



Dental Assistants Professional Association

Incorporated in 2001

Constitution

Under the Associations Incorporation Act 2009

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Part 1 - Preliminary

1. Definitions

(1) In this constitution:

Director-General means the Director-General of the Department of Services, Technology and Administration.

ordinary committee member means a member of the committee who is not an office-bearer of the association.

secretary means:

- (a) the person holding office under this constitution as secretary of the association, or
- (b) if no such person holds that office - the public officer of the association.

special general meeting means a general meeting of the association other than an annual general meeting.

the Act means the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*.

the Regulation means the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010*.

(2) In this constitution:

- (a) a reference to a function includes a reference to a power, authority and duty, and
- (b) a reference to the exercise of a function includes, if the function is a duty, a reference to the performance of the duty.

(3) The provisions of the *Interpretation Act 1987* apply to and in respect of this constitution in the same manner as those provisions would so apply if this constitution were an instrument made under the Act.

Part 1A. Objects of the Association

The objects of the Association shall be as follows:

- (a) To improve, protect and foster the best interests of its members and to assist them to obtain
their rights under social legislation;
- (b) To maintain, commence or revise training courses related to the work of Dental Assistant
or
Dental Secretaries at the end of which an appropriate Certificate shall be awarded, subject
To the completion of any method of assessment which has been adopted in order to
ensure Students have satisfied and satisfactorily understood the requirements of the
course;
- (c) To work for the certification and registration of Dental Assistants by the appropriate
Registration Body;
- (d) To express the views of Dental Assistants in matters affecting their professional, social,
economic and educational welfare;
- (e) To further the education of members by arranging or sponsoring or otherwise promoting
discussion groups, seminars, lectures or other methods of on-going education.
- (f) To pay affiliation fees to and assist financially or otherwise any bona-fide organisation
or association;
- (g) To affiliate with or amalgamate with or enter into any other arrangement with any
association or body having objects of a like nature to the association and to co-operate
with or promote by joint venture in conference, educational program, seminar or in any
other way any program of mutual benefit, encouragement or resistance and to enter into
any arrangement granting reciprocal rights with any other body with similar objects to
the association. Any such organisation must have similar constitutional provisions
prohibiting the distribution of its assets and income to members, and must be exempt
from income tax.
- (h) To enter into contracts and agreements for the purpose of furthering directly or indirectly
any one or more of these objects.
- (i) To do all and any acts which are incidental to the furtherance of the above objects,
including
the employment of persons and the leasing or purchasing of appropriate premises.

- (j) To raise money by contributions or levies for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the association.
- (k) To make donations to charitable organisations.

Part 1B. Powers of the Association to carry out this Constitution

For the purpose of furthering the aims and objectives of the Association it shall have the following powers

1. To carry out all or any of the above aims or objectives either alone or in conjunction with other bodies, authorities or persons.
2. To enter into any conveyance, purchase, mortgage, loan, or for the lease of any property which may be entered into for the purposes of the Association, or exchange, hire and otherwise acquire any lands, buildings, easements or property, real and personal, and any rights or privileges which may be requisite for the purposes of, or capable of being conveniently used in connection with any of the aims or objectives of the Association. Provided that in case the Association shall take or hold any property which may be subject to any trusts the Association shall only deal with the same in such manner as is allowed by law, having regard to such trusts:
3. To enter into any arrangements with any Government or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise which may seem conducive to the Association's aims or objectives or any of them and to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
4. To appoint, employ, remove or suspend such managers, clerks, secretaries, servants, workmen and other persons as may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Association.
5. To establish and support, or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or past employees of the Association, or the dependents or connections of any such persons'- and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any public general or useful object.
6. To invest and deal with the money of the Association not immediately required in such manner and upon such securities as may from time to time be determined.
7. To borrow any moneys required for the purpose of the Association, upon such security as may be determined or without security and to make accept and endorse cheques, promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments.
8. To make, draw, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading and other negotiable or transferable instruments.
9. To take or hold mortgages, liens and charges to secure payment of the purchase price or any unpaid balance of the purchase price or any part of the Association's property or whatsoever kind sold by the Association or any money due to the Association from purchasers and others.
10. To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the rights of the Association.

11. To take any gift of property, whether subject to any special trust or not, for anyone or more of the aims and objectives of the Association.

12. To take such steps by personal or written appeals, public meetings or otherwise, as may from time to time be deemed expedient, for the purpose of procuring contributions to the funds of the Association in the shape of donations, annual subscriptions, levies or otherwise.

13. To print and publish any newspapers, periodicals, books or leaflets that the Association may think desirable for the promotion of its aims and objectives.

14. To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or part of the property, assets, liabilities and engagements, or anyone or more of the companies, institutions, societies or associations with which the Association is authorised to amalgamate.

15. To construct, maintain and alter any buildings or premises necessary or convenient for the purpose of the Association.

16. To make donations for patriotic or charitable purposes.

17. To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and the exercise of the powers of the Association.

18. To make, amend and repeal By-Laws in accordance with the Constitution of the Association, for the purposes therein mentioned.

19. To institute any legal proceedings to prevent the dissemination of information obtained through the Association, or to prosecute any member of staff of the Association for deliberately disseminating information obtained through the Association without written permission of the Executive of the Association.

Part 2 - Membership

2. Membership generally

- (1) A person is eligible to be a member of the association if:
 - (a) the person is a natural person;
 - (b) the person is of good character;
 - (c) the person
 - (i) is employed or competent to be employed as a dental assistant, or
 - (ii) satisfies the criteria for any other category of membership as the Committee shall determine
 - (d) has been nominated and approved for membership of the association in accordance with clause 3
- (2) A person is taken to be a member of the association if:
 - (a) the person is a natural person, and
 - (b) the person was:
 - (i) in the case of an unincorporated body that is registered as the association - a member of that unincorporated body immediately before the registration of the association, or
 - (ii) in the case of an association that is amalgamated to form the relevant association - a member of that other association immediately before the amalgamation, or
 - (iii) in the case of a registrable corporation that is registered as an association - a member of the registrable corporation immediately before that entity was registered as an association.
- (3) A person is taken to be a member of the association if the person was one of the individuals on whose behalf an application for registration of the association under section 6 (1) (a) of the Act was made.

3. Nomination for membership

- (1) A nomination of a person for membership of the association:
 - (a) must be made by a member of the association in writing in the form set out in Appendix 1 to this constitution, and
 - (b) must be lodged with the secretary of the association.
- (2) As soon as practicable after receiving a nomination for membership, the secretary must refer the nomination to the committee which is to determine whether to approve or to reject the nomination.
- (3) As soon as practicable after the committee makes that determination, the secretary must:
 - (a) notify the nominee, in writing, that the committee approved or rejected the nomination (whichever is applicable), and

- (b) if the committee approved the nomination, request the nominee to pay (within the period of 28 days after receipt by the nominee of the notification) the sum payable under this constitution by a member as entrance fee and annual subscription.
- (4) The secretary must, on payment by the nominee of the amounts referred to in subclause (3) (b) within the period referred to in that provision, enter or cause to be entered the nominee's name in the register of members and, on the name being so entered, the nominee becomes a member of the association.

4. Cessation of membership

A person ceases to be a member of the association if the person:

- (a) dies, or
- (b) resigns membership, or
- (c) is expelled from the association, or
- (d) fails to pay the annual membership fee under clause 8 (2) within 11 months after the fee is due.

5. Membership entitlements not transferable

A right, privilege or obligation which a person has by reason of being a member of the association:

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

6. Resignation of membership

- (1) A member of the association may resign from membership of the association by first giving to the secretary written notice of at least one month (or such other period as the committee may determine) of the member's intention to resign and, on the expiration of the period of notice, the member ceases to be a member.
- (2) If a member of the association ceases to be a member under subclause (1), and in every other case where a member ceases to hold membership, the secretary must make an appropriate entry in the register of members recording the date on which the member ceased to be a member.

7. Register of members

- (1) The public officer of the association must establish and maintain a register of members of the association specifying the name and postal or residential address of each person who is a member of the association together with the date on which the person became a member.
- (2) The register of members must be kept in New South Wales:
 - (a) at the main premises of the association, or
 - (b) if the association has no premises, at the association's official address.
- (3) The register of members must be open for inspection, free of charge, by any member of the association at any reasonable hour.

- (4) A member of the association may obtain a copy of any part of the register on payment of a fee of not more than \$1 for each page copied.
- (5) If a member requests that any information contained on the register about the member (other than the member's name) not be available for inspection, that information must not be made available for inspection.
- (6) A member must not use information about a person obtained from the register to contact or send material to the person, other than for:
 - (a) the purposes of sending the person a newsletter, a notice in respect of a meeting or other event relating to the association or other material relating to the association, or
 - (b) any other purpose necessary to comply with a requirement of the Act or the Regulation.

8. Fees and subscriptions

- (1) A member of the association must, on admission to membership, pay the association an annual membership fee that is determined by the executive committee.
- (2) This annual membership fee is to be determined by the executive committee from time to time and is payable within a 12 month period from the date of admission or renewal of membership.

9. Members' liabilities

The liability of a member of the association to contribute towards the payment of the debts and liabilities of the association or the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up of the association is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid by the member in respect of membership of the association as required by clause 8.

10. Resolution of disputes

- (1) A dispute between a member and another member (in their capacity as members) of the association, or a dispute between a member or members and the association, are to be referred to a community justice centre for mediation under the *Community Justice Centres Act 1983*.
- (2) If a dispute is not resolved by mediation within 3 months of the referral to a community justice centre, the dispute is to be referred to arbitration.
- (3) The *Commercial Arbitration Act 1984* applies to any such dispute referred to arbitration.

11. Disciplining of members

- (1) A complaint may be made to the committee by any person that a member of the association:
 - (a) has refused or neglected to comply with a provision or provisions of this constitution, or
 - (b) has wilfully acted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the association.
- (2) The committee may refuse to deal with a complaint if it considers the complaint to be trivial or vexatious in nature.
- (3) If the committee decides to deal with the complaint, the committee:

- (a) must cause notice of the complaint to be served on the member concerned, and
 - (b) must give the member at least 14 days from the time the notice is served within which to make submissions to the committee in connection with the complaint, and
 - (c) must take into consideration any submissions made by the member in connection with the complaint.
- (4) The committee may, by resolution, expel the member from the association or suspend the member from membership of the association if, after considering the complaint and any submissions made in connection with the complaint, it is satisfied that the facts alleged in the complaint have been proved and the expulsion or suspension is warranted in the circumstances.
- (5) If the committee expels or suspends a member, the secretary must, within 7 days after the action is taken, cause written notice to be given to the member of the action taken, of the reasons given by the committee for having taken that action and of the member's right of appeal under clause 12.
- (6) The expulsion or suspension does not take effect:
- (a) until the expiration of the period within which the member is entitled to appeal against the resolution concerned, or
 - (b) if within that period the member exercises the right of appeal, unless and until the association confirms the resolution under clause 12, whichever is the later.

12. Right of appeal of disciplined member

- (1) A member may appeal to the association in general meeting against a resolution of the committee under clause 11, within 7 days after notice of the resolution is served on the member, by lodging with the secretary a notice to that effect.
- (2) The notice may, but need not, be accompanied by a statement of the grounds on which the member intends to rely for the purposes of the appeal.
- (3) On receipt of a notice from a member under subclause (1), the secretary must notify the committee which is to convene a general meeting of the association to be held within 28 days after the date on which the secretary received the notice.
- (4) At a general meeting of the association convened under subclause (3):
- (a) no business other than the question of the appeal is to be transacted, and
 - (b) the committee and the member must be given the opportunity to state their respective cases orally or in writing, or both, and
 - (c) the members present are to vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the resolution should be confirmed or revoked.
- (5) The appeal is to be determined by a simple majority of votes cast by members of the association.

Part 3 - The committee

13. Powers of the committee

Subject to the Act, the Regulation and this constitution and to any resolution passed by the association in general meeting, the committee:

- (a) is to control and manage the affairs of the association, and
- (b) may exercise all such functions as may be exercised by the association, other than those functions that are required by this constitution to be exercised by a general meeting of members of the association, and
- (c) has power to perform all such acts and do all such things as appear to the committee to be necessary or desirable for the proper management of the affairs of the association.

14. Composition and membership of committee

(1) The committee is to consist of:

- (a) the office-bearers of the association, each of whom is appointed by the ordinary committee members, and
- (b) not more than nine ordinary committee members, not otherwise being office-bearers of the association, each of whom is, subject to this constitution, to be elected at the annual general meeting of the association.

(2) The total number of committee members shall be at least three and not more than twelve.

(3) The office-bearers of the association are as follows:

- (a) the president,
- (b) the treasurer,
- (c) the secretary.

(4) A committee member may hold up to 2 offices (other than the office of president).

(5) Elections for not more than four ordinary committee members shall take place annually at the annual general meeting of the association under clause 15.

(6) (a) Each ordinary committee member, is subject to this constitution, to hold office until the conclusion of the annual general meeting three years after his or her election, but is eligible for re-election.

(b) No ordinary committee member shall serve more than three consecutive three year terms of office.

(7) (a) Each office-bearer of the association is, subject to this constitution, to hold office for a period of not more than 3 years, but is eligible for re-appointment.

(b) No office-bearer shall serve more than nine consecutive years in office.

15. Election of committee members

- (1) Nominations of candidates for election as ordinary committee members:
 - (a) must be made in writing, signed by 2 members of the association and accompanied by the written consent of the candidate (which may be endorsed on the form of the nomination), and
 - (b) must be delivered to the secretary of the association at least 7 days before the date fixed for the holding of the annual general meeting at which the election is to take place.
- (2) If insufficient nominations are received to fill all vacancies on the committee, the candidates nominated are taken to be elected and further nominations are to be received at the annual general meeting.
- (3) If insufficient further nominations are received, any vacant positions remaining on the committee are taken to be casual vacancies.
- (4) If the number of nominations received is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, the persons nominated are taken to be elected.
- (5) If the number of nominations received exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, a ballot is to be held.
- (6) The ballot for the election of ordinary committee members of the committee is to be conducted at the annual general meeting in such usual and proper manner as the committee may direct.
- (7) A person nominated as a candidate for election as an ordinary committee member of the association must be a member of the association, whom has voting rights.

16. Secretary

- (1) The secretary of the association must, as soon as practicable after being appointed as secretary, lodge notice with the association of his or her address.
- (2) It is the duty of the secretary to keep minutes of:
 - (a) all appointments of office-bearers and members of the committee, and
 - (b) the names of members of the committee present at a committee meeting or a general meeting, and
 - (c) all proceedings at committee meetings and general meetings.
- (3) Minutes of proceedings at a meeting must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting or by the chairperson of the next succeeding meeting.

17. Treasurer

It is the duty of the treasurer of the association to ensure:

- (a) that all money due to the association is collected and received and that all payments authorised by the association are made, and
- (b) that correct books and accounts are kept showing the financial affairs of the association, including full details of all receipts and expenditure connected with the activities of the association.

18. Casual vacancies

- (1) In the event of a casual vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee, the committee may appoint a member of the association to fill the vacancy and the member so appointed is to hold office, subject to this constitution, until
 - (a) in the case of an office-bearer of the association, the conclusion of the term of office of the vacancy being filled or the expiry of a new term of office not exceeding three years as the committee shall determine, or
 - (b) in the case of an ordinary committee member not otherwise being an office-bearer of the association, the conclusion of the annual general meeting three years after the election of the committee member whose vacancy is being filled.

- (2) A casual vacancy in the office of a member of the committee occurs if the member:
 - (a) dies, or
 - (b) ceases to be a member of the association, or
 - (c) becomes an insolvent under administration within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth, or
 - (d) resigns office by notice in writing given to the secretary, or
 - (e) is removed from office under clause 19, or
 - (f) becomes a mentally incapacitated person, or
 - (g) is absent without the consent of the committee from 3 consecutive meetings of the committee, or
 - (h) is convicted of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty for which the maximum penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not less than 3 months, or
 - (i) is prohibited from being a director of a company under Part 2D.6 (Disqualification from managing corporations) of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.

19. Removal of committee members

- (1) The association in general meeting may by resolution remove any member of the committee from the office of member before the expiration of the member's term of office and may by resolution appoint another person to hold office until the expiration of the term of office of the member so removed.

- (2) If a member of the committee to whom a proposed resolution referred to in subclause (1) relates makes representations in writing to the secretary or president (not exceeding a reasonable length) and requests that the representations be notified to the members of the association, the secretary or the president may send a copy of the representations to each member of the association or, if the representations are not so sent, the member is entitled to require that the representations be read out at the meeting at which the resolution is considered.

20. Committee meetings and quorum

- (1) The committee must meet at least 3 times in each period of twelve (12) months at such place and time as the committee may determine. If the Committee shall direct a committee meeting may be held at two (2) or more venues using any technology that gives each of the committee members a reasonable opportunity to participate.
- (2) Additional meetings of the committee may be convened by the president or by any member of the committee.
- (3) Oral or written notice of a meeting of the committee must be given by the secretary to each member of the committee at least 48 hours (or such other period as may be unanimously agreed on by the members of the committee) before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.
- (4) Notice of a meeting given under subclause (3) must specify the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting and no business other than that business is to be transacted at the meeting, except business which the committee members present at the meeting unanimously agree to treat as urgent business.
- (5) A quorum for the transaction of the business of a meeting of the committee shall consist of half of the committee members for the time being but in any event shall not be less than three.
- (6) No business is to be transacted by the committee unless a quorum is present and if, within half an hour of the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting is to stand adjourned to the same place and at the same hour of the same day in the following week.
- (7) If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour of the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting is to be dissolved.
- (8) At a meeting of the committee:
 - (a) the president is to preside, or
 - (b) if the president is absent or unwilling to act, such one of the remaining members of the committee as may be chosen by the members present at the meeting is to preside.

21. Delegation by committee to sub-committee

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

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

22. Voting and decisions –

- (1) Questions arising at a meeting of the committee or of any sub-committee appointed by the committee are to be determined by a majority of the votes of members of the committee or sub-committee present at the meeting.
- (2) Each member present at a meeting of the committee or of any sub-committee appointed by the committee (including the person presiding at the meeting) is entitled to one vote but, in the event of an equality of votes on any question, the person presiding may exercise a second or casting vote.
- (3) Subject to clause 20 (5), the committee may act despite any vacancy on the committee.
- (4) Any act or thing done or suffered, or purporting to have been done or suffered, by the committee or by a sub-committee appointed by the committee, is valid and effectual despite any defect that may afterwards be discovered in the appointment or qualification of any member of the committee or sub-committee.

Part 4 - General meetings

23. Annual general meetings - holding of

- (1) The association must hold its first annual general meeting within 18 months after its registration under the Act.
- (2) The association must hold its annual general meetings:
 - (a) within 6 months after the close of the association's financial year, or
 - (b) within such later time as may be allowed by the Director-General or prescribed by the Regulation.

24. Annual general meetings - calling of and business at

- (1) The annual general meeting of the association is, subject to the Act and to clause 23, to be convened on such date and at such place and time as the committee thinks fit. If the Committee shall direct an annual general meeting may be held at 2 or more venues using any technology that gives each of the members or their proxies a reasonable opportunity to participate.
- (2) In addition to any other business which may be transacted at an annual general meeting, the business of an annual general meeting is to include the following:
 - (a) to confirm the minutes of the last preceding annual general meeting and of any special general meeting held since that meeting,
 - (b) to receive from the committee reports on the activities of the association during the last preceding financial year,
 - (c) subject to clause 15, to elect ordinary committee members.
 - (d) to receive and consider any financial statement or report required to be submitted to members under the Act.
- (3) An annual general meeting must be specified as such in the notice convening it.

25. Special general meetings - calling of

- (1) The committee may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a special general meeting of the association. If the Committee shall direct a special general meeting may be held at 2 or more venues using any technology that gives each of the members or their proxies a reasonable opportunity to participate.
- (2) The committee must, on the requisition in writing of at least 5 per cent of the total number of members, convene a special general meeting of the association.
- (3) A requisition of members for a special general meeting:
 - (a) must state the purpose or purposes of the meeting, and
 - (b) must be signed by the members making the requisition, and
 - (c) must be lodged with the secretary, and
 - (d) may consist of several documents in a similar form, each signed by one or more of the members making the requisition.

- (4) If the committee fails to convene a special general meeting to be held within 1 month after that date on which a requisition of members for the meeting is lodged with the secretary, any one or more of the members who made the requisition may convene a special general meeting to be held not later than 3 months after that date.
- (5) A special general meeting convened by a member or members as referred to in subclause (4) must be convened as nearly as is practicable in the same manner as general meetings are convened by the committee.

26. Notice

- (1) Except if the nature of the business proposed to be dealt with at a general meeting requires a special resolution of the association, the secretary must, at least 14 days before the date fixed for the holding of the general meeting, give a notice to each member specifying the place, date and time of the meeting and the nature of the business proposed to be transacted at the meeting.
- (2) If the nature of the business proposed to be dealt with at a general meeting requires a special resolution of the association, the secretary must, at least 21 days before the date fixed for the holding of the general meeting, cause notice to be given to each member specifying, in addition to the matter required under subclause (1), the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution.
- (3) No business other than that specified in the notice convening a general meeting is to be transacted at the meeting except, in the case of an annual general meeting, business which may be transacted under clause 24 (2).
- (4) A member desiring to bring any business before a general meeting may give notice in writing of that business to the secretary who must include that business in the next notice calling a general meeting given after receipt of the notice from the member.

27. Quorum for general meetings

- (1) No item of business is to be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members entitled under this constitution to vote is present during the time the meeting is considering that item.
- (2) Three (3) members present (being members entitled under this constitution to vote at a general meeting) constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of a general meeting.
- (3) If within half an hour after the appointed time for the commencement of a general meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting:
 - (a) if convened on the requisition of members, is to be dissolved, and
 - (b) in any other case, is to stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and (unless another place is specified at the time of the adjournment by the person presiding at the meeting or communicated by written notice to members given before the day to which the meeting is adjourned) at the same place.

28. Presiding member

If the president is absent or unwilling to act, the members present must elect one of their number to preside as chairperson at the meeting.

29. Adjournment

- (1) The chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of the majority of members present at the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and place to place, but no business is to be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting at which the adjournment took place.
- (2) If a general meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, the secretary must give written or oral notice of the adjourned meeting to each member of the association stating the place, date and time of the meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting.
- (3) Except as provided in subclauses (1) and (2), notice of an adjournment of a general meeting or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting is not required to be given.

30. Making of decisions

- (1) A question arising at a general meeting of the association is to be determined by either:
 - (a) a show of hands, or
 - (b) if on the motion of the chairperson or if five (5) or more members present at the meeting decide that the question should be determined by a written ballot—a written ballot.
- (2) If the question is to be determined by a show of hands, a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried or carried unanimously or carried by a particular majority or lost, or an entry to that effect in the minute book of the association, is evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against that resolution.
- (3) If the question is to be determined by a written ballot, the ballot is to be conducted in accordance with the directions of the chairperson.

31. Special resolutions

A special resolution may only be passed by the association in accordance with section 39 of the Act.

32. Voting

- (1) On any question arising at a general meeting of the association a member has one vote only. All votes must be given personally or by proxy but no member may hold more than 5 proxies.
- (2) In the case of an equality of votes on a question at a general meeting, the chairperson of the meeting is entitled to exercise a second or casting vote.
- (3) A member or proxy is not entitled to vote at any general meeting of the association unless all money due and payable by the member or proxy to the association has been paid.
- (4) A member is not entitled to vote, whether in person or by proxy, at any general meeting of the association if the member is under 18 years of age.

- (5) Members who qualify for membership under clause 2 (1)(c)(ii) of this Constitution shall enjoy such voting rights pertaining to their category of membership as the Committee shall determine.

33. Appointment of Proxies

- (1) Each member who is entitled to vote at a general meeting shall be entitled to appoint another member, being not less than eighteen years of age, as proxy by notice given to the secretary no later than 24 hours before the time of the meeting in respect of which the proxy is appointed.
- (2) The notice appointing the proxy is to be in the form set out in Appendix 2 to this Constitution.

34. Postal ballots

- (1) The association may hold a postal ballot to determine any issue or proposal (other than an appeal under clause 12).
- (2) A postal ballot is to be conducted in accordance with Schedule 3 to the Regulation.

Part 5 - Miscellaneous

35. Insurance

The association may effect and maintain insurance.

36. Funds - source

- (1) The funds of the association are to be derived from entrance fees and annual subscriptions of members, donations and, subject to any resolution passed by the association in general meeting, such other sources as the committee determines.
- (2) All money received by the association must be deposited as soon as practicable and without deduction to the credit of the association's bank or other authorised deposit-taking institution account.
- (3) The association must, as soon as practicable after receiving any money, issue an appropriate receipt.

37. Funds – management

- (1) Subject to any resolution passed by the association in general meeting, the funds of the association are to be used in pursuance of the objects of the association in such manner as the committee determines.
- (2) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by any 2 members of the committee or employees of the association, being members or employees authorised to do so by the committee.

38. Change of name, objects and constitution

An application to the Director-General for registration of a change in the association's name, objects or constitution in accordance with section 10 of the Act is to be made by the public officer or a committee member.

39. Custody of books etc

Except as otherwise provided by this constitution, the public officer must keep in his or her custody or under his or her control all records, books and other documents relating to the association.

40. Inspection of books etc

- (1) The following documents must be open to inspection, free of charge, by a member of the association at any reasonable hour:
 - (a) records, books and other financial documents of the association,
 - (b) this constitution,
 - (c) minutes of all committee meetings and general meetings of the association.
- (2) A member of the association may obtain a copy of any of the documents referred to in subclause (1) on payment of a fee of not more than \$1 for each page copied.

41. Service of notices

- (1) For the purpose of this constitution, a notice may be served on or given to a person:

- (a) by delivering it to the person personally, or
 - (b) by sending it by pre-paid post to the address of the person, or
 - (c) by sending it by facsimile transmission or some other form of electronic transmission to an address specified by the person for giving or serving the notice.
- (2) For the purpose of this constitution, a notice is taken, unless the contrary is proved, to have been given or served:
- (a) in the case of a notice given or served personally, on the date on which it is received by the addressee, and
 - (b) in the case of a notice sent by pre-paid post, on the date when it would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post, and
 - (c) in the case of a notice sent by facsimile transmission or some other form of electronic transmission, on the date it was sent or, if the machine from which the transmission was sent produces a report indicating that the notice was sent on a later date, on that date.

42. Financial year

The financial year of the association is:

- (a) the period of time commencing on the date of incorporation of the association and ending on the following 30 June, and
- (b) each period of 12 months after the expiration of the previous financial year of the association, commencing on 1 July and ending on the following 30 June.

43. Surplus income/property – not to go to individual members

The income and property of the association, however derived, shall be applied solely towards the objects of the association, and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly to any member of the association, except in return for services rendered to the association, or a reasonable return on money lent or premises leased to the association by a member.

44. Dissolution/ winding up

If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Association there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Association but shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the Association and which shall prohibit the distribution of its or their income and property amongst its or their members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the Association such institution or institutions to be determined by members of the Association at or before the time of dissolution AND in default thereof by such a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales or of another Australian State or Territory as may have or acquire jurisdiction in regard to charitable funds and if and so far as effect cannot be given to the aforesaid provisions then to some charitable or public institution or public university.

Appendix 1 Application for membership of association

(Clause 3 (1))

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF ASSOCIATION

.....
Dental Assistants Professional Association Incorporated (incorporated under the
Associations Incorporation Act 2009 (NSW))

I,
[full name of applicant]

of
[address]

.....
[occupation]

hereby apply to become a member of the above named incorporated association. In the event of my admission as a member, I agree to be bound by the constitution of the association for the time being in force.

.....
Signature of applicant Date

I,
[full name]

a member of the association, nominate the applicant for membership of the association.

.....
Signature of proposer Date

I,
[full name]

a member of the association, second the nomination of the applicant for membership of the association.

.....
Signature of seconder Date

Appendix 2 Appointment of Proxy

(Clause 33 (2))

NOTIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF PROXY

.....

Dental Assistants Professional Association Incorporated (incorporated under the
Associations Incorporation Act 2009 (NSW))

I,

[full name of member]

of

[address]

being a member of the above named association entitled to vote at a general meeting,

hereby appoint,

also being a member of the association entitled to vote at a general meeting, to be my proxy

for the general meeting to be held on

[date of meeting]

.....

Signature of member

Date