

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Public Pathology Australia Incorporated

1 July 2001

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PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1 Definitions

(1) In these rules:

Association means this Association named Public Pathology Australia Incorporated.

Director-General means the Director-General of the Department of Fair Trading.

ordinary member means a member of the committee who is not an office-bearer of the association, as referred to in rule 15(2).

secretary means:

- a) the person holding office under these rules 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 *Associations Incorporation Act 1984*.

the Regulation means the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 1999*.

(2) In these rules:

- 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 these rules in the same manner as those were an instrument under the Act.

PART 2 – OBJECTS

2 Objects

- (1) The Objects of the Association are to:
 - a) take a leadership role to promote and educate all stakeholders as to the role and value of pathology in protecting the health and wellbeing of the population and its role in evolving integrated patient care pathways to improve health outcomes;
 - b) negotiate with and influence Federal and State/Territory governments and other stakeholders in relation to funding and issues that affect public pathology services;
 - c) bring together members, disseminate information between members and pursue activities for the common benefit of members;
 - d) contribute towards the development and promotion of best practice in the clinical and business provision of pathology;
 - e) develop and promote initiatives that support and develop staff employed in public pathology;
 - f) develop, contribute towards and advocate for health policies that improve health outcomes for patients in so far as it relates to pathology;
 - g) advocate for or against any legislative or other measures as are related to furthering

the interests of pathology in Australia;

- h) foster alliances and collaborate with any association, institution, society or body or individuals whether incorporated or not, whether located nationally or internationally, in relation to any of the objects of the Association; and
- i) take other actions that support the attainment of any of the above objectives.

PART 3 - MEMBERSHIP

3 Membership qualifications

An organisation is qualified to be a member of the association if, but only if:

- a) the organisation is an organisation referred to in section 15(1) (a), (b) or (c) of the Act and has not ceased to be a member of the association at any time after incorporation of the association under the Act, or
- b) the organisation is a laboratory operated by:
 - the Commonwealth (these include Commonwealth health laboratories operated by the Department of Health and Aged Care as well as the laboratories operated by other Departments, e.g. the Departments of Defence and Veterans' Affairs operate laboratories from which pathology services are provided), or,
 - a State Government or authority of a State (laboratories operated or associated with recognised hospitals are also included), or, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory:
- i. which has been nominated for membership of the association as provided by rule 4, and

- ii. has been approved for membership of the association by the committee of the association.

4 Nomination for membership

- (1) A nomination of an organisation for membership of the association:
 - a) must be made by a representative of a constituent member of the association in writing in the form set out in Appendix 1 to these rules, and
 - b) must be lodged with the secretary of the association.
- (2) As soon as practicable after receiving a nomination for membership the secretary must refer the nomination to the committee which is to determine whether to approve or to reject the nomination.
- (3) As soon as practicable after the committee makes that determination, the secretary must:
 - a) notify the nominee, in writing, that the committee approved or rejected the nomination (whichever is applicable), and
 - b) if the committee approved the nomination, request the nominee to pay (within the period of 28 days after receipt by the nominee of the notification) the sum payable under these rules by a constituent member as entrance fee and annual subscription.

(4) The secretary must, on payment by the nominee of the amounts referred to in clause 3(b) within the period referred to in that provision, enter the nominee's name in the register of members and, on the name being so entered, the nominee becomes a constituent member of the association.

5 Cessation of membership

An organisation ceases to be a constituent member of the association if the organisation:

- a) ceases to be an organisation as defined in clause 3(b)(i), or
- b) resigns membership, or
- c) is expelled from the association.

6 Membership entitlements not transferable

A right, privilege or obligation that an organisation has by reason of being a constituent member of the association:

- a) is not capable of being transferred or transmitted to another organisation, and
- b) terminates on cessation of the organisation's membership.

7 Resignation of membership

- (1) A constituent member of the association is not entitled to resign that membership except in accordance with this rule.
- (2) A constituent member of the association who has paid all amounts payable by the constituent member to the association in respect of the member's membership 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 committee may determine) of the member's intention to resign and, on the expiration of the

period of notice, the constituent member ceases to be a member.

- (3) If a constituent member of the association ceases to be a member under clause (2), and in every other case where a constituent member ceases to hold membership, the secretary must make an appropriate entry in the register of members recording the date on which the constituent 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 address of each organisation that is a constituent member of the association together with the date on which the organisation became a member.
- (2) The register of members must be kept at the principal place of administration of the association and must be open for inspection, free of charge, by any representative of a constituent member of the association at any reasonable hour.
- (3) A constituent member of the association may obtain a copy of any part of the register on payment of a fee of \$1 for each page copied or, if some other amount is determined by the committee, that other amount.

9 Fees and subscriptions

- (1) A constituent member of the association must, on admission to membership, pay to the association a fee of \$xxxxx or, if some other amount is determined

by the committee, that other amount.

(2) In addition to any amount payable by the constituent member under clause (1), a constituent member of the association must pay to the association an annual membership fee of \$yyyyyy or, if some other amount is determined by the committee, that other amount:

- a) except as provided by paragraph (b) before 1 July in each calendar year, or
- b) if the constituent member becomes a member on or after 1 July in any calendar year – on becoming a member and before 1 July in each succeeding calendar year.

10 Members' liabilities

The liability of a constituent 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 constituent member in respect of membership of the association as required by rule 9.

11 Resolution of internal disputes

(1) Disputes between members (in their capacity as members) of the association, and disputes between members and the association, are to be referred to a community justice centre for mediation in accordance with the Community Justice Centres Act 1983.

(2) At least 7 days before a mediation session is to commence, the parties are to exchange statements of the issues that are in dispute between them and supply copies to the mediator.

12 Disciplining of members

(1) A complaint may be made to the committee by any organisation that a constituent member of the association:

- a) has persistently refused or neglected to comply with a provision or provisions of these rules, or
- b) has persistently and willfully acted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the association.

(2) On receiving such a complaint the committee:

- a) must cause notice of the complaint to be served on the constituent member concerned and
- b) must give the constituent member at least 14 days from the time the notice is served within which to make submissions to the committee in connection with the complaint and
- c) must take into consideration any submissions made by the constituent member in connection with the complaint.

(3) The committee may by resolution expel the constituent member from the association or suspend the constituent 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.

(4) If the committee expels or suspends a constituent member the secretary must within 7 days after the action is taken cause

written notice to be given to the constituent member of the action taken of the reasons given by the committee for having taken that action and of the member's right of appeal under rule 13.

- (5) The expulsion or suspension does not take effect:
- a) until the expiration of the period within which the constituent member is entitled to appeal against the resolution concerned, or
 - b) if within that period the constituent member exercises the right of appeal, unless and until the association confirms the resolution under rule 13(5), whichever is the later.

13 Right of appeal of disciplined member

- (1) A constituent member may appeal to the association in general meeting against a resolution of the committee under rule 12, 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 constituent member intends to rely for the purposes of the appeal.
- (3) On receipt of a notice from a constituent member under clause (1), the secretary must notify the committee that is to convene a general meeting of the association to be held to any resolution passed by the association in 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 clause (3):
 - a) no business other than the question of the appeal is to be transacted, and
 - b) the committee and the constituent 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) If at the general meeting the association passes a special resolution in favour of the confirmation of the resolution, the resolution is confirmed.

PART 4 - THE COMMITTEE

14 Powers of the committee

The committee is to be called the committee of management of the association and, subject to the Act, the Regulation and these rules and to any resolution passed by the association in general meeting:

- 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 these rules 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 committee to be necessary or desirable for the proper management

of the affairs of the association.

15 Constitution and membership

- (1) Subject in the case of the first members of the committee to section 21 of the Act, the committee is to consist of:
 - a) persons who are employed by a constituent organisation for 0.75 EFT or more who are
 - b) the office-bearers of the association, and
 - c) 16 ordinary members two of whom are to be elected by the representatives of the constituent organisations whose registered addresses are in each state or territory from the representatives of the constituent organisations whose registered addresses are in that state or territory.
- (2) The office-bearers of the association are to be:
 - a) the president
 - b) the vice-president
 - c) the treasurer, and
 - d) the secretary.
- (3) Each member of the committee is, subject to these rules, 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.
- (4) In the event of a casual vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee, the committee may appoint a member of the association to fill the vacancy and the member so appointed is to hold office, subject to these rules, until the conclusion of the annual general meeting next following the date of the appointment.
- (5) There is no maximum number of consecutive terms for which a committee member may hold office.

16 Election of members

- (1) Nominations of candidates for election as office-bearers of the association or as ordinary members of the committee:
 - a) must be made in writing, signed by 2 representatives of constituent organisations 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.
- (2) If insufficient nominations are received to fill all vacancies on the committee, 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 committee 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 members of the Committee is to be conducted at the annual

general meeting in such usual and proper manner as the committee may direct.

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 (whether in written or electronic form) of:
 - a) all appointments of office-bearers and members of the committee, and
 - b) the names of members of the committee present at a committee meeting or a general meeting, and
 - c) all proceedings at committee 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.
- (4) The signature of the chairperson may be transmitted by electronic means for the purposes of subclause (3).

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

For the purposes of these rules, a casual vacancy in the office of a member of the committee occurs if the member:

- a) dies, or
- b) ceases to be employed by a constituent organisation of the association, or
- c) becomes an insolvent under administration within the meaning of the Corporations Law, or
- d) resigns office by notice in writing given to the secretary; or
- e) is removed from office under rule 20, or
- f) becomes a mentally incapacitated person, or
- g) is absent without the consent of the committee from all meetings of the committee held during a period of 6 months.

20 Removal of member

- (1) The association in general meeting may by resolution remove any member of the committee 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 committee to whom a proposed resolution referred to in clause (1) relates makes representations in writing to the secretary or president (not exceeding a reasonable length) and requests that the

representation be notified to the constituent members of the association, the secretary or the president may send a copy of the representations to each constituent member of the association or, if the representations are not so sent, the is entitled to require that the representations be read out at the meeting at which the resolution is considered.

21 Meetings and quorum

- (1) The committee must meet at least 3 times in each period of 12 months at such place and time as the committee may determine.
- (2) Additional meetings of the committee may be convened by the president or by any member of the committee.
- (3) Oral, electronic or written notice of a meeting of the committee must be given by the secretary to each member of the committee at least 48 hours (or such other period as many be unanimously agreed on by the members of the committee) before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.
- (4) Notice of a meeting given under clause (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 committee members present at the meeting unanimously agree to treat as urgent business.
- (5) Any 3 members of the committee constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of a meeting of the committee.
- (6) No business is to be transacted by the committee 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.

- (7) 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.
- (8) At a meeting of the committee:
 - 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 committee as may be chosen by the members present at the meeting is to preside.

22 Delegation by committee to sub-committee

- (1) The committee may, by instrument in writing, delegate to one or more sub-committees (consisting of such representative or representatives of constituent members the association as the committee thinks fit) the exercise of such of the functions of the committee as are specified in the instrument, other than:
 - a) this power of delegation, and
 - b) a function which is a duty imposed on the committee by the Act or by any other law.
- (2) A function the exercise of which has been delegated to a sub-committee under this rule may, while the delegation remains unrevoked, be exercised from time to time by the sub-committee in accordance with the terms of the delegation.

- (3) A delegation under this section 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.
- (4) Despite any delegation under this rule, the committee may continue to exercise any function delegated.
- (5) Any act or thing done or suffered by a sub-committee acting in the exercise of a delegation under this rule has the same force and effect as it would have if it had been done or suffered by the committee.
- (6) The committee may, by instrument in writing, revoke wholly or in part any delegation under this rule.
- (7) A sub-committee may meet and adjourn, as it thinks proper.

23 Voting and decisions

- (1) Questions arising at a meeting of the committee or of any sub-committee appointed by the committee are to be determined by a majority of the votes of members of the committee or sub-committee present at the meeting.
- (2) Each member present at a meeting of the committee or of any sub-committee appointed by the committee (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.
- (3) Subject to rule 21(5), the committee may act despite any vacancy on the committee.
- (4) Any act or thing done or suffered, or purporting to have been done or suffered, by the committee or by a sub-committee appointed by the committee, is valid and effectual despite any defect that may afterwards be discovered in

the appointment or qualification of any member of the committee or sub-committee.

PART 5 - GENERAL MEETINGS

24 Annual general meetings – holding of

- (1) With the exception of the first annual general meeting of the association, the association must, at least once in each calendar year and within the period of 6 months after the expiration of each financial year of the association, convene an annual general meeting of its members.
- (2) The association must hold its first annual general meeting:
- a) within the period of 18 months after its incorporation under the Act, and
 - b) within the period of 6 months after the expiration of the first financial year of the association.
- (3) Clauses (1) and (2) have effect subject to any extension or permission granted by the Director-General under section 26(3) of the Act.

25 Annual general meetings – calling of and business at

- (1) The annual general meeting of the association is, subject to the Act and to rule 24, to be convened on such date and at such place and time in each year as determined by the committee.
- (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 committee reports on the activities of the association during the last preceding financial year,
 - c) to elect office-bearers of the association and ordinary members of the committee,
 - d) to receive and consider the statement which is required to be submitted to members under section 26(6) of 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 committee may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a special general meeting of the association.
- (2) The committee 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 committee 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, anyone 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 clause (4) must be convened as nearly as is practicable in the same manner as general meetings are convened by the committee and any member who consequently incurs expenses is entitled to be reimbursed by the association for any expense so incurred.
- (6) For the purposes of clause (3):

- a) a requisition may be in electronic form, and
- b) a signature may be transmitted, and a requisition may be lodged, by electronic means.

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 constituent 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 constituent member specifying, in addition to the matter required under clause (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 rule 25(2).
- (4) A constituent 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 Procedure

- (1) No item of business is to be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members entitled under these rules to vote is present during the time the meeting is considering that item.
- (2) Five members present in person (being members entitled under these rules 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) is to constitute a quorum.

29 Use of technology

- (1) A general meeting may be held at 2 or more venues using any technology approved by the committee that gives each of the association's members a reasonable opportunity to participate.
- (2) A member of an association who participates in a general meeting using that technology is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

30 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.

31 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 constituent 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 clauses (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.

32 Making of decisions

- (1) A question arising at a general meeting of the association is to be determined by:
- a) a show of hands or, if the meeting is one to which clause 29 applies, any appropriate corresponding method that the committee may determine, or
 - b) if on the motion of the chairperson or if 3 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) Clause (2) applies to a method determined by the committee under Clause (1) (a) in the same way as it applies to a show of hands.
- (4) 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.

33 Postal or electronic ballots

- (1) The association may hold a postal or electronic ballot (as the committee determines) to determine any issue or proposal (other than an appeal under clause 13).
- (2) A postal or electronic ballot is to be conducted in accordance with Schedule 3 to the Regulation.

34 Special resolution

A resolution of the association is a special resolution:

- a) if it is passed by a majority which comprises at least three-quarters of such members of the association as, being entitled under these rules so to do, vote in person or by proxy at a general meeting of which at least 21 days' written notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution was given in accordance with these rules, or
- b) where it is made to appear to the Director-General that it is not practicable for the resolution to be passed in the manner specified in paragraph (a), if the resolution is passed in a

manner specified by the Director-General.

35 Voting

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting of the association a constituent member has one vote only.
- (2) All votes must be given personally or by proxy but no constituent member may hold more than 5 proxies.
- (3) 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.
- (4) A constituent member or proxy is not entitled to vote at any general meeting of the association unless all money due and payable by the constituent member or proxy to the association has been paid, other than the amount of the annual subscription payable in respect of the then current year.

36 Appointment of proxies

- (1) Each constituent member is to be entitled to appoint another constituent member as proxy by notice given to the secretary no later than 24 hours before the time of the meeting in respect of which the proxy is appointed.
- (2) The notice appointing the proxy is to be in the form set out in Appendix 2 to these rules.

PART 6 –MISCELLANEOUS

37 Insurance

- (1) The association must effect and maintain insurance under section 44 of the Act.
- (2) In addition to the insurance required under clause (1), the association may effect and maintain other insurance.

38 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 committee 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 account.
- (3) The association must, as soon as practicable after receiving any money, issue an appropriate receipt.

39 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 committee determines.
- (2) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by any 2 members of the committee or employees of the association, being members or employees authorised to do so by the committee.

40 Alteration of objects and rules

The statement of objects and these rules may be altered, rescinded or added to only by a special resolution of the association.

41 Common seal

- (1) The common seal of the association must be kept in the custody of the public officer.
- (2) The common seal must not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of the committee and the affixing of the common seal must be attested by the signatures either of 2 members of the committee or of 1 member of the committee and of the public officer or secretary.

42 Custody of books

Except as otherwise provided by these rules, 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.

43 Inspection of books

The records, books and other documents of the association must be open to inspection, free of charge, by a member of the association at any reasonable hour.

44 Service of notices

- (1) For the purpose of these rules, a notice may be served on or given to an organisation:
- a) by delivering it to the organisation personally, or
 - b) by sending it by pre-paid post to the address of the organisation, or
 - c) by sending it by facsimile transmission or some other form of electronic transmission to an address specified by the organisation for giving or serving the notice.
- (2) For the purpose of these rules, 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.

45 Distribution of property on winding up of association

- (1) Subject to the Act and the Regulations, in a winding up of the association, any surplus property of the association is to be transferred to another organisation with similar objects and which is not carried on for the profit or gain of its individual members.
- (2) In this clause, a reference to the surplus property of an association is a reference to that property of the association remaining after satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the association and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up of the association.