

# U3A Nelson Constitution

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## Introductory rules

### Name

The name of the society is U3A Nelson Incorporated (in this **Constitution** referred to as the '**Society**').

### Charitable status

The **Society** is already registered as a charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005.

### Definitions

In this **Constitution**, unless the context requires otherwise, the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

'**Act**' means the Incorporated Societies Act 2022 or any Act which replaces it (including amendments to it from time to time), and any regulations made under the Act or under any Act which replaces it.

'**Annual General Meeting**' means a meeting of the **Members** of the **Society** held once per year which, among other things, will receive and consider reports on the **Society's** activities and finances.

'**Chairperson**' or President means the Officer who provides leadership for the Society and who shall be responsible for chairing General Meetings and Committee Meetings, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution.

'**Committee**' means the **Society's** governing body.

'**Constitution**' means the rules in this document.

'**General Meeting**' means either an **Annual General Meeting** or a **Special General Meeting** of the **Members** of the **Society**.

**‘Interested Member’** means a **Member** who is interested in a matter for any of the reasons set out in section 62 of the **Act**.

**‘Interests Register’** means the register of interests of **Officers**, kept under this **Constitution** and as required by section 73 of the **Act**.

**‘Matter’** means—

- the **Society’s** performance of its activities or exercise of its powers; or
- an arrangement, agreement, or contract (a transaction) made or entered into, or proposed to be entered into, by the **Society**.

**‘Member’** means a person who has consented to become a **Member** of the **Society** and has been properly admitted to the **Society** who has not ceased to be a **Member** of the **Society**.

**‘Notice’** to **Members** includes any notice given by email, post, or courier.

**‘Officer’** has the meaning set out in section 5 of the Act and includes, without being limited thereto, a natural person:

- who is a member of the **Committee**, or
- occupies a position in the **Society** that allows them to exercise significant influence over the management or administration of the **Society**, (for example a treasurer or a chief executive).

**‘Register of Members’** means the register of **Members** kept under this **Constitution** as required by section 79 of the **Act**.

**‘Secretary’** means the **Officer** responsible for the matters specifically noted in this **Constitution**.

**‘Special General Meeting’** means a meeting of the **Members**, other than an **Annual General Meeting**, called for a specific purpose or purposes.

**‘Vice-President’** means the **Officer** elected or appointed to deputise in the absence of the **President**.

## Purposes

The **Society** is established and maintained exclusively for charitable purposes (including any purposes ancillary to those charitable purposes), namely:

- benefiting the community by providing further education to people of mature years, through participation in study groups and related activities.

Any income, benefit, or advantage must be used to advance the charitable purposes of the **Society**.

The **Officers** and **Members** may not receive any distributions of profit or income from the **Society**. This does not prevent **Officers** or **Members**:

- receiving reimbursement of actual and reasonable expenses incurred; or
- entering into any transactions with the **Society** for goods or services supplied to or from them, which are at arms-length relative to what would occur between unrelated parties;

provided that no **Officer** or **Member** is allowed to influence any such decision made by the **Society** in respect of payments or transactions between it and them, their direct family or any associated entity.

The provisions and effect of this rule shall not be removed from this **Constitution** and shall be included and implied in any document replacing this **Constitution**.

## Act and Regulations

Nothing in this **Constitution** authorises the **Society** to do anything which contravenes or is inconsistent with the **Act**, any regulations made under the **Act**, or any other legislation.

## Restrictions on society powers

The **Society** must not be carried on for the financial gain of any of its members.

The **Society's** capacity, rights, powers, and privileges are subject to the following restrictions (if any)—

- The **Society** does not have the power to borrow money.

## Registered office

The registered office of the **Society** shall be at such place in New Zealand as the **Committee** from time to time determines.

Changes to the registered office shall be notified to the Registrar of Incorporated Societies—

- at least 7 days before the change of address for the registered office is due to take effect, and
- in a form and as required by the **Act**.

If and for the time that the Society is registered as a charitable entity in terms of the Charities Act 2005, it must ensure that it complies with the provisions of that Act and send or deliver to the Chief Executive in terms of that Act notice of any of the changes referred to in section 40 of that Act and such other information and returns as and when required by that Act.

## Contact person

The **Society** shall have at least 1 but no more than 3 contact person(s) whom the Registrar can contact when needed.

The **Society's** contact person must be:

- At least 18 years of age, and
- Ordinarily resident in New Zealand.

A contact person can be appointed by the **Committee** or elected by the **Members** at a **General Meeting**.

Each contact person's name must be provided to the Registrar of Incorporated Societies, along with their contact details, including:

- a physical address or an electronic address, and
- a telephone number.

Any change in that contact person or that person's name or contact details shall be advised to the Registrar of Incorporated Societies within 28 days of that change occurring, or the **Society** becoming aware of the change.

## Members

### Minimum number of members

The **Society** shall maintain the minimum number of **Members** required by the **Act**.

### Types of members

The classes of membership and the method by which **Members** are admitted to different classes of membership are as follows:

- **Member.**

A **Member** is an individual over the age of 50 who is admitted to membership under this **Constitution** and who has not ceased to be a **Member**.

- **Life Member**

A **Life Member** is a person honoured for highly valued services to the **Society** who has had at least 10 years membership in U3A Nelson, and has provided at least 5 years service to U3A Nelson as a member of the Committee or as a Convener of a study group. The U3A Nelson Committee may, in exceptional circumstances, waive the 'ten year' service requirement to nominate members for life membership if they are considered to have rendered outstanding service to the organization. A **Life Member** shall have all the rights and privileges of a **Member** and shall be subject to all the same duties as a **Member** except those of paying subscriptions and levies.

Any member may nominate for Life Membership any other member who they believe meets the above criteria. Such nomination will be in writing and submitted to the Committee. The nomination must outline the grounds for the nomination and be supported by at least two other members.

## Becoming a member: consent

Every applicant for membership must consent in writing to becoming a **Member**.

## Becoming a member: process

An applicant for membership must complete and sign any application form, supply any information, or attend an interview as may be reasonably required by the **Committee** regarding an application for membership and will become a **Member** on acceptance of that application by the **Committee**.

The **Committee** may accept or decline an application for membership at its sole discretion. The **Committee** must advise the applicant of its decision.

The written consent of every **Member** to become a **Society Member** shall be retained in the **Society's** membership records.

## Members' obligations and rights

Every **Member** shall provide the **Society** in writing with that **Member's** name and contact details (namely, physical or email address and a telephone number) and promptly advise the **Society** in writing of any changes to those details.

All **Members** shall promote the interests and purposes of the **Society** and shall do nothing to bring the **Society** into disrepute.

A **Member** is entitled to exercise the rights of membership (including attending and voting at **General Meetings**, accessing or using the **Society's** premises, facilities, equipment and other property, and participating in **Society** activities) only if all subscriptions and any other fees have been paid to the **Society** by their respective due dates, but no **Member** is liable for an obligation of the **Society** by reason only of being a **Member**.

The **Committee** may decide what access or use **Members** may have of or to any premises, facilities, equipment or other property owned, occupied or otherwise used by the **Society**, and to participate in **Society** activities, including any conditions of and fees for such access, use or involvement.

No **Member** or group of **Members** may act or represent or hold themselves out as representing the **Society** without the prior approval of the **Committee**.

## Subscriptions and fees

The annual subscription and any other fees for membership for the next financial year shall be set by resolution of an **Annual General Meeting**.

For existing members, the current subscription fee is due in April of the current financial year.

If a new **Member** joins between 1st January and 31st March in any calendar year and pays the then current subscription fee, they are deemed paid until the end of the following financial year.

A new **Member** who joins after 31 August in any given year will pay 50% of the normal subscription for that year.

Any **Member** failing to pay the annual subscription within two calendar month(s) of the date the same was due for payment shall be considered as unfinancial and shall (without being released from the obligation of payment) have no membership rights and shall not

be entitled to participate in any **Society** activity or to access or use the **Society's** premises, facilities, equipment and other property until all the arrears are paid. If such arrears are not paid within two calendar months of the due date for payment of the subscription, any other fees, or levy the **Committee** may terminate the **Member's** membership (without being required to give prior notice to that **Member**).

## Ceasing to be a member

A **Member** ceases to be a **Member**—

- by resignation from that **Member's** class of membership by written notice signed by that **Member** to the **Committee**, or
- on termination of a **Member's** membership following a dispute resolution process under this **Constitution**, or
- on death, or
- by resolution of the **Committee** where—
  - a. The **Member** has failed to pay a subscription, levy or other amount due to the **Society** as prescribed herein.
  - b. In the opinion of the **Committee** the **Member** has brought the **Society** into disrepute.

with effect from (as applicable)—

- the date of receipt of the **Member's** notice of resignation by the **Committee** (or any subsequent date stated in the notice of resignation), or
- the date of termination of the **Member's** membership under this **Constitution**, or
- the date of death of the **Member**, or
- the date specified in a resolution of the **Committee**.

When a **Member's** membership has been terminated, the **Committee** shall promptly notify the former **Member** in writing.

## Obligations once membership has ceased

A **Member** who has ceased to be a **Member** under this **Constitution**—

- remains liable to pay all subscriptions and other fees to the **Society's** next balance date,
- shall cease to hold himself or herself out as a **Member** of the **Society**, and
- shall return to the **Society** all material provided to **Members** by the **Society** (including any membership certificate, badges, handbooks and manuals) which remain the property of the **Society**.

- shall cease to be entitled to any of the rights of a **Society Member**, except as otherwise provided in the Act.

## Becoming a member again

Any former **Member** may apply for re-admission in the manner prescribed for new applicants, and may be re-admitted only by resolution of the **Committee**.

But, if a former **Member**'s membership was terminated following a disciplinary or dispute resolution process, the applicant may be re-admitted only by a resolution passed at a **General Meeting** on the recommendation of the **Committee**.

## General meetings

### Procedures for all general meetings

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, the **Committee** shall give all **Members** at least 14 days' written **Notice** of any **General Meeting** and of the business to be conducted at that **General Meeting**.

That **Notice** will be addressed to each **Member** at the contact address notified to the **Society** and recorded in the **Society's** register of members. The **General Meeting** and its business will not be invalidated simply because one or more **Members** do not receive the **Notice** of the **General Meeting**.

Only financial **Members** may attend, speak and vote at **General Meetings**.

Except as set out in the immediately following subclause, no **General Meeting** may be held unless at least 20 percent of eligible financial **Members** attend throughout the meeting and this will constitute a quorum.

If, within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting – if convened upon request of **Members** – shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to a day, time and place determined by the person chairing the meeting, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present those **Members** present in person shall be deemed to constitute a sufficient quorum.

A **Member** is entitled to exercise one vote on any motion at a **General Meeting** in person, and voting at a **General Meeting** shall be by voices or by show of hands or, on demand of the person chairing the meeting or of 2 or more **Members** present, by secret ballot.

Unless otherwise required by this **Constitution**, all questions shall be decided by a simple majority of those in attendance in person and voting at a **General Meeting**.

Any decisions made when a quorum is not present are not valid.

Written resolutions may not be passed in lieu of a **General Meeting**.

**General Meetings** may be held at one or more venues by **Members** present in person.

All **General Meetings** shall be chaired by the **President or Vice-President**. If neither the **President nor the Vice-President** is present, the meeting shall elect another member of the **Committee** to chair that meeting.

Any person chairing a **General Meeting** has a deliberative and, in the event of a tied vote, a casting vote.

Any person chairing a **General Meeting** may —

- With the consent of a simple majority of **Members** present at any **General Meeting** adjourn the **General Meeting** from time to time and from place to place but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned **General Meeting** other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.
- Direct that any person not entitled to be present at the **General Meeting**, or obstructing the business of the **General Meeting**, or behaving in a disorderly manner, or being abusive, or failing to abide by the directions of the chair be removed from the **General Meeting**, and
- In the absence of a quorum or in the case of emergency, adjourn the **General Meeting** or declare it closed.

The **Committee** may propose motions for the Society to vote on ('Committee Motions'), which shall be notified to **Members** with the notice of the **General Meeting**, together with any necessary information in support of the motion.

Any **Member** may request that a motion submitted by that **Member** be voted on ('Member's Motion') at a **General Meeting**, by giving notice to the **Secretary** or **Committee** at least 7 days before that meeting. The **Member** may also provide information in support of the motion ('Member's Information'). If notice of the motion is given to the **Secretary** or **Committee** before a written Notice of the **General Meeting** is given to **Members**, notice of the motion shall be provided to **Members** with the written **Notice** of the **General Meeting**.

## Minutes

The **Society** must keep minutes of all **General Meetings**.

## Annual General Meetings: when they will be held

An **Annual General Meeting** shall be held once a year on a date and at a location determined by the **Committee** and in a manner consistent with any requirements in the **Act**, and the provisions of the **Constitution** relating to the procedure to be followed at **General Meetings** shall apply.

The **Annual General Meeting** must be held no later than the earlier of the following—

- 2 months after the balance date of the **Society**,
- 15 months after the previous annual meeting.

## Annual General Meetings: business

The business of an **Annual General Meeting** shall be to—

- confirm the minutes of the last **Annual General Meeting** and any **Special General Meeting(s)** held since the last **Annual General Meeting**,
- adopt the annual report on the operations and affairs of the **Society**,
- adopt the **Committee's** report on the finances of the **Society**, and the annual financial statements,
- elect the **Officers** of the **Committee** to serve until the end of the next **Annual General Meeting**,
- set or confirm any subscriptions for the current financial year.
- consider any motions of which prior notice has been given to **Members** with notice of the **Meeting**, and
- consider any general business.

The **Committee** must, at each **Annual General Meeting**, present the following information—

- an annual report on the operation and affairs of the **Society** during the most recently completed accounting period,
- the annual financial statements for that period, and
- notice of any disclosures of conflicts of interest made by **Officers** during that period (including a summary of the matters, or types of matters, to which those disclosures relate).
- The names of **Members** nominated for election as **Officers** received by the **Committee** prior to the meeting or eligible for re-election as **Officers** and the position on the **Committee** for which they are being nominated, if any.

## Special General Meetings

**Special General Meetings** may be called at any time by the **Committee** by resolution.

The **Committee** must call a **Special General Meeting** if it receives a written request signed by at least 10 percent of **Members**.

Any resolution or written request must state the business that the **Special General Meeting** is to deal with.

The rules in this **Constitution** relating to the procedure to be followed at **General Meetings** shall apply to a **Special General Meeting**, and a **Special General Meeting** shall only consider and deal with the business specified in the **Committee's** resolution or the written request by **Members** for the **Meeting**.

## Committee

### Committee composition

The **Committee** will consist of the **President** as chairperson, the **Vice-President** as deputy chairperson, the Secretary and the Treasurer and up to eight other **Officers** fulfilling such roles as the **Committee** may think fit. The Immediate **Past President**, if still a **Member** and consenting to continue to act as **Officer**, shall be an **Officer** and member of the **Committee** for one year immediately following his or her last term of office as **Past President**.

### Functions of the committee

From the end of each **Annual General Meeting** until the end of the next, the **Society** shall be managed by, or under the direction or supervision of, the **Committee**, in accordance with the Incorporated Societies Act 2022, any Regulations made under that **Act**, and this **Constitution**.

### Powers of the committee

Subject always to the direction of the Members in General Meeting, the Committee has all the powers necessary for managing — and for directing and supervising the management of — the operation and affairs of the Society, subject to such modifications,

exceptions, or limitations as are contained in the Act, the Charities Act 2005 or any regulations under those Acts, or in this Constitution.

## Committee meetings

### Procedure

The quorum for **Committee** meetings is at least half the number of members of the **Committee**.

A resolution of the **Committee** is passed at any meeting of the **Committee** if a majority of the votes cast on it are in favour of the resolution. Every **Officer** on the **Committee** shall have one vote.

If at a meeting of the **Committee**, neither the **President** nor the **Vice-President** is present, the members of the **Committee** present may choose one of their number to be chair of the meeting. The chair does not have a casting vote in the event of a tied vote on any resolution of the **Committee**.

Except as otherwise provided in this **Constitution**, the **Committee** may regulate its own procedure.

### Frequency

The **Committee** shall meet at least quarterly at such times and places and in such manner as it may determine and otherwise where and as convened by the **President** or **Secretary**.

The **Secretary**, or other **Committee** member nominated by the **Committee**, shall give to all **Committee** members not less than 7 days' notice of **Committee** meetings, but in cases of urgency a shorter period of notice shall suffice.

## Officers

### Qualifications of officers

Every **Officer** must be a natural person who —

- is a **Member** of the **Society**, and
- has consented in writing to be an **Officer** of the **Society**, and

- certifies that they are not disqualified from being elected or appointed or otherwise holding office as an **Officer** of the **Society**.

**Officers** must not be disqualified under section 47(3) of the **Act** or section 36C of the Charities Act 2005 from being appointed or holding office as an **Officer** of the **Society**, namely —

- a person who is under 16 years of age
- a person who is an undischarged bankrupt
- a person who is prohibited from being a director or promoter of, or being concerned or taking part in the management of, an incorporated or unincorporated body under the Companies Act 1993, the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, or the Takeovers Act 1993, or any other similar legislation
- a person who is disqualified from being a member of the governing body of a charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005
- a person who has been convicted of any of the following, and has been sentenced for the offence, within the last 7 years —
  - an offence under subpart 6 of Part 4 of the **Act**
  - a crime involving dishonesty (within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Crimes Act 1961)
  - an offence under section 143B of the Tax Administration Act 1994
  - an offence, in a country other than New Zealand, that is substantially similar to an offence specified in subparagraphs (i) to (iii)
  - a money laundering offence or an offence relating to the financing of terrorism, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere
- a person subject to:
  - a banning order under subpart 7 of Part 4 of the **Act**, or
  - an order under section 108 of the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003, or
  - a forfeiture order under the Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009, or
  - a property order made under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988, or whose property is managed by a trustee corporation under section 32 of that Act.
- a person who is subject to an order that is substantially similar to an order referred to in paragraph (f) under a law of a country, State, or territory outside New Zealand that is a country, State, or territory prescribed by the regulations (if any) of the **Act**.

Prior to election or appointment as an **Officer** a person must —

- consent in writing to be an **Officer**, and
- certify in writing that they are not disqualified from being elected or appointed as an **Officer** either by this **Constitution** or the **Act**.

Note that only a natural person may be an **Officer** and each certificate shall be retained in the **Society's** records.

## Officers' duties

At all times each **Officer**:

- shall act in good faith and in what he or she believes to be the best interests of the **Society**,
- must exercise all powers for a proper purpose,
- must not act, or agree to the **Society** acting, in a manner that contravenes the **Act** or this **Constitution**,
- when exercising powers or performing duties as an **Officer**, must exercise the care and diligence that a reasonable person with the same responsibilities would exercise in the same circumstances taking into account, but without limitation:
  - the nature of the **Society**,
  - the nature of the decision, and
  - the position of the **Officer** and the nature of the responsibilities undertaken by him or her.
- must not agree to the activities of the **Society** being carried on in a manner likely to create a substantial risk of serious loss to the **Society** or to the **Society's** creditors, or cause or allow the activities of the **Society** to be carried on in a manner likely to create a substantial risk of serious loss to the **Society** or to the **Society's** creditors, and
- must not agree to the **Society** incurring an obligation unless he or she believes at that time on reasonable grounds that the **Society** will be able to perform the obligation when it is required to do so.

## Election or appointment of officers

The election of **Officers** shall be conducted as follows.

- **Officers** shall be elected during **Annual General Meetings**. However, if a vacancy in the position of any **Officer** occurs between **Annual General Meetings**, that vacancy shall be filled by resolution of the **Committee** (and any such appointee must, before appointment, supply a signed consent to appointment and a certificate that the nominee is not disqualified from being appointed or holding office as a **Officer** (as described in the 'Qualification of Officers' rule above)). Any such appointment must be ratified at the next **Annual General Meeting**.
- A candidate's written nomination, accompanied by the written consent of the nominee with a certificate that the nominee is not disqualified from being

appointed or holding office as a **Officer** (as described in the 'Qualification of Officers' rule above) shall be received by the **Society** at least 7 days before the date of the **Annual General Meeting**. If there are insufficient valid nominations received, further nominations may be received from the floor at the **Annual General Meeting**.

- Votes shall be cast in such a manner as the person chairing the meeting determines. In the event of any vote being tied, the tie shall be resolved by the incoming **Committee** (excluding those in respect of whom the votes are tied).
- Two **Members** (who are not nominees) or non-**Members** appointed by the **President** shall act as scrutineers for the counting of the votes and destruction of any voting papers.
- The failure for any reason of any financial **Member** to receive such **Notice** of the general meeting shall not invalidate the election.
- In addition to **Officers** elected under the foregoing provisions of this rule, the **Committee** may appoint other **Officers** for a specific purpose, or for a limited period, or generally until the next **Annual General Meeting**. Unless otherwise specified by the **Committee** any person so appointed shall have full speaking and voting rights as an **Officer** of the **Society**. Any such appointee must, before appointment, supply a signed consent to appointment and a certificate that the nominee is not disqualified from being appointed or holding office as an **Officer** (as described in the 'Qualification of Officers' rule above).

## Term

The term of office for all **Officers** elected to the **Committee** shall be 1 year, expiring at the end of the **Annual General Meeting** in the year corresponding with the last year of each **Officer's** term of office, except as otherwise provided under this **Constitution**.

## Removal of officers

An **Officer** shall be removed as an **Officer** by resolution of the **Committee** or the **Society** where in the opinion of the **Committee** or the **Society** —

- The **Officer** elected to the **Committee** has been absent from 3 committee meetings without leave of absence from the **Committee**.
- The **Officer** has brought the **Society** into disrepute.
- The **Officer** has failed to disclose a conflict of interest.
- The **Committee** passes a vote of no confidence in the **Officer**.

with effect from the date specified in a resolution of the **Committee** or **Society**.

## Ceasing to hold office

An **Officer** ceases to hold office when they cease to be a **Member**, or resign as **Officer** (by notice in writing to the **Committee**), are removed, die, or otherwise vacate office in accordance with section 50(1) of the **Act**.

Each **Officer** shall within 21 days of submitting a resignation or ceasing to hold office, deliver to the **Committee** all books, papers and other property of the **Society** held by such former **Officer**.

## Conflicts of interest

An **Officer** who is an **Interested Member** in respect of any **Matter** being considered by the **Society**, must disclose details of the nature and extent of the interest (including any monetary value of the interest if it can be quantified)—

- to the **Committee** and
- in an **Interests Register** kept by the **Committee**.

Disclosure must be made as soon as practicable after the **Officer** becomes aware that they are interested in the **Matter**.

An **Officer** who is an **Interested Member** regarding a **Matter**—

- must not vote or take part in the decision of the **Committee** relating to the **Matter** unless all members of the **Committee** who are not interested in the **Matter** consent; and
- must not sign any document relating to the entry into a transaction or the initiation of the **Matter** unless all members of the **Committee** who are not interested in the **Matter** consent; but
- may take part in any discussion of the **Committee** relating to the **Matter** and be present at the time of the decision of the **Committee** (unless the **Committee** decides otherwise).

However, an **Officer** who is prevented from voting on a **Matter** may still be counted for the purpose of determining whether there is a quorum at any meeting at which the **Matter** is considered.

Where 50 per cent or more of **Officers** are prevented from voting on a **Matter** because they are interested in that **Matter**, a **Special General Meeting** must be called to consider and determine the **Matter**, unless all non-interested **Officers** agree otherwise.

## Records

### Documentation

The Secretary shall keep records of meetings, minutes and correspondence. Such records shall be kept for at least seven years.

### Register of Members

The **Society** shall keep an up-to-date Register of Members.

For each current **Member**, the information contained in the Register of Members shall include —

- Their name, and
- The date on which they became a **Member** (if there is no record of the date they joined, this date will be recorded as 'Unknown'), and
- Their contact details, including —
  - a. A physical address or an electronic address, and
  - b. A telephone number.

The register will also include an indication of whether the **Member** is financial or unfinancial.

Every current **Member** shall promptly advise the **Society** of any change of the **Member's** contact details.

The **Society** shall also keep a record of the former **Members** of the **Society**. For each **Member** who ceased to be a **Member** within the previous 7 years, the **Society** will record:

- The former **Member's** name, and
- The date the former **Member** ceased to be a **Member**.

The **Committee** shall at all times maintain an up-to-date register of the interests disclosed by **Officers**.

## Access to information for members

A **Member** may at any time make a written request to the **Society** for information held by the **Society**.

The request must specify the information sought in sufficient detail to enable the information to be identified.

The **Society** must, within a reasonable time after receiving a request —

- provide the information, or
- agree to provide the information within a specified period, or
- agree to provide the information within a specified period if the **Member** pays a reasonable charge to the **Society** (which must be specified and explained) to meet the cost of providing the information, or
- refuse to provide the information, specifying the reasons for the refusal.

Without limiting the reasons for which the **Society** may refuse to provide the information, the **Society** may refuse to provide the information if —

- withholding the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons, or
- the disclosure of the information would, or would be likely to, prejudice the commercial position of the **Society** or of any of its **Members**, or
- the disclosure of the information would, or would be likely to, prejudice the financial or commercial position of any other person, whether or not that person supplied the information to the **Society**, or
- the information is not relevant to the operation or affairs of the society, or
- withholding the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege, or
- the disclosure of the information would, or would be likely to, breach an enactment, or
- the burden to the **Society** in responding to the request is substantially disproportionate to any benefit that the **Member** (or any other person) will or may receive from the disclosure of the information, or
- the request for the information is frivolous or vexatious, or
- the request seeks information about a dispute or complaint which is or has been the subject of the procedures for resolving such matters under this **Constitution** and the **Act**.

If the **Society** requires the **Member** to pay a charge for the information, the **Member** may withdraw the request, and must be treated as having done so unless, within 14 days after receiving notification of the charge, the **Member** informs the **Society** —

- that the **Member** will pay the charge; or

- that the **Member** considers the charge to be unreasonable.

Nothing in this rule limits Information Privacy Principle 6 of the Privacy Act 2020 relating to access to personal information.

## Finances

### Control and management

The funds and property of the **Society** shall be—

- controlled, invested and disposed of by the **Committee**, subject to this **Constitution**, and
- devoted solely to the promotion of the purposes of the **Society**.

The **Committee** shall maintain bank accounts in the name of the **Society**.

All money received on account of the **Society** shall be banked within 7 days of receipt.

All accounts paid or for payment shall be submitted to the **Committee** for approval of payment.

The **Committee** must ensure that there are kept at all times accounting records that—

- correctly record the transactions of the **Society**, and
- allow the **Society** to produce financial statements that comply with the requirements of the **Act**, and
- would enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited (if required under any legislation or the **Society's Constitution**).

The **Committee** must establish and maintain a satisfactory system of control of the **Society's** accounting records.

The accounting records must be kept in written form or in a form or manner that is easily accessible and convertible into written form. And the accounting records must be kept for the current accounting period and for the last 7 completed accounting periods of the **Society**.

## Balance date

The **Society's** financial year shall commence on 1 April of each year and end on 31 March (the latter date being the **Society's** balance date).

## Dispute resolution

### Meanings of dispute and complaint

A dispute is a disagreement or conflict involving the **Society** and/or its **Members** in relation to specific allegations set out below.

The disagreement or conflict may be between any of the following persons—

- 2 or more **Members**
- 1 or more **Members** and the **Society**
- 1 or more **Members** and 1 or more **Officers**
- 2 or more **Officers**
- 1 or more **Officers** and the **Society**
- 1 or more **Members** or **Officers** and the **Society**.

The disagreement or conflict relates to any of the following allegations—

- a **Member** or an **Officer** has engaged in misconduct
- a **Member** or an **Officer** has breached, or is likely to breach, a duty under the **Society's Constitution** or bylaws or the **Act**
- the **Society** has breached, or is likely to breach, a duty under the **Society's Constitution** or bylaws or the **Act**
- a **Member's** rights or interests as a **Member** have been damaged or **Member's** rights or interests generally have been damaged.

All **Members** (including the **Committee**) are obliged to cooperate to resolve disputes efficiently, fairly, and with minimum disruption to the **Society's** activities.

The complainant raising a dispute, and the **Committee**, must consider and discuss whether a dispute may best be resolved through informal discussions, mediation, arbitration, or a tikanga-based practice. Where mediation or arbitration is agreed on, the parties will sign a suitable mediation or arbitration agreement.

### How complaint is made

A **Member** or an **Officer** may make a complaint by giving to the **Committee** (or a complaints subcommittee) a notice in writing that—

1. states that the **Member** or **Officer** is starting a procedure for resolving a dispute in accordance with the **Society's Constitution**; and
2. sets out the allegation or allegations to which the dispute relates and whom the allegation is against; and
3. sets out any other information reasonably required by the **Society**.

The **Society** may make a complaint involving an allegation or allegations against a **Member** or an **Officer** by giving to the **Member** or **Officer** a notice in writing that—

1. states that the **Society** is starting a procedure for resolving a dispute in accordance with the **Society's Constitution**; and
2. sets out the allegation to which the dispute relates.

The information given under the subclauses above must be sufficient to ensure that a person against whom an allegation is made is fairly advised of the allegation or allegations concerning them, with sufficient details given to enable that person to prepare a response.

A complaint may be made in any other reasonable manner permitted by the **Society's Constitution**.

## Person who makes complaint has a right to be heard

A **Member** or an **Officer** who makes a complaint has a right to be heard before the complaint is resolved or any outcome is determined.

If the **Society** makes a complaint—

- the **Society** has a right to be heard before the complaint is resolved or any outcome is determined; and
- an **Officer** may exercise that right on behalf of the **Society**.

Without limiting the manner in which the **Member**, **Officer**, or **Society** may be given the right to be heard, they must be taken to have been given the right if—

- they have a reasonable opportunity to be heard in writing or at an oral hearing (if one is held); and
- an oral hearing is held if the decision maker considers that an oral hearing is needed to ensure an adequate hearing; and
- an oral hearing (if any) is held before the decision maker; and
- the **Member's**, **Officer's**, or **Society's** written or verbal statement or submissions (if any) are considered by the decision maker.

## Person who is subject of complaint has right to be heard

This clause applies if a complaint involves an allegation that a **Member**, an **Officer**, or the **Society** (the 'respondent')—

- has engaged in misconduct; or
- has breached, or is likely to breach, a duty under the **Society's Constitution** or bylaws or this **Act**; or
- has damaged the rights or interests of a **Member** or the rights or interests of **Members** generally.

The respondent has a right to be heard before the complaint is resolved or any outcome is determined.

If the respondent is the **Society**, an **Officer** may exercise the right on behalf of the **Society**.

Without limiting the manner in which a respondent may be given a right to be heard, a respondent must be taken to have been given the right if—

- the respondent is fairly advised of all allegations concerning the respondent, with sufficient details and time given to enable the respondent to prepare a response; and
- the respondent has a reasonable opportunity to be heard in writing or at an oral hearing (if one is held); and
- an oral hearing is held if the decision maker considers that an oral hearing is needed to ensure an adequate hearing; and
- an oral hearing (if any) is held before the decision maker; and
- the respondent's written statement or submissions (if any) are considered by the decision maker.

## Investigating and determining dispute

The **Society** must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after receiving or becoming aware of a complaint made in accordance with its **Constitution**, ensure that the dispute is investigated and determined.

Disputes must be dealt with under the **Constitution** in a fair, efficient, and effective manner and in accordance with the provisions of the **Act**.

## Society may decide not to proceed further with complaint

Despite the 'Investigating and determining dispute' rule above, the **Society** may decide not to proceed further with a complaint if—

- the complaint is considered to be trivial; or
- the complaint does not appear to disclose or involve any allegation of the following kind:
  - a. that a **Member** or an **Officer** has engaged in material misconduct:
  - b. that a **Member**, an **Officer**, or the **Society** has materially breached, or is likely to materially breach, a duty under the **Society's Constitution** or bylaws or the **Act**:
  - c. that a **Member's** rights or interests or **Members'** rights or interests generally have been materially damaged:
- the complaint appears to be without foundation or there is no apparent evidence to support it; or
- the person who makes the complaint has an insignificant interest in the matter; or
- the conduct, incident, event, or issue giving rise to the complaint has already been investigated and dealt with under the **Constitution**; or
- there has been an undue delay in making the complaint.

## Society may refer complaint

The **Society** may refer a complaint to—

- a subcommittee or an external person to investigate and report; or
- a subcommittee, an arbitral tribunal, or an external person to investigate and make a decision.

The **Society** may, with the consent of all parties to a complaint, refer the complaint to any type of consensual dispute resolution (for example, mediation, facilitation, or a tikanga-based practice).

## Decision makers

A person may not act as a decision maker in relation to a complaint if 2 or more members of the **Committee** or a complaints subcommittee consider that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person may not be—

- impartial; or
- able to consider the matter without a predetermined view.

## Liquidation and removal from the register

### Resolving to put society into liquidation

The **Society** may be liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Part 5 of the **Act**.

The **Committee** shall give 28 days written **Notice** to all **Members** of the proposed resolution to put the **Society** into liquidation.

The **Committee** shall also give written Notice to all **Members** of the **General Meeting** at which any such proposed resolution is to be considered. The **Notice** shall include all information as required by section 228(4) of the **Act**.

Any resolution to put the **Society** into liquidation must be passed by a two thirds majority of all **Members** present and voting.

### Resolving to apply for removal from the register

The **Society** may be removed from the Register of Incorporated Societies in accordance with the provisions of Part 5 of the **Act**.

The **Committee** shall give 28 days written **Notice** to all **Members** of the proposed resolution to remove the **Society** from the Register of Incorporated Societies.

The **Committee** shall also give written **Notice** to all **Members** of the **General Meeting** at which any such proposed resolution is to be considered. The **Notice** shall include all information as required by section 228(4) of the **Act**.

Any resolution to remove the **Society** from the Register of Incorporated Societies must be passed by a two thirds majority of all **Members** present and voting.

## Surplus assets

If the **Society** is liquidated, or removed from the Register of Incorporated Societies, no distribution shall be made to any **Member**, and if any property remains after the settlement of the **Society's** debts and liabilities, that property must be given or transferred to another organisation for a similar charitable purpose or purposes as defined in section 5(1) of the Charities Act 2005.

## Alterations to the constitution

### Amending this constitution

All amendments must be made in accordance with this **Constitution**. Any minor or technical amendments may be made by the Committee and shall be notified to **Members** as outlined in section 31 of the **Act**.

The **Society** may further amend or replace this **Constitution** at a **General Meeting** by a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of those **Members** present and voting.

Any **Member's** proposed resolution to amend or replace this **Constitution** shall be signed by at least 5 per cent of eligible **Members** and given in writing to the **Committee** at least 28 days before the **General Meeting** at which the resolution is to be considered and accompanied by a written explanation of the reasons for the proposal.

At least 21 days before the **General Meeting** at which any amendment is to be considered the **Committee** shall give to all **Members** notice of the proposed resolution, the reasons for the proposal, and any recommendations the **Committee** has.

When an amendment is approved by a **General Meeting** it shall be notified to the Registrar of Incorporated Societies in the form and manner specified in the **Act** for registration, and shall take effect from the date of registration or such later date as may be specified in the resolution.

No addition to, deletion from, or alteration of this Constitution shall be made which would allow personal pecuniary profits to any individuals, except as permitted by the Act, or which would detract from or alter the charitable nature of the Society, Provided That this rule shall not preclude any addition to, deletion from or alteration of this Constitution required to enable the Society to deregister as a charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005, if applicable, while continuing as a not-for-profit entity registered under the Act.

### Bylaws

The Members in General Meeting or the Committee may make and amend bylaws and policies for the conduct and control of Society activities and codes of conduct applicable to Members, but no such bylaws, policies or codes of conduct shall be inconsistent with this Constitution, the Act, regulations made under the Act, or any other applicable mandatory provision at law.