

RoboCup Junior (Australia) Inc. Association Rules

1. The name of the incorporated association is RoboCup Junior (Australia) Inc., herein referred to as 'RCJA'. This group forms part of RoboCupJunior International, herein referred to 'RCJI'.

Registration Number: A0040826L

Australian Business Number: 72 592 462 493

2. The purposes of the association are:
 - a. Uphold the mission statement, as described in section three (3) below.
 - b. Promote, encourage participation in, administrate, and where necessary organise and provide resources to: conduct competitions for school students featuring the use of robotics.

3. The mission statement of the association is:

Mission Statement

- a. Science and technology are rapidly expanding fields that continue to affect our lives. We are now educating the generation raised with this technology: these young people need to be both literate and comfortable with the world they will inherit, to take their part in the continuing cultural evolution. RCJA enables students to take a fresh look at robots as an educational and entertaining medium.
- b. RCJA is a robotic educational competition, which will not only nurture understanding between young people within Australia, but between students of different nationalities. The emphasis of the RCJA mission will be on learning, cooperation and enjoyment rather than competing to win.

Implementation

- c. Australian students will meet regularly to compete in local, state and national competitions. Teams will then be given the opportunity to compete in international events. RoboCup Junior Australia will make every effort to assist teams in graduating to the next level of competition.
- d. Participants will be required to share technological developments in order to ensure the improved quality of the competition rather than allow an individual team's dominance.
- e. RoboCup Junior Australia must remain accessible to as many students as possible.
- f. Although some competitive aspects cannot be avoided, positive aspects such as sharing, independence, cooperation, initiative, teamwork, enthusiasm and sportsmanship will be encouraged.
- g. Current and former RCJA competitors are encouraged to join committees and take an active role in the operation and evolution of RCJA.

Objectives

- h. To encourage young people to take an interest in scientific and technological fields, to cultivate their interest through robotic competitions and concrete experience.
- i. RoboCup Junior will help young people to expand their social, intellectual and problem-solving skills, helping them to develop into creative and independent adults.
- j. To provide a forum which will allow more people to appreciate the co-existence between science and technology and human kind.

- k. To create an environment that will encourage people from all over Australia and the world to share their experience with science and technology, thereby contributing to its development.
- l. To use robotics as a vehicle to foster the development of an internationally based intellectual co-operative.

4. Membership

- a. Minimum number of members
 - i. The association must have at least five (5) members.
- b. Who is eligible to be a member
 - i. Any person who volunteers at a RCJA event, or mentors a team for a RCJA event is eligible for membership.
- c. Application for membership

To apply to become a member of the association, a person must:

 - i. wish to become a member of the association; and
 - ii. support the purposes of the association; and
 - iii. agree to comply with these Rules; and
- d. The application
 - i. will include first name, last name, residential address, phone number and email address
 - ii. may be accompanied by a joining fee
- e. Consideration of application
 - i. As soon as practicable after an application for membership is received, the Committee shall resolve whether to accept or reject the application.
 - ii. If the Committee rejects the application, it must return any money accompanying the application to the applicant.
 - iii. No reason need be given for the rejection of an application.
- f. New membership
 - i. the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the name and address of the new member, and the date of becoming a member, in the register of members.
 - ii. A person becomes a member of the Association and, subject to rule 4(d), is entitled to exercise his or her rights of membership from the date, whichever is the later, on which
 - 1. the Committee approves the person's membership; or
 - 2. the person pays the joining fee.
- g. Annual subscription and fee on joining
 - i. At each annual general meeting, the Association must determine
 - 1. the amount of the annual subscription (if any) for the following financial year; and
 - 2. the date for payment of the annual subscription.
 - ii. The Association may determine that a lower annual subscription is payable by associate members.
 - iii. 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
 - 1. the full annual subscription; or
 - 2. a pro rata annual subscription based on the remaining part of the financial year; or

3. a fixed amount determined from time to time by the Association.
- iv. 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.
- h. General rights of members
 - i. A member of the Association who is entitled to vote has the right
 1. to receive notice of general meetings and of proposed special resolutions in the manner and time prescribed by these Rules; and
 2. to submit items of business for consideration at a general meeting; and
 3. to attend and be heard at general meetings; and
 4. to vote at a general meeting; and
 5. to have access to the minutes of general meetings and other documents of the Association as provided under rule 75; and
 6. to inspect the register of members.
 - ii. A member is entitled to vote if
 1. the member is a member other than an associate member; and
 2. more than 14 days have passed since he or she became a member of the Association; and
 3. the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason.
- i. Associate members
 - i. Associate members of the Association include
 1. any members under the age of 18 years; and
 2. any other category of member as determined by special resolution at a general meeting.
 3. Any members who do not supply their residential address, email address and phone number.
 4. Any members who are deemed by the committee to be inactive
 - ii. An associate member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the Committee or by resolution at a general meeting.
- j. Life members
 - i. Life members of the Association include
 1. any members who the committee determines to be a life member as per criteria determined by the committee from time to time
- k. Rights not transferable
 - i. The rights of a member are not transferable and end when membership ceases.
- l. Ceasing membership
 - i. The membership of a person ceases on resignation, expulsion or death.
 - ii. If a person ceases to be a member of the Association, the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the date the person ceased to be a member in the register of members.
- m. Resigning as a member
 - i. A member may resign by informing the association they no longer wish to be a member
 - ii. A member is taken to have resigned if
 1. the member's annual subscription is more than 12 months in arrears; or

2. where no annual subscription is payable –
 - a. the Secretary has made a request to the member to confirm that he or she wishes to remain a member; and
 - b. the member has not, within three months after receiving that request, confirmed in writing that he or she wishes to remain a member.
- n. Register of members
 - i. The Secretary must keep and maintain a register of members that includes:
 1. for each current member:
 - a. the member's name;
 - b. the address for notice last given by the member;
 - c. the date of becoming a member;
 - d. if the member is an associate member, a note to that effect;
 - e. any other information determined by the Committee; and
 2. for each former member, the date of ceasing to be a member.
 - ii. Any member may, at a reasonable time and free of charge, inspect the register of members.
- o. Grounds for taking disciplinary action
 - i. The Association may take disciplinary action against a member in accordance with this Division if it is determined that the member:
 1. has failed to comply with these Rules; or
 2. refuses to support the purposes of the Association; or
 3. has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the Association.
- p. Disciplinary subcommittee
 - i. 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.
 - ii. The members of the disciplinary subcommittee:
 1. may be Committee members, members of the Association or anyone else; but
 2. must not be biased against, or in favour of, the member concerned.
- q. Notice to member
 - i. Before disciplinary action is taken against a member, the Secretary must give written notice to the member:
 1. stating that the Association proposes to take disciplinary action against the member; and
 2. stating the grounds for the proposed disciplinary action; and
 3. specifying the date, place and time of the meeting at which the disciplinary subcommittee intends to consider the disciplinary action (the **disciplinary meeting**); and
 4. advising the member that he or she may do one or both of the following:
 - a. attend the disciplinary meeting and address the disciplinary subcommittee at that meeting;
 - b. give a written statement to the disciplinary subcommittee at any time before the disciplinary meeting; and
 5. setting out the member's appeal rights under rule 23.

- ii. The notice must be given no earlier than 28 days, and no later than 14 days, before the disciplinary meeting is held.
- r. Decision of subcommittee
 - i. At the disciplinary meeting, the disciplinary subcommittee must:
 - 1. give the member an opportunity to be heard; and
 - 2. consider any written statement submitted by the member.
 - ii. After complying with subrule (1), the disciplinary subcommittee may:
 - 1. take no further action against the member; or
 - 2. subject to subrule (3):
 - a. reprimand the member; or
 - b. suspend the membership rights of the member for a specified period; or
 - c. 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.
- s. Appeal rights
 - i. 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.
 - ii. The notice must be in writing and given:
 - 1. to the disciplinary subcommittee immediately after the vote to suspend or expel the person is taken; or
 - 2. to the Secretary not later than 48 hours after the vote.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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:
 - 1. specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 - 2. state:
 - a. the name of the person against whom the disciplinary action has been taken; and
 - b. the grounds for taking that action; and
 - c. 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.
- t. Conduct of disciplinary appeal meeting
 - i. At a disciplinary appeal meeting:
 - 1. no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and
 - 2. the Committee must state the grounds for suspending or expelling the member and the reasons for taking that action; and
 - 3. the person whose membership has been suspended or who has been expelled must be given an opportunity to be heard.

- ii. After complying with subrule (1), the members present and entitled to vote at the meeting must vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the decision to suspend or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.
- iii. A member may not vote by proxy at the meeting.
- iv. The decision is upheld if not less than three quarters of the members voting at the meeting vote in favour of the decision.

5. Grievance Procedure

a. Application

- i. The grievance procedure set out in this Division applies to disputes under these Rules between:
 - 1. a member and another member;
 - 2. a member and the Committee;
 - 3. a member and the Association.
- ii. 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.

b. Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute

- i. 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.

c. Appointment of mediator

- i. 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:
 - 1. notify the Committee of the dispute; and
 - 2. agree to or request the appointment of a mediator; and
 - 3. attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.
- ii. The mediator must be:
 - 1. a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
 - 2. in the absence of agreement:
 - a. if the dispute is between a member and another member— a person appointed by the Committee; or
 - b. 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.

d. Mediation process

- i. The mediator to the dispute, in conducting the mediation, must:
 - 1. give each party every opportunity to be heard; and
 - 2. allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and
 - 3. ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties throughout the mediation process.
- ii. The mediator must not determine the dispute.

- e. Failure to resolve dispute by mediation
 - i. 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.

6. General Meetings of the Association

a. Annual general meetings

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

b. Special general meetings

- i. Any general meeting of the Association, other than an annual general meeting or a disciplinary appeal meeting, is a special general meeting.
- ii. The Committee may convene a special general meeting whenever it thinks fit.
- iii. No business other than that set out in the notice under rule 6(d) may be conducted at the meeting.

c. Special general meeting held at request of members

- i. 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.
- ii. A request for a special general meeting must:
 - 1. be in writing; and
 - 2. state the business to be considered at the meeting and any resolutions to be proposed; and
 - 3. include the names and signatures of the members requesting the meeting; and
 - 4. be given to the Secretary.
- iii. 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.
- iv. A special general meeting convened by members under subrule (3):

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1. must be held within 3 months after the date on which the original request was made; and
 2. may only consider the business stated in that request.
 - v. The Association must reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by the members convening a special general meeting under subrule (3).
- d. Notice of general meetings
 - i. The Secretary (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 6(c)(3), the members convening the meeting) must give to each member of the Association:
 1. at least 28 days' notice of a general meeting if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting; or
 2. at least 28 days' notice of a general meeting in any other case.
 - ii. The notice must:
 1. specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 2. indicate the general nature of each item of business to be considered at the meeting; and
 3. if a special resolution is to be proposed:
 - a. state in full the proposed resolution; and
 - b. state the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and
 4. comply with rule 6(e)(5).
 5. This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.
- e. Proxies
 - i. A member may appoint another member as his or her proxy to vote and speak on his or her behalf at a general meeting other than at a disciplinary appeal meeting.
 - ii. The appointment of a proxy must be by submission of a proxy form.
 - iii. The member appointing the proxy may give specific directions as to how the proxy is to vote on his or her behalf, otherwise the proxy may vote on behalf of the member in any matter as he or she sees fit.
 - iv. Notice of a general meeting given to a member under rule 6(d) must:
 1. state that the member may appoint another member as a proxy for the meeting; and
 2. include a copy of any form that the Committee has approved for the appointment of a proxy.
 - v. A form appointing a proxy must be given to the Chairperson of the meeting before or at the commencement of the meeting.
 - vi. A form appointing a proxy may be sent via email.
 1. A proxy form sent via email is of no effect unless it is received by the Association no later than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting; and
 2. The association has confirmed receipt of the proxy form by reply email.
- f. Use of technology
 - i. A member not physically present at a general meeting may be permitted to participate in the meeting by the use of technology that allows that member and the members present at the meeting to clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other.

- ii. For the purposes of this Part, a member participating in a general meeting as permitted under subrule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.
- g. Quorum at general meetings
 - i. No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members is present.
 - ii. The quorum for a general meeting is the presence (physically, by technology or by proxy (as allowed under rule 6(e)) of at least 20 members and at least the majority of States and Territories with members.
- h. If a quorum is not present within 120 minutes after the notified commencement time of a general meeting:
 - i. in the case of a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members under rule 32—the meeting must be dissolved;
 - 1. 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 6(c).
 - ii. in any other case:
 - 1. the meeting must be adjourned to a date not more than 21 days after the adjournment; and
 - 2. 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.
- i. Adjournment of general meeting
 - i. 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.
 - ii. Without limiting subrule (i), a meeting may be adjourned:
 - 1. if there is insufficient time to deal with the business at hand; or
 - 2. to give the members more time to consider an item of business.
 - 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 6(d).
- j. Voting at general meeting
 - i. On any question arising at a general meeting:
 - 1. subject to subrule (3), each member who is entitled to vote has one vote; and
 - 2. members may vote personally or by proxy; and
 - 3. except in the case of a special resolution, the question must be decided on a majority of votes.
 - ii. If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.

- iii. 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.
 - iv. This rule does not apply to a vote at a disciplinary appeal meeting conducted under rule 4(r)
- k. Special resolutions
- i. A special resolution is passed if not less than three quarters of the members voting at a general meeting (whether in person or by proxy) vote in favour of the resolution.
 - 1. 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.
- l. Determining whether resolution carried
- i. 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:
 - 1. carried; or
 - 2. carried unanimously; or
 - 3. carried by a particular majority; or
 - 4. lost:
 - a. and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting is conclusive proof of that fact.
 - ii. If a poll (where votes are cast in writing) is demanded by three or more members on any question:
 - 1. the poll must be taken at the meeting in the manner determined by the Chairperson of the meeting; and
 - 2. the Chairperson must declare the result of the resolution on the basis of the poll.
 - iii. A poll demanded on the election of the Chairperson or on a question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.
 - iv. A poll demanded on any other question must be taken before the close of the meeting at a time determined by the Chairperson.
- m. Minutes of general meeting
- i. The Committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each general meeting.
 - ii. The minutes must record the business considered at the meeting, any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote.
 - iii. In addition, the minutes of each annual general meeting must include:
 - 1. the names of the members attending the meeting; and
 - 2. proxy forms given to the Chairperson of the meeting under rule 6(e); and
 - 3. the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 6(a)(iv)(2)(b); and

- iv. 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
 - v. any audited accounts and auditor's report or report of a review accompanying the financial statements that are required under the Act.
7. Powers of Committee
- a. Roles and powers
 - i. The business of the Association must be managed by or under the direction of a Committee.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. The Committee may:
 - 1. appoint and remove staff;
 - 2. establish subcommittees consisting of members with terms of reference it considers appropriate.
 - b. Delegation
 - i. The Committee may delegate to a member of the Committee, a subcommittee or staff, any of its powers and functions other than:
 - 1. this power of delegation; or
 - 2. a duty imposed on the Committee by the Act or any other law.
 - ii. The delegation must be in writing and may be subject to the conditions and limitations the Committee considers appropriate.
 - iii. The Committee may, in writing, revoke a delegation wholly or in part.
8. Composition of Committee and duties of members
- a. Composition of Committee
 - i. The Committee consists of:
 - 1. A President; and
 - 2. A Vice-President; and
 - 3. A Secretary; and
 - 4. A Minute Secretary; and
 - 5. A Treasurer; and
 - 6. A Chair for each Challenge as decided by the committee; and
 - 7. An International Representative; and
 - 8. Ordinary members (if any) elected under rule 9(c).
 - b. General Duties
 - i. As soon as practicable after being elected or appointed to the Committee, each committee member must become familiar with these Rules and the Act.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
 - iv. Committee members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties:
 - 1. in good faith in the best interests of the Association; and
 - 2. for a proper purpose.

- v. Committee members and former committee members must not make improper use of:
 - 1. their position; or
 - 2. information acquired by virtue of holding their position:
 - a. so as to gain an advantage for themselves or any other person or to cause detriment to the Association.
 - vi. 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.
- c. President and Vice-President
- i. 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.
 - ii. If the President and the Vice-President are both absent, or are unable to preside, the Chairperson of the meeting must be:
 - 1. in the case of a general meeting—a member elected by the other members present; or
 - 2. in the case of a committee meeting—a committee member elected by the other committee members present.
 - iii. Other duties of the President:
 - 1. Co-ordinate the activity of the committee
 - 2. Chair meetings of the Committee
 - 3. Represent RCJA to government and private groups, especially RCJI, in conjunction with the International Representative
 - 4. Assist with obtaining sponsors
 - 5. Ensure RCJA continues to operate as per its mission statement
 - 6. Organises (or assists with organising) an annual National Conference for members of the Committee and additional, invitees.
 - 7. Maintains and enforces the RCJA constitution
 - 8. Assist with training for RCJA activities
 - 9. Assist with promotion of RCJA activities
 - 10. Liaise with sponsors
 - 11. Encouragement of all participants
 - 12. Other duties as required
 - iv. Duties of the Vice-President:
 - 1. Assists President
- d. Secretary
- i. The Secretary must perform any duty or function required under the Act to be performed by the secretary of an incorporated association.
 - ii. The Secretary must:
 - 1. maintain the register of members in accordance with rule 4(n); and
 - 2. keep custody of the common seal (if any) of the Association and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 11(3), all books, documents and securities of the Association in accordance with rules 12(a) and 12(b); and
 - 3. 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

4. perform any other duty or function imposed on the Secretary by these Rules.
- iii. The Secretary must give to the Registrar notice of his or her appointment within 14 days after the appointment.
- e. Treasurer
 - i. The Treasurer:
 1. Maintains accurate records of income and expenditure for the Committee
 2. Operates and administrates the RCJA cheque book (if applicable) and account
 3. Liaises with Treasurers from State Committees to assist with their duties and ensure their committees' needs are met
 4. Distributes funds for State Committees for their operation
 5. Distributes funds to members of Committee as requested and approved
 6. 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.
 - ii. The Treasurer must ensure that at least one other committee member has access to the accounts and financial records of the Association.
- f. Minute Secretary
 - i. The Minute Secretary Must:
 1. Records minutes of AGM, Committee meetings and National Conference for distribution to membership, Committee members and government departments (e.g. for Incorporation process) as appropriate.
- g. Chair for each of the Challenges
 - i. The Chair for each Challenge Must:
 1. Coordinate the Challenge Subcommittee; and
 2. Coordination rule development and publication on an annual basis in a timely fashion; and
 3. Assist with training and promotion of the challenge; and
 4. Promote participation in the challenge;
- h. International Representative
 - i. The International Representative is the main conduit between the International Committees and Event organisers and the Association.
 - ii. The International Representative Must:
 1. Request Team slots for teams in all relevant international competition divisions and challenges
 2. Provide registration information and assist with the enrolment of teams into international divisions and challenges
 3. Provide contact information of trusted volunteers who wish to assist at international events
 4. Attend where possible International events

5. Collate and deliver reports as required by RCJI and RCI
 6. Maintain a register of international competitors and mentors
 7. Act as the highest authority on behalf of RCJA at any international meeting or forum
- i. Ordinary members
 - i. As determined by the committee at the time of appointment
9. Election of Committee members and tenure of office
- a. Who is eligible to be a Committee member
 - i. A member is eligible to be elected or appointed as a committee member if the member:
 1. is 18 years or over; and
 2. is entitled to vote at a general meeting.
 - b. Positions to be declared vacant
 - i. This rule applies to:
 1. the first annual general meeting of the Association after its incorporation; or
 2. any subsequent annual general meeting of the Association, after the annual report and financial statements of the Association have been received.
 - ii. The Chairperson of the meeting must declare all positions on the Committee vacant and hold elections for those positions in accordance with rules 8(c) to 8(f).
 1. If only one member is nominated for the position, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare the person elected to the position.
 2. If more than one member is nominated, a ballot must be held in accordance in rule 9(d).
 3. On his or her election, the new President may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.
 - c. Election of ordinary members
 - i. The annual general meeting must by resolution decide the number of ordinary members of the Committee (if any) it wishes to hold office for the next year.
 - ii. A single election may be held to fill all of those positions.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. If the number of members nominated exceeds the number to be elected, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 9(d)
 - d. Ballot
 - i. 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.
 - ii. The returning officer must not be a member nominated for the position.
 - iii. Before the ballot is taken, each candidate may make a short speech in support of his or her election.
 - iv. The election must be by secret ballot.
 - v. The returning officer must give a blank piece of paper to:

1. each member present in person; and
 2. each proxy appointed by a member.
- vi. 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.
 - vii. If the ballot is for more than one position:
 1. the voter must write on the ballot paper the name of each candidate for whom they wish to vote;
 2. the voter must not write the names of more candidates than the number to be elected.
 - viii. Ballot papers that do not comply with subrule (7)(b) are not to be counted.
 - ix. Each ballot paper on which the name of a candidate has been written counts as one vote for that candidate.
 - x. 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.
 - xi. 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:
 1. 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
 2. with the agreement of those candidates, decide by lot which of them is to be elected.
- e. Term of office
- i. Subject to subrule (3) and rule 9(f), a committee member holds office until the positions of the Committee are declared vacant at the next annual general meeting.
 - ii. A committee member may be re-elected.
 - iii. A general meeting of the Association may:
 1. by special resolution remove a committee member from office; and
 2. elect an eligible member of the Association to fill the vacant position in accordance with this Division.
 - iv. 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.
 - v. The 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.
- f. Vacation of office
- i. A committee member may resign from the Committee by notice addressed to the Committee.
 - ii. A person ceases to be a committee member if he or she:
 1. ceases to be a member of the Association; or

2. fails to attend 3 consecutive committee meetings (other than special or urgent committee meetings) without leave of absence under rule 10(j); or
 3. otherwise ceases to be a committee member by operation of section 78 of the Act.
- g. Filling casual vacancies
- i. The Committee may appoint an eligible member of the Association to fill a position on the Committee that:
 1. has become vacant under rule 9(f); or
 2. was not filled by election at the last annual general meeting.
 - ii. If the position of Secretary becomes vacant, the Committee must appoint a member to the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
 - iii. Rule 9(e) applies to any committee member appointed by the Committee under subrule (i) or (ii).
 - iv. The Committee may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.

10. Meetings of the Committee

- a. Meetings of the Committee
 - i. The Committee must meet at least 3 times in each year at the dates, times and places determined by the Committee.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. Special committee meetings may be convened by the President or by any 4 members of the Committee.
- b. Notice of meetings
 - i. Notice of each committee meeting must be given to each committee member no later than 7 days before the date of the meeting.
 - ii. Notice may be given of more than one committee meeting at the same time.
 - iii. The notice must state the date, time and place of the meeting.
 - iv. If a special committee meeting is convened, the notice must include the general nature of the business to be conducted.
 - v. The only business that may be conducted at the meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.
- c. Urgent Meetings
 - i. In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 10(b) provided that as much notice as practicable is given to each committee member by the quickest means practicable.
 - ii. Any resolution made at the meeting must be passed by an absolute majority of the Committee.
 - iii. The only business that may be conducted at an urgent meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.
- d. Procedure and order of business
 - i. The procedure to be followed at a meeting of a Committee must be determined from time to time by the Committee.
 - ii. The order of business may be determined by the members present at the meeting.

- e. Use of technology
 - i. A committee member who is not physically present at a committee meeting may participate in the meeting by the use of technology that allows that committee member and the committee members present at the meeting to clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other.
 - ii. For the purposes of this Part, a committee member participating in a committee meeting as permitted under subrule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.
- f. Quorum
 - i. No business may be conducted at a Committee meeting unless a quorum is present.
 - ii. The quorum for a committee meeting is the presence (in person or as allowed under rule 10(e) of a majority of the committee members holding office.
 - iii. If a quorum is not present within 120 minutes after the notified commencement time of a committee meeting:
 - 1. in the case of a special meeting—the meeting lapses;
 - 2. 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 10(b) unless:
 - a. There are exceptional circumstances delaying commencement of the meeting, including but not limited to:
 - i. Transport delays; or
 - ii. Power Outages; or
 - iii. Technological Failures.
- g. Voting
 - i. On any question arising at a committee meeting, each committee member present at the meeting has one vote.
 - ii. A motion is carried if a majority of committee members present at the meeting vote in favour of the motion.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
 - v. Voting by proxy is permitted.
- h. Conflict of interest
 - i. 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.
 - ii. The member:
 - 1. must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting; and
 - 2. must not vote on the matter.
 - iii. This rule does not apply to a material personal interest:

1. that exists only because the member belongs to a class of persons for whose benefit the Association is established; or
 2. that the member has in common with all, or a substantial proportion of, the members of the Association.
- i. Minutes of meeting
 - i. The Committee must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each committee meeting.
 - ii. The minutes must record the following:
 1. the names of the members in attendance at the meeting;
 2. the business considered at the meeting;
 3. any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote;
 4. any material personal interest disclosed under rule 10(h).
 - j. Leave of absence
 - i. The Committee may grant a committee member leave of absence from committee meetings for a period not exceeding six (6) months.
 - ii. 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.

11. Financial matters

- a. Source of Funds
 - i. The funds of the Association may be derived from:
 1. Competition entry fees;
 2. joining fees;
 3. annual subscriptions;
 4. donations;
 5. fund-raising activities;
 6. grants;
 7. interest;
 8. any other sources approved by the Committee.
- b. Management of funds
 - i. The Association must open a separate account for the Committee and each State and Territory Subcommittee with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Association is made and into which all of the Association's revenue is deposited.
 - ii. Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of the Association, the relevant Committee or State and Territory Subcommittee may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association.
 - iii. The relevant Committee or State and Territory Subcommittee may authorise the Treasurer of their Committee or State and Territory Subcommittee 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.
 - iv. All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by any two of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer or Minute Secretary of the relevant committee.
 - v. All funds of the Association must be deposited into the relevant financial account of the Association no later than 5 working days after receipt.

- vi. With the approval of the relevant committee, the relevant 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.
- c. Financial records
 - i. The Association must keep financial records that:
 - 1. correctly record and explain its transactions, financial position and performance; and
 - 2. enable financial statements to be prepared as required by the Act.
 - ii. The Association must retain the financial records for 7 years after the transactions covered by the records are completed.
 - iii. The Treasurer must keep in his or her custody, or under his or her control:
 - 1. the financial records for the current financial year; and
 - 2. any other financial records as authorised by the Committee.
- d. Financial statements
 - i. For each financial year, the Committee must ensure that the requirements under the Act relating to the financial statements of the Association are met.
 - ii. Without limiting subrule (1), those requirements include:
 - 1. the preparation of the financial statements;
 - 2. if required, the review or auditing of the financial statements;
 - 3. the certification of the financial statements by the Committee;
 - 4. the submission of the financial statements to the annual general meeting of the Association;
 - 5. the lodgement with the Registrar of the financial statements and accompanying reports, certificates, statements and fee.

12. General Matters

- a. Common seal
 - i. The Association may have a common seal.
 - ii. If the Association has a common seal:
 - 1. the name of the Association must appear in legible characters on the common seal;
 - 2. 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;
 - 3. the common seal must be kept in the custody of the Secretary.
- b. Custody and inspection of books and records
 - i. Members may on request inspect free of charge:
 - 1. the register of members;
 - 2. the minutes of general meetings;
 - 3. subject to subrule (2), the financial records, books, securities and any other relevant document of the Association, including minutes of Committee meetings.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. The Committee must on request make copies of these rules available to members and applicants for membership free of charge.

- iv. 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.
- v. For purposes of this rule:
relevant documents means the records and other documents, however compiled, recorded or stored, that relate to the incorporation and management of the Association and includes the following:
 - 1. its membership records;
 - 2. its financial statements;
 - 3. its financial records;
 - 4. records and documents relating to transactions, dealings, business or property of the Association.
- c. Winding up and cancellation
 - i. The Association may be wound up voluntarily by special resolution.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. The body to which the surplus assets are to be given must be decided by special resolution.
- d. Alteration of Rules
 - i. These Rules may only be altered by special resolution of a general meeting of the Association.
 - 1. 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.