



# **Statement of Purpose and Rules**

of

# **The Kintala Club Inc**

**ABN. ABN 53 780 168 767**

**Registration. A0014986F**

**Established 1986**

Revised may 2006

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## **Model Rules for an Incorporated Association**

### **Note**

The persons who from time to time are members of the Association 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 the Association and its members.

### **PART 1 — PRELIMINARY**

#### **1 Name**

- (1) The name of the incorporated association is “The Kintala Club Incorporated” ABN 53 780 168 767 in these rules called ‘the Association’ or ‘The Kintala Club’.

##### **Note**

Under section 23 of the Act, the name of the association and its registration number must appear on all its business documents.

#### **2 Purposes**

- (1) The purposes of the Kintala Club are:
  - (a) To promote the early socialisation and the training of dogs from eight weeks of age using non compulsive methods, and to extend the knowledge of, and further our understanding of canine behaviour and apply such knowledge where appropriate.
  - (b) To promote the awareness of the social responsibilities of dog ownership
  - (c) To conduct dog training classes and other fixtures as directed by the Committee.
  - (d) To hold meetings and other events.
  - (e) To foster natural interaction between dogs by appropriate socialisation.
  - (f) To conduct Ideal Dogs of Australia (IDA) courses, with classes and assessments as laid down in the Domestic Animals Regulations 2015, to assist members of the public to train their dog(s) to be socially acceptable in the home and community.
  - (g) To monitor the standard of Instructors and to take remedial action where appropriate.
  - (h) To maintain a “best practice” approach to dog training by keeping up to date with recent scientifically proven knowledge and putting this into practice where practicable.
  - (i) To conduct quality management activities on a regular basis.

#### **3 Financial year**

- (1) The financial year of the The Kintala Club is each period of 12 months ending on 30 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 8 (3);

***Club statistician*** means a member of The Kintala Club who has the responsibility for keeping the club records including; membership details, class and competition passes and other details.

***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 Association;

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

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

***disciplinary appeal meeting*** means a meeting of the members of the The Kintala Club convened under rule 19 ;

***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 general meeting of the members of the The Kintala Club convened in accordance with Part 4 and includes an annual general meeting, a special general meeting and a disciplinary appeal meeting in accordance with rule 19;

***member*** means a member of the Association;

***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 present voting at a general meeting to vote in favour of the resolution;

***the Act*** means the **Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012** and includes any regulations or amendments made under that Act;

***the Registrar*** means the Registrar of Incorporated Associations;

***Special Committee*** means a committee formed for a short term with a specific purpose;

***Sub Committee*** means a committee formed on an annual basis to undertake regular responsibilities;

***Kintala Club Instructor*** means an instructor of The Kintala Club who has successfully completed the instructor training course delivered through the Gentle Dog Trainers Association Inc., or the equivalent Kintala Instructor Training course, and is appointed by the Committee;

***The Kintala Club – Puppy School*** means that section of the association which is responsible for preliminary puppy training;

***The Kintala Club – Ideal Dogs of Australia courses*** means that section of the association which is responsible for training of dogs in accordance with the IDA Policies and Procedures;

***GDTA*** means the organisation registered as the Gentle Dog Trainers Association;

***IDA*** means the Ideal Dogs of Australia Course as determined by the GDTA and approved by the Victorian Government under the Domestic Animal Regulations 2005;

***Temperamentally sound*** means the dog has not exhibited frequent or unprovoked aggressive behaviour towards other dogs or people;

***Temperament Assessment of members dogs***, if there is an incident, an assessment will be undertaken by at least three senior Kintala Instructors.

Any recommended action will be referred to the Training Sub Committee for consideration and any further recommendations/ action will be referred to the committee.

***Representative of the GDTA*** means that member of the organisation representing the Gentle Dog Trainers Association;

***The Domestic Animals Act*** means the Victorian Domestic Animals Act 1994 and any amendments made under the Act ;

***The Regulations*** means regulations under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 and/or the Domestic Animal Regulations 2015 depending on the context;

***Dog Obedience Certificate*** means the official Dog Obedience Certificate specified in the Regulations and approved by the Minister for Agriculture;

## **PART 2 — POWERS OF ASSOCIATION**

### **5 Powers of Association**

- (1) Subject to the Act, the Association has power to do all things incidental or conducive to achieve its purposes.
- (2) Without limiting sub rule (1), the Association 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 Association may only exercise its powers and use its income and assets (including any surplus) for its purposes.

## **6 Not for profit organisation**

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

### **Note**

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

## **PART 3 — MEMBERS, DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES AND GRIEVANCES**

### **Division 1—Membership**

## **7 Minimum number of members**

The Association must have at least 5 members.

## **8 Who is eligible to be a member**

Any person who supports the purposes of the Association and has met the minimum requirements for eligibility is eligible for membership.

- (1) Training Membership
- (a) Handlers with puppies aged 14 weeks or less at the commencement of the preliminary training course at the Kintala School; or
  - (b) Handlers with dogs who have received basic training to a level equivalent to Kintala School and temperament assessment from The Gentle Modern School of Dog Training, or from a Kintala Instructor who has approval of the Kintala Club ; and
  - (c) Handlers with dogs who have completed an IDA course approved by the Kintala Club
  - (d) Handlers who have satisfactorily completed an approved instructor training course through the GDTA and who have been approved by the Committee.



- (2) Non-Training Membership
  - (a) An existing member who no longer wishes to train their dog(s) at the Kintala Club but who has actively trained their dog(s) for a minimum period of 12 months.
  - (b) A person approved by the Committee, who wishes to join the Kintala Club and who has not attended the Kintala Club Puppy School, Ideal Dogs of Australia (or the Gentle Dog Trainers Association training and IDA) course. People in this category cannot take part in the training of their own dog(s) or enter their own dog(s) in competition or class testing, but have all other rights of membership.
- (3) Associate Membership
  - (a) Open to any existing member of the association at the discretion of the Committee, if they anticipate not being able to avail themselves of the association privileges for a period of not less than one year. People in this category have no rights of membership other than:
    - (i.) Attendance at social functions
    - (ii.) Receive the association magazine on request
- (4) Family Membership
 

A full training member wishing to include a child, under 16 years of age, training the same dog or another dog.
- (5) Honorary Membership
  - (a) Honorary Membership may be conferred on a member at the annual general meeting. Such membership is to be restricted to members giving outstanding service to the association, upon the recommendation of the Committee and approval of 75% of financial members present.
  - (b) An honorary member shall be bound by the rules of the association and shall be entitled gratis to use in common with other members the facilities and enjoy the privileges of the organisation.
- (6) A person who is not a member of the Club at the time of incorporation of the Club (or who was such a member at that time, but has ceased to become a member) shall not be admitted to membership unless they meet the criteria laid down in sub-clauses (8.1) or (8.2).

## **9 Application for membership**

- (1) To apply to become a member of the Kintala Club, a person must submit a written application together with confirmation, provided by the IDA course coordinator that he/she has completed the IDA course, to a committee member stating that the person:
  - (a) wishes to become a member of the Kintala Club; and
  - (b) supports the purposes of the Kintala Club; and
  - (c) agrees to comply with these Rules and Policies and Procedures of The Kintala Club.

- (2) The application:
  - (a) must be signed by the applicant; and
  - (b) be accompanied by the joining fee.

**Note**

The joining fee is the fee (if any) determined by the Association under rule 12 (3).

## **10 Consideration of application**

- (1) As soon as practicable after an application for membership is received, the Committee must decide by resolution whether to accept or reject the application.
- (2) The Committee will record its decision in the minutes of the committee meeting as soon as practicable after the decision is made.
- (3) If the Committee rejects the application, it must return any money accompanying the application to the applicant.
- (4) No reason need be given for the rejection of an application.
- (5) A member whose dog has not been assessed as eligible to join the club under rule 8.1 shall not allow such a dog to participate in activities at the training ground or any other club activity.

## **11 New membership**

- (1) If an application for membership is approved by the Committee:
  - (a) the resolution to accept the membership must be recorded in the minutes of the committee meeting; and
  - (b) the Secretary or Club statistician 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) A person becomes a member of the Kintala Club and, subject to rule 13(2), is entitled to exercise his or her rights of membership from the date, whichever is the later, on which:
  - (a) the Committee approves the person's membership; or
  - (b) the person pays the joining fee.

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

- (1) At each annual general meeting, the Association must determine:
  - (a) the amount of the annual subscription (if any) for the following financial year; and
  - (b) the date for payment of the annual subscription.
- (2) The Association may determine that a lower annual subscription is payable by associate members.

- (3) The Association may determine that any new member who joins after the start of a financial year must, for that financial year, pay a fee equal to:
  - (a) the full annual subscription; or
  - (b) a pro rata annual subscription based on the remaining part of the financial year; or
  - (c) a fixed amount determined from time to time by the Association.
- (4) The rights of a member (including the right to vote) who has not paid the annual subscription by the due date are suspended until the subscription is paid.

### **13 General rights of members**

- (1) A member of the Association who is entitled to vote has the right:
  - (a) to receive notice of general meetings and of proposed special resolutions in the manner and time prescribed by these Rules; and
  - (b) to submit items of business for consideration at a general meeting; and
  - (c) to attend and be heard at general meetings; and
  - (d) to vote at a general meeting; and
  - (e) to have access to the minutes of general meetings and other documents of the Association as provided under rule 75; and
  - (f) to inspect the register of members subject to rule 75 (2).
- (2) A member is entitled to vote if:
  - (a) the member is a member other than an associate member; and
  - (b) more than 30 business days have passed since he or she became a member of the Association; and
  - (c) the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason.

### **14 Associate members**

- (1) Refer to section 8.3 Associate Membership

### **15 Rights not transferable**

- (1) 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 Kintala Club , the Secretary or Club statistician 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 Kintala Club.

### **Note**

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

- (2) A member is taken to have resigned if:
  - (a) the member's annual subscription is more than 12 months in arrears; or
  - (b) where no annual subscription is payable:
    - (i) the Secretary or delegate has made a written request to the member to ask whether he or she wishes to remain a member; and
    - (ii) the member has not, within 3 months after receiving that request, confirmed in writing that he or she wishes to remain a member.

## **18 Register of members**

- (1) The Secretary (or delegate – Club statistician) 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.
- (3) Committee members are entitled to a list of current members for administrative purposes but may not pass them on to third parties.

### **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**

- (1) The Association 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 Association; or

- (c) has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the Association

## **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 Association 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 Association 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 due to be held.

## **22 Decision of the disciplinary 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 Association.
- (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.
- (5) After the vote is passed, the disciplinary committee must advise the member in writing of the decision.

### **23 Appeal rights**

- (1) A person whose membership rights have been suspended or who has been expelled from the Association 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 written notice of the decision has been received to suspend the member.
- (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 Association who is entitled to vote as soon as practicable and must:
  - (a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
  - (b) state:
    - (i) the name of the 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 sub-rule (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 Association.
- (2) A member must not initiate a grievance procedure in relation to a matter that is the subject of a disciplinary procedure until the disciplinary procedure has been completed.

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

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

#### **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 Association—a person appointed or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.
- (3) A mediator appointed by the Committee may be a member or former member of the Association but in any case must not be a person who:

- (a) has a personal interest in the dispute; or
- (b) is biased in favour of or against any party.

## **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**

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

## **PART 4 — GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION**

### **30 Annual general meetings**

- (1) The Committee must convene an annual general meeting of the Association to be held within 5 months after the end of each financial year.
- (2) Despite subrule (1), the Association may hold its first annual general meeting at any time within 18 months after its incorporation.
- (3) The Committee may determine the date, time and place of the annual general meeting.
- (4) The ordinary business of the annual general meeting is as follows:
  - (a) to confirm the minutes of the previous annual general meeting and of any special general meeting held since then;
  - (b) to receive and consider:
    - (i) the annual report of the Committee on the activities of the Association during the preceding financial year; and
    - (ii) the financial statements of the Association for the preceding financial year submitted by the Committee in accordance with Part 7 of the Act;
  - (c) to elect the members of the Committee;
  - (d) to confirm or vary the amounts (if any) of the annual subscription and joining fee.
  - (e) to present awards and trophies as appropriate.



- (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) Any general meeting of the Association, other than an annual general meeting or a disciplinary appeal meeting, is a special general meeting.
- (2) The Committee may convene a special general meeting whenever it thinks fit.
- (3) No business other than that set out in the notice under rule 33 may be conducted at the meeting.

#### **Note**

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

### **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 subrule (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 subrule (3):
  - (a) must be held within 3 months after the date on which the original request was made; and
  - (b) may only consider the business stated in that request.
- (5) The Association must reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by the members convening a special general meeting under subrule (3).

### **33 Notice of general 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 Association:
  - (a) at least 21 days' notice of a general meeting if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting; or

- (b) at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting in any other case.
- (2) The notice must:
  - (a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
  - (b) indicate the general nature of each item of business to be considered at the meeting; and
  - (c) if a special resolution is to be proposed:
    - (i) state in full the proposed resolution; and
    - (ii) state the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and
  - (d) comply with rule 34.
- (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 use of proxy representation at General Meetings of The Kintala Club is not allowed.

**35 Use of technology**

- (1) A member not physically present at a general meeting is not permitted to participate in the meeting by the use of technology.
- (2) Any electronic recording of proceedings at a general meeting is not permitted by anyone except the Secretary or his or her delegate.

**36 Quorum at general meetings**

- (1) No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members is present.
- (2) The quorum for a general meeting is the presence of 10% of the members entitled to vote.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a general meeting:
  - (a) in the case of a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members under rule 32 — 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 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 subrule (3)(b), the members present at the meeting (if not fewer than 3) may proceed with the business of the meeting as if a quorum were present.

### **37 Adjournment of general meeting**

- (1) The Chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of a majority of members present at the meeting, adjourn the meeting to another time at the same place or at another place.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), a meeting may be adjourned:
  - (a) if there is insufficient time to deal with the business at hand; or
  - (b) to give the members more time to consider an item of business.

#### **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 general meeting**

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting:
  - (a) subject to subrule (3), each member who is entitled to vote has one vote; and
  - (b) members may vote personally 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**

- (1) A special resolution is passed if not less than three quarters of the members voting at a general 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 Association.

Move:                      Seconded:                      Passed

**40 Determining whether resolution carried**

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

**41 Minutes of general meeting**

- (1) The Committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each general meeting.
- (2) The minutes must record the business considered at the meeting, any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote.
- (3) In addition, the minutes of each annual general meeting must include:
  - (a) the names of the members attending the meeting; and
  - (b) 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 Association; 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 Association must be managed by or under the direction of a Committee.
- (2) The Committee may exercise all the powers of the Association except those powers that these Rules or the Act require to be exercised by general meetings of the members of the Association.
- (3) The Committee may:
  - (a) appoint and remove staff;
  - (b) establish subcommittees consisting of members with terms of reference it considers appropriate.

#### **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**

- (1) The Committee consists of:
  - (a) a President; and
  - (b) a Vice-President; and
  - (c) a Secretary; and
  - (d) a Assistant Secretary; and
  - (e) a Treasurer; and
  - (f) a Assistant Treasurer; and
  - (g) a Ground Manager; and
  - (h) a Ground Secretary; and
  - (i) ordinary members (if any) elected under rule 53; and

#### **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 Association complies with the Act and that individual members of the Committee comply with these Rules.
- (3) Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
- (4) Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties:
  - (a) in good faith in the best interests of the Association; and
  - (b) for a proper purpose.
- (5) Committee members and former committee members must not make improper use of:
  - (a) their position; or
  - (b) information acquired by virtue of holding their position:  
so as to gain an advantage for themselves or any other person or to cause detriment to the Association.

**Note**

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

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

#### **46 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 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 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 the Association and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 70(3), all books, documents and securities of the Association 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 14 days after the appointment.

**48 Treasurer**

- (1) The Treasurer must:
  - (a) receive all moneys paid to or received by the Association and issue receipts for those moneys in the name of the Association; and
  - (b) ensure that all moneys received are paid into the account of the Association within 10 working days after receipt; and
  - (c) make any payments authorised by the Committee or by a general meeting of the Association from the Association's funds; and
  - (d) ensure cheques are signed by at least 2 committee members.
- (2) The Treasurer must:
  - (a) ensure that the financial records of the Association are kept in accordance with the Act; and
  - (b) coordinate the preparation of the financial statements of the Association and their certification by the Committee prior to their submission to the annual general meeting of the Association.
- (3) The Treasurer must ensure that at least one other committee member has access to the accounts and financial records of the Association.
- (4) The assistant Treasurer shall assist the Treasurer in the keeping of the records of the business of the club, and in the event of the absence of the Treasurer from any meeting of the Club or Committee, shall carry out the Treasurer's duties for the time being.

**Division 3—Election of Committee members and tenure of office****49 Who is eligible to be a Committee member**

- (1) A member is eligible to be elected or appointed as a committee member if the member:
  - (a) is 18 years or over; and
  - (b) is entitled to vote at a general meeting.
  - (c) is actively involved and regularly attends The Kintala Club activities

#### **50 Positions to be declared vacant**

- (1) This rule applies to:
  - (a) the first annual general meeting of the Association after its incorporation; or
  - (b) any subsequent annual general meeting of the Association, after the annual report and financial statements of the Association 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) Prior to the election of each position, the Chairperson of the meeting must call for written nominations to fill that position
- (2) An eligible member of the Association may:
  - (a) nominate himself or herself; or
  - (b) with the member's consent, be nominated by another member
- (3) Acceptance of nominations by the Secretary or Ground Secretary shall close on the Saturday immediately preceding the A.G.M
- (4) A List of nominees will be made available to members at the training ground on the Saturday immediately preceding the AGM.
- (5) 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.

#### **52 Election of President etc.**

- (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;
  - (e) All other positions
- (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 members**

- (1) The annual general meeting must by resolution decide the number of ordinary members (up to six) of the Committee (if any) it wishes to hold office for the next year.
- (2) A single election may be held to fill all of those positions.
- (3) If the number of members nominated for the position of ordinary committee member is less than or equal to the number to be elected, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare each of those members to be elected to the position.
- (4) If the number of members nominated exceeds the number to be elected, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 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 in person.
- (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 Association may:
  - (a) by special resolution remove a committee member from office; and
  - (b) elect an eligible member of the Association to fill the vacant position in accordance with this Division.
- (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 Association (not exceeding a reasonable length) and may request that the representations be provided to the members of the Association.
- (5) The Administration Secretary or the President may give a copy of the representations to each member of the Association or, if they are not so given, the member may require that they be read out at the meeting at which the special resolution is to be proposed.

**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 Association; 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 Association 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 Association 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 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.
- (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 is not permitted to participate in the meeting by the use of technology.
- (2) Any electronic recording of procedures at a committee meeting is not permitted by anyone except the Secretary or his or her delegate.

## **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 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.

Move:

Seconded:

Passed

## **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**

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

## **69 Management of funds**

- (1) The Association must open an account with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Association is made and into which all of the Association's revenue is deposited.
- (2) Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of the Association, the Committee may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association.
- (3) The Committee may authorise the Treasurer to expend funds on behalf of the Association (including by electronic funds transfer) up to a specified limit without requiring approval from the Committee for each item on which the funds are expended.
- (4) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by 2 committee members registered with the financial institution, (including the President, Secretary, Treasurer).
- (5) All funds of the Association must be deposited into the financial account of the Association no later than 10 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 Association must keep financial records that:
  - (a) correctly record and explain its transactions, financial position and performance; and
  - (b) enable financial statements to be prepared as required by the Act.
- (2) The Association must retain the financial records for 7 years after the transactions covered by the records are completed.
- (3) The Treasurer must keep in his or her custody, or under his or her control:
  - (a) the financial records for the current financial year; and
  - (b) any other financial records as authorised by the Committee.

## **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 Association are met.
- (2) Without limiting subrule (1), those requirements include—
  - (a) the preparation of the financial statements;
  - (b) if required, the review or auditing of the financial statements;
  - (c) the certification of the financial statements by the Committee;
  - (d) the submission of the externally audited financial statements to the annual general meeting of the Association;

- (e) the lodgement with the Registrar of the financial statements and accompanying reports, certificates, statements and fee.

## **PART 7—GENERAL MATTERS**

### **72 Common seal**

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

### **73 Registered address**

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

### **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, or any other technical means available.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply to notice given under rule 60 – urgent meetings
- (3) Any notice required to be given to the Association or the Committee may be given:
  - (a) by handing the notice to a member of the Committee; or
  - (b) by sending the notice by post to the registered address; or
  - (c) by leaving the notice at the registered address; or
  - (d) if the Committee determines that it is appropriate in the circumstances:
    - (i) by email to the email address of the Association or the Secretary; or
    - (ii) by facsimile transmission to the facsimile number of the Association.

Move:

Seconded:

Passed

## 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 Association, 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 Association that relate to confidential, personal, employment, commercial or legal matters or where to do so may be prejudicial to the interests of the Association.
- (3) The Committee must on request make copies of these rules available to members and applicants for membership free of charge.
- (4) Subject to subrule (2), a member may make a copy of any of the other records of the Association referred to in this rule and the Association may charge a reasonable fee for provision of a copy of such a record.
- (5) For purposes of this rule:
  - (a) *relevant documents* means the records and other documents, however compiled, recorded or stored, that relate to the incorporation and management of the Association and includes the following:
    - (i) its membership records;
    - (ii) its financial statements;
    - (iii) its financial records;
    - (iv) records and documents relating to transactions, dealings, business or property of the Association.

## 76 Winding up and cancellation

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



## **77 Alteration of Rules**

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

### **Note**

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

## **78 Code of Ethics**

- (1) That members agree to abide by the Rules and Statement of Purpose of The Kintala Club.
- (2) That all members utilise and promote only the Kintala Club gentle method of training using positive reinforcement and actively preclude the use of aversive means of training.
- (3) That members strive to promote the psychological and physical welfare of all dogs and discourage their exploitation whenever possible.
- (4) That members relinquish membership of dog obedience clubs that utilise compulsive methods of training except for those members who have successfully completed an approved Instructor Course and have been approved by The Kintala Club committee. Such exemption to be reviewed at least annually.
- (5) That Kintala instructors who have undertaken an approved instructor training course under the auspices of The Kintala Club and who wish to train dogs for financial gain under a registered business apply for approval through the committee.
- (6) That members actively encourage the socialisation and training of dogs from 8 weeks of age.
- (7) That if any member of The Kintala Club wishes to represent the club by giving lectures/demonstrations to groups or organisations, the member should first obtain committee approval.
- (8) Any dog which is involved in The Kintala Club is subject to continuous temperament assessment. Handlers may be asked by committee to cease attending with their dog if the dog's behaviour proves to be unsuitable.

## **79 Training Considerations**

- (1) The Kintala Club has a policy in regard to training in extreme weather conditions.

## **80 Ideal Dogs of Australia Program**

- (1) The following people shall be eligible to undertake an Ideal Dogs of Australia (IDA) course/test depending upon their level of training.
  - (a) Any current Training member of The Kintala Club

- (b) Any Kintala School graduate who has successfully completed their four-week puppy training course and who has received an invitation from their instructor to apply for a course.
  - (c) Any member of the general public who has undertaken training through the Gentle Modern School of Dog Training to a level equivalent to Kintala School, or training from a Kintala Instructor who has approval of the Kintala Club Association, and wishes to continue training an eligible dog and has received an invitation from their instructor to apply for a course.
- (2) Certain breeds will be excluded from IDA Courses/Tests - Pit Bull Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers, Bull Terriers and cross bred dogs of these types who have their typical strong jaw structure, restricted breeds as defined under the Domestic Animals Act and Greyhounds.
  - (3) Any dog which is accepted into an IDA course/test will NOT be automatically eligible to join the club. They may join the club at the invitation of their IDA instructors if the club is able to accommodate such membership. The ultimate decision will be made by the Committee.
  - (4) Any dog which is involved in an IDA course is subject to continuous temperament assessment for the duration of the course. Handlers and dogs may be asked to cease the course if they prove to be unsuitable. In this instance, partial refunds of fees may be given if requested.
  - (5) Any handler who persists, after warning, to use any type of physical or verbal compulsion will not be permitted to complete a IDA course/test.
  - (6) IDA courses/tests will be taught and supervised by at least two qualified Kintala Club Association instructors, one of whom must have senior instructor status.
  - (7) Courses may be run at The Kintala Club training ground, or at other venues which have been approved by the Committee.
  - (8) Club instructors who elect to teach IDA courses are subject to club rules.