



Constitution

Football Federation Tasmania Limited

October 2009

Constitution

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Constitution

1 Objects of Company

1.1 Objects

The objects for which the Company is established are:

- (a) to be the member of FFA in respect of the State and to comply with the constitution and by-laws of FFA;
- (b) to control Football throughout the State, prevent infringement of the constitution and by-laws of FFA and protect Football from abuse;
- (c) to foster friendly relations among the officials and players of Football by encouraging Football games in the State;
- (d) to prevent racial, religious, gender or political discrimination or distinction among Football players in the State;
- (e) to promote, provide for, regulate and manage Football tournaments and games in the State;
- (f) to promote, provide for, regulate and manage Football players representing the State;
- (g) to co-operate with FFA, other members of FFA and other bodies in the promotion and development of, or otherwise in relation to, Football, the Statutes and Regulations and the Laws of the Game;
- (h) to facilitate the provision and maintenance of grounds, playing fields, materials, equipment and other facilities for Football in the State; and
- (i) any other object which, in the opinion of the Directors, is in the best interests of Football.

2 Income and payments

2.1 Company's Application of income

All the Company's profits (if any), other income and property, however derived, must be applied only to promote its objects.

2.2 No dividends, bonus or profit to be paid to Members

None of the Company's profits or other income or property may be transferred to the Members, directly or indirectly, by any means.

2.3 Payments in good faith

Subject to article 10.18, article 2.2 does not prevent the payment in good faith to an officer or Member, to a firm of which an officer or Member is a partner or to a company of which an officer or Member is a director or shareholder:

- (a) of remuneration for services to the Company;

- (b) for goods supplied to the Company in the ordinary course of business;
- (c) of interest on money borrowed from them by the Company at a rate not exceeding the rate fixed for the purposes of this article 2.3 by the Company in general meeting; or
- (d) of reasonable rent for premises let by them to the Company.

3 Membership

3.1 Members

The Directors must invite the following to apply for membership:

- (a) each Club and each Recognised Association; and
- (b) the chair of each existing Standing Committee.

The Directors must admit to membership under this article 3.1 each of those persons who accept the invitation according to article 3.7.

To the extent that it is reasonably practical, the Participant Members must ensure that their Representatives are selected from their respective elected officeholders.

3.2 Duration of membership

A person admitted to membership according to article 3.1 will cease to be a Member according to the By-laws and the provisions of this Constitution.

3.3 Zones

The State must be divided into Zones.

Zone boundaries will initially be those fixed by FFA and defined in the By-laws. With the consent of FFA, Zone boundaries may be redrawn by the Directors from time to time.

The Directors must adopt a By-law which defines the Zone boundaries.

3.4 Obligations of Registered Participants

Each Participant Member:

- (a) must procure that each of their Registered Participants:
 - (i) agrees to be bound by the Laws of the Game, the Statutes and Regulations and those of the By-laws expressed to apply to or in relation to Registered Participants (**Relevant By-laws**);
 - (ii) without limiting article 3.4.(a)(i), agrees to pay the fees and subscriptions set out in, or determined according to, the Relevant By-laws;

- (iii) is notified on registration of how and where a copy of the Laws of the Game, the Statutes and Regulations and the Relevant By-laws can be obtained; and
- (b) who does not comply with article 3.4(a), may, at the absolute discretion of the Directors:
 - (i) have their membership terminated by the Directors; or
 - (ii) have their voting rights suspended according to article 6.4.

3.5 Standing Committees

- (a) The Directors must establish:
 - (i) a referees' Standing Committee;
 - (ii) a coaches' Standing Committee;
 - (iii) a women's Standing Committee; and
 - (iv) a juniors' Standing Committee.
- (b) Within two years of the date of adoption of this Constitution the Directors must establish a Futsal Standing Committee.
- (c) In addition to the Standing Committees referred to in article 3.5(a), the Directors may, with the consent of FFA, establish any other Standing Committee they think fit.
- (d) A Standing Committee is established by a By-law made by the Directors.
- (e) In respect of each Standing Committee the By-law must provide for its functions, membership and operation.
- (f) The Directors or the Company may with the consent of the FFA dissolve any Standing Committee established under article 3.5(c) by repealing the By-law under which it is established.

3.6 Election By-law

The Directors must adopt a By-law which regulates the election or appointment and functions of members of Standing Committees and the functions of Participant Members.

3.7 Admission of Members

Before admission as a Member, a person invited by the Directors to apply for membership must sign an application agreeing to be bound by this Constitution, the By-laws and the Statutes and Regulations.

On receipt by the Secretary of the signed application, the applicant becomes a Member.

3.8 Ceasing to be a Member

A person or individual ceases to be a Member on the occurrence of any of the following:

- (a) resignation;
- (b) death;
- (c) becoming bankrupt or insolvent or making an arrangement or composition with creditors of the person's joint or separate estate generally;
- (d) becoming of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under a law relating to mental health;
- (e) the termination of their membership according to this Constitution;
- (f) the expiry of the term of their membership according to article 3.1 or 3.2;
- (g) in the case of a Member admitted according to article 3.1(b), their ceasing to be the chair of the relevant Standing Committee;
- (h) if a corporation, being dissolved or otherwise ceasing to exist, having a liquidator or provisional liquidator appointed to it, or being unable to pay its debts.

3.9 No claim against the Company

No Member whose membership ceases has any claim against the Company or the Directors for damages or otherwise.

3.10 Limited liability

Members have no liability in that capacity except as set out in article 20.1.

4 General meetings

4.1 Annual general meeting

Annual general meetings of the Company are to be held according to the Corporations Act.

4.2 Power to convene general meeting

The Directors may convene a general meeting when they think fit and must do so if required under the Corporations Act.

4.3 Notice of general meeting

Notice of a meeting of Members must be given according to article 18 and the Corporations Act.

4.4 Directors entitled to attend general meetings

A Director is entitled to receive notice of and attend and speak at all general meetings.

4.5 Cancellation or postponement of general meeting

Where a general meeting (including an annual general meeting) is convened by the Directors they may, if they think fit, cancel the meeting or postpone the meeting to a date and time they determine.

However, this article does not apply to a meeting convened:

- (a) by Members according to the Corporations Act;
- (b) by the Directors at the request of Members; or
- (c) by a court.

4.6 Written notice of cancellation or postponement of general meeting

Notice of cancellation or postponement of a general meeting must state the reason for doing so and be given to:

- (a) each Member individually; and
- (b) each other person entitled to notice of a general meeting under the Corporations Act.

4.7 Contents of notice postponing general meeting

A notice postponing a general meeting must specify:

- (a) the new date and time for the meeting;
- (b) the place where the meeting is to be held, which may be either the same as or different to the place specified in the notice originally convening the meeting; and
- (c) if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to hold the meeting in that manner.

4.8 Number of clear days for postponement of general meeting

The number of clear days from the giving of a notice postponing a general meeting to the date specified in that notice for the postponed meeting may not be less than the number of clear days' notice of the general meeting required to be given by this Constitution or the Corporations Act.

4.9 Business at postponed general meeting

The only business that may be transacted at a postponed general meeting is the business specified in the notice originally convening the meeting.

4.10 Proxy, attorney or Representative at postponed general meeting

Where:

- (a) by the terms of an instrument appointing a proxy, attorney or Representative, they are authorised to attend and vote at a general meeting to be held on a specified date or at a general meeting or general meetings to be held on or before a specified date; and
- (b) the date for the meeting is postponed to a date later than the date specified in the instrument,

then that later date is substituted for the date specified in the instrument, unless the appointing Member notifies the Company in writing to the contrary at least 48 hours before the time at which the postponed meeting is to be held.

4.11 Non-receipt of notice

The non-receipt of a notice convening, cancelling or postponing a general meeting by, or the accidental omission to give a notice of that kind to, a person entitled to receive it, does not invalidate any resolution passed at the general meeting or at a postponed meeting or the cancellation or postponement of the meeting.

5 Proceedings at general meetings

5.1 Number for a quorum

- (a) Subject to article 5.4, the quorum for a general meeting is the presence of 60% by number of those persons who are both Members and eligible to vote.
- (b) Subject to article 5.1 (c), in determining whether a quorum is present a Member who does not attend in person but has appointed a proxy, who attends in person, will be counted as being present for the purposes of clauses 5.1 and 5.4.
- (c) A quorum cannot be constituted at a general meeting unless there are at least five Members present at the meeting who are eligible to vote.

5.2 Requirement for a quorum

An item of business may not be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to consider it.

If a quorum is present at the beginning of a meeting it is taken to be present throughout the meeting unless the chairman of the meeting (on their own motion or at the request of a Member who is present) declares otherwise.

5.3 Quorum and time

If within 30 minutes after the time appointed for a general meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting:

- (a) if convened by, or on requisition of, Members is dissolved; and

- (b) in any other case stands adjourned to the same day in the next week and the same time and place, or to such other day, time and place as the Directors appoint by notice to those entitled to notice of the meeting.

5.4 Adjourned meeting

At a meeting adjourned under article 5.3(b), the quorum at a general meeting is the presence of 40% by number of those persons who are both Members and eligible to vote.

If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the adjourned meeting, the meeting is dissolved.

5.5 President to preside over general meetings

The President is entitled to preside at general meetings.

If a general meeting is convened and there is no President, or the President is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act, the following may preside (in order of entitlement):

- (a) the Vice-President (if any);
- (b) a Director chosen by a majority of the Directors present;
- (c) the only Director present; or
- (d) a Member chosen by a majority of the Members present.

5.6 Conduct of general meetings

The chairman of a general meeting:

- (a) has charge of the general conduct of the meeting and of the procedures to be adopted;
- (b) may require the adoption of any procedure which is in their opinion necessary or desirable for proper and orderly debate or discussion or the proper and orderly casting or recording of votes; and
- (c) may, having regard where necessary to the Corporations Act, terminate discussion or debate on any matter whenever they consider it necessary or desirable for the proper conduct of the meeting.

A decision by the chairman under this article is final.

5.7 Adjournment of general meeting

The chairman of a general meeting may at any time during the meeting adjourn the meeting or any business, motion, question, resolution, debate or discussion being considered or remaining to be considered by the meeting.

The adjournment may be either to a later time at the same meeting or to an adjourned meeting at any time and any place.

The chairman may, but need not, seek any approval for the adjournment.

Unless required by the chairman, a vote may not be taken or demanded in respect of any adjournment.

Only unfinished business is to be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.

5.8 Notice of adjourned meeting

It is not necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting unless a meeting is adjourned for one month or more.

In that case, the same period of notice as was originally given for the meeting must be given for the adjourned meeting.

5.9 Questions decided by majority

Subject to the requirements of the Corporations Act and this Constitution, a resolution is carried if a simple majority of the votes cast on the resolution are in favour of it.

5.10 Equality of votes casting vote for chairman

Except on a resolution to elect a Director, if there is an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting is entitled to a casting vote in addition to any votes to which the chairman is otherwise entitled.

5.11 Declaration of results

At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is properly demanded and the demand is not withdrawn.

A declaration by the chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meetings of the Company, is conclusive evidence of the fact.

Neither the chairman nor the minutes need state and it is not necessary to prove, the number or proportion of the votes recorded for of or against the resolution.

5.12 Poll

If a poll is properly demanded, it must be taken in the manner and at the date and time directed by the chairman and the result of the poll is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately.

A demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

A demand for a poll does not prevent the meeting continuing for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded.

5.13 Objection to voting qualification

An objection to the right of a person to attend or vote at the meeting or adjourned meeting:

- (a) may not be raised except at that meeting; and
- (b) must be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final.

A vote not disallowed under the objection is valid for all purposes.

5.14 Chairman to determine any poll dispute

If there is a dispute as to the admission or rejection of a vote, the chairman of the meeting must decide it and their decision made in good faith is final and conclusive.

6 Votes of Members

6.1 Votes on show of hands

On a show of hands each Member present at a general meeting has one vote.

6.2 Votes on a poll

On a poll each Member present has one vote and each person present as a proxy, attorney or Representative of a Member has one vote for each Member that the person represents.

6.3 Relativity of votes

Despite any other provision in this Constitution whenever each of the Participant Members present and eligible to vote in the same way (that is, all for or all against) on a resolution the aggregate of their votes will always be the greater of the following:

- (a) 51% of the votes cast; or
- (b) the actual percentage (rounded up to the nearest whole number) that the aggregate of the voting Participant Members represents relative to all votes cast on the relevant resolution.

6.4 Suspension of voting rights

The voting rights of a Member may be suspended while the payment of any amount determined under article 3.4.(a)(ii) is in arrears.

No other rights of the members are affected.

6.5 Right to appoint proxy

Subject to the Corporations Act, a Member entitled to attend a meeting of the Company or of any class of Members is entitled to appoint another person as their proxy to attend the meeting in their place.

To the extent that it is reasonably practical, the Participant Members must ensure that their proxy's are selected from their respective elected officeholders.

A proxy has the same right as the Member to speak and vote at the meeting and may be appointed in respect of more than one meeting.

However, in the case of a Standing Committee Member the appointment of a proxy must be approved by the relevant Standing Committee.

6.6 Right to appoint attorney

A Member may appoint an attorney to act on the Member's behalf at all or any meetings of the Company or of any class of Members.

To be effective, an instrument appointing an attorney, together with any evidence of non-revocation the Directors require, must be received by the Company at least 48 hours before the meeting.

7 Obligations to FFA

7.1 Constitution

The Company must:

- (a) amend:
 - (i) this Constitution; or
 - (ii) the By-laws,

to promptly adopt changes in the constitution and by-laws of FFA made from time to time to the extent that they are applicable to the Company. In this clause the reference to changes to by-laws includes additional or replacement by-laws; and
- (b) not otherwise amend or vary this Constitution or any of its By-laws without the consent of FFA. This prohibition only relates to those By-laws dealing with the following:
 - (i) Zone boundaries;
 - (ii) the election, appointment, functions, membership and operation of Standing Committees; and
 - (iii) the functions of Participant Members; and

- (iv) the subject matter of by-laws adopted by FFA after the date of adoption of this Constitution by the Company.

However, FFA must consent to any amendment to this Constitution or those By-laws which are required by law.

7.2 Enforcement of rules

The Company must promulgate and enforce the Statutes and Regulations and the Laws of the Game.

7.3 Register of participants

The Company must maintain a database of Registered Participants.

The database is to be established and maintained in the form, and contain the details, required by FFA from time to time.

The Company must provide FFA with a copy of its database by 1 March and 1 September each year, certified by the Chief Executive Officer to be true and correct as at the previous 31 December and 30 June respectively.

FFA may audit a database maintained under this article at its discretion and the Company must co-operate with FFA and do everything reasonably required by FFA to facilitate the audit.

In fulfilling its obligations under this article 7.3, the Company must comply with all applicable privacy laws and the National Privacy Principles set out in the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth), whether or not the Company is otherwise bound to comply with them.

The Directors must adopt a By-law regulating the steps to be taken by the Company in relation to the disclosure of Personal Information collected by it. A By-law adopted under this article 7.3 must be consistent with the by-law adopted by FFA on the same subject matter.

FFA's rights under this rule may be exercised by a representative, 3rd party or other person nominated by FFA.

8 FIFA, AFC and FFA

8.1 Compliance and co-operation

Subject to applicable law, the Company must:

- (a) comply with, and do everything within its power to enforce compliance with, the Statutes and Regulations and the Laws of the Game; and
- (b) co-operate with FFA in all matters relating to the organisation of competitions, the Company's own competitions and Football in general.

8.2 Referral of disputes

The Company must not, and must ensure that all other persons affiliated with it do not, refer disputes relating to Football to a court of law.

All disputes must be submitted to an appeals tribunal established by the Company according to the Statutes and Regulations.

9 Patrons and Life Members

9.1 Appointment and removal of Patrons

The Directors may appoint and remove Patrons of the Company.

9.2 Rights of Patrons

Patrons are:

- (a) entitled to notice of all general meetings;
- (b) entitled to attend and speak at general meetings; and
- (c) not entitled to vote at any general meeting.

9.3 Eligibility for Life Membership

Any Member or Director may nominate an individual for admission as a Life Member.

9.4 Nomination requirements

A nomination under article 9.3 must:

- (a) be in writing in the form determined by the Directors from time to time; and
- (b) set out the reasons why, in the opinion of the nominator, the nominee should be considered for Life Membership.

9.5 Admission to Life Membership

Nominations for admission to Life Membership are to be considered by the Directors at their next meeting after the nomination is received.

In their absolute discretion, and without the need to give reasons for doing so, the Directors may recommend the nomination, or decide not to recommend or submit the nomination, to the next annual general meeting for approval.

A nominee is admitted to Life Membership if:

- (a) the Directors recommend that the nominee be admitted to Life Membership; and

- (b) the recommendation is approved by a majority of two-thirds of Members present at the annual general meeting at which the recommendation is considered.

9.6 Rights of Life Members

A Life Member:

- (a) is not to be counted in a quorum under article 5.1;
- (b) has the right to remain a Life Member until they die or resign their Life Membership;
- (c) subject to any separate agreement with the Company to the contrary, has no obligation, and may not be required, to pay any subscription or other amount;
- (d) is entitled to receive notice of general meetings;
- (e) is entitled to attend and speak at general meetings; and
- (f) is not entitled to vote at any general meeting.

10 Directors

10.1 Number of Directors

There are to be no more than eight Directors comprised as follows:

- (a) a President who, is to be elected according to article 10.10;
- (b) five other Directors who, are to be elected according to article 10.11; and
- (c) up to two other Directors appointed according to article 10.15.

The President and all Directors elected at the annual general meeting at which this Constitution is adopted are deemed to have complied with the provisions governing their nomination and, election in this Constitution and the By-laws.

10.2 First Directors

The First Directors are:

- (a) Peter Best (President).
- (b) Christopher MacGeorge.
- (c) Steven Gasparinatos.
- (d) Colin Buxton.
- (e) Robert Gordon.
- (f) Brian Hall.

- (g) James Gray.
- (h) Matthew Buck.

Subject to the Corporations Act and article 10.19, the First Directors will each remain in office until the completion of the first annual general meeting occurring after the adoption of this Constitution. The First Directors are eligible for re-election.

10.3 Eligibility

- (a) A person who holds a Disqualifying Position at the time they are elected a Director under article 10.11 or appointed a Director under article 10.14 or article 10.15 must cease to hold that Disqualifying Position not more than 7 days after being elected or appointed a Director, or article 10.19(f) shall apply.
- (b) A Director who accepts a disqualifying position must notify the other Directors of that fact immediately and article 10.19(d) applies.

10.4 Rotation of Directors

At the annual general meeting in 2008 and at each second subsequent annual general meeting one-half of the Directors must retire from office.

If the number of Directors is not a whole number that is a multiple of two, the number of Directors is to be rounded down to the next whole number.

Article 10.4 does not apply to Directors appointed under article 10.15.

10.5 Directors to retire

The Directors to retire at any annual general meeting must be those who have been longest in office since their last election.

As between persons who were last elected as Directors on the same day, those to retire must be determined by lot, unless they otherwise agree among themselves.

Article 10.5 does not apply to the President, but only in respect of the retirement of Directors for the annual general meeting in 2008.

10.6 Office held until end of meeting

A retiring Director (including a President) holds office until the end of the meeting at which that Director retires but, subject to article 10.12, is eligible for re-election.

10.7 Director elected at general meeting

At a general meeting:

- (a) at which a Director including the President retires; or

- (b) at the commencement of which there is a vacancy in the office of a Director including the President (other than a Director appointed according to article 10.15),

the Company will fill the vacancy by electing someone to that office in accordance with the procedures in articles 10.10 and 10.11.

A Director elected under this article takes office at the end of the meeting at which they are elected a Director and, other than those elected at the first annual general meeting occurring after the adoption of this Constitution, will hold office for a term of four years.

A President elected under article 10.7 (a) takes office at the end of the meeting at which they are elected President and will hold office for a term of four years.

A President elected under article 10.7 (b) takes office immediately on being elected President and will hold office for the remainder of the term of the President whose vacation of office before the end of his or her term required the election. Such service as President is a full term of office for the purposes of article 10.13.

Subject to clause 10.4, the Directors elected at the first annual general meeting occurring after the adoption of this Constitution will hold office for five years.

If one of the Directors to retire is the President, the election to fill that office must be held before the election to fill the other vacancies.

Each Member is entitled to vote in an election for Directors (including as President) except a Member whose voting rights have been suspended by the Board.

10.8 Nomination of persons for election as a Director (Including as President)

- (a) Two Members or a Member and a Director may nominate a person to stand for election as President or a Director (**Proposers**).
- (b) Another Member or Director must second the nomination (**Second**).
- (c) A nomination must be in writing and signed by the Proposers and Second and delivered to the Company by a date nominated by the Directors.
- (d) A person does not have to be a Member to be nominated.
- (e) The nomination must be accompanied by a statutory declaration made by the nominee confirming that:
 - (i) to the best of their knowledge and belief, they have not been involved in any activities which could materially interfere with their ability to act in the best interests of the Company;

- (ii) to the best of their knowledge and belief, they are free from any interest or relationship which could materially interfere with their ability to act in the best interests of the Company; and
- (iii) if they hold a Disqualifying Position, full details of that Disqualifying Position.

10.9 Application of nomination procedure

The requirements of nomination of persons for election as a Director (including as President) under rule 10.8 apply to all persons proposing to stand for election or re-election, including a Director proposing to stand for re-election.

10.10 Procedure for Election of President

- (a) The President will unless he or she is standing for re-election as President conduct, as returning officer, the election for President.
- (b) If the President is ineligible or unable to act as returning officer, the returning officer will be the Vice-President or if he or she is also standing for re-election, a Director not seeking re-election chosen by a majority of the Members present to be the returning officer.
- (c) If only one person stands for election as President, the returning officer will declare the person that has nominated elected.
- (d) If more than one person has nominated for election as President, an election for the position will be conducted within the annual general meeting amongst the Members entitled to vote.
- (e) The election will be conducted by secret ballot as follows:
 - (i) the returning officer will distribute a ballot paper to each Member entitled to vote that lists each candidate in alphabetical order with a square opposite the name of each candidate;
 - (ii) the ballot paper is to be completed by the Member numbering each candidate square so as to indicate the Member's order of preference of the candidates with consecutive whole numbers starting at '1';
 - (iii) each Member will return his or her completed ballot paper to the returning officer who will scrutinise the ballot papers and declare informal any ballot paper that does not comply with the provisions of article 10.10(e)(ii);
 - (iv) the returning officer will then examine each ballot paper that has not been declared informal and calculate the aggregate vote for each candidate using the Borda Count;
 - (v) the returning officer will declare elected as President the candidate who receives the largest aggregate vote calculated using the Borda Count.

- (vi) if the aggregate vote calculated using the Borda Count for two or more candidates is the same and it is necessary to differentiate between the candidates to determine who is elected as President, the successful candidate will be determined by the drawing of lots and the returning officer will declare that candidate elected as President.

10.11 Procedure for Election of Directors

- (a) The President will unless he or she is standing for election as a non-President Director conduct, as returning officer, the election for Directors.
- (b) If the President is ineligible or unable to act as returning officer, the returning officer will be the Vice-President or if he or she is also standing for re-election, a Director not seeking re-election chosen by a majority of the Members present to be the returning officer.
- (c) If the number of persons who have nominated for election as a Director is equal or less than the number of Directors to be elected, the returning officer will declare each person that has nominated elected.
- (d) If the number of persons who have nominated for election as a Director is greater than the number of persons to be elected, an election for the positions to be filled will be conducted within the annual general meeting amongst the Members entitled to vote.
- (e) The election will be conducted by secret ballot as follows:
 - (i) the returning officer will distribute a ballot paper to each Member entitled to vote that lists each candidate in alphabetical order with a square opposite the name of each candidate;
 - (ii) the ballot paper is to be completed by the Member numbering each candidate square so as to indicate the Member's order of preference of the candidates with consecutive whole numbers starting at '1';
 - (iii) each Member will return his or her completed ballot paper to the returning officer who will scrutinise the ballot papers and declare informal any ballot paper that does not comply with the provisions of article 10.11(e)(ii);
 - (iv) the returning officer will then examine each ballot paper that has not been declared informal and calculate the aggregate vote for each candidate using the Borda Count;
 - (v) the returning officer will declare elected as a Director the candidate who receives the largest aggregate vote calculated using the Borda Count and will then progressively declare elected as a Director each candidate who has the next highest

aggregate vote until all the vacant elected Director positions have been filled;

- (vi) if the aggregate vote calculated using the Borda Count for two or more candidates is the same and it is necessary to differentiate between the candidates to determine who is elected as a Director, the successful candidate will be determined by the drawing of lots and the returning officer will declare that candidate elected as a Director.

10.12 Maximum term of office

Subject to article 10.13, a Director may not serve more than two consecutive terms as a Director.

If a Director has served two consecutive terms, they may not be elected as a Director again until the second annual general meeting after the end of their second term of office.

Any period served as a First Director is not a term for the purposes of this rule.

10.13 Exception to article 10.12

Despite article 10.12, if a Director has served two consecutive terms as a Director but has not served as President, or has served only one of those terms as President, that person is eligible for election as President for one further consecutive four year term. After the end of that further term, they may not be elected again as a Director until the second subsequent annual general meeting.

10.14 Casual vacancy

- (a) The Directors may at any time appoint:
 - (i) a Director as Acting President to fill a casual vacancy;
 - (ii) a person to be a Director to fill a casual vacancy.
- (b) A Director appointed under this article holds office until the end of the term of the Director in whose place they were appointed.
- (c) Service as a Director under this article is a full term of office for the purposes of article 10.12.
- (d) A Director appointed under this article as Acting President holds office until the commencement of the next general meeting at which time the appointment shall end and the provisions of article 10.7(b) shall apply.
- (e) Service as an Acting President under this article will for the purposes of article 10.13 not constitute service of a term as President.

10.15 Appointed Directors

- (a) In addition to the Directors elected under article 10.7, the Directors may themselves appoint up to two other Directors.
- (b) A Director appointed under this article holds office for a term of two years but is eligible for re-appointment. The provisions of articles 10.4, 10.5, 10.7 and 10.12 do not apply to a Director appointed under this article.
- (c) A Director appointed under this article 10.15 may be removed from office by the Directors at their absolute discretion.
- (d) Before a person can be appointed to fill a casual vacancy, the person proposed to be appointed must deliver to the Company a statutory declaration confirming that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, they:
 - (i) have not been involved in any activities which could materially interfere with their ability to act in the best interests of the Company;
 - (ii) are free from any interest or relationship which could materially interfere with their ability to act in the best interests of the Company; and
 - (iii) if they hold a Disqualifying Position, full details of that Disqualifying Position.

10.16 Vice-President

The Directors may elect from amongst their number a Vice-President and may also determine the period for which the person elected is to hold that office.

However, a person may hold the office of Vice-President only for as long as they are a Director.

10.17 Removal of Vice-President from office

A Vice-President may be removed from that office by the Directors at their absolute discretion.

10.18 Remuneration of Directors

A Director may not be paid for services as a Director but, with the approval of the Directors, may be:

- (a) paid by the Company for services rendered to it; and
- (b) reimbursed by the Company for their reasonable travelling, accommodation and other expenses when:

- (i) travelling to or from meetings of the Directors, a Committee or the Company; or
- (ii) otherwise engaged on the affairs of the Company.

10.19 Vacation of office

The office of a Director becomes vacant when the Corporations Act says it does and also if the Director:

- (a) is disqualified by the Corporations Act from being a Director;
- (b) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under a law relating to mental health;
- (c) resigns office by notice in writing to the Company;
- (d) accepts appointment to, or becomes the holder of a Disqualifying Position;
- (e) is not present personally at three consecutive Directors' meetings without leave of absence from the Directors;
- (f) fails to comply with article 10.3.

11 Powers and duties of Directors

11.1 Directors to manage Company

The Directors are to manage the Company's business and may exercise those of the Company's powers that are not required, by the Corporations Act or by this Constitution, to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.

11.2 Specific powers of Directors

Without limiting article 11.1 the Directors may exercise all the Company's powers to borrow or raise money, to charge any property or business or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person.

11.3 Appointment of attorney

The Directors may appoint any person to be the Company's attorney for the purposes, with the powers, authorities and discretions, for the period and subject to the conditions that they think fit.

11.4 Provisions in power of attorney

A power of attorney granted under article 11.3 may contain any provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with the attorney that the Directors think fit and may also authorise the attorney to delegate (including by way of appointment of a substitute attorney) all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions of the attorney.

11.5 Minutes

The Directors must cause minutes of meetings to be made and kept according to the Corporations Act.

12 Proceedings of Directors

12.1 Directors meetings

The Directors may meet together for conducting business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. The Directors consent, by accepting nomination as a Director, to meetings being held using any technology that gives the Directors, as a whole, a reasonable opportunity to participate. To avoid doubt, this includes meetings held by telephone and/or video conferencing.

12.2 Questions decided by majority

A question arising at a Directors' meeting is to be decided by a majority of votes of the Directors present and entitled to vote.

12.3 Proxy and voting

A person who is present at a Directors' meeting as a proxy for another Director has, in addition to their own vote, one vote for each absent Director who would be entitled to vote if present at the meeting and for whom that person is a proxy.

12.4 Chairman's casting vote

The chairman of the meeting has a casting vote.

12.5 Quorum

Until otherwise determined by the Directors, four Directors (at least two of whom are entitled to vote) present in person or by proxy are a quorum.

12.6 Effect of vacancy

The continuing Directors may act despite a vacancy in their number.

However, if the number of Directors is reduced below the number required for a quorum, the remaining Directors may act only for the purpose of filling the vacancies to the extent necessary to bring their number up to the number required for a quorum or to convene a general meeting.

12.7 Director attending and voting by proxy

A Director may attend and vote by proxy at a Directors' meeting if the proxy:

- (a) is another Director; and
- (b) has been appointed in writing signed by the appointor.

The appointment must be for a particular meeting.

12.8 Convening meetings

A Director may, and the Secretary on the request of a Director must, convene a Directors' meeting.

12.9 President to preside at Directors' meeting

The President is entitled to preside at Directors' meetings.

If the President is not present and able and willing to act within 15 minutes after the time appointed for a meeting or has signified an intention not to be present and able and willing to act, the following may preside (in order of entitlement):

- (a) the Vice-President (if any);
- (b) a Director chosen by a majority of the Directors present.

12.10 Committees

The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of those persons they think fit, and may revoke that delegation.

12.11 Powers delegated to committees

A Committee must exercise the powers delegated to it according to the terms of the delegation and to any directions of the Directors.

Powers delegated to and exercised by a committee are taken to have been exercised by the Directors.

12.12 Committee meetings

Committee meetings are governed by the provisions of this Constitution dealing with Directors' meetings, as far as they are capable of application.

12.13 Circulating resolutions

The Directors may pass a resolution without a Directors' meeting being held if all of the Directors who are entitled to vote on the resolution sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document.

Separate copies of the document may be used for signing by Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.

The resolution is passed when the last Director signs.

12.14 Validity of acts of Directors

Everything done at a Directors' meeting or a Committee meeting, or by a person acting as a Director, are valid even if it is discovered later that there was some defect in the appointment, election or qualification of any of them or that any of them was disqualified or had vacated office.

13 Chief Executive Officer

13.1 Appointment of Chief Executive Officer

The Directors must appoint a Chief Executive Officer.

13.2 Powers, duties and authorities of Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) and with the powers, duties and authorities, determined by the Directors.

The exercise of those powers and authorities and the performance of those duties, by the Chief Executive Officer is subject at all times to the control of the Directors.

13.3 Suspension and removal of Chief Executive Officer

Subject to the terms and conditions of the appointment, the Directors may suspend or remove the Chief Executive Officer from that office.

13.4 Chief Executive Officer to attend Directors' meetings

The Chief Executive Officer is entitled to notice of and to attend all meetings of the Company, the Directors and any Committees and may speak on any matter, but does not have a vote.

14 Secretary

14.1 Appointment of Secretary

There must be at least one Secretary who is to be appointed by the Directors. The Secretary may also be the Chief Executive Officer.

14.2 Suspension and removal of Secretary

The Directors may suspend or remove a Secretary from that office.

14.3 Powers, duties and authorities of Secretary

A Secretary holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) and with the powers, duties and authorities, determined by the Directors.

15 By-laws

15.1 Making and amending By-laws

The Directors may from time to time make By-laws which in their opinion are necessary or desirable for the control, administration and management of the Company's affairs and may amend, repeal and replace those By-laws, but only to the extent the Company can do so under article 7.1.

Subject to article 7.1, the Company in general meeting, may amend, repeal and replace any By-law made by the Directors, but that does not affect the validity of anything previously done by the Directors or anyone pursuant to that By-law.

15.2 Effect of By-law

A By-law:

- (a) is subject to this Constitution;
- (b) must be consistent with this Constitution, and if not, the Constitution prevails to the extent of the inconsistency; and
- (c) when in force, is binding on all Members and has the same effect as a provision in this Constitution.

16 Seals

16.1 Safe custody of common seals

The Directors must provide for the safe custody of any seal of the Company.

16.2 Use of common seal

If the Company has a common seal or duplicate common seal:

- (a) it may be used only by the authority of the Directors; and
- (b) every document to which it is affixed must be signed by a Director and be countersigned by another Director, a Secretary or another person appointed by the Directors to countersign that document or a class of documents in which that document is included.

17 Inspection of records

17.1 Inspection by Members

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Directors may determine whether and to what extent, and at what times and places and under what conditions, the accounting records and other documents of the Company or any of them will be open for inspection by the Members.

17.2 Right of a Member to inspect

A Member does not have the right to inspect any document of the Company except as provided by law or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting.

18 Service of documents

18.1 Document includes notice

In this article 18, **document** includes a notice.

18.2 Methods of service

The Company may give a document to a Member:

- (a) personally;
- (b) by sending it by post to the address for the Member in the Register or an alternative address nominated by the Member; or
- (c) by sending it to a fax number or electronic address nominated by the Member.

18.3 Methods of service on the Company

A Member may give a document to the Company:

- (a) by delivering it to the Registered Office;
- (b) by sending it by post to the Registered Office; or
- (c) to a fax number or electronic address nominated by the Company.

18.4 Post

A document sent by post:

- (a) if sent to an address in Australia, may be sent by ordinary post; and
- (b) if sent to an address outside Australia, must be sent by airmail,

and in either case is taken to have been received on the day after the date of its posting.

18.5 Fax or electronic transmission

If a document is sent by fax or electronic transmission, delivery of the document is taken:

- (a) to be effected by properly addressing and transmitting the fax or electronic transmission; and
- (b) to have been delivered on the day following its transmission.

19 Indemnity

19.1 Indemnity of officers

Every person who is or has been:

- (a) a Director;
- (b) a Chief Executive Officer; or
- (c) a Secretary,

is entitled to be indemnified out of the property of the Company against:

- (d) every liability incurred by the person in that capacity (except a liability for legal costs); and
- (e) all legal costs incurred in defending or resisting (or otherwise in connection with) proceedings, whether civil or criminal or of an administrative or investigatory nature, in which the person becomes involved because of that capacity,

unless:

- (f) the Company is forbidden by statute to indemnify the person against the liability or legal costs; or
- (g) an indemnity by the Company of the person against the liability or legal costs would, if given, be made void by statute.

19.2 Insurance

The Company may pay or agree to pay, whether directly or through an interposed entity, a premium for a contract insuring a person who is or has been a Director, Secretary or Chief Executive Officer against liability incurred by the person in that capacity, including a liability for legal costs, unless:

- (a) the Company is forbidden by statute to pay or agree to pay the premium; or
- (b) the contract would, if the Company paid the premium, be made void by statute.

20 Winding up

20.1 Contributions of Members on winding up

Each Member must contribute to the Company's property if the Company is wound up while they are a Member or within one year after their membership ceases.

This contribution is for:

- (a) payment of the Company's debts and liabilities contracted before their membership ceased;
- (b) the costs of winding up; and
- (c) adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves,

and the amount is not to exceed \$20.00.

20.2 Excess property on winding up

If on the winding up or dissolution of the Company, and after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property remains, that property must be given or transferred to another body or bodies:

- (a) having objects similar to those of the Company; and
- (b) whose constitution prohibits (or each of whose constitutions prohibit) the distribution of its or their income and property among its or their members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the Company under this Constitution.

That body is, or those bodies are, to be determined by the Members at or before the time of dissolution or, failing that a determination, by a judge who has or acquires jurisdiction in the matter.

21 Accounts

The Directors must cause the accounts of the Company to be audited as required by the Corporations Act.

22 Definitions and interpretation

22.1 Definitions

In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:

Accredited means a person who has completed a course of relevant training recognised by the Company or the FFA.

AFC means the Asian Football Confederation

Borda Count means the translation of preferences shown on ballot papers into points as follows:

- (a) a first preference vote will score n points with n being the number of candidates;
- (b) a second preference vote will score $n-1$ points; and
- (c) each successive preference vote will score one point less than the preceding preference vote,

and calculating the points received by a candidate as the sum of the points that the candidate received for each preference vote.

By-law means a by-law made under this Constitution.

Chief Executive Officer means a person appointed as chief executive officer by the Directors according to the powers conferred on them by article 13.

Club means:

- (a) a body corporate or incorporated association recognised by the Company and having the following characteristics:
 - (i) It organises teams to participate in competitions sanctioned by the Company or FFA;
 - (ii) All members of its teams are entitled to club membership; and
 - (iii) Club members (or their parent or guardian) may vote in an election for any club officeholders; or
- (b) any legal entity deemed to be a Club by the Company.

Committee means a committee established under article 12.10.

Company means Football Federation Tasmania Limited.

Constitution means this constitution as amended from time to time, and a reference to a particular article is a reference to an article of this Constitution.

Corporations Act means the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

Director means a director of the Company and includes a First Director, the President and any Vice President.

Directors means all or some of the directors of the Company (including the First Directors) acting as a board.

Disqualifying Position means:

- (a) a position as an employee of the Company or of FFA; or
- (b) any Official Position.

A person who officiates in any competition sanctioned by the Company or FFA is not on that basis alone an employee for the purposes of sub-clause (a).

FFA means Football Federation Australia Limited ACN 106 478 068.

FIFA means Federation Internationale de Football Association.

First Directors means those Directors (and anyone appointed to fill a casual vacancy in their stead) identified in clause 10.2.

Football means “Association Football” as recognised by FIFA from time to time. To avoid doubt, at the date of incorporation of the Company, Football includes the games of football, soccer, indoor or 5 a side (Futsal) football and beach football.

Football Code of Conduct means the code of conduct published by FFA and notified to the Company, as amended from time to time.

Grievance has the meaning given to that term in the Grievance Procedure.

Grievance Procedure means the procedures dealing with Grievances published by FFA and notified to its members, as amended from time to time.

Laws of the Game means the rules of Football referred to in the Statutes and Regulations.

Life Member means a person admitted as such under article 9.

Member means a member of the Company.

Official Position means a person who holds a position, whether elected or appointed, as:

- (a) president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, director, committee member or member of the governing body (however described) of a Club, association (incorporate or unincorporated) or other entity (including any Member or another or State Body or its members) conducting, participating in or administering Football or any Football competition in Australia; or
- (b) a member of a Standing Committee.

Sub-clause (a) does not apply to a person who holds any of the identified positions in the Company.

Participant Member means a Member admitted under article 3.1(a).

Personal Information has the meaning given to it in section 6 of the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth).

President means the President from time to time of the Company.

Recognised Association means:

- (a) a body corporate or incorporated association recognised by the Company and having the following characteristics:
 - (i) It organises and/or conducts junior Football activities and competitions sanctioned by the Company or FFA;
 - (ii) It's governing committee or board is constituted of representatives elected by clubs participating in the activities or competitions it organises and/or conducts; or
- (b) any legal entity deemed to be a Recognised Association by the Company.

Registered Office means the registered office of the Company from time to time.

Registered Participant means:

- (a) a person registered by or with the Company in the category of:
 - (i) player (including junior players) in any competition recognised by the Company;
 - (ii) Accredited referee;
 - (iii) Accredited coach; or
- (b) Any other person that the Company recognises as contributing to Football in the State.

Representative means a person appointed to represent a corporate Member at a general meeting of the Company according to the Corporations Act.

Secretary means a person appointed from time to time as a secretary of the Company, and where appropriate includes an acting secretary and a person appointed by the Directors to perform all or any of the duties of a secretary of the Company.

State means Tasmania.

State Body has the meaning given to that term in FFA's constitution.

Standing Committee means a Standing Committee established under article 3.5.

Standing Committee Member means a Member admitted under article 3.1(b).

Statutes and Regulations means the Statutes and Regulations of FIFA, AFC and FFA in force from time to time.

Vice-President means the person (if any) elected from time to time under article 10.16.

Zone means a geographical area determined to be a Zone according to article 3.3.

22.2 Interpretation

- (a) In this Constitution:
 - (i) **(presence of a Member)** a reference to a Member present at a general meeting means the Member present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative;
 - (ii) **(annual general meeting)** a reference to an annual general meeting in a calendar year (for example, in 2006), is a reference to the annual general meeting required to be held by the Company in that calendar year under the Corporations Act; and

- (iii) **(document)** a reference to a document or instrument includes any amendments made to it from time to time and, unless the contrary intention appears, includes a replacement.
- (b) In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:
- (i) **(gender)** words importing any gender include all other genders;
 - (ii) **(person)** the word “person” includes a firm, a body corporate, a partnership, a joint venture, an unincorporated body or association or an authority;
 - (iii) **(successors)** a reference to an organisation includes a reference to its successors;
 - (iv) **(singular includes plural)** the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
 - (v) **(instruments)** a reference to a law includes regulations and instruments made under it;
 - (vi) **(amendments to legislation)** a reference to a law or a provision of a law includes amendments, re-enactments or replacements of that law or the provision, whether by a State or the Commonwealth or otherwise;
 - (vii) **(signed)** where, by a provision of this Constitution, a document including a notice is required to be signed, that requirement may be satisfied in relation to an electronic communication of the document in any manner permitted by law or by any State or Commonwealth law relating to electronic transmissions or in any other manner approved by the Directors; and
 - (viii) **(writing)** “writing” and “written” includes printing, typing and other modes of reproducing words in a visible form including, without limitation, any representation of words in a physical document or in an electronic communication or form or otherwise.

22.3 Corporations Act

In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) an expression has, in a provision of this Constitution that deals with a matter dealt with by a particular provision of the Corporations Act, the same meaning as in that provision of the Corporations Act; and
- (b) “section” means a section of the Corporations Act.

The provisions of the Corporations Act that apply as replaceable rules are displaced by this Constitution and accordingly do not apply to the Company.

22.4 Headings

Headings are inserted for convenience and do not affect the interpretation of this Constitution.

22.5 “Include” etc

In this Constitution the words “include”, “includes”, “including” and “for example” are not to be interpreted as words of limitation.

22.6 Powers

A power, an authority or a discretion reposed in a Director, the Directors, a Committee, the Company in general meeting or a Member may be exercised at any time and from time to time.