

**TABLE TENNIS NT
CONSTITUTION
PART 1 – PRELIMINARY**

1. Name

The name of the incorporated association ("the Association") is Table Tennis NT Inc.

2. Objects and purposes

The objects and purposes of the Association are as follows:

- 2.1 To promote the game of Table Tennis in the Northern Territory of Australia;
- 2.2 To promote and/or control Territory matches and Territory championships and any other Territory wide activities that the Association may decide;
- 2.3 To select table tennis teams to represent the Northern Territory;
- 2.4 To affiliate with the Table Tennis Australia and fully accept the responsibilities and obligations involved in such affiliation;
- 2.5 To decide any matters relating to Table Tennis which may arise between any member association or associate member, or that may be referred to it by a member or associate member;
- 2.6 To engage in any other activity which is consistent with the promotion and good administration of Table Tennis in the Northern Territory.

3. Minimum number of members

The Association must have at least two members.

4. Definitions

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In this Constitution, unless the contrary intention appears –

"Act" means the *Associations Act* and regulations made under that Act;

"Board" means the Management Board of the Association;

"financial institution" means an authorised deposit-taking institution within the meaning of section 5 of the *Banking Act 1959* of the Commonwealth;

"general meeting" means a general meeting of members convened in accordance with clause 44;

"member" means a member of the Association;

"register of members" means the register of the Association's members established and maintained under section 34 of the Act;

"special resolution" means a resolution notice of which is given under clause 47 and passed in accordance with section 37 of the Act.

PART 2 – CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF ASSOCIATION

5. Powers of Association

(1) For achieving its objects and purposes, the Association has the powers conferred by sections 11 and 13 of the Act.

(2) Subject to the Act, the Association may do all things necessary or convenient for carrying out its objects or purposes, and in particular, may –

- (a) acquire, hold and dispose of real or personal property;
- (b) open and operate accounts with financial institutions;
- (c) invest its money in any security in which trust monies may lawfully be invested;
- (d) raise and borrow money on the terms and in the manner it considers appropriate;
- (e) secure the repayment of money raised or borrowed, or the payment of a debt or liability;
- (f) employ staff;
- (g) appoint agents to transact business on its behalf; and
- (h) enter into any other contract it considers necessary or desirable.

6. Effect of Constitution

This Constitution binds every member and the Association to the same extent as if every member and the Association had signed and sealed this Constitution and agreed to be bound by it.

7. Inconsistency between Constitution and Act

If there is any inconsistency between this Constitution and the Act, the Act prevails.

8. Altering the Constitution

(1) The Association may alter this Constitution by special resolution but not otherwise.

(2) If the Constitution is altered, the public officer must ensure compliance with section 23 of the Act.

PART 3 – MEMBERS

Division 1 – Membership

9. Application for membership

To apply to become a member of the Association an organisation must –

- (a) be formed for the purpose of playing and promoting table tennis in a location within the Northern Territory or include such a purpose within it's constitution;
- (b) submit a written application for membership to the Board –
 - (i) in a form approved by the Board; and
 - (ii) signed by an authorised representative of the organisation and both of the persons referred to in paragraph (b); and
- (c) be proposed by the authorised representative of one member and seconded by the authorised representative of another member.

10. Approval of Board

(1) The Board must consider any application made under clause 9 at the next available committee meeting and must accept or reject the application at that meeting or the next.

(2) If an application is rejected, the applicant may appeal against the decision by giving notice to the Secretary within 14 days after being advised of the rejection.

(3) If an applicant gives notice of an appeal against the rejection of his or her application, the Board must reconsider the application at the next committee meeting after receipt of the notice of appeal.

(4) If after reconsidering an application the Board reaffirms its decision to reject the application, the decision is final.

11. Joining fee

(1) If an application for membership is approved by the Board, the applicant becomes a member on payment of the joining fee.

(2) The joining fee is either –

- (a) a pro rata annual fee based on the remaining part of the financial year; or

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- (b) the amount determined from time to time by resolution at a general meeting.

12. Annual membership fees

(1) The annual membership fee is the amount determined from time to time by resolution at a general meeting.

(2) Each member must pay the annual membership fee to the Treasurer by the first day of each financial year or another date determined by the Board from time to time.

(3) A member whose subscription is not paid within 3 months after the due date ceases to be a member unless the Board determines otherwise.

13. Player Registration

A player who is a member of a member association is considered to be a registered player of Table Tennis NT and is eligible for selection for Northern Territory representative teams provided:

- (1) The player has paid the annual registration fee to their association; and
- (2) The member association has paid the annual membership fee.

Division 2 – Rights of members

14. General

(1) Subject to clause 14(2), a member may exercise the rights of membership when the name of the organisation is entered in the register of members.

- (2) A right of membership of the Association –
 - (a) is not capable of being transferred or transmitted to another organisation; and
 - (b) terminates on the cessation of membership whether by dissolution, resignation or otherwise.

15. Voting

(1) Subject to subclause (2) and clause 19, each member has one vote at general meetings of the Association.

(2) A member is not eligible to vote until 10 working days after the organisation's application has been accepted.

16. Notice of meetings and special resolutions

The Secretary must give all members notice of general meetings and special resolutions in the manner and time prescribed by this Constitution.

17. Access to information on Association

The following must be available for inspection by members:

- (a) a copy of this Constitution;
- (b) minutes of general meetings;
- (c) annual reports and annual financial reports.

18. Raising grievances and complaints

(1) A member or a person who is a member of a member association may raise a complaint or grievance about a board member, the Board, another member of the Association, or another person who is a member of a member association.

(2) The grievance or complaint must be dealt with by the procedures referred in Part 8.

19. Associate members

An associate member must not vote but may have other rights as determined by the Board or by resolution at a general meeting.

Division 3 – Termination, dissolution, suspension and expulsion

20. Termination of membership

Membership of the Association may be terminated by –

- (a) a notice of resignation addressed and posted to the Association or given personally to the Secretary or another board member;
- (b) non-payment of the annual membership fee within the time allowed under clause 12(3); or
- (c) expulsion in accordance with this Division.

21. Dissolution of a member organisation

If a member organisation is dissolved the Board must cancel the member's membership.

22. Suspension or expulsion of members

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(1) If the Board considers that a member should be suspended or expelled because the conduct of the organisation is detrimental to the interests of the Association, the Board must give notice of the proposed suspension or expulsion to the member.

(2) The notice must –

(a) be in writing and include –

(i) the time, date and place of the board meeting at which the question of that suspension or expulsion will be decided; and

(ii) the particulars of the conduct; and

(b) be given to the member not less than 30 days before the date of the board meeting referred to in paragraph (a)(i).

(3) At the meeting, the Board must afford the member a reasonable opportunity to be heard or to make representations in writing.

(4) The Board may suspend or expel or decline to suspend or expel the member from the Association and must give written notice of the decision and the reason for it to the member.

(5) Subject to clause 23, the decision to suspend or expel a member takes effect 14 days after the day on which notice of the decision is given to the member.

23. Appeals against suspension or expulsion

(1) A member who is suspended or expelled under clause 22 may appeal against that suspension or expulsion by giving notice to the Secretary within 14 days after receipt of the Board's decision.

(2) The appeal must be considered at a general meeting of the Association and the member must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard at the meeting or to make representations in writing prior to the meeting for circulation at the meeting.

(3) The members present at the general meeting must, by resolution, either confirm or set aside the decision of the Board to suspend or expel the member.

(4) The member is not suspended or does not cease to be a member until the decision of the Board to suspend or expel the organisation is confirmed by a resolution of the members.

PART 4 – MANAGEMENT BOARD

Division 1 – General

24. Role and powers

(1) The business of the Association must be managed by or under the direction of a Management Board.

(2) The Board may exercise all the powers of the Association except those matters that the Act or this Constitution requires the Association to determine through a general meeting of members.

(3) The Board may appoint and remove staff.

(4) The Board may establish one or more committees consisting of persons the Board considers appropriate, including persons who are members of member organisations.

25. Composition of Board

(1) The Management Board consists of –

- (a) a Chairperson;
- (b) a Vice-Chairperson;
- (c) a Secretary;
- (d) a Treasurer; and

(2) Unless elected directly as a separate office holder, the Board must appoint one board member to be the Association's public officer.

(3) The Board must include one delegate from each member association, who may also be elected as an office holder.

(4) The Board must appoint one board member to be the delegate of the Association to Table Tennis Australia.

(5) The minimum number of board members will be 5 and the maximum number of board members will be 9.

26. Delegation

(1) The Board may delegate to a committee or staff any of its powers and functions other than –

- (a) this power of delegation; or

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(b) a duty imposed on the Board by the Act or any other law.

(2) The delegation must be in writing and may be subject to the conditions and limitations the Board considers appropriate.

(3) The Board may, in writing, revoke wholly or in part the delegation.

(4) The Board must have a schedule of Financial Delegations in place.

27. Policies of the Association

(1) The Board may formulate written policies for the governance of the association.

(2) The association must have at least the following policies in place:

(a) Code of Conduct;

(b) Member Protection Policy;

(c) Representative Team Selection Policy;

(d) Anti-Doping Policy;

(e) Alcohol Management Policy;

(f) Smoke Free Environment Policy;

(g) Volunteer Policy;

(h) Complaints Handling Procedure.

(3) Draft policies must be circulated to members of the Board at least 30 days prior to the board meeting at which they are to be considered.

(4) Association policies approved by the Board are binding on member associations and their members.

28. Association Management Documents

(1) The Board may formulate management documents as required for the governance of the association.

(2) The Board must have at least the following current documents:

(a) Strategic Plan;

(b) Operational Plan for the current financial year;

(c) Budget for the current financial year.

Division 2 – Tenure of office

29. Eligibility of board members

(1) An office holder listed in clause 25 must be a member of a member association who is 18 years or over.

(2) Board members must be elected to the Board at an annual general meeting or appointed under clause 36.

30. Nominations for election to board

(1) A person is not eligible for election to the Board unless the Secretary receives a written nomination for that person by a member not less than 7 days before the date of the next annual general meeting.

(2) The nomination must be signed by –

(a) the nominator and a seconder who are authorised to vote on behalf of a member; and

(b) the nominee to signify his or her willingness to stand for election.

31. Retirement of board members

(1) A board member holds office until the next annual general meeting unless the member vacates the office under clause 34 or is removed under clause 35.

(2) Subject to subclause (3), at an annual general meeting the office of each board member becomes vacant and elections for a new Board must be held.

(3) The Chairperson of the outgoing Board must preside at the annual general meeting until a new member is elected as Chairperson.

(4) Board members may serve consecutive terms on the Board.

32. Election by default

(1) If the number of persons nominated for election to the Board under clause 27 does not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, the Chairperson must declare the persons to be duly elected as members of the Board at the annual general meeting.

(2) If vacancies remain on the Board after the declaration under subclause (1), additional nominations of board members may be accepted from the floor of the annual general meeting.

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(3) If the nominations from the floor do not exceed the number of remaining vacancies, the Chairperson must declare those persons to be duly elected as members of the Board.

(4) If the nominations from the floor are less than the number of remaining vacancies, the unfilled vacancies are taken to be casual vacancies and must be filled by the new Board in accordance with clause 36.

33. Election by ballot

(1) If the number of nominations exceeds the number of vacancies on the Board, ballots for those positions must be conducted.

(2) The ballot must be conducted in a manner determined from time to time by resolution at a general meeting.

(3) The persons chosen by ballot must be declared by the Chairperson to be duly elected as members of the Board.

34. Vacating office

The office of a board member becomes vacant if –

- (a) the board member –
 - (i) is disqualified from being a board member under section 30 or 40 of the Act;
 - (ii) resigns by giving written notice to the Board;
 - (iii) dies or is rendered permanently incapable of performing the duties of office by mental or physical ill-health;
 - (iv) ceases to be a resident of the Territory; or
 - (v) ceases to be a member of a member organisation of the Association;
- (b) the member is absent from more than –
 - (i) 3 consecutive board meetings; or
 - (ii) 3 committee meetings in the same financial year without tendering an apology to the Chairperson;

of which meetings the member received notice and the Board has resolved to declare the office vacant; or

35. Removal of board member

(1) The Association, through a special general meeting of members, may remove any board member before the member's term of office ends.

(2) If a vacancy arises through removal under subclause (1), an election must be held to fill the vacancy.

36. Filling casual vacancy on Board

(1) If a vacancy remains on the Board after the application of clause 32 or if the office of a board member becomes vacant under clause 31, the Board may appoint any person it considers appropriate, consistent with clause 29, to fill that vacancy.

(2) However, if the office of public officer becomes vacant, a person must be appointed under section 27(6) of the Act to fill the vacancy.

Division 3 – Duties of board members

37. Collective responsibility of Board

(1) As soon as practicable after being elected to the Board, each board member must become familiar with the Act and regulations made under the Act.

(2) The Board is collectively responsible for ensuring the Association complies with the Act and regulations made under the Act.

38. Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson

(1) Subject to subclauses (2) and (3), the Chairperson must preside at all general meetings and board meetings.

(2) If the Chairperson is absent from a meeting, the Vice-Chairperson must preside at the meeting.

(3) If the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson are both absent, the presiding board member for that meeting must be –

- (a) a person elected by the other authorised member representatives present if it is a general meeting; or
- (b) a board member elected by the other board members present if it is a board meeting.

39. Secretary

The Secretary must –

- (a) coordinate the correspondence of the Association;

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- (b) ensure minutes of all proceedings of general meetings and of committee meetings are kept in accordance with section 38 of the Act;
- (c) maintain the register of members in accordance with section 34 of the Act;
- (d) unless the members resolve otherwise at a general meeting – have custody of all books, documents, records and registers of the Association, other than those required by clause 40(5) to be in the custody of the Treasurer; and
- (e) perform any other duties imposed by this Constitution on the Secretary.

40. Treasurer

- (1) The Treasurer must –
 - (a) receive all moneys paid to or received by the Association and issue receipts for those moneys in the name of the Association;
 - (b) pay all moneys received into the account of the Association within 5 working days after receipt;
 - (c) make any payments authorised by the Board or by a general meeting of the Association from the Association's funds;
 - (d) ensure cheques are signed by him or her and at least one other board member, or by any 2 other board members authorised by the Board; and
 - (e) ensure that a Financial Delegation Schedule, approved by the Board, is in place.
- (2) The Treasurer must ensure the accounting records of the Association are kept in accordance with section 41 of the Act.
- (3) The Treasurer must coordinate the preparation of the Association's annual statement of accounts.
- (4) If directed to do so by the Chairperson, the Treasurer must submit to the Committee a report, balance sheet or financial statement in accordance with that direction.
- (5) The Treasurer has custody of all securities, books and documents of a financial nature and accounting records of the Association unless the members resolve otherwise at a general meeting.

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(6) The Treasurer must perform any other duties imposed by this Constitution on the Treasurer.

41. Public officer

(1) The public officer must ensure that documents are filed with the Commissioner of Consumer Affairs in accordance with sections 23, 28 and 45 of the Act.

(2) The public officer must keep a current copy of the Constitution of the Association.

PART 5 – MEETINGS OF MANAGEMENT BOARD

42. Frequency and calling of meetings

(1) The Board must meet together for the conduct of business not less than 4 times in each financial year.

(2) The Chairperson, or at least half the board members, may at any time convene a special meeting of the Board.

(3) A special meeting may be convened to deal with an appeal under clause 22.

(4) Urgent business items which arise between meetings of the Board may be dealt with out-of-session by e-mail. Matters which have been dealt with out-of-session will be noted at the next Board meeting and be recorded in the minutes of that meeting.

43. Voting and decision making

(1) Each board member present at the meeting has a deliberative vote.

(2) A question arising at a board meeting must be decided by a majority of votes.

(3) If there is no majority, the person presiding at the meeting has a casting vote in addition to a deliberative vote.

44. Quorum

For a board meeting, one-half of the board members constitutes a quorum.

45. Procedure and order of business

(1) The procedure to be followed at a board meeting must be determined from time to time by the Board.

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(2) The order of business may be determined by the board members present at the meeting.

(3) Only the business for which the meeting is convened may be considered at a special meeting.

46. Disclosure of interest

(1) A board member who has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a contract, or proposed contract, with the Association must disclose the nature and extent of the interest to the Board in accordance with section 31 of the Act.

(2) The Secretary must record the disclosure in the minutes of the meeting.

(3) The Chairperson must ensure a board member who has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a contract, or proposed contract, complies with section 32 of the Act.

PART 6 – GENERAL MEETINGS

47. Convening general meetings

(1) The Association must hold its first annual general meeting within 18 months after its incorporation.

(2) The Association must hold all subsequent annual general meetings within 5 months after the end of the Association's financial year.

(3) The Board –

(a) may at any time convene a special general meeting;

(b) must, within 30 days after the Secretary receives a notice under clause 23(1), convene a special general meeting to deal with the appeal to which the notice relates; and

(c) must, within 30 days after it receives a request under clause 48(1), convene a special general meeting for the purpose specified in that request.

48. Special general meetings

(1) A member may make a written request to the Board for a special general meeting.

(2) The request must –

(a) state the purpose of the special general meeting; and

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- (b) be signed by the authorised representatives of the member or members making the request.
- (3) If the Board fails to convene a special general meeting within the time allowed –
 - (a) for clause 47(3)(b) – the appeal against the decision of the Board is upheld; and
 - (b) for clause 47(3)(c) – the members who made the request may convene a special general meeting as if they were the Board.
- (4) If a special general meeting is convened under subclause (3)(b), the Association must meet any reasonable expenses of convening and holding the special general meeting.
- (5) The Secretary must give to all members not less than 21 days notice of a special general meeting.
- (6) The notice must specify –
 - (a) when and where the meeting is to be held; and
 - (b) the particulars of and the order in which business is to be transacted.

49. Annual general meeting

- (1) The Secretary must give to all members not less than 21 days notice of an annual general meeting.
- (2) The notice must specify –
 - (a) when and where the meeting is to be held; and
 - (b) the particulars of and the order in which business is to be transacted.
- (3) The order of business for each annual general meeting is as follows:
 - (a) first – the consideration of the accounts and reports of the Board;
 - (b) second – the election of new board members;
 - (c) third – any other business requiring consideration by the Association at the meeting.

50. Special resolutions

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(1) A special resolution may be moved at any general meeting of the Association.

(2) The Secretary must give all members not less than 21 days notice of the meeting at which a special resolution is to be proposed.

(3) The notice must include the resolution to be proposed and the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution.

51. Notice of meetings

(1) The Secretary must give a notice under this Part by –

- (a) sending it by e-mail to the president or secretary of the member organisation; or
- (b) sending it by post to a member at the address of the member appearing in the register of members; or
- (c) serving it on the president or secretary of the member organisation personally.

(2) If a notice is sent by post under subclause (1)(b), sending of the notice is taken to have been properly effected if the notice is addressed and posted to the member by ordinary prepaid mail.

52. Quorum at general meetings

At a general meeting, the authorised representatives of two member organisations present constitutes a quorum.

53. Lack of quorum

(1) If within 30 minutes after the time specified in the notice for the holding of a general meeting a quorum is not present –

- (a) for an annual general meeting or special general meeting convened under clause 47(3)(a) – the meeting stands adjourned to the same time on the same day in the following week and to the same place;
- (b) for a meeting convened under clause 47(3)(b) – the members who are present in person or by proxy may proceed with hearing the appeal for which the meeting is convened; or
- (c) for a meeting convened under clause 47(3)(c) – the meeting lapses.

(2) If within 30 minutes after the time appointed by subclause (1)(a) for the resumption of an adjourned general meeting a quorum is not present, the

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members who are present in person or by proxy may proceed with the business of that general meeting as if a quorum were present.

(3) The Chairperson may, with the consent of a general meeting at which a quorum is present, and must, if directed by the members at the meeting, adjourn that general meeting from time to time and from place to place.

(4) There must not be transacted at an adjourned general meeting any business other than business left unfinished or on the agenda at the time when the general meeting was adjourned.

(5) If a general meeting is adjourned for a period of 30 days or more, the Secretary must give notice of the adjourned general meeting as if that general meeting were a fresh general meeting.

54. Voting

(1) Subject to clauses 15(2) and 19, one authorised representative of each member organisation present in person, or by proxy, at a general meeting is entitled to a deliberative vote.

(2) At a general meeting –

(a) an ordinary resolution put to the vote is decided by a majority of votes made in person or by proxy; and

(b) a special resolution put to the vote is passed if three-quarters of the members who are present in person or by proxy vote in favour of the resolution.

(3) A poll may be demanded by the Chairperson or by 2 or more members present in person or by proxy.

(4) If demanded, a poll must be taken immediately and in the manner the Chairperson directs.

55. Authorised Representatives

An authorised representative of a member organisation is a person who has been authorised in writing by two office bearers of that organisation to represent the organisation.

56. Proxies

A member may appoint in writing another member to be the proxy of the appointing member to attend and vote on behalf of the appointing member at any general meeting.

PART 7 – FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

57. Financial year

The financial year of the Association is the period of twelve months ending on 30 June.

58. Funds and accounts

(1) The Association must open an account with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Association is made and into which all of the Association's revenue is deposited.

(2) Subject to any restrictions imposed by the Association at a general meeting, the Board may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association within the limits of the budget.

(3) All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by 2 board members.

(4) All funds of the Association must be deposited into the financial account of the Association no later than 5 working days after receipt or as soon as practicable after that day.

(5) With the approval of the Board, the Treasurer may maintain a cash float provided that all money paid from or paid into the float is accurately recorded at the time of the transaction.

59. Accounts and audits

The responsibility of the Board under clause 37(2) for ensuring compliance with the Act includes meeting the requirements of Part 5 of the Act and regulations made for that Part relating to –

- (a) the keeping of accounting records;
- (b) the preparation and presentation of the Association's annual statement of accounts; and
- (c) the auditing of the Association's accounts.

PART 8 – COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES

60. Complaints and grievance procedures

- (1) This clause applies to complaints or grievances referred to the Board, between:

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- (a) a member and another member; or
 - (b) a member and the Board or a Board member;
 - (c) two or more persons who are members of a member association.
- (2) Complaints and grievances may be referred to the Board verbally or in writing.
- (3) The Board may decide to immediately refer the matter to an external authority or to immediately instigate a formal internal investigation.
- (4) If the nature of the complaint does not necessitate referral to an external authority and the Board does not decide that a formal investigation is necessarily required, the complainant will be advised of the options for dealing with the matter, which include:
- (a) Self-management;
 - (b) Internal informal resolution, with mediation;
 - (c) Formal internal process involving a written complaint and formal investigation;
 - (d) Referral to an external body.
- (5) Once the complainant advises their preferred option, the resolution process must commence within 14 days.
- (6) If the matter proceeds by formal internal investigation, the association may take disciplinary action against any member, or person who is a member of a member association, found to have breached the association's policies.
- (7) Any investigation and subsequent decision must be in accordance with the principles of natural justice.
- (8) The complainant or respondent may lodge one appeal in writing against decisions or disciplinary measures imposed by the association.
- (9) Appeals must be based on either a denial of natural justice or on the grounds that the decision was not supported by the available evidence.
- (10) The Board must appoint a different investigator and the appeal will be heard by a panel of 3 people appointed by the Board, including a person who is not a member of the association and who has experience hearing appeals.
- (11) An appeals panel must convene within 21 days of an appeal being received and the parties must be advised of the appeal outcome within 14 days.
- (12) If the complaint or grievance is against the Board, the following process must be adopted.

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- (a) Within 14 days after the dispute is referred to the Board, the parties to the dispute must meet and discuss the matter in dispute, and, if possible, resolve the dispute.
- (b) If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute at the meeting, or if a party fails to attend that meeting, then the parties must, within 10 days after the meeting, hold another meeting in the presence of a mediator.
- (c) The mediator must be:
 - (d) a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
 - (e) in the absence of agreement:
 - (i) for a dispute between a member and another member – a person appointed by the Board ; or
 - (ii) for a dispute between a member and the Board – a person who is a mediator appointed or employed by the department administering the Act.
- (f) An appropriate person nominated by a member of the Association can be a mediator.
- (g) The mediator cannot be a party to the dispute.
- (h) The parties to the dispute must, in good faith, attempt to settle the dispute by mediation.
- (i) The mediator, in conducting the mediation, must:
 - (i) give the parties to the mediation process every opportunity to be heard;
 - (ii) allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and
 - (iii) ensure natural justice is accorded to the parties to the dispute throughout the mediation process.
- (j) The mediator must not determine the dispute.
- (k) If the mediation process does not result in the dispute being resolved, the parties may seek to resolve the dispute in accordance with the Act or otherwise at law.

PART 9 – MISCELLANEOUS

61. Distribution of surplus assets on winding up

If on the winding up or dissolution of the Association, and after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, there remains any assets, the surplus assets:

- (1) may be distributed to the former member organisations; or
 - (2) may be given or transferred to another association incorporated under the Act that –
 - (a) has similar objects or purposes;
 - (b) is not carried on for profit or gain to its individual members; and
 - (c) is determined by resolution of the members.
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