NEW ZEALAND MEN'S & MIXED NETBALL

REGULATIONS

Approved by the Board of New Zealand Men's and Mixed Netball on

13 October 2026

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PART I: GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. REGULATIONS

1.1 These regulations are written and may be altered in line with Rule 22 of the Constitution.

2. INTERPRETATION

2.1 The words and phrases used in these regulations shall have the same meaning as defined and interpreted in the Constitution of New Zealand Men's and Mixed Netball Association (**NZMMNA**), unless otherwise specified in these regulations.

2.2 In addition to clause 2.1, the following words and phrases used in these Regulations shall mean as follows:

Board refers to the NZMMNA Board in Rule 13 of the Constitution.

Constitution means the NZMMNA Constitution.

Delegate refers to a voting attendee for a General Meeting defined in Rule 15.4 of the Constitution.

Leave means to seek permission for an action to occur.

Meeting refers to General and Special meetings as stipulated in Rule 15 of the NZMMNA Constitution unless specified.

Member refers to a category of membership defined in Rule 5.1 of the NZMMNA Constitution.

Motion means a proposition beginning with the word "that" proposed at a meeting by a member and seconded by another member.

Resolution means a motion agreed to at a meeting by majority.

3. GENERAL MEETINGS

Chairing General Meetings

3.1 The Chairperson shall by ruling determine any matter dispute or question as to order and procedure in line with the Constitution or these Regulations.

3.2 Any question of order or procedure not provided by the Constitution or these Regulations shall be determined by a ruling of the Chairperson.

3.3 The Chair shall maintain order in the meeting and the Chair shall be heard without interruption.

Motions

3.4 When a motion has been moved and seconded, it shall immediately be put before the meeting for discussion and, unless the Constitution or these Regulations have been breached, the Chairperson cannot decline to place the motion before the meeting.

3.5 **Motions without notice** may be brought forward and by a Full Member in accordance with Rule 15.8(c), that is it must be brought forward during General Business, seconded by a Full Member and carried by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the votes carried by those delegates present and entitled to vote. The motion may then be discussed members present at a General Meeting and voted on accordingly.

3.6 In the case of a **pro forma motion** (that is one seconded for the purpose of allowing discussion on the motion), the mover shall be allowed to speak to the motion for 5 minutes; in the absence of the motion receiving an unqualified seconding from the pro forma seconder, the motion shall lapse.

3.7 When a motion has been lost, a motion to the same effect or the same in substance shall not be moved at the same meeting without leave.

3.8 When a motion has been withdrawn by leave, it may be again moved at the same meeting or any subsequent meeting.

3.9 Where a motion has been passed, such Resolution and the business dealt with may be reconsidered or rescinded and discussed at the same meeting only with leave.

Amendments

3.10 At any time during the debate or discussion on any motion, an amendment may be moved without notice provided that:

(a) The Chairperson deems the amendment reasonable;

(b) The proposed amendment does not constitute a direct negative of the principal motion;

(c) Only one amendment is before the meeting at a time; and

(d) The amendment does not relate to a formal motion (as defined in clause 3.27) unless otherwise specified.

3.11 Proposed amendments shall be considered and treated in the same manner as the principal motion it relates to.

3.12 When any amendment is passed, the original motion shall be amended to incorporate the amendment and the motion, as so amended, shall then be further discussed debated and dealt with as if it were the original motion.

Voting

3.13 When discussion, if any, on any motion is concluded the Chairperson shall put the motion to the meeting.

(a) Those in favour of the motion shall first be called on by the Chairperson and shall raise their hand and those of the contrary opinion shall then be similarly called on and shall raise their hand.

(b) The Chairperson, or their appointee if a conflict exists, shall count votes on each side.

(c) The Chairperson shall then declare the motion carried or lost as it his/her opinion the "Ayes" or the "Nos" have it in the requisite majority.

3.14 A secret ballot may be called for in place of a show of hands by any delegate or the Chairperson.

(a) Where leave is granted, the votes shall be counted and announced in alignment with clause 3.13(b) and 3.13(c).

(b) The meeting shall appoint a neutral scrutineer to peruse the ballots as they are counted by the Chairperson or their appointee.

3.15 The Chairperson may rule that a complicated motion be put to the General Meeting in parts and then put forward for seconding or voting.

3.16 If error or confusion arises in connection with any vote, the Chairperson may rule that another vote be taken.

3.17 A delegate wrongly counted may require the names or number of delegates to be corrected, and the Chairperson shall rule for and make any necessary correction provided that the objection must be made immediately and before the next business is proceeded with.

Debate

3.18 Any question of order that may arise during the meeting shall be decided by the Chairperson by a ruling.

3.19 Any delegate called to order by the Chairperson shall immediately cease to speak and shall resume his/her seat, unless permitted by the Chairperson so speak.

3.20 Any delegate may speak to a motion, or upon moving or seconding a proposed motion, or upon a question of order arising in debate.

3.21 No member may speak to a motion once a vote has been called for by the Chairperson.

3.22 No member may speak to a motion more than once, except for the following:

(a) The mover of any substantive motion may speak upon moving a motion, and speak in reply after the conclusion of a debate and before a vote is called by the Chairperson; and

(b) The seconder may first formally second the motion and speak to the motion in the debate if they desire; and

(c) The Chairperson may permit any member to raise a point of explanation, a point of information, or ask a question of another member.

3.23 Where there is no debate, the mover shall not have the right of reply.

3.24 Any delegate may speak to a motion for no longer than five minutes unless leave is granted, except for the following:

(a) The mover of a motion (but not for any amendment or formal motion) may speak for no longer ten minutes unless leave is granted; and

(b) No discussion, amendment or debate shall be allowed on any formal motion, except as provided for by these Regulations.

3.25 Every delegate shall address the membership through the Chair.

3.26 When two or more delegates desire to speak, the Chairperson shall call the member who, in the Chairperson's opinion, first indicated to speak.

Formal Motions

3.27 Motions are **formal motions** if it the motion has the effect of the following propositions:

(a) That the meeting adjourn (Motion to Adjourn);

(b) That the meeting proceed with the next business (Motion for Next Business);

(c) That the question be now put (Motion for Closure);

(d) That a named delegate be heard (Motion to Hear Delegate);

(e) That leave be granted for any purposes for which leave is required by these Regulations (Motion to Grant Leave);

(f) That the ruling of the Chairperson be disagreed with (Motion to Disagree with Ruling);

(g) That the meeting has no confidence in the Chairperson (Motion of No Confidence in Chairperson);

(h) That a motion be tabled (Motion to Table);

(i) That strangers be excluded (Motion to Exclude Strangers); or

(j) That a Board meeting resolve itself in a committee of the whole (Motion for Committee of the Whole).

3.28 All other motions shall be deemed to be substantive motions.

3.29 Except during a Motion for Closure, a formal motion shall not be moved while anyone is speaking to a substantive motion.

3.30 The mover of a formal motion shall have no right of reply.

3.31 The mover of a formal motion cannot be debated or amended and, subject to Clause 3.40, if it is carried, the motion shall take effect immediately.

Motion to Adjourn

3.32 A motion to adjourn may be made during the debate on any substantive motion or when no motion is before the meeting but may not be made until any amendment before the meeting has been disposed of.

3.33 Where any motion to adjourn contains and mentions a time until or a place to which such meeting is to be adjourned then in respect of such time and place only amendments may be moved and discussion allowed as on a substantive motion.

3.34 Any debate interrupted by such adjournment shall thereupon be adjourned until the meeting is resumed.

Motion for Next Business

3.35 A motion to proceed with the next business may be made during the debate on any substantive motion but shall not be proposed until any amendment before the meeting has been disposed of.

3.36 If the motion is carried, the substantive motion shall lapse as if not seconded and no record of such motion or of any amendment thereto shall be recorded and the next business shall be proceeded with.

3.37 The mover of the motion for next business and the mover of the substantive motion but no other shall be entitled to speak to the motion for next business.

Motion for Closure

3.38 At any time during the debate on any substantive motion or any amendment, a member may give notice of intention to move a motion for closure.

3.39 Any speaker then speaking to the substantive motion or amendment shall be permitted to finish speaking and the Chairperson shall then determine whether or not to allow the motion for closure to be moved, having regard to whether there has been sufficient debate.

3.40 If the Motion for Closure is carried, the mover of the substantive motion or amendment shall be entitled to reply to the substantive motion or amendment if

he/she is otherwise entitled to do so. The substantive motion or amendment shall then be immediately put to delegates for a vote by the Chairperson without further debate or amendment.

3.41 If the Motion for Closure is not carried, the debate on the substantive motion or amendment shall be resumed and a Motion for Closure shall not, without leave, be moved again during debate on the substantive motion or amendment.

3.42 A Motion of Closure may not be moved by the mover or seconder the substantive motion or amendment; nor when it is applied to an amendment may it be moved or seconded by the mover or seconder of the original motion.

Motion to Hear Member

3.43 At any time during the debate on any substantive motion or on any amendment, a motion may be made that a particular person be heard.

3.44 If such a motion is passed, the Chairperson must call on the named person to speak, whether or not the member has been previously called to order provided that such member has then in any event a right to speak.

Motion to Grant Leave

3.45 At any appropriate time during a meeting, a motion may be moved for the purpose of granting leave in the event that these Regulations require leave to be granted.

3.46 The mover and the seconder of the motion and the Chairperson shall alone be entitled to speak to the motion.

3.47 Leave may be granted by the Chairperson if a delegate seeks it without holding a vote of delegates present. In the event that a delegate objects to the Chairperson granting leave without a vote, a vote must be held and the final result binding.

3.48 A record of leave granted by the Chairperson is not needed. If a motion requires leave and it is not sought at the time, it will be assumed to have been granted if this is not made clear at the time of the substantive motion.

Motion to Disagree with Ruling

3.49 Immediately after the giving of any ruling by the Chairperson, a motion may be moved to the effect that the Chairperson's ruling be disagreed with.

3.50 If the motion is seconded, the Chairperson shall immediately and temporarily vacate their seat for an Acting Chairperson.

3.51 Only the delegate moving the motion and the seconder may speak to the motion. The original Chairperson shall reply and explain the ruling in question.

3.52 Once both sides are heard, the Acting Chairperson must put the motion to vote without further debate in the following form “That the Chairperson’s ruling be upheld”.

3.53 If the motion to uphold the Chairperson's ruling is lost, the Chairperson shall then, upon resuming the Chair, give a different ruling in respect of the subject matter of the original ruling.

Motion of No Confidence in Chairperson

3.54 At any time during a meeting, a motion may be moved to the effect that the meeting has no confidence in the sitting Chairperson.

3.55 If the motion is seconded, the Chairperson shall immediately vacate their seat for an Acting Chairperson.

3.56 Only the delegate moving the motion and the seconder may speak to the motion. The original Chairperson may reply.

3.57 Once both sides are heard, the Acting Chairperson must put the motion to vote without further debate in the following form “That the meeting has no confidence in the Chairperson”.

3.58 If the motion to express no confidence in the Chairperson is carried, the Chairperson shall at once vacate the Chair and shall cease to be Chairperson of such meeting but may remain as a delegate if entitled.

Motion to Table

3.59 A motion to table may be made during a debate on any substantive motion or amendment.

3.60 Only the delegate moving the motion and the seconder may speak to the motion. The original Chairperson may reply, except for:

(a) If a motion to table a substantive motion specifies a particular time or date when the matter will be considered again, delegates may debate and propose amendments, but only about that time or date.

3.61 If a motion to table is carried, all debate on the substantive motion and any proposed amendments must stop immediately. The motion and any amendments will be recorded in the meeting minutes as having been tabled. The substantive motion will then be brought back for further debate at the meeting specified in the motion. If no specific date or meeting is mentioned, the substantive motion will automatically be brought back at the next general or special meeting.

Breaches of Order

3.62 At any time during the meeting, the Chairperson may rule that a named member is, or has been, guilty of a breach of order.

3.63 After the Chairperson has made such a ruling, delegates may resolve, through a motion, that the meeting:

(a) Take no further notice of the breach; or

(b) Ask the named member to apologise; or

(c) Require the named member to leave and be excluded from the meeting for a specified time or until an apology is offered to the meeting.

3.64 The validity of proceedings shall not be affected in any way provided a quorum still remains.

Order of Business

3.65 At all General Meetings, the order of business shall be:

(a) Karakia whakatuwhera

(b) Election of a Chairperson (if necessary);

(c) A roll call of Full Members present and their delegates, as well as other members present;

(d) The confirmation of the minutes of the preceding meeting, which may be decided upon informally and not necessarily upon motion unless a motion be demanded by any member;

(e) The Board's presentation of the Annual Report for the most recently completed financial year;

(f) The financial statements of the Association for the previous financial year;

(g) Agenda Items (outlined in Rule 15.7 in the Constitution);

(h) Non-agenda items (outlined in Rule 15.8(c) in the Constitution);

(i) Election of vacant positions (if any);

(j) Karakia whakakapi.

Point of Order

3.66 At any time during the meeting, a member can interrupt to raise a point of order if they believe the rules are not being followed. For example, if a speaker is not following the Regulations or is speaking about something irrelevant.

3.67 The member must immediately say that they are raising a point of order and briefly explain what the problem is. The point of order must be raised as soon as the alleged breach occurs.

3.68 The member whose conduct is being questioned should be given a chance to explain. The Chairperson may allow a few brief comments from others if necessary, but the discussion must be limited to the point of order and must not turn into a debate about the main issue.

3.69 The Chairperson's decision on the point of order is final and cannot be debated. However, a member can move a Motion to Disagree with Ruling (as per Clause 3.49), in which case the meeting can decide the matter.

Point of Personal Explanation

3.70 With the Chairperson's permission, and only when nobody else is speaking, a member who has already spoken on a motion may briefly explain something they previously said or did if they believe it has been misunderstood, misquoted, distorted, or taken out of context.

3.71 The member must clearly and briefly state what they are explaining and stick strictly to that point.

3.72 The member cannot interrupt another speaker to give the explanation, and they cannot use the explanation as an opportunity to make new arguments or continue debating the motion.

Point of Information

3.73 With the Chairperson's permission, and only when no one else is speaking, a member may briefly speak to correct a significant factual mistake that has been made during the meeting.

3.74 The member must clearly and concisely state the error and the correct information and must limit their comments to that correction.

3.75 The member cannot interrupt another speaker, and they cannot use the correction as an opportunity to make new arguments or continue the debate.

Questions

3.76 With the Chairperson's permission, and only when no one else is speaking, a member may ask questions about the matter currently being discussed.

3.77 Questions can be asked directly to the Chairperson, or through the Chairperson to another member. The Chairperson may refuse to allow any question that they think is inappropriate or should not be asked.

3.78 Members are not allowed to interrupt a speaker in order to ask questions.

4. ELECTION RULES

Returning Officer

4.1 The Secretary, or some other member appointed by the Board, shall act as the Returning Officer for an election of a vacant Board position (as per Rule 13.6(b) in the Constitution).

4.2 The Returning Officer shall be entrusted with the whole conduct of the election at the Annual General Meeting.

4.3 The Returning Officer shall have power to:

(a) Appoint such deputies poll clerks scrutineers and other assistants and with such powers and duties as he/she shall see fit;

(b) Provide ballot papers and a ballot box in such form as they see fit, unless the meeting allows an open vote or a voice vote;

(c) Exclude from voting all persons who are not entitled to vote; and

(d) Direct the manner of voting and recording votes.

4.4 The Returning Officer must comply with any relevant rules, procedures, policies and regulations.

4.5 All acts and things done by the Returning Officer for any such purpose shall be deemed to be done by him/her under the direction and authority of the Board.

4.6 After the conclusion of the poll, the Returning Officer shall count the votes, and the result shall be final.

5. BOARD MEETINGS

The Clauses below only relate to meetings of the Board as per Rule 13.13 of the Constitution.

Motion to Exclude Strangers

5.1 A motion to exclude strangers may be moved during the debate on any substantive motion or amendment but not while any other formal motion is before the meeting.

5.2 If the motion is carried, all persons other than Board Members shall leave the meeting and no persons other than Board Members shall be present at the meeting until such time as the meeting resolves to readmit strangers.

5.3 No meeting and no act matter or thing done shall be invalidated or in any way affected by any breach or non-observance of these Clauses.

Motion for Committee of the Whole

5.4 At any time during the debate on any substantive motion, but not until any amendment has been disposed of, a motion may be moved that the meeting do resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

5.5 If the motion is carried, the meeting shall discuss and debate the substantive motion in committee and shall report afterwards in the form of a statement capable of being moved as a motion to the open meeting. The meeting minutes will show whether the Board adopted or rejected statement which shall then constitute the resolution on such substantive motion.

5.6 The Constitution and these Regulations shall still be observed while in Committee, except that there will be no restrictions on speech length.

5.7 The proceedings of a Committee shall not be reported through the meeting minutes or recorded.

Order of Business

5.8 At all Board Meetings, the order of business shall be:

(a) Karakia whakatuwhera;

(b) Administration items;

(c) Items for discussion;

(d) Confidential items (if any);

(e) Any other items;

(f) Karakia whakakapi.

6. SUB-COMMITTEES

6.1 The Board may establish sub-committees, whether permanently or on an ad hoc basis, as it considers necessary.

6.2 The Board shall approve the Terms of Reference for each sub-committee. The Terms of Reference shall be made available to members by NZMMNA on its website or other accessible media.

6.3 Subject to any specific Regulations which provide otherwise, the persons appointed to each Board committee shall be determined by the Board or person(s) delegated this responsibility on its behalf.

6.4 Unless the Regulations provide otherwise, for all sub-committees the Board shall:

(a) determine the skills and competencies required for each sub-committee;

(b) where appropriate invite applications, or expressions of interest, for all sub-committees by notifying NZMMNA members.

6.5 The Board may revoke any appointment to any Board committee at any time upon written notice to the member.

7. JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Jurisdiction

7.1 In the event that the Board refers a matter to the Judiciary Committee under Rule 19.1(a) or (b) of the Constitution, then clause 7 of this Regulation shall apply and be followed.

Procedures

7.2 The Board shall clearly set out in writing the matter required to be investigated and determined by the Judiciary Committee.

Appeals pursuant to Rule 19.1(b)

7.3 Where an Appeal has been referred by the Board pursuant to Rule 19.1(b) of the Constitution, the appellant shall be required to pay a deposit of $500 to NZMMNA within 10 days of being notified by NZMMNA that the appeal has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

7.4 An appeal will not be heard until the deposit has been received by NZMMNA. Should the deposit not be received by NZMMNA within 10 days, the referral of the appeal shall lapse.

7.5 The Judiciary Committee can decide that the deposit paid by an appellant be forfeited (in whole or in part) if the appeal is deemed to be frivolous, vexatious, or otherwise without merit, or is dismissed in full or in part. If the Judiciary Committee decide the deposit, or part of it, should not be forfeited, it or the remaining portion of it shall be refunded to the Appellant.

Stay

7.6 The lodging of an appeal pursuant to Rule 19.1(b) does not operate as a stay. If the appellant wishes to stop the penalty being enforced pending the outcome of the appeal that has been lodged, they must apply to the Judiciary Committee in writing for a stay setting out the grounds of their application.

7.7 The Judiciary Committee has absolute discretion as to whether a stay should be granted, with the Judiciary Committee having regard to the nature of the penalty, the consequences of the penalty in the event the appeal is upheld, whether refusal to grant a stay would render the appeal nugatory, and the interests of the game in New Zealand generally.

Process and procedure

7.8 The Judiciary Committee is entitled to regulate its own processes and procedures and shall have full discretion to carry out such preliminary and/or investigative work as it deems necessary in the circumstances.

7.9 The Judiciary Committee shall determine the basis upon which a hearing of the matter will take place and the extent to which it requires the party or parties to be heard or present at any hearing.

7.10 The Judiciary Committee has absolute discretion as to whether it requires submissions to be made in person or in writing. Where matters are referred by the Board to the Judicial Committee pursuant to Rule 19.1(a), the individual or organisation making the allegation shall have the burden of proof to prove the allegation on the balance of probabilities.

7.11 New evidence may only be heard in respect of any appeal of a decision referred to it under Rule 19.1(b) with the express authorisation of the Judiciary Committee.

7.12 The Judiciary Committee may issue guidelines from time to time with regard to the process and procedures it will follow.

Decisions

7.13 Decisions of the Judiciary Committee shall be made by a majority decision of the persons appointed to the Judiciary Committee.

7.14 In respect of a matter referred to it pursuant to Rule 19.1(a), the Judiciary Committee shall have the power to impose such sanction(s) as it deems appropriate.

7.15 In respect of appeals pursuant to Rule 19.1(b), the Judiciary Committee shall have the power to confirm, reverse, or vary the decision being appealed to it (together with the power, to alter vary or cancel any sanction imposed by the Member Association).

Costs

7.16 The Judiciary Committee may order any party to a matter that has been referred to it to pay to any other party and/or to the Judiciary Committee such costs and expenses as the Judiciary Committee thinks fit.