

AUSTRALASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOLUTION FOCUSED BRIEF THERAPY

NAME

The name of the association will be the “Australasian Association for Solution Focused Brief Therapy Incorporated”. The recognised abbreviation will be “AASFBT Inc”.

OBJECTS

The Objects for which this association is formed are:

- To promote and develop the profile of the psychotherapeutic approach known as “Solution Focused Brief Therapy” in Australia and New Zealand, recognising that the approach is applied in counselling/therapy settings and also in broader settings.
- To provide networking opportunities for members using, or wishing to use, Solution Focused Brief Therapy in their work.
- To develop standards and accredit practitioners in their use of Solution Focused Brief Therapy.
- To provide advisory, consultancy and support services to members and to individuals, groups, organisations or others engaged in or connected with Solution Focused Brief Therapy.
- To promote the interests of members of the Association in their professional activities.
- To publish (or support the publication of) a journal for the academic and professional advancement of Solution Focused Brief Therapy; to publish a newsletter, other literature and/or to maintain a website for the purposes of distributing information and advancing the objects of the association.
- To organise and conduct training courses, events and conferences for the purpose of continuing professional development of members and other professionals.
- To develop and maintain codes of ethics, practice and guidance for members and the profession.
- To provide information about solution focused approaches to the general public.
- To collaborate with, enter into association with, or cooperate with any other association having similar objects.
- To buy, sell, manufacture, hire, export, import, supply and deal in plant, machinery, equipment, materials, produce, supplies or other items capable of being used in connection with the foregoing objects.

RULES

Part 1 - Preliminary

1. Definitions

(1) In this constitution:

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

ordinary board member means a member of the board who is not an office-bearer of the association.

secretary means:

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

special general meeting means a general meeting of the association other than an annual general meeting. **the Act** means the *NSW Associations Incorporation Act 2009*.

the Regulation means the *NSW Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010*.

(2) In this constitution:

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

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

Part 2 – Membership

2. Membership generally

(1) A person is eligible to be a member of the association if:

- (a) the person is a natural person, and
(b) the person has been nominated and approved for membership of the association in accordance with clause 3, and
(c) the person has indicated an interest in the Solution-Focused approach and endorsement of the objects of the association.

(2) A person is taken to be a member of the association if the person was one of the individuals on whose behalf an application for registration of the association under section 6 (1) (a) of the Act was made.

(3) A person who is an undergraduate student at a university or other recognised tertiary institution and who is undertaking studies that will enable subsequent employment in a position that may allow the practice of Solution-Focused practices, may apply to become a Student Member. A

Student Member will not be entitled to vote at meetings of the Association but will enjoy all other rights and responsibilities of members.

3. Categories of membership

- (1) The association may, by special resolution, create special categories of membership to recognise specific levels of qualification and/or experience in Solution-Focused Brief Therapy.
- (2) Qualifications for such special categories of membership will be specified in the special resolution and may only be changed by another special resolution of the association.

- (3) A person who is already a member of the association may apply for any such special category of membership in a manner specified by the board.
- (4) The board may determine additional membership fees for any special category of membership and may make other decisions as it sees fit to regulate membership of those categories.
- (5) A person who is granted membership in such a special category will hold that membership only while a current member of the association.

4. Nomination for membership

- (1) An application by a person for membership of the association:
 - (a) must be made by the person in writing in the form set out in Appendix 1 to this constitution, and
 - (b) must include the nomination of that person by a member of the association, and [removed AGM 2017]
 - (b) must be accompanied by the sum payable under this constitution by a member as entrance fee [removed AGM 2019] and annual subscription, and
 - (c) must be lodged with the secretary of the association.
- (2) As soon as practicable after receiving an application for membership, the secretary must refer the application to the board which is to determine whether to approve or to reject the nomination.
- (3) As soon as practicable after the board makes that determination, the secretary must:
 - (a) notify the applicant, in writing, that the board approved or rejected the nomination (whichever is applicable), and
 - (b) if the board rejected the nomination, refund to the applicant any amount paid at the time of lodging the application.
- (4) The secretary must, within 28 days of the application being approved, enter or cause to be entered the applicant name in the register of members and, on the name being so entered, the applicant becomes a member of the association.
- (5) The Secretary may, by resolution of the Board, nominate any member for Life Membership of the Association. If this nomination is then confirmed at a General Meeting of the Association, said person will be admitted as a member of the Association, and the membership will be renewed annually without the need for payment of any membership fees. [Added AGM 2017]

5. Cessation of membership

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

- (a) dies, or
- (b) resigns membership, or
- (c) is expelled from the association, or
- (d) fails to pay the annual membership fee under clause 8 (2) within 3 months after the fee is due.

6. Membership entitlements not transferable

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

- (a) is not capable of being transferred or transmitted to another person, and

(b) terminates on cessation of the person's membership.

7. Resignation of membership

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

8. Register of members

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

9. Fees and subscriptions

- (1) ~~A member of the association must, on admission to membership, pay to the association a joining fee of \$30 or, if some other amount is determined by the board, that other amount. [Removed AGM 2019]~~
- (2) In addition to any amount payable by the member under subclause (1), a member of the association must pay to the association an annual membership fee of \$110 [amount adjusted AGM 2019] or, if some other amount is determined by the board, that other amount:
 - (a) except as provided by paragraph (b), before 1 January in each calendar year, or
 - (b) if the member becomes a member on or after 1 January in any calendar year - on becoming a member and before 1 January in each succeeding calendar year.

10. Members' liabilities

The liability of a member of the association to contribute towards the payment of the debts and liabilities of the association or the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up of the association is

limited to the amount, if any, unpaid by the member in respect of membership of the association as required by clause 8.

11. Resolution of disputes

- (1) A dispute between a member and another member (in their capacity as members) of the association, or a dispute between a member or members and the association, are to be referred to a community justice centre for mediation under the *Community Justice Centres Act 1983*.
- (2) If a dispute is not resolved by mediation within 3 months of the referral to a community justice centre, the dispute is to be referred to arbitration.
- (3) The *Commercial Arbitration Act 1984* applies to any such dispute referred to arbitration.

12. Disciplining of members

- (1) A complaint may be made to the board by any person that a member of the association: (a) has refused or neglected to comply with a provision or provisions of this constitution, or (b) has wilfully acted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the association.
- (2) The board may refuse to deal with a complaint if it considers the complaint to be trivial or vexatious in nature.
- (3) If the board decides to deal with the complaint, the board:
 - (a) must cause notice of the complaint to be served on the member concerned, and
 - (b) must give the member at least 14 days from the time the notice is served within which to make submissions to the board in connection with the complaint, and
 - (c) must take into consideration any submissions made by the member in connection with the complaint.
- (4) The board may, by resolution, expel the member from the association or suspend the member from membership of the association if, after considering the complaint and any submissions made in connection with the complaint, it is satisfied that the facts alleged in the complaint have been proved and the expulsion or suspension is warranted in the circumstances.
- (5) If the board expels or suspends a member, the secretary must, within 7 days after the action is taken, cause written notice to be given to the member of the action taken, of the reasons given by the board for having taken that action and of the member's right of appeal under clause 12.
- (6) The expulsion or suspension does not take effect:
 - (a) until the expiration of the period within which the member is entitled to appeal against the resolution concerned, or
 - (b) if within that period the member exercises the right of appeal, unless and until the association confirms the resolution under clause 12, whichever is the later.

13. Right of appeal of disciplined member

- (1) A member may appeal to the association in general meeting against a resolution of the board under clause 11, within 7 days after notice of the resolution is served on the member, by lodging with the secretary a notice to that effect.
- (2) The notice may, but need not, be accompanied by a statement of the grounds on which the member intends to rely for the purposes of the appeal.

- (3) On receipt of a notice from a member under subclause (1), the secretary must notify the board which is to convene a general meeting of the association to be held within 28 days after the date on which the secretary received the notice.
- (4) At a general meeting of the association convened under subclause (3):
 - (a) no business other than the question of the appeal is to be transacted, and
 - (b) the board and the member must be given the opportunity to state their respective cases orally or in writing, or both, and
 - (c) the members present are to vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the resolution should be confirmed or revoked.
- (5) The appeal is to be determined by a simple majority of votes cast by members of the association.

Part 3 - The board

14. Powers of the board

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

- (a) is to control and manage the affairs of the association, and
- (b) may exercise all such functions as may be exercised by the association, other than those functions that are required by this constitution to be exercised by a general meeting of members of the association, and
- (c) has power to perform all such acts and do all such things as appear to the board to be necessary or desirable for the proper management of the affairs of the association. **15.**

Composition and membership of board

- (1) The board is to consist of:
 - (a) the office-bearers of the association, and
 - (b) at least 3 ordinary board members, each of whom is to be elected at the annual general meeting of the association under clause 16.
- (2) The total number of board members is to be at least 7.
- (3) The office-bearers of the association are as follows:
 - (a) the president,
 - (b) the vice-president,
 - (c) the treasurer, (d) the secretary.
- (4) The AGM may resolve to appoint two Vice-Presidents for that particular year — one each from Australia and New Zealand. **[added July 2018, subsequent clauses renumbered]**
- (5) A board member may hold up to 2 offices (other than both the president and vice-president offices).
- (6) Each member of the board is, subject to this constitution, to hold office until the conclusion of the annual general meeting following the date of the member's election, but is eligible for re-election.
- (7) There must be at least one member of the board who resides in each of at least three different Australian states and territories and at least one member who resides in New Zealand.

- (8) Those people who are interim board members at the time of incorporation of the association will serve as board members of the association until the conclusion of the first annual general meeting of the association.

16. Election of board members

- (1) Nominations of candidates for election as office-bearers of the association or as ordinary board members:
 - (a) must be made in writing, signed by 2 members of the association and accompanied by the written consent of the candidate (which may be endorsed on the form of the nomination), and
 - (b) must be delivered to the secretary of the association at least 7 days before the date fixed for the holding of the annual general meeting at which the election is to take place or such earlier time as the board may determine.
- (2) If insufficient nominations are received to fill all vacancies on the board, the candidates nominated are taken to be elected and further nominations are to be received at the annual general meeting.
- (3) If insufficient further nominations are received, any vacant positions remaining on the board are taken to be casual vacancies.
- (4) If the number of nominations received is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, the persons nominated are taken to be elected.
- (5) If the number of nominations received exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, a ballot is to be held.
- (6) The ballot for the election of office-bearers and ordinary board members of the board is to be conducted at the annual general meeting in such usual and proper manner as the board may direct.
- (7) A person nominated as a candidate for election as an office-bearer or as an ordinary board member of the association must be a member of the association.
- (8) If the office-bearers and board ordinary members elected in this manner do not fulfil the requirements of Clause 15(6), the Board may create additional casual vacancies and fill those vacancies in a way that will meet the requirements of Clause 15(6); however, the maximum size of the board must not exceed ten.

17. Secretary

- (1) The secretary of the association must, as soon as practicable after being appointed as secretary, lodge notice with the association of his or her address.
- (2) It is the duty of the secretary to keep minutes of:
 - (a) all appointments of office-bearers and members of the board, and
 - (b) the names of members of the board present at a board meeting or a general meeting, and (c) all proceedings at board meetings and general meetings.
- (3) Minutes of proceedings at a meeting must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting or by the chairperson of the next succeeding meeting.

18. Treasurer

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

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

19. Casual vacancies

- (1) In the event of a casual vacancy occurring in the membership of the board, the board may appoint a member of the association to fill the vacancy and the member so appointed is to hold office, subject to this constitution, until the conclusion of the annual general meeting next following the date of the appointment.
- (2) A casual vacancy in the office of a member of the board occurs if the member:
 - (a) dies, or
 - (b) ceases to be a member of the association, or
 - (c) becomes an insolvent under administration within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth, or
 - (d) resigns office by notice in writing given to the secretary, or
 - (e) is removed from office under clause 20, or
 - (f) becomes a mentally incapacitated person, or
 - (g) is absent without the consent of the board from 3 consecutive meetings of the board, or
 - (h) is convicted of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty for which the maximum penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not less than 3 months, or
 - (i) is prohibited from being a director of a company under Part 2D.6 (Disqualification from managing corporations) of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.

20. Removal of board members

- (1) The association in general meeting may by resolution remove any member of the board from the office of member before the expiration of the member's term of office and may by resolution appoint another person to hold office until the expiration of the term of office of the member so removed.
- (2) If a member of the board to whom a proposed resolution referred to in subclause (1) relates makes representations in writing to the secretary or president (not exceeding a reasonable length) and requests that the representations be notified to the members of the association, the secretary or the president may send a copy of the representations to each member of the association or, if the representations are not so sent, the member is entitled to require that the representations be read out at the meeting at which the resolution is considered.

21. Board meetings and quorum

- (1) The board must meet at least twice in each period of 12 months at such place and time as the board may determine.
- (2) Additional meetings of the board may be convened by the president or by any member of the board.
- (3) A member or members of the board may, with approval of the board, participate in a meeting of the board using electronic or telephonic means. Such a member will be regarded as being present

at the meeting. The Board may agree upon procedures for regulating electronic or telephonic participation in meetings.

- (4) Oral or written notice of a meeting of the board must be given by the secretary to each member of the board at least 48 hours (or such other period as may be unanimously agreed on by the members of the board) before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.
- (5) Notice of a meeting given under subclause (3) must specify the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting and no business other than that business is to be transacted at the meeting, except business which the board members present at the meeting unanimously agree to treat as urgent business.
- (6) Any 3 members of the board, physically present or participating by electronic or telephonic means, constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of a meeting of the board.
- (7) No business is to be transacted by the board unless a quorum is present and if, within half an hour of the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting is to stand adjourned to the same place and at the same hour of the same day in the following week.
- (8) If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour of the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting is to be dissolved.
- (9) At a meeting of the board:
 - (a) the president or, in the president's absence, the vice-president is to preside, or
 - (b) if the president and the vice-president are absent or unwilling to act, such one of the remaining members of the board as may be chosen by the members present at the meeting is to preside.

22. Delegation by board to sub-committee

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

23. Voting and decisions

- (1) Questions arising at a meeting of the board or of any sub-committee appointed by the board are to be determined by a majority of the votes of members of the board or sub-committee present at the meeting.
- (2) The board or a sub-committee of the board may allow members to vote electronically on any question. Notice of such questions must be communicated by email to each member of the board or sub-committee and a closing date for voting, which must not be less than seven days from the date on which notice is sent, must be specified in that notice. Electronic votes received after midnight Sydney time (or such other time as may be specified in the notice), on the specified date, will not be counted.
- (3) Each member present at a meeting of the board or of any sub-committee appointed by the board (including the person presiding at the meeting) is entitled to one vote but, in the event of an equality of votes on any question, the person presiding may exercise a second or casting vote.
- (4) Subject to clause 21 (6), the board may act despite any vacancy on the board.
- (5) Any act or thing done or suffered, or purporting to have been done or suffered, by the board or by a sub-committee appointed by the board, is valid and effectual despite any defect that may afterwards be discovered in the appointment or qualification of any member of the board or subcommittee.

Part 4 - General meetings**24. Annual general meetings - holding of**

- (1) The association must hold its first annual general meeting within 18 months after its registration under the Act.
- (2) The association must hold its annual general meetings:
 - (a) within 6 months after the close of the association's financial year, or
 - (b) within such later time as may be allowed by the Director-General or prescribed by the Regulation.

25. Annual general meetings - calling of and business at

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

26. Special general meetings - calling of

- (1) The board may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a special general meeting of the association.
- (2) The board must, on the requisition in writing of at least 5 per cent of the total number of members, convene a special general meeting of the association.
- (3) A requisition of members for a special general meeting:
 - (a) must state the purpose or purposes of the meeting, and
 - (b) must be signed by the members making the requisition, and
 - (c) must be lodged with the secretary, and
 - (d) may consist of several documents in a similar form, each signed by one or more of the members making the requisition.
- (4) If the board fails to convene a special general meeting to be held within 1 month after that date on which a requisition of members for the meeting is lodged with the secretary, any one or more of the members who made the requisition may convene a special general meeting to be held not later than 3 months after that date.
- (5) A special general meeting convened by a member or members as referred to in subclause (4) must be convened as nearly as is practicable in the same manner as general meetings are convened by the board.

27. Notice

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

28. Quorum for general meetings

- (1) No item of business is to be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members entitled under this constitution to vote is present during the time the meeting is considering that item.
- (2) Five members present (being members entitled under this constitution to vote at a general meeting) constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of a general meeting.
- (3) If within half an hour after the appointed time for the commencement of a general meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting:
 - (a) if convened on the requisition of members, is to be dissolved, and

- (b) in any other case, is to stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and (unless another place is specified at the time of the adjournment by the person presiding at the meeting or communicated by written notice to members given before the day to which the meeting is adjourned) at the same place.
- (4) If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour after the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, the members present (being at least 3) are to constitute a quorum.

29. Presiding member

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

30. Adjournment

- (1) The chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of the majority of members present at the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and place to place, but no business is to be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting at which the adjournment took place.
- (2) If a general meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, the secretary must give written or oral notice of the adjourned meeting to each member of the association stating the place, date and time of the meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting.
- (3) Except as provided in subclauses (1) and (2), notice of an adjournment of a general meeting or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting is not required to be given.

31. Making of decisions

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

32. Special resolutions

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

33. Voting

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

- (4) A member is not entitled to vote at any general meeting of the association if the member is under 18 years of age.

34. Proxy voting

Members may vote by proxy on any question of which notice was given (under clause 26). They must communicate their voting intention in writing to the Secretary no later than 24 hours prior to the scheduled commencement time of the meeting. The person presiding at the meeting will cast these proxy votes as directed and will declare to the meeting the number of proxy votes.

35. Postal ballots

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

Part 5 - Miscellaneous

36. Insurance

The association may effect and maintain insurance.

37. Funds - source

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

38. Funds - management

- (1) Subject to any resolution passed by the association in general meeting, the funds of the association are to be used in pursuance of the objects of the association in such manner as the board determines.
- (2) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by any 2 members of the board or employees of the association, being members or employees authorised to do so by the board.
- (3) The board may authorise one or more of its members or employees to make banking transactions by electronic means. Details of any such transactions must be tabled at the next meeting of the Board.

39. Change of name, objects and constitution

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

40. Custody of books etc

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

41. Inspection of books etc

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

42. Service of notices

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

43. Financial year

The financial year of the association is:

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