
- (b) to alter these Rules, including changing the name or any of the purposes of the Society.

40. DETERMINING WHETHER RESOLUTION CARRIED

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Chairperson of a meeting may, on the basis of a show of hands, declare that a resolution has been—
 - (a) carried; or
 - (b) carried unanimously; or

(c) carried by a particular majority; or

(d) lost—

and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting is conclusive proof of that fact.

- (2) If a poll (where votes are cast in writing) is demanded by three or more members on any question—
 - (a) the poll must be taken at the meeting in the manner determined by the Chairperson of the meeting; and
 - (b) the Chairperson must declare the result of the resolution on the basis of the poll.
- (3) A poll demanded on the election of the Chairperson or on a question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.
- (4) A poll demanded on any other question must be taken before the close of the meeting at a time determined by the Chairperson.

41. MINUTES OF MEETINGS

- (1) The Committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each meeting.
- (2) The minutes must record the business considered at the meeting, any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote.
- (3) In addition, the minutes of each annual general meeting must include—
 - (a) the names of the members attending the meeting; and
 - (b) the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 30(4)(b)(ii); and
 - (c) the certificate signed by two committee members certifying that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Society; and
 - (d) any audited accounts and auditor's report or report of a review accompanying the financial statements that are required under the Act.

PART 5—COMMITTEE

DIVISION 1—POWERS OF COMMITTEE

42. ROLE AND POWERS

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

43. DELEGATION

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

DIVISION 2—COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS

44. COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE

The Committee consists of—

- (a) a President; and
- (b) a Vice-President; and
- (c) a Secretary; and
- (d) a Treasurer; and
- (e) Up to three ordinary committee members elected under rule 53.

45. GENERAL DUTIES

- (1) As soon as practicable after being elected or appointed to the Committee, each committee member must become familiar with these Rules and the Act.
- (2) The Committee is collectively responsible for ensuring that the Society complies with the Act and that individual members of the Committee comply with these Rules.

- (3) Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
- (4) Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties—
 - (a) in good faith in the best interests of the Society; and
 - (b) for a proper purpose.
- (5) Committee members and former committee members must not make improper use of —
 - (a) their position; or
 - (b) information acquired by virtue of holding their position—so as to gain an advantage for themselves or any other person or to cause detriment to the Society.
- (6) In addition to any duties imposed by these Rules, a committee member must perform any other duties imposed from time to time by resolution at a general meeting.

Note

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

46. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

- (1) Subject to sub-rule (2), the President or, in the President's absence, the Vice-President is the Chairperson for all meetings and 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 committee meeting—a committee member elected by the other committee members present.

47. SECRETARY

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

Example

Under the Act, the secretary of an incorporated Society is responsible for lodging documents of the Society 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 the Society and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 70(3), all books, documents and securities of the Society in accordance with rules 72 and 75; 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 30 days after the appointment unless reappointed to the position.

48. TREASURER

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

DIVISION 3—ELECTION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND TENURE OF OFFICE

49. WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO BE A COMMITTEE MEMBER

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

- (a) is 18 years or over; and
- (b) is entitled to vote at a general meeting.
- (c) has e-mail facilities.

50. POSITIONS TO BE DECLARED VACANT

- (1) This rule applies to—
 - (a) the first annual general meeting of the Society after its incorporation; or
 - (b) any subsequent annual general meeting of the Society, after the annual report and financial statements of the Society have been received.
- (2) The Chairperson of the meeting must declare all positions on the Committee vacant and hold elections for those positions in accordance with rules 51 to 54.

51. NOMINATIONS

- (1) Nominations of candidates for election as officers of the Society or as ordinary members of the Committee must be-
 - (a) made in writing, signed by two members of the Society and accompanied by the written consent of the candidate (which may be endorsed on the form of nomination); and
 - (b) delivered to the Secretary of the Society not less than 7 days before the date fixed for the holding of the annual general meeting.
- (2) If insufficient nominations are received to fill all vacancies on the Committee, the candidates nominated shall be deemed to be elected and further nominations may be received at the annual general meeting.
- (3) If the number of nominations received is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, the persons nominated shall be deemed to be elected.
- (4) If the number of nominations exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, a ballot must be held.
- (5) The ballot for the election of officers and ordinary members of the Committee must be conducted at the annual general meeting in such manner as the Committee may direct.
- (6) The immediate Past President, if not elected to office, whilst still a financial member of the Society, may become an ex-officio member of the Committee, but shall not have voting rights at committee meetings

52. ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS

- (1) At the annual general meeting, separate elections must be held for each of the following positions—
 - (a) President;
 - (b) Vice-President;
 - (c) Secretary;
 - (d) Treasurer.
- (2) If only one member is nominated for the position, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare the member elected to the position.
- (3) If more than one member is nominated, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 54.
- (4) On his or her election, the new President may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.

53. ELECTION OF ORDINARY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

- (1) If the number of members nominated for the position of ordinary committee member is less than or equal to the number to be elected, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare each of those members to be elected to the position.
- (2) If the number of members nominated exceeds the number to be elected, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 54.

54. 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 each member present.
- (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.

55. TERM OF OFFICE

- (1) Subject to subrule (3) and rule 56, a committee member holds office until the positions of the Committee are declared vacant at the next annual general meeting.
- (2) A committee member may be re-elected.
- (3) A general meeting of the Society may—
 - (a) by special resolution remove a committee member from office; and
 - (b) elect an eligible member of the Society to fill the vacant position in accordance with this Division.
- (4) A member who is the subject of a proposed special resolution under subrule (3)(a) may make representations in writing to the Secretary or President of the Society (not exceeding a reasonable length) and may request that the representations be provided to the members of the Society.
- (5) The Secretary or the President may give a copy of the representations to each member of the Society 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.

56. VACATION OF OFFICE

- (1) A committee member may resign from the Committee by written notice addressed to the Committee.
- (2) A person ceases to be a committee member if he or she—
 - (a) ceases to be a member of the Society; or
 - (b) fails to attend 3 consecutive committee meetings (other than special or urgent committee meetings) without leave of absence under rule 67; or
 - (c) otherwise ceases to be a committee member by operation of section 78 of the Act.

Note

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

57. FILLING CASUAL VACANCIES

- (1) The Committee may appoint an eligible member of the Society to fill a position on the Committee that—
 - (a) has become vacant under rule 56; or
 - (b) was not filled by election at the last annual general meeting.
- (2) If the position of Secretary becomes vacant, the Committee must appoint a member to the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
- (3) Rule 55 applies to any committee member appointed by the Committee under subrule (1) or (2).
- (4) The Committee may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.

DIVISION 4—MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE

58. MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE

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

59. NOTICE OF MEETINGS

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

60. URGENT MEETINGS

- (1) In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 59 provided that as much notice as practicable is given to each committee member by the quickest means practicable.
- (2) Any resolution made at the meeting must be passed by an absolute majority of the Committee in attendance.
- (3) The only business that may be conducted at an urgent meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

61. PROCEDURE AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

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

62. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

- (1) A committee member who is not physically present at a committee meeting may participate in the meeting by the use of technology that allows that committee member and the committee members present at the meeting to clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other.

- (2) For the purposes of this Part, a committee member participating in a committee meeting as permitted under subrule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

63. QUORUM

- (1) No business may be conducted at a Committee meeting unless a quorum is present.
- (2) The quorum for a committee meeting is the presence (in person or as allowed under rule 62) of a majority of the committee members holding office.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a committee meeting—
 - (a) in the case of a special meeting—the meeting lapses;
 - (b) in any other case—the meeting must be adjourned to a date no later than 14 days after the adjournment and notice of the time, date and place to which the meeting is adjourned must be given in accordance with rule 59.

64. VOTING

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

65. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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

Note

Under section 81(3) of the Act, if there are insufficient committee members to form a quorum because a member who has a material personal interest is disqualified from voting on a matter, a general meeting may be called to deal with the matter.

- (3) This rule does not apply to a material personal interest—
 - (a) that exists only because the member belongs to a class of persons for whose benefit the Association is established; or

- (b) that the member has in common with all, or a substantial proportion of, the members of the Association.

66 MINUTES OF MEETING

- (1) The Committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each committee meeting.
- (2) The minutes must record the following—
 - (a) the names of the members in attendance at the meeting;
 - (b) the business considered at the meeting;
 - (c) any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote;
 - (d) any material personal interest disclosed under rule 65.

67 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

PART 6—FINANCIAL MATTERS

68. SOURCE OF FUNDS

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

69. MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS

- (1) The Society must open one or more accounts with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Society is made and into which all of the Society's revenue is deposited.
- (2) Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of the Society, the Committee may approve expenditure on behalf of the Society.
- (3) The Committee may authorise the Treasurer to expend funds on behalf of the Society (including by electronic funds transfer) up to a specified limit without requiring approval from the Committee for each item on which the funds are expended.
- (4) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by 2 committee members.

- (5) All funds of the Society must be deposited into the financial account of the Society no later than 5 working days after receipt.
- (6) With the approval of the Committee, the Treasurer may maintain a cash float provided that all money paid from or paid into the float is accurately recorded at the time of the transaction.

70. FINANCIAL RECORDS

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

71. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

PART 7—GENERAL MATTERS

72. COMMON SEAL

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

(c) the common seal must be kept in the custody of the Secretary.

73. REGISTERED ADDRESS

The registered address of the Society is—

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

74. NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Any notice required to be given to a member or a committee member under these Rules may be given—
 - (a) by handing the notice to the member personally; or
 - (b) by sending it by post to the member at the address recorded for the member on the register of members; or
 - (c) by email or facsimile transmission.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply to notice given under rule 60.
- (3) Any notice required to be given to the Society or the Committee may be given—
 - (a) by handing the notice to a member of the Committee; or
 - (b) by sending the notice by post to the registered address; or
 - (c) by leaving the notice at the registered address; or
 - (d) if the Committee determines that it is appropriate in the circumstances—
 - (i) by email to the email address of the Society or the Secretary; or
 - (ii) by facsimile transmission to the facsimile number of the Society.

75. CUSTODY AND INSPECTION OF BOOKS AND RECORDS

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

Note

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

- (2) The Committee may refuse to permit a member to inspect records of the Society that relate to confidential, personal, employment, commercial or legal matters or where to do so may be prejudicial to the interests of the Society.
- (3) The Committee must on request make copies of these rules available to members and applicants for membership free of charge.

(4) Subject to subrule (2), a member may make a copy of any of the other records of the Society referred to in this rule and the Society may charge a reasonable fee for provision of a copy of such a record.

(5) For purposes of this rule—

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

(a) its membership records;

(b) its financial statements;

(c) its financial records;

(d) records and documents relating to transactions, dealings, business or property of the Society.

76. WINDING UP AND CANCELLATION

(1) The Society may be wound up voluntarily by special resolution.

In the event of the organisation being dissolved, the assets that remain after such dissolution and the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities shall be transferred to the Prahran Mechanics Institute or in their absence to any organisation with similar purposes which is not carried on for the profit or gain of its individual members and which operates in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

77. ALTERATION OF RULES

These Rules may only be altered by special resolution of an annual general meeting or a special general meeting of the Society.

Note

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

CINEMA AND THEATRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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As approved by Consumer Affairs Victoria (CAV)
02/12/2013