CONSTITUTION

of

LIBRARY AID INTERNATIONAL INC.

Version 4.0 Approved 8 September 2025

LIBRARY AID INTERNATIONAL INC.

Incorporated 16 June 2011

Incorporation Number IA10512

ABN 77 473 067 478

Rules of Association

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1. Name of the association

The name of the association is as follows:- **LIBRARY AID INTERNATIONAL INC.**

2. Interpretation

In these rules -

"Act" means the *Associations Incorporation Act 1964;*
"association" means the association referred to in rule 1;
"auditor" means any person appointed as an auditor of the association under rule 10;
"basic objects of the association" means the objects and purposes of the association as stated in an application under Section 7 of the Act for the incorporation of that association;
"committee" means a committee as defined by the Act;
"financial year" means the period commencing on 1 July in any year and concluding on 30 June in the following year;
"general meeting" includes -
(a) the annual general meeting; and
(b) any special general meeting;
"ordinary business of the annual general meeting" means the business specified in rule 13(5);
"ordinary committee member" means a member of the committee to whom rule 25(1)(b) relates;
"special general meeting" means any general meeting other than the annual general meeting.

3. Office of the association

The office of the association shall be deemed to be at the address of the secretary of the day or any other place the committee determines.

4. Objects and purposes of the association

The objects and purposes of the association consist of the following:

(a) help teachers to improve literacy and educational outcomes in disadvantaged schools in developing countries by providing used books and educational materials; and as part of its Christian identity and purpose, the organisation shall include Bibles and other Christian literature in its shipments, with the aim of supporting the educational and spiritual development of recipients;
(b) the purchase, taking on lease or in exchange, and the hiring or otherwise acquiring of any real or personal property necessary or convenient for any of the objects or purposes of the association;
(c) the buying, selling and supplying of, and dealing in, goods of all kinds;
(d) the construction, maintenance and alteration of buildings or works necessary or convenient for any of the objects or purposes of the association;
(e) the accepting of any gift for any one or more of the objects or purposes of the association;
(f) the taking of any step the committee or the members in general meeting consider expedient for the purpose of procuring contributions to the funds of the association;
(g) the printing and publishing of any newspapers, periodicals, books, leaflets or other documents the committee or the members in general meeting consider desirable for the promotion of the objects and purposes of the association;
(h) the borrowing and raising of money in any manner and on terms
(i) the committee thinks fit; or
(ii) approved or directed by resolution passed at a general meeting;
(i) subject to the provisions of the *Trustees Act 1898,* the investment of any monies of the association not immediately required for any of its objects or purposes in any manner the committee determines;
(j) the making of gifts, subscriptions or donations to any of the funds, authorities or institutions to which Section 78(1)(a) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* of the Commonwealth relates, and which are charitable at law;
(k) the establishment and support, or aiding in the establishment or support, of any other association formed for any of the basic objects of the association;

(l) the purchase or acquisition, and undertaking, of all or any part of the property, assets, liabilities and engagements of any association with which the association is amalgamated in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules of the association;
(m) the doing of any lawful thing incidental or conducive to the attainment of the basic objects of the association or of any of the objects and purposes specified in this rule.

5. Not for profit association

The assets and income of the association shall be applied solely in furtherance of its above-mentioned objects and no portion shall be distributed directly or indirectly to the members of the association except as *bona fide* compensation for services rendered or expenses incurred on behalf of the association.

6. Membership of the association

(1) A person who is nominated and approved for membership as provided in these rules is eligible to be a member of the association.
(2) A person who is not a member of the association at the time of the incorporation of the association is not to be admitted to membership unless
(a) the person is nominated in accordance with sub-rule (3) of this rule; and
(b) the admission as a member is approved by the committee.
(3) A nomination of a person for membership of the association is to be
(a) made in writing and signed by two [2] members of the association (which may be endorsed on the nomination form); and
(b) accompanied by the written consent of the person nominated; and
(c) lodged with the public officer of the association.
(4) As soon as practicable after the receipt of a nomination, the public officer is to refer the nomination to the committee.
(5) On a nomination being approved by the committee, the public officer is to
(a) notify the nominee, in writing, that he or she has been approved for membership of the association; and
(b) enter the nominee's name in a register of members.
(6) A member of the association may resign from the association by delivering, or sending by post or email, to the public officer a written notice of resignation.
(7) On receipt of a notice from a member under sub-rule (6), the public officer is to remove the name of the member from the register of members.
(8) A person
(a) becomes a member of the association when his or her name is entered in the register of members; and
(b) ceases to be a member of the association when his or her name is removed from the register of members.
(9) Any right, privilege or obligation of a person as a member of the association
(a) is not capable of being transferred or transmitted to another person; and
(b) terminates on the cessation of the membership, whether by death or resignation.
(10) If the association is wound up, every member of the association; and every person who, within the period of 12 months immediately preceding the commencement of the winding up, was a member of the association is liable to contribute
(a) to the assets of the association for payment of the debts or liabilities of the association; and
(b) for the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up; and
(c) for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.
(11) Any liability under sub-rule (10) is not to exceed twenty dollars ($20).
(12) A former member is not liable to contribute under sub-rule (10) in respect of any debt or liability of the association contracted after he or she ceased to be a member.

7. Income and property of the association

(1) The income and property of the association, however derived, is to be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects and purposes of the association.

(2) No portion of the income and property of the association is to be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by dividend, bonus, or otherwise, to any member of the association.
(3) The association is not to
(a) appoint a person who is a member of the committee to any office of the association to the holder of which there is payable any remuneration by way of salary, fees or allowances; or
(b) pay to any such person any remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth, other than the repayment of out-of-pocket expenses.
(4) A servant or member of the association may be paid
(a) remuneration in return for services actually rendered to the association, or for goods supplied to the association, in the ordinary course of business; or
(b) interest at a rate not exceeding 7.25% on money lent to the association; or
(c) a reasonable and proper sum by way of rent for premises let to the association.

8. Accounts of receipts and expenditure

(1) True accounts are to be kept of
(a) all money received and expended by the association and the matter in respect of which the receipt or expenditure takes place; and
(b) the property, credits and liabilities of the association.
(2) The accounts are to be open to inspection by the members of the association subject to any reasonable restrictions as to time and manner of inspecting the association may impose.

(3) The treasurer of the association is to keep all general records, accounting books and records of receipts and expenditure connected with the operations and business of the association in the form and manner the committee directs.
(4) The accounts, books and records are to be kept at the association's office or at any other place the committee decides.

9. Banking and finance

(1) The treasurer of the association, on behalf of the association, is to
(a) receive all money paid to the association; and
(b) immediately after the receipt issue official receipts.
(c) cause the money to be paid into the account opened under subrule (2) as soon as practicable after it is received
(2) The committee is to cause to be opened with any bank, building society or credit union the committee selects an account in the name of the association into which all money received is to be paid as soon as possible after receipt.
(3) The committee may
(a) receive from the association's financial institution the cheques drawn by the association on any of its accounts with the financial institution; and
(b) release and indemnify the financial institution from and against all claims, actions, suits or demands that may be brought against the financial institution arising directly or indirectly out of those cheques.
(4) Except with the authority of the committee, a payment of any sum exceeding $50 is not to be made from the funds of the association other than
(a) by cheque drawn on the association's account; or
(b) by the electronic transfer of funds from the Association's account to another account at an authorised deposit-taking institution.
(5) The committee may provide the public officer with a sum to meet urgent expenditure, subject to any conditions in relation to the use and expenditure the committee may impose.
(6) Cheques are not to be drawn on the association's account, and an amount is not to be electronically transferred from the Association's account to another account at an authorised deposit-taking institution, except for the payment of expenditure that has been authorised by the committee.
(7) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments are to be -

(a) signed by the treasurer or, in his or her absence, by any other member or members of the committee, the committee nominates for that purpose; and
(b) countersigned by another committee member.

(8) An electronic transfer of an amount from the Association's account to another account at an authorised deposit-taking institution –

(a) may only be authorised by the treasurer of the Association or, in the treasurer's absence, by any other member, or members, of the committee the committee nominates for that purpose; and

(b) may only be authorised by a person referred to in paragraph (a) if the authorisation has been approved by the public officer.

10. Auditor

(1) At each annual general meeting of the association, the members present are to appoint a person as the auditor of the association.

(2) If an auditor is not appointed at an annual general meeting under subrule (1) , the committee is to appoint a person as the auditor of the Association as soon as practicable after that annual general meeting.

(3) The auditor is to hold office until the annual general meeting next after that at which he or she is appointed, and is eligible for re-appointment.

(4) The first auditor may be appointed by the committee before the first annual general meeting, and, holds office until the first annual general meeting, unless earlier removed by a resolution of the members at a general meeting, when that meeting may appoint an auditor to act until the first annual general meeting.

(5) If an appointment is not made at an annual general meeting, the committee is to appoint an auditor for the current financial year of the association.

(6) Except as provided in sub-rule (3), the auditor may only be removed from office by special resolution.

(7) If a casual vacancy occurs in the office of auditor during the course of a financial year of the association, the committee may appoint a person as the auditor to hold office until the next succeeding annual general meeting.

11. Audit of accounts

(1) The auditor is to examine the accounts of the association at least once in each financial year of the association.

(2) The auditor is to

(a) certify as to the correctness of the accounts of the association; and
(b) report to the members present at the annual general meeting.

(3) In the report, and in certifying to the accounts, the auditor is to state if

(a) he or she has obtained the required information; and
(b) in his or her opinion, the accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial position of the association

(i) according to the information at his or her disposal and the explanations given; and
(ii) as shown by the books of the association; and

(c) the rules relating to the administration of the funds of the association have been observed.

(4) The public officer of the association is to cause to be delivered to the auditor a list of all the accounts, books and records of the association.

(5) The auditor may

(a) have access to the accounts, books, records, vouchers and documents of the association; and
(b) require from the servants of the association any information and explanations he or she considers necessary for the performance of the duties as auditor; and
(c) employ persons to assist in investigating the accounts of the association; and
in relation to the accounts of the association, examine any member of the committee or any servant of the association.

12. Exemptions under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1964*

(1) For any financial year that the Association is exempt from the requirement to be audited by virtue of section 24(1B) or (1C) of the Act –

(a) an auditor is not required to be appointed for that financial year under rule 10 unless the Association elects to have the financial affairs of the Association for that financial year audited in accordance with the Act and these rules; and

(b) if an auditor is not appointed for a financial year by virtue of paragraph (a) –

(i) rules 10 and 11 do not apply in respect of the Association for that financial year; and

(ii) rule 13(5)(b) , to the extent that it relates to an auditor, does not apply in respect of the annual general meeting held by the Association in respect of that financial year; and

(iii) rule 13(5)(d) does not apply in respect of the annual general meeting held by the Association in respect of that financial year.

(2) For any financial year that the Association is exempt from the requirement to provide an annual return by virtue of section 24(1B) of the Act, the committee must provide, as part of the ordinary business of the annual general meeting for that financial year, a copy of the annual financial report given under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 of the Commonwealth in respect of that financial year.

13. Annual general meeting

(1) The association is to hold an annual general meeting each year.

(2) The annual general meeting is to be held on any day being not later than three [3] months after the close of the financial year of the association.

(3) The annual general meeting is to be in addition to any other general meetings that may be held in the same year.

(4) The notice convening the annual general meeting is to specify the purpose of the meeting.

(5) The ordinary business of the annual general meeting is to be as follows:

(a) to confirm the minutes of the last preceding annual general meeting and of any general meeting held since that meeting;

(b) to receive from the committee, auditor and servants of the association reports on the transactions of the association during the last preceding financial year;

(c) to elect the officers of the association and the ordinary committee members;

(d) to pass a resolution to appoint an auditor and determine his or her remuneration, or in the alternative to apply for an exemption from the audit requirement in section 24 of the Act;

(e) to appoint or re-appoint a person who shall be a member of the committee as the public officer; and

(f) to determine the remuneration of servants of the association.

(6) The annual general meeting may transact special business of which notice is given in accordance with these rules.

14. Special general meetings

(1) The committee may convene a special general meeting of the association at any time.

(2) The committee, on the requisition in writing of not less than five [5] members, may convene a special general meeting of the association.

(3) A requisition for a special general meeting

(a) is to state the objects of the meeting; and

(b) is to be signed by the requisitionists; and

(c) is to be deposited at the office of the association; and

(d) may consist of several documents, each signed by one or more of the requisitionists.

(4) If the committee does not cause a special general meeting to be held within 21 days from the day on which a requisition is deposited at the office of the association, the requisitionists, or any of them, may convene the meeting within three [3] months from the day of the deposit of the requisition.

(5) A special general meeting convened by requisitionists is to be convened in the same manner as nearly as possible as meetings are convened by the committee.

(6) All reasonable expenses incurred by requisitionists in convening a special general meeting are

to be refunded by the association.
(7) Special general meetings can incorporate teleconferencing, Skype, or other electronic methods should key people be interstate or overseas at the time of the meeting, and their input is essential.

15. Notices of general meetings

The public officer of the association, at least fourteen [14] days before the date fixed for holding a general meeting of the association, is to contact all members of the association by telephone, in writing, or by electronic means such as email

(a) specifying the place, day and time for the holding of the meeting; and
(b) the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting.

16. Business and quorum at general meetings

(1) All business transacted at a general meeting, except the ordinary business of the annual general meeting, is special business. Business is not to be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members entitled to vote is present at the time the meeting is considering that business.
(2) A quorum for the transaction of the business of a general meeting is four [4] members present and entitled to vote.
(3) If a quorum is not present one hour after the appointed time for the commencement of a general meeting, the meeting

(a) if convened on the requisition of members, is to be dissolved; or
(b) in any other case, is to be adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time, and the same place.

(4) If at an adjourned meeting a quorum is not present one hour after the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, the meeting is to be dissolved.
(5) The chairperson, by written notice or at the time of the adjournment, may specify another day, time and place to which a meeting is to be adjourned.

17. Chairperson at general meetings

(1) The president, or in his or her absence, the vice-president is to preside as chairperson at every general meeting of the association.
(2) If the president and vice-presidents are absent from a general meeting, the members present are to elect one of their number to preside as chairperson.

18. Adjournment of general meetings

(1) The chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and place to place, but no business is to be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting at which the adjournment took place.
(2) If a meeting is adjourned for fourteen [14] days or more, the notice of the adjourned meeting is to be given in the same manner as the notice of the original meeting.

19. Determination of questions arising at general meetings

(1) A question arising at a general meeting of the association is to be determined on a show of hands.
(2) Unless before, or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands, a poll is demanded, a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried, or carried unanimously, or carried by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minute book of the association is evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, that resolution.

20. Votes

(1) On any question arising at a general meeting of the association, a member has one vote only.

(2) All votes are to be given personally.
(3) In the case of an equality of voting on a question, the chairperson has a second or casting vote.

21. Taking of a poll

If at a meeting a poll on any question is demanded

(a) it is to be taken at that meeting in the manner the chairperson directs; and
(b) the result of the poll is taken to be the resolution of the meeting on that question.

22. When a poll is to be taken

(1) A poll that is demanded on the election of a chairperson, or on a question of adjournment, is to be taken immediately.
(2) A poll that is demanded on any other question is to be taken at any time before the close of the meeting as the chairperson directs.

23. Affairs of the association to be managed by a committee

(1) The affairs of the association are to be managed by a committee of management constituted as provided in rule 25.
(2) The committee

(a) is to control and manage the business and affairs of the association; and
(b) may exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of the association, other than those powers and functions that are required by these rules to be exercised by general meetings of members of the association; and
(c) has power to do anything that appears to the committee to be essential for the proper management of the business and affairs of the association; and
(d) is to ensure that the public officer provides annual returns as required by section 24B of the Act.

24. Officers of the association

(1) The officers of the association are as follows:

(a) a president;
(b) a vice-president;
(c) a treasurer;
(d) a secretary.

(2) The provisions of rule 26(2), (3) and (4), so far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the election of persons to any of the offices referred to in sub-rule (1).
(3) Each officer of the association is to hold office until the annual general meeting next after the date of election, and is eligible for re-election.
(4) If a casual vacancy in any office referred to in sub-rule (1) occurs, the committee may appoint one of its members to the vacant office, to hold the office up to and including the conclusion of the annual general meeting next following the date of the appointment.

25. Constitution of the committee

(1) The committee consists of the following members elected at the annual general meeting of the association in each year:

(a) the officers of the association;
(b) up to four (4) other members.

(2) An ordinary committee member is to hold office until the annual general meeting next after the date of election, and is eligible for re-election.
(3) If a casual vacancy occurs in the office of ordinary committee member, the committee may appoint a member of the association to fill the vacancy until the conclusion of the annual general meeting next following the date of the appointment.

26. Election of numbers of the committee

(1) Nominations of candidates for election as officers of the association or as ordinary committee members are to be

(a) made in writing signed by two [2] members of the association and accompanied by the written consent of the candidate (which may be endorsed on the nomination); and

(b) delivered to the public officer of the association at least ten [10] days before the date fixed for the holding of the annual general meeting.

(2) If insufficient nominations are received to fill all vacancies on the committee -

(a) the candidates nominated are taken to be elected; and

(b) further nominations are to be received at the annual general meeting.

(3) If the number of nominations received is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, the persons nominated are taken to be elected.

(4) If the number of nominations exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, a ballot is to be held.

(5) The ballot for the election of officers and ordinary committee members is to be conducted at the annual general meeting in the usual manner as directed by the committee.

27. Vacation of office

For the purpose of these rules, the office of an officer of the association or of an ordinary committee member becomes vacant if the officer or committee member

(1) dies; or

(2) becomes bankrupt or applies to take or takes advantage of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors or compounds with his or her creditors, or makes any assignment of his or her estate for their benefit; or

(3) becomes of unsound mind; or

(4) resigns office in writing addressed to the committee; or

(5) ceases to be resident in the state of Tasmania; or

(6) fails, without leave granted by the committee, to attend three [3] consecutive meetings of the committee; or

(7) ceases to be a member of the association.

28. Meetings of the committee

(1) The committee is to meet as often as necessary for the satisfactory performance of its duties at any place and time the committee determines, unless the committee shall decide otherwise for a special reason.

(2) The secretary shall keep, or cause to be kept, proper minutes of all its proceedings.

(3) The minutes are to be open to inspection by the members of the association subject to any reasonable restrictions as to time and manner of inspecting the association may impose.

(4) Special meetings of the committee may be convened by the president, public officer, or any four [4] of its members.

(5) Notice is to be given to members of the committee of any special meeting, specifying the general nature of the business to be transacted, and no other business is to be transacted at such a meeting.

(6) Any four [4] members of the committee constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of a meeting of the committee.

(7) Business is not to be transacted unless a quorum is present.

(8) If half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting is to be adjourned to adjourned to a place, day and time appointed by the chairperson unless the meeting was a special meeting in which case it is to be dissolved.

(9) At a meeting of the committee, the following is to preside:

(a) the president, or in his or her absence the vice-president

(b) if the president and the vice-president are absent, any one of the remaining members of the committee as may be chosen by the members present.

(10) Any question arising at a meeting of the committee or of any sub-committee appointed by the committee is to be determined

(a) on a show of hands; or

(b) if demanded by a member, by a poll taken in any manner the person presiding at the meeting determines.

(11) Each member present at a meeting of the committee or of any subcommittee appointed by the committee (including the person presiding at the meeting) is entitled to one [1] vote

(12) If there is an equality of votes on any question, the chairman has a second and deciding vote.

(13) Written notice of each committee meeting is to be served on each member of the committee by

(a) delivering it at a reasonable time before the meeting; or

(b) sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member's usual or last-known address in time to reach the member in due course of post before the date of the meeting;

(c) emailing written notice to the member's email address; or

(d) any other form of electronic communication approved by the committee.

(14) Use of technology;

(a) 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.

(b) For the purposes of this Part, a committee member participating in a committee meeting as permitted under subrule (a) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

29. Disclosure of interests

(1) A member of the committee who is interested in any contract or arrangement made or proposed to be made with the association is to disclose the interest

(a) at the first meeting of the committee at which the contract or arrangement is first taken into consideration, if the interest then exists; or

(b) in any other case, at the first meeting of the committee after the acquisition of the interest.

(2) If a member of the committee becomes interested in a contract or arrangement after it is made or entered into, he or she is to disclose the interest at the first meeting of the committee after he or she becomes so interested.

(3) A member of the committee is not to vote as a member of the committee in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he or she is interested, and any such vote is not to be counted.

30. Subcommittees

(1) The committee may appoint a subcommittee from the committee, and prescribe the powers and functions of that subcommittee.

(2) The committee may co-opt any person as a member of a subcommittee without voting rights, whether or not the person is a member of the association.

(3) A quorum at a meeting of the subcommittee is three [3] appointed members.

(4) The public officer of the association is to convene meetings of a subcommittee.

(5) Written notice of each subcommittee meeting is to be served on each member of the subcommittee by

(a) delivering it at a reasonable time before the meeting; or

(b) sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member's usual or last-known address in time to reach the member in due course of post before the date of the meeting;

(c) emailing written notice to the member's email address; or

(d) any other form of electronic communication approved by the subcommittee.

31. Executive committee

(1) The president, vice-president, public officer, treasurer and secretary constitute the executive committee.

(2) The executive committee may issue instructions to servants of the association in matters of urgency connected with the management of the affairs of the association during the period between meetings of the committee.

(3) The executive committee is to report on any instructions issued under sub-rule (2) to the next meeting of the committee.

32. Annual subscription

(1) The annual subscription payable by members of the Association is to be determined at the Annual General Meeting of the Association.

(2) The annual subscription of a member of the Association is due and payable on the first meeting after the Annual General Meeting.

(4) If –

(a) a member of the Association has not paid his or her annual subscription for a financial year of the Association within 2 months after the Annual General Meeting; and

(b) there has been sent to the member, after the Annual General Meeting, a notice in writing, signed by the public officer, stating that the member's name may be removed from the register of members if the member has not, within 14 days after receiving the notice, paid all annual subscriptions due and payable by the member; and

(c) the member has not, within 14 days after receiving the notice, paid all annual subscriptions due and payable by the member the public officer may remove the name of the member from the register of members.

(5) If a member of the Association has not paid his or her annual subscription for a financial year of the Association within 2 months after the Annual General Meeting, or within 14 days after receiving a notice under subrule (4), whichever is the later day, he or she is not entitled to attend, or vote at, the next annual general meeting of the Association.

33. Service of notices and requisitions

A notice may be served by or on behalf of the association on any member

(a) personally; or

(b) by sending it through the post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member's last-known address; or

(c) by email, or other electronic media approved by the committee, to their last known address.

34. Expulsion of members

(1) The committee may expel a member from the association if, in the opinion of the committee, the member is guilty of conduct detrimental to the interests of the association.

(2) The expulsion of a member under sub-rule (1) does not take effect until whichever of the following is the later date:

(a) the expiration of fourteen [14] days after the service on the member of a notice under sub-rule (3);

(b) if the member exercises his right of appeal under this rule, the conclusion of the special general meeting convened to hear the appeal.

(3) If the committee expels a member from the association, the public officer of the association, without undue delay, is to cause to be served on the member a notice in writing

(a) stating that the committee has expelled the member; and

(b) specifying the grounds for the expulsion; and

(c) informing the member of a right to appeal against the expulsion under rule 35.

35. Appeal against expulsion

(1) A member may appeal against an expulsion under rule 34 by delivering or sending by post to the public officer of the association, within fourteen [14] days after the service of a notice under rule 34(3), a requisition in writing demanding the convening of a special general meeting for the purpose of hearing the appeal.

(2) On receipt of a requisition

(a) the public officer is to immediately notify the committee of its receipt; and

(b) the committee is to cause a special general meeting of members to be held within 21 days after the date on which the requisition is received.

(3) At a special general meeting convened for the purpose of this rule

(a) no business other than the question of the expulsion is to be transacted;

(b) the committee may place before the meeting details of the grounds of the expulsion and the committee's reasons for the expulsion; and

(c) the expelled member is to be given an opportunity to be heard; and
(d) the members present are to vote by secret ballot on the question whether the expulsion should be lifted or confirmed.

(4) If at the special general meeting a majority of the members present vote in favour of the lifting of the expulsion

(a) the expulsion is to be taken to have been lifted; and
(b) the expelled member is entitled to continue as a member of the association.

(5) If at the special general meeting a majority of the members present vote in favour of the confirmation of the expulsion

(a) the expulsion takes effect immediately; and
(b) the expelled member ceases to be a member of the association.

36. Disputes

(1) A dispute between a member of the association in the capacity as a member and the association is to be determined by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the *Commercial Arbitration Act 2011*.

(2) This rule does not affect the operation of rule 35.

37. Alteration of rules

These rules may not be altered except by special resolution at a general meeting of which at least 30 days notice in writing has been given, stating the proposed resolution and shall not be effective unless carried by a majority of not less than three-quarters of members entitled to vote as may be present in person at the general meeting.
The public officer must notify any change to the constitution to Consumer Affairs, Department of Justice, Tasmania and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission.

38. Dissolution

The association may be wound up at any time if agreed by a majority of not less than three-quarters of members entitled to vote as may be present in person at any general meeting. The amount that remains after such dissolution and the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities shall be transferred to another organisation with similar purposes to which tax deductible gifts can be made and which is not carried on for the profit or gain of its individual members.

39. Revocation

(1) If the association is wound up or its endorsement as a deductible gift recipient is revoked (whichever occurs first), any surplus of the following assets shall be transferred to another organisation with similar objects, which is charitable at law, to which income tax deductible gifts can be made:

(a) gifts of money or property for the principal purpose of the organisation
(b) contributions made in relation to an eligible fundraising event held for the principal purpose of the organisation
(c) money received by the organisation because of such gifts and contributions.

(2) The revocation of its endorsement as a deductible gift recipient shall not in itself be a reason for the association to be wound up.

40. Seal of Association

(1) The seal of the association is to be in the form of a rubber stamp, inscribed with the name of the association encircling the word "seal"'.

(2) The seal of the association is not to be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of the committee.

(3) The affixing of the seal is to be attested by the signatures of

(a) two [2] members of the committee; or
(b) one [1] member of the committee and the public officer of the association, or any other

person the committee may appoint for that purpose.
(4) Attestation under sub-rule (3) is sufficient for all purposes that the seal was affixed by authority of the committee.
(5) The seal is to remain in the custody of the public officer.