#### **Name**

The name of the society is Wellington Naturist Club Incorporated (in this **Constitution** referred to as the 'Society').

#### **Charitable status**

The **Society** is not and does not intend to be registered as a charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005.

#### **Definitions**

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

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

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

**'Chairperson'** means the **Officer** responsible for chairing **General Meetings** and committee meetings, and who provides leadership for the **Society**.

'Committee' means the Society's governing body.

'Constitution' means the rules in this document.

**'Deputy Chairperson'** means the **Officer** elected or appointed to deputise in the absence of the **Chairperson**.

**'Eligible Financial Members'** means all **Full Members** and **Life Members**, excluding any Member who is unfinancial as a result of unpaid subscriptions or fees.

'Fee' includes a fee on members approved by a General Meeting and any special fee levied by the Committee.

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

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

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

'Matter' means—

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

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

'Notice' to Members includes any notice given by email, post, or courier.

'Officer' means a natural person who is:

- a member of the Committee, or
- occupying a position in the Society that allows them to exercise significant influence over the management or administration of the Society, including any Chief Executive or Treasurer.

**'Proxy Notice'** means a notice received by the **Secretary** or the **Chairperson** of a **General Meeting** that meets the requirements for a **Proxy Notice** set out in this **Constitution**.

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

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

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

'Working Days' mean as defined in the Legislation Act 2019. Examples of days that are not Working Days include, but are not limited to, the following — a Saturday, a Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, ANZAC Day, the Sovereign's birthday, Te Rā Aro ki a Matariki/Matariki Observance Day, and Labour Day.

### **Purposes**

The primary purposes of the **Society** are to—

- To provide facilities in an environment where members and guests of the Club may enjoy sunbathing, sport and other social recreation without clothing.
- To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, on hire or otherwise acquire any real or
  personal property, and any rights or privileges which may appear necessary or
  expedient for the purposes of attaining the objects of the Club or promoting the
  interests of the Club or of its members and to sell, exchange, let on bail, or lease with
  or without option of purchase or in any manner dispose of any such property, rights
  or privileges as aforesaid.
- To issue publications which shall in whole or in part promote the objects of the Club
  or explain its activities or be otherwise of direct financial benefit to the Club or other
  bodies to which it may be affiliated or associated and to use for a like purpose such
  other media as shall from time to time be available.
- To acquire by purchase, donation or otherwise, books, magazines or other media, as part of the facilities offered by the Club to its members.
- To establish or promote or assist in establishing or promoting and to subscribe to, affiliate with or become a member of or otherwise co-operate with any society having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the club.

The Society must not operate for the purpose of, or with the effect of—

- distributing, any gain, profit, surplus, dividend, or other similar financial benefit to any of its **Members** (whether in money or in kind); or
- having capital that is divided into shares or stock held by its Members; or
- holding, property in which its members have a disposable interest (whether directly, or in the form of shares or stock in the capital of the society or otherwise).

But the Society will not operate for the financial gain of Members simply if the Society—

- engages in trade,
- pays a Member for matters that are incidental to the purposes of the Society, and the Member is a not-for-profit entity,
- distributes funds to a Member to further the purposes of the Society, and the Member—
  - is a not-for-profit entity, and
  - is affiliated or closely related to the Society, and
  - has the same, or substantially the same, purposes as those of the Society.
- reimburses a Member for reasonable expenses legitimately incurred on behalf of the Society or while pursuing the Society's purposes,
- provides benefits to members of the public or of a class of the public and those persons include **Members** or their families,
- provides benefits to Members or their families to alleviate hardship,
- provides educational scholarships or grants to Members or their families,
- pays a Member a salary or wages or other payments for services to the Society on arm's length terms (terms reasonable in the circumstances if the parties were connected or related only by the transaction in question, each acting independently, and each acting in its own best interests; or are terms less favourable to the Member than those terms and the payment for services, or other transaction, does not include any share of a gain, profit, or surplus, percentage of revenue, or other reward in connection with any gain, profit, surplus, or revenue of the Society),
- provides a Member with incidental benefits (for example, trophies, prizes, or discounts on products or services) in accordance with the purposes of the Society.
- on removal of the Society from the Register of Incorporated Societies having its surplus assets distributed under subpart 5 of Part 5 of the Act to a Member that is a not-for-profit entity.

## **Act and Regulations**

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

#### **Restrictions on society powers**

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

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

No restrictions other than those required by the Act and listed elsewhere in this
document

### **Registered office**

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

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

- at least 5 Working Days before the change of address for the registered office is due to take effect, and
- in a form and as required by the Act.

### **Contact person**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any change in that contact person or that person's name or contact details shall be advised to the Registrar of Incorporated Societies within 20 **Working Days** of that change occurring, or the **Society** becoming aware of the change.

### **Members**

#### Minimum number of members

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

## **Types of members**

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

#### Provisional Member

All new **members**, including those transferring from other recognised Clubs after less than twelve months membership of such Clubs, who have not yet been admitted as **Full members** by majority vote of the Committee. New members who are full members of another club may be accepted as full members only following review and approval by the committee. A **Provisional Member** must pay all subscriptions and any other fees payable; does not have voting rights; and is not able to be elected to the Committee or nominate any member for election to the Committee.

#### Full Member

A **Full Member** is an individual or body corporate admitted to membership under this **Constitution** and who or which has not ceased to be a **Member**.

#### Junior Member

Members under the age of 18 years where at least one of whose parents or guardians is a member and who enter the Club with such parent or guardian. **Junior Members** must pay all subscriptions and any other fees payable; do not have voting rights; and are not able to be elected to the Committee or nominate any member for election to the Committee.

#### Life Member

A **Life Member** is a person honoured for highly valued services to the **Society** elected as a **Life Member** by resolution of a **General Meeting** following a recommendation from the Committee and passed by a simple majority of those **Members** present and voting. A **Life Member** shall have all the rights and privileges of a **Member** and shall be subject to all the same duties as a **Member**. Life members do not have to pay any subscription but must pay any relevant fees.

#### Honorary Member

An **Honorary Member** is a person honoured for services to the **Society** or in an associated field elected as an **Honorary Member** by resolution of a **General Meeting** passed by a simple majority of those present and voting. An **Honorary Member** has no membership rights, privileges or duties. Unless otherwise determined by resolution of the **Members**, an **Honorary Member** does not have to pay any subscription but must pay any relevant fees.

#### Becoming a member: consent

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

#### Becoming a member: process

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

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

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

Any new **Member**, including those transferring from other recognised Clubs after less than twelve months membership of such Clubs, may only join as a **Provisional Member**.

After one year from the date of admission to this Club, or the Recognised Club in the case of transfer as above, a **Provisional Member** is eligible for Full Membership by majority vote of the **Committee**.

### Members' obligations and rights

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

- All Members shall promote the interests and purposes of the Society and shall do nothing to bring the Society into disrepute.
- **Members and visitors** must not divulge outside the Club the name of any member of the Club without the permission of that member.
- A Member is only entitled to exercise the rights of membership (including attending
  and voting at General Meetings, accessing or using the Society's premises, facilities,
  equipment and other property, and participating in Society activities) if all
  subscriptions and any other fees have been paid to the Society by their respective
  due dates, but no Member is liable for an obligation of the Society by reason only of
  being a Member.
- Any Member that is a body corporate shall provide the Committee, in writing, with
  the name and contact details of the person who is the organisation's authorised
  representative, and that person shall be deemed to be the organisation's proxy for
  the purposes of voting at General Meetings.
- The Committee may decide what access or use Members may have of or to any
  premises, facilities, equipment or other property owned, occupied or otherwise used
  by the Society, and to participate in Society activities, including any conditions of and
  fees for such access, use or involvement.

## Subscriptions and fees including special fees

The annual subscription for the then current financial year shall be set by resolution of a **General Meeting** (which can also decide that payment be made by periodic instalments). The **Committee** may set other fees applying to use of the **Society**'s premises, facilities, equipment and other property by **Members** or visitors, for example site fees, day visit fees, and cabin rental rates.

In exceptional circumstances, a special fee may also be levied on all **Members** by the **Committee** for a special purpose. Such special fees must be notified to the members in writing giving full details. Any special fee made by the **Committee** shall become binding on **Members** at the expiration of three weeks from the date on which **Members** are notified thereof unless in the meantime a **Special General Meeting** has been requisitioned for the purpose of considering the matter in which case the **Special General Meeting** shall have power either to confirm or rescind the special fee made by the **Committee** or to impose a special fee of some lesser amount. **Life Members** are not liable to pay any subscription but must pay any fees set by resolution of a **General Meeting** or the **Committee**.

Unless otherwise determined by the membership in a general meeting, **Honorary Members** do not have to pay any subscription but must pay any relevant fees.

Any **Member** failing to pay any subscription (including any periodic payment), fee or other amount owing to the Society within 60 Working Days of the date the same was due for payment shall be considered an unfinancial **Member** and shall (without being released from the obligation of payment) have no membership rights and shall not be entitled to

participate in any **Society** activity or to access or use the **Society**'s premises, facilities, equipment and other property until all the arrears are paid. If such arrears are not paid within 90 **Working Days** of the due date for payment (i.e. a further 30 **Working Days** from a **Member** becoming unfinancial) the **Committee** may terminate the **Member**'s membership (without being required to give prior notice to that **Member**).

The **Committee** shall have power to grant relief from the payment of part or all of any annual subscription or fee where such relief is considered justified, it being understood that this concession is to be granted only in the most deserving cases.

### Ceasing to be a member

A Member ceases to be a Member—

- by resignation from that Member's class of membership by written notice signed by that Member to the Committee, or
- on termination of a **Member**'s membership following a dispute resolution process under this **Constitution**, or
- on death (or if a body corporate on liquidation or deregistration, or if a partnership on dissolution of the partnership), or
- by resolution of the Committee where—
  - The Member has failed to pay a subscription, fee or other amount due to the Society within 90 Working Days of the due date for payment: or
  - In the opinion of the **Committee** the **Member** has brought the **Society** into disrepute.

with effect from (as applicable)—

- the date of receipt of the Member's notice of resignation by the Committee (or any subsequent date stated in the notice of resignation), or
- the date of termination of the Member's membership under this Constitution, or
- the date of death of the **Member** (or if a body corporate from the date of its liquidation or deregistration, or if a partnership from the date of its dissolution), or
- the date specified in a resolution of the **Committee** and when a **Member**'s membership has been terminated.
- The Committee shall promptly notify the former Member in writing.

### Obligations once membership has ceased.

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

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

## Becoming a member again

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

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

## **General meetings**

### **Procedures for all general meetings**

The **Committee** shall give all **Members** at least 30 **Working Days**' written **Notice** of any **General Meeting** and of the business to be conducted at that **General Meeting**.

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

Only Eligible Financial Members may attend, speak and vote at General Meetings—

- in person:
- by electronic means in accordance with this constitution:
- by a proxy vote cast in accordance with a Proxy Notice
- through the authorised representative of a body corporate as notified to the Committee.

An unfinancial Member as a result of unpaid subscriptions or fees may not attend, speak and vote at **General Meetings** 

**Provisional Members, Junior Members** and **Honorary Members** may attend and speak at General Meetings but may not vote and are not counted toward the quorum.

No **General Meeting** may be held unless at least 15 percent of **Eligible Financial Members** attend throughout the meeting, and this will constitute a quorum.

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

A **Member** is entitled to exercise one vote on any motion at a **General Meeting** in person or by proxy, and voting at a **General Meeting** shall be by:

- voices or by show of hands or, on demand of the chairperson or of 2 or more
   Members present, by secret ballot; and
- for votes for executive positions, electronically in accordance with this constitution.

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

[IN-CONFIDENCE - Approved at the AGM held on 23 June 2024 at 1:00pm]

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

The **Society** may pass a written resolution in lieu of a **General Meeting**, and a written resolution is as valid for the purposes of the **Act** and this **Constitution** as if it had been passed at a **General Meeting** if it is approved by no less than 75 percent of the eligible financial **Members** voting on the resolution. A written resolution may consist of 1 or more documents in similar form (including letters, electronic mail, or other similar means of communication) each proposed by or on behalf of 1 or more **Members**. A **Member** may give their approval to a written resolution by signing the resolution or giving approval to the resolution in any other manner permitted by the **Constitution** (for example, by electronic means).

- General Meetings may be held at one or more venues by Members present in person and/or using any real-time audio, audio and visual, or electronic communication that gives each Member a reasonable opportunity to participate.
- All General Meetings shall be chaired by the Chairperson. If there is no committee
  member able to chair the meeting, the meeting shall elect another full member to
  chair that meeting.
- The Chairperson will be a current committee member appointed by the committee
  and advised to the members in advance. In the absence of any member of the
  Committee another Full Member will be elected for the purpose by the Meeting.
- Any person chairing a **General Meeting** has a deliberative and, in the event of a tied vote, a casting vote.
- Any person chairing a General Meeting may
  - With the consent of a simple majority of Members present at any General
     Meeting adjourn the General Meeting from time to time and from place to place
     but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned General Meeting other than
     the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took
     place.
  - Direct that any person not entitled to be present at the General Meeting, or obstructing the business of the General Meeting, or behaving in a disorderly manner, or being abusive, or failing to abide by the directions of the chairperson be removed from the General Meeting, and
  - In the absence of a quorum or in the case of emergency, adjourn the **General Meeting** or declare it closed.
- The Committee may propose motions for the Society to vote on ('Committee Motions'), which shall be notified to Members with the notice of the General Meeting.
- Any Member may request that a motion be voted on ('Member's Motion') at a
  General Meeting, by giving notice to the Secretary or Committee at least 20
  Working Days before that meeting. The Member may also provide information in
  support of the motion ('Member's Information'). If notice of the motion is given to
  the Secretary or Committee before written Notice of the General Meeting is given to
  Members, notice of the motion shall be provided to Members with the written
  Notice of the General Meeting.

[IN-CONFIDENCE - Approved at the AGM held on 23 June 2024 at 1:00pm]

### **Proxy Notices**

A Proxy Notice must include

- the name of the Full Member or Life Member casting the proxy vote;
- the name of the individual entitled to be present [and vote?] at the meeting who will
  cast the proxy vote on behalf of the Member; and
- the date(s) of the **General Meeting(s)** at which the proxy vote may be cast.

Any **Proxy Notice** may (but does not have to) be limited to specific agenda items at the **General Meeting**.

A Proxy Notice may be provided:

- by electronic means to the Secretary not less than five (5) Working Days before the commencement of the General Meeting; or
- by an original signed written proxy being received by or handed to:

the **Secretary** at any time before the commencement of the **General Meeting**; or

to the **Chairperson** of the **General Meeting** at any time prior to a vote being taken in which the proxy vote will be cast.

#### **Minutes**

The Society must keep minutes of all General Meetings.

Annual General Meetings: when they will be held

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

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

- 6 months after the balance date of the Society
- 15 months after the previous annual meeting.

#### **Annual General Meetings: business**

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

- confirm the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting and any Special General Meeting(s) held since the last Annual General Meeting,
- where required, elect Officers to the Committee,
- adopt the annual report on the operations and affairs of the Society,
- adopt the Committee's report on the finances of the Society, and the annual financial statements,
- adopt a five-year capital and works plan report,
- set any subscriptions for the current financial year,

- consider any motions of which prior notice has been given to Members with notice of the Meeting, and
- consider any general business.

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

- an annual report on the operation and affairs of the Society during the most recently completed accounting period,
- the annual financial statements for that period,
- a five-year capital and works plan, setting out any estimated expenditure on capital and any works proposed over standard annual operating and maintenance expenditure; and
- notice of any disclosures of conflicts of interest made by Officers during that period (including a summary of the matters, or types of matters, to which those disclosures relate).

### **Special General Meetings**

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

The **Committee** must call a **Special General Meeting** if it receives a written request signed by at least **25** percent of **Members**.

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

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

#### **Patron**

The **Society** may elect an honorary position of **Patron** at any **General Meeting** and under such conditions as may be prescribed at that **Meeting**.

### Committee

## **Committee composition**

The **Committee** will consist of 9 **Officers**.

The **Officers** will be the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and five (5) other **Committee** members.

If there as a vacancy in the membership, the position may be filled by resolution of the committee in accordance with this constitution (see *Election or appointment of officers* below).

### **Functions of the committee**

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

#### Powers of the committee

The **Committee** has all the powers necessary for managing — and for directing and supervising the management of — the operation and affairs of the **Society**, subject to such modifications, exceptions, or limitations as are contained in the **Act** or in this **Constitution**.

### **Sub-committees**

The **Committee** may appoint sub-committees consisting of such persons (whether or not **Members** of the **Society**) and for such purposes as it thinks fit. Unless otherwise resolved by the **Committee**—

- the quorum of every sub-committee is half the members of the sub-committee but not less than 2,
- no sub-committee shall have power to co-opt additional members,
- a sub-committee must not commit the **Society** to any financial expenditure without express authority from the **Committee**, and
- a sub-committee must not further delegate any of its powers.

### **General matters: committees**

The **Committee** and any sub-committee may act by resolution approved during a conference call using audio and/or audio-visual technology or through a written ballot conducted by email, electronic voting system, or post, and any such resolution shall be recorded in the minutes of the next **Committee** or sub-committee meeting.

Other than as prescribed by the **Act** or this **Constitution**, the **Committee** or any subcommittee may regulate its proceedings as it thinks fit.

## **Indemnity**

The Committee shall be indemnified from the funds of the Club in respect of all legal proceedings that may be instituted by or against them in consequence of the performance or non-performance of their duties.

## **Committee meetings**

### **Procedure**

The quorum for **Committee** meetings is five (5) or half the number of members of the **Committee**, whichever is greater.

A meeting of the **Committee** may be held either—

1. by a number of the members of the **Committee** who constitute a quorum, being assembled together at the place, date and time appointed for the meeting; or

 by means of audio, or audio and visual, communication by which all members of the **Committee** participating and constituting a quorum can simultaneously hear each other throughout the meeting.

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

The members of the **Committee** shall elect one of their number as chairperson of the **Committee**. If at a meeting of the **Committee**, the agreed chairperson is not present, the members of the **Committee** present may choose another one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting. The chairperson has a casting vote in the event of a tied vote on any resolution of the **Committee**.

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

### **Frequency**

The **Committee** shall meet at least quarterly at such times and places and in such manner (including by audio, audio and visual, or electronic communication) as it may determine and otherwise where and as convened by the **Chairperson** or **Secretary**.

The **Secretary**, or other **Committee** member nominated by the **Committee**, shall give to all **Committee** members not less than 5 **Working Days'** notice of **Committee** meetings, but in cases of urgency a shorter period of notice shall suffice.

## **Officers**

### **Qualifications of officers**

Every Officer must be a natural person who—

- has consented in writing to be an officer of the Society, and
- certifies that they are not disqualified from being elected or appointed or otherwise holding office as an **Officer** of the **Society**.

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

- 1. a person who is under 16 years of age
- 2. a person who is an undischarged bankrupt
- a person who is prohibited from being a director or promoter of, or being concerned or taking part in the management of, an incorporated or unincorporated body under the Companies Act 1993, the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, or the Takeovers Act 1993, or any other similar legislation
- 4. A person who is disqualified from being a member of the governing body of a charitable entity under section 16(2) of the Charities Act 2005
- 5. a person who has been convicted of any of the following, and has been sentenced for the offence, within the last 7 years—
  - 1. an offence under subpart 6 of Part 4 of the Act

- 2. a crime involving dishonesty (within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Crimes Act 1961)
- 3. an offence under section 143B of the Tax Administration Act 1994
- 4. an offence, in a country other than New Zealand, that is substantially similar to an offence specified in subparagraphs (1) to (3)
- 5. a money laundering offence or an offence relating to the financing of terrorism, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere
- 6. a person subject to:
  - 1. a banning order under subpart 7 of Part 4 of the Act, or
  - 2. an order under section 108 of the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003, or
  - 3. a forfeiture order under the Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009, or
  - 4. a property order made under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988, or whose property is managed by a trustee corporation under section 32 of that Act.
- a person who is subject to an order that is substantially similar to an order referred to in paragraph (6) under a law of a country, State, or territory outside New Zealand that is a country, State, or territory prescribed by the regulations (if any) of the Act.

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

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

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

#### Officers' duties

At all times each Officer:

- 1. shall act in good faith and in what he or she believes to be the best interests of the **Society**,
- 2. must exercise all powers for a proper purpose,
- 3. must not act, or agree to the **Society** acting, in a manner that contravenes the **Act** or this **Constitution**,
- 4. when exercising powers or performing duties as an **Officer**, must exercise the care and diligence that a reasonable person with the same responsibilities would exercise in the same circumstances taking into account, but without limitation:
  - the nature of the Society,
  - the nature of the decision, and
  - the position of the **Officer** and the nature of the responsibilities undertaken by him or her

- 5. must not agree to the activities of the Society being carried on in a manner likely to create a substantial risk of serious loss to the Society or to the Society's creditors, or cause or allow the activities of the Society to be carried on in a manner likely to create a substantial risk of serious loss to the Society or to the Society's creditors, and
- 6. must not agree to the **Society** incurring an obligation unless he or she believes at that time on reasonable grounds that the **Society** will be able to perform the obligation when it is required to do so.

## **Election or appointment of officers**

The election of Officers to fill vacancies on the Committee shall be conducted as follows:

**Nominations**: Nomination shall be in writing, signed by the nominee and a proposer and seconder. Notice of nomination shall be advertised not less than 30 **Working Days** before the AGM and shall close no later than 10 **Working Days** before AGM. Each nominee should provide a biography of no more than 150 words and a certificate that the nominee is not disqualified from being appointed or holding office as an **Officer** (as described in the 'Qualification of Officers' rule above).

**Secret ballot**: The election shall be by secret ballot. Members may cast either a 'yes' or 'no' vote. To be eligible to take office on committee a nominee must have more 'yes' votes than 'no' votes. Each 'yes' vote will count as one vote. Each 'no' vote will be deducted from the total number of 'yes' votes to establish a final vote tally for each nominee. Where a member casts neither a 'yes' or a 'no' that member is considered to have abstained

Ballot form: The ballot form shall list the nomination in alphabetical order without any indication of who are retiring / serving committee members. A notice accompanying the ballot form shall include the nominees' biographies; set out the closing date for the completed ballot forms to be received by the Scrutineers if sent by post or email (being not later than the start of the Annual General Meeting); and set out the physical or email address to which they should be sent. The failure for any reason of any financial Member to receive such Notice or ballot form of the general meeting, or for their completed ballot form to be received by the Secretary, shall not invalidate the election. Completed ballot forms not provided by post or email may be delivered to the Scrutineers at the AGM.

**Appointment of Scrutineers:** The committee shall appoint not less than 2 scrutineers to count election votes prior to the AGM. The scrutineers may not be a nominee or related first degree to a nominee, but may include the club Patron.

**Outcome and treatment of ballot papers**: The final outcome only of a ballot is advised by the scrutineers and the voting papers are sealed for secrecy and destroyed 14 days after the completion of the AGM.

**Dealing with tied votes**: Any equality of votes shall be determined by either the casting of lots between the tied candidates, or by a secret vote carried out of members present and voting at the general meeting. In the event of a tied vote, the general meeting must determine which method will be used and, if a secret vote is conducted and remains tied, lots will be cast to determine the outcome.

**Unfilled positions**: Nominations not filled by the postal ballot shall be resolved by a call for nomination at the AGM and elected by majority vote at the meeting. Any nominee who received more "no" than "yes" votes in the ballot is not eligible for re-nomination at the AGM. In the event that any **Committee** position still remains unfilled at the end of the

Annual General Meeting, the incoming **Committee** can fill the position in accordance with the rules on *Vacancies* set out below.

**Electronic voting**: Notwithstanding the election process set out above referring to ballot papers and post/email, the committee shall be empowered to use a digital or electronic process alternative of electing committee members so long as the process is a reliable and accurate method of recording voting outcomes and preserves the anonymity of voters.

**Vacancies:** If a vacancy in the position of any **Officer** occurs between **Annual General Meetings**, that vacancy shall be filled by resolution of the **Committee**. Any such appointee must, before appointment, supply a signed consent to appointment and a certificate that the nominee is not disqualified from being appointed or holding office as an **Officer** (as described in the 'Qualification of Officers' rule above.). Any such appointee resigns at the end of the next **Annual General Meeting** (and may stand for election at that Meeting).

Appointing Officers: In addition to Officers elected or appointed under the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Committee may appoint other Officers for a specific purpose, or for a limited period, or generally until the next Annual General Meeting. Unless otherwise specified by the Committee any person so appointed shall have full speaking and voting rights as an Officer of the Society. Any such appointee must, before appointment, supply a signed consent to appointment and a certificate that the nominee is not disqualified from being appointed or holding office as an Officer (as described in the 'Qualification of Officers' rule above).

#### **Term**

The term of office for all **Officers** elected to the **Committee** shall be one (1) year, expiring at the end of the **Annual General Meeting** in the year corresponding with the last year of each **Officer's** term of office.

In order to retain experience, knowledge and continuity members elected to committee positions should expect to serve up to three years as a minimum.

### Removal of officers

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

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

with effect from (as applicable) the date specified in a resolution of the **Committee** or **Society**.

## Ceasing to hold office

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

Each **Officer** shall within 20 **Working Days** of submitting a resignation or ceasing to hold office, deliver to the **Committee** all books, papers and other property of the **Society** held by such former **Officer**.

#### **Conflicts of interest**

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

- 1. to the Committee and or sub-committee, and
- 2. in an Interests Register kept by the Committee.

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

An **Officer** or member of a sub-committee who is an **Interested Member** regarding a **Matter**—

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

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

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

Where 50 per cent or more of the members of a sub-committee are prevented from voting on a **Matter** because they are interested in that **Matter**, the **Committee** shall consider and determine the **Matter**.

#### Records

### **Register of Members**

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

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

Their name, and

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

The register will also include each Member's —

- postal address
- email address (if any)
- whether the **Member** is financial or unfinancial

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

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

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

### **Interests Register**

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

#### Access to information for members

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. withholding the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons, or
- 2. the disclosure of the information would, or would be likely to, prejudice the commercial position of the **Society** or of any of its **Members**, or

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

If the **Society** requires the **Member** to pay a charge for the information, the **Member** may withdraw the request, and must be treated as having done so unless, within 10 **Working Days** after receiving notification of the charge, the **Member** informs the **Society** —

- 1. that the Member will pay the charge; or
- 2. that the **Member** considers the charge to be unreasonable.

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

#### **Finances**

### **Control and management**

The funds and property of the Society shall be—

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

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

All money received on account of the **Society** shall be banked within 20 **Working Days** of receipt.

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

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

- 1. correctly record the transactions of the Society, and
- 2. allow the **Society** to produce financial statements that comply with the requirements of the **Act**, and

3. would enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited (if required under any legislation or the **Society's Constitution**).

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

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

### **Balance date**

The **Society**'s financial year shall commence on 01/04 of each year and end on 31/03 (the latter date being the **Society**'s balance date).

## **Dispute resolution**

## Meanings of dispute and complaint

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

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

- 1. 2 or more Members
- 2. 1 or more Members and the Society
- 3. 1 or more **Members** and 1 or more **Officers**
- 4. 2 or more Officers
- 5. 1 or more Officers and the Society
- 6. 1 or more **Members** or **Officers** and the **Society**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How complaint is made

- A Member or an Officer may make a complaint by giving to the Committee (or a complaints subcommittee) a notice in writing that—
  - 1. states that the **Member** or **Officer** is starting a procedure for resolving a dispute in accordance with the **Society**'s **Constitution**; and
  - 2. sets out the allegation or allegations to which the dispute relates and whom the allegation is against; and
  - 3. sets out any other information reasonably required by the **Society**.
- The Society may make a complaint involving an allegation or allegations against a Member or an Officer by giving to the Member or Officer a notice in writing that—
  - 1. states that the **Society** is starting a procedure for resolving a dispute in accordance with the **Society**'s **Constitution**; and
  - 2. sets out the allegation to which the dispute relates.
- 3. The information given under subclause (1.2) or (2.2) must be sufficient to ensure that a person against whom an allegation is made is fairly advised of the allegation or allegations concerning them, with sufficient details given to enable that person to prepare a response.
- 4. A complaint may be made in any other reasonable manner permitted by the **Society**'s **Constitution**.

## Person who makes complaint has right to be heard

- 1. A **Member** or an **Officer** who makes a complaint has a right to be heard before the complaint is resolved or any outcome is determined.
- 2. If the **Society** makes a complaint—

- the **Society** has a right to be heard before the complaint is resolved or any outcome is determined; and
- 2. an Officer may exercise that right on behalf of the Society.
- 3. Without limiting the manner in which the **Member**, **Officer**, or **Society** may be given the right to be heard, they must be taken to have been given the right if—
  - 1. they have a reasonable opportunity to be heard in writing or at an oral hearing (if one is held); and
  - 2. the **Member**'s, **Officer**'s, or **Society**'s written or verbal statement or submissions (if any) are considered by the committee.
- 4. An oral hearing may be held if the decision maker considers that an oral hearing is needed to ensure an adequate hearing for any person with a right to be heard.

## Investigating and determining dispute

- 1. The **Society** must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after receiving or becoming aware of a complaint made in accordance with its **Constitution**, ensure that the dispute is investigated and determined.
- 2. Disputes must be dealt with under the **Constitution** in a fair, efficient, and effective manner and in accordance with the provisions of the **Act**.

## Society may decide not to proceed further with complaint

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

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

### Society may refer complaint

- 1. The **Society** may refer a complaint to—
  - 1. a subcommittee or an external person to investigate and report; or
  - 2. a subcommittee, an arbitral tribunal, or an external person to investigate and make a decision.
- 2. The **Society** may, with the consent of all parties to a complaint, refer the complaint to any type of consensual dispute resolution (for example, mediation, facilitation, or a tikanga-based practice).

#### **Decision makers**

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

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

## Liquidation and removal from the register

## Resolving to put society into liquidation

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

The **Committee** shall give 20 **Working Days** written **Notice** to all **Members** of the proposed resolution to put the **Society** into liquidation.

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

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

## Resolving to apply for removal from the register

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

The **Committee** shall give 20 **Working Days** written **Notice** to all **Members** of the proposed resolution to remove the **Society** from the Register of Incorporated Societies.

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

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

### **Surplus assets**

If the **Society** is liquidated or removed from the Register of Incorporated Societies, no distribution shall be made to any **Member**.

On the liquidation or removal from the Register of Incorporated Societies of the **Society**, its surplus assets — after payment of all debts, costs and liabilities — shall be vested in the New Zealand Naturist Federation Incorporated.

However, in any resolution under this rule, the **Society** may approve a different distribution to a different not-for-profit entity from that specified above, so long as the **Society** complies with this **Constitution** and the **Act** in all other respects.

### Alterations to the constitution

## **Amending this constitution**

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

The **Society** may amend or replace this **Constitution** at a **General Meeting** by a resolution passed by 75% of those **Members** present and voting.

That amendment may be approved by a resolution passed in lieu of a meeting but only if authorised by this **Constitution**.

Any proposed resolution to amend or replace this **Constitution** shall be:

- proposed by the Committee; or
- signed by at least 5 eligible Members and given in writing to the Committee at least 20 Working Days before the General Meeting at which the resolution is to be considered and accompanied by a written explanation of the reasons for the proposal.

At least 10 **Working Days** before the **General Meeting** at which any amendment is to be considered the **Committee** shall give to all **Members** notice of the proposed resolution, the reasons for the proposal, and any recommendations the **Committee** has.

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

#### Other

#### **Bylaws**

The **Committee** from time to time may make and amend bylaws, and policies for the conduct and control of **Society** activities and codes of conduct applicable to **Members**, but no such bylaws, policies or codes of conduct applicable to **Members** shall be inconsistent with this **Constitution**, the **Act**, regulations made under the **Act**, or any other legislation.