
Constitution of Australian, New Zealand and Asian Creative Arts Therapies Association Ltd

Public company limited by guarantee

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Constitution

Australian, New Zealand and Asian Creative Arts Therapies Association Ltd

1 Preliminary

1.1 Definitions

In this constitution:

Term	Definition
ACNC Legislation	means the: (a) <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012</i> (Cth); and (b) <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013</i> (Cth).
AGM	means an annual general meeting of the company.
Arts Therapist	means a person who: (a) has completed the relevant educational training in the field of arts therapy in their respective jurisdiction; (b) is the proprietor of, or an employee of, a recognised arts therapy practice, incorporated or otherwise; and (c) meets any additional eligibility qualifications determined by the board from time to time.
Associate Member	means an individual or body corporate that is recognised by the company as an 'Associate Member', but which is not a member under the Corporations Act or a Governing Member under this constitution for the purposes of receiving notices, attending general meetings, voting, or otherwise.
Business Day	means a day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in the place where an act is to be performed, notice received or a payment is to be made.
Continuing Professional Development	means a range of professional learning engagements through which arts therapists maintain and develop their careers and to ensure that they retain their capacity to practice safely, effectively, and legally.
Corporations Act	means <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth).
Governance Standards	means the Governance Standards established under the ACNC Legislation.
Governing Member	means an individual who: (a) the board has recognised as a professional level Arts Therapist; and (b) who has been admitted to the membership of

Term	Definition
	the company under rule 4.5 of this constitution.
Governing Membership	means the entire group of individuals comprising all Governing Members of the company or otherwise by reference as a class itself.
Special Resolution	means a resolution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for which the requisite notice has been given under rule 7.3(b)(iii); and (b) that has been, or is proposed to be, passed by at least 75% of the votes cast by Governing Members entitled to vote on the resolution.

1.2 Interpretation

In this constitution:

- (a) a reference to a Governing Member present at a general meeting is a reference to a Governing Member present in person or by proxy;
- (b) a reference to a person holding or occupying a particular office or position is a reference to any person who occupies or performs the duties of that office or position;
- (c) unless the contrary intention appears:
 - (i) a reference to a person includes a corporation, trust, partnership, unincorporated body, government and local authority or agency, or other entity whether or not it comprises a separate legal entity;
 - (ii) a reference to a person includes that person's successors, legal personal representatives, permitted substitutes and permitted assigns;
 - (iii) a reference to legislation or to a provision of legislation (including subordinate legislation) is to that legislation as amended, re-enacted or replaced, and includes any subordinate legislation issued under it;
 - (iv) if a word or phrase is defined, its other grammatical forms have a corresponding meaning;
 - (v) a reference to a rule is a reference to a rule of this constitution;
 - (vi) a reference to a document or agreement (including a reference to this document) is to that document or agreement as amended, supplemented, varied or replaced; and
 - (vii) if any day on or by which a person must do something under this document is not a Business Day, then the person must do it on or by the next Business Day; and
- (d) headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation.

1.3 Application of the Corporations Act

- (a) The replaceable rules in the Corporations Act do not apply to the company.

- (b) Where an expression is used in a manner consistent with a provision of the Corporations Act, the expression has the same meaning as in that provision.

1.4 Application of the ACNC Legislation

The company must only comply with the ACNC Legislation and any reference to the ACNC Legislation in this constitution, including the Governance Standards, to the extent that it is registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission.

1.5 Exercising powers

- (a) The company may exercise any power, take any action or engage in any conduct which the Corporations Act permits a company limited by guarantee to exercise, take or engage in.
- (b) A power conferred on a person to do a particular act or thing under this constitution includes, unless the contrary intention appears, a power (exercisable in the same way and subject to the same conditions) to repeal, rescind, revoke, amend or vary that act or thing.
- (c) A power conferred under this constitution to do a particular act or thing:
 - (i) may be exercised from time to time and subject to conditions; and
 - (ii) may, where the power concerns particular matters, be exercised for only some of those matters or as to a particular class of those matters, and to make different provision concerning different matters or different classes of matters.
- (d) Where a power to appoint a person to an office or position is conferred under this constitution (except the power to appoint a director under rule 8) the power includes, unless the contrary intention appears, a power to:
 - (i) appoint a person to act in the office or position until a person is appointed to the office or position;
 - (ii) remove or suspend any person appointed (without prejudice to any rights or obligations under any contract between the person and the company); and
 - (iii) appoint another person temporarily in the place of any person removed or suspended or in the place of any sick or absent holder of the office or position.
- (e) Where this constitution gives power to a person to delegate a function or power:
 - (i) the delegation may be concurrent with, or (except in the case of a delegation by the directors) to the exclusion of, the performance or exercise of that function or power by the person;
 - (ii) the delegation may be either general or limited in any way provided in the terms of delegation;
 - (iii) the delegation need not be to a specified person but may be to any person holding, occupying or performing the duties of a specified office or position;
 - (iv) the delegation may include the power to delegate; and

- (v) where performing or exercising that function or power depends on that person's opinion, belief or state of mind about a matter, that function or power may be performed or exercised by the delegate based on the delegate's opinion, belief or state of mind about that matter.

2 Objects

2.1 Objects of company

- (a) The objects of the company are for the public charitable purposes of:
 - (i) advancing health by supporting the progressive development of the therapeutic use of creative arts to promote optimal mental health;
 - (ii) advancing social and public welfare through the progressive development of the therapeutic use of creative arts toward optimal social and public welfare;
 - (iii) advancing culture through the promotion of creative arts through art therapy;
 - (iv) advancing education through:
 - (A) fostering professional development opportunities and activities for the exchange of information and ideas concerning the therapeutic use of the creative arts, such as conferences, workshops, publications, and electronic media for practising creative arts therapists and creative arts therapy students;
 - (B) promoting the development of the science relating to the practice of creative arts therapies; and
 - (C) providing information about creative arts therapy services, practices and training opportunities to the public and other mental health professionals;
 - (v) advancing the arts therapy industry through:
 - (A) formulating, monitoring and reviewing the development of standards of practice and ethical behaviour and responsibility in the practice and research of the creative arts therapies for the public good and to ensure that these are maintained;
 - (B) formulating, monitoring and reviewing standards of training and education leading to recognition as a professional creative arts therapist
 - (C) promote the development of research into the efficacy of the creative arts therapies, skills development, theory and knowledge building and promote these in the community as widely as possible;
 - (D) proving a forum for all people engaged in the arts therapy industry to discuss best practice and enhance the future of the industry;
 - (E) working with government at all levels towards strengthened public accountability of the arts therapist industry.
- (b) To achieve these objects, the company may, without limitation:

- (i) establish a register of creative arts therapists and to grant registration for those individuals who meet the required standards, including the ongoing Continuing Professional Development and supervision requirements;
- (ii) encourage the development of regional groups to support the objects in rule 2.1(a);
- (iii) harness the resources of the community in support of the objects in rule 2.1(a);
- (iv) establish and maintain affiliations and information exchange with other national and international organisations having similar objects to those in rule 2.1(a);
- (v) act as trustee of any trust the purpose of which relates to the objects in rule 2.1(a);
- (vi) promote the objects in rule 2.1(a); and
- (vii) do all other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects in rule 2.1(a).

2.2 Separate objects

Each of the objects in rule 2.1(a) is a separate object of the company, and must not be construed by reference to any other object.

2.3 Exercise of powers to achieve objects

Nothing restricts the company from exercising a power which in itself is not charitable, for any purpose which is incidental to the charitable objects of the company or which is intended to generate revenue for, or otherwise further, those objects.

2.4 Recognition

- (a) The company recognises Australian Aboriginal people as the original custodians of the land and acknowledge the unique position of Aboriginal people in Australian culture and history.
- (b) The company will aim to be informed about the meaning and implications of the Treaty of Waitangi when conducting its work in New Zealand.
- (c) The company recognises the principles of protection, participation and partnership with the Maori people.
- (d) The company recognises, acknowledges and respects the ancestors, elders and families of all Indigenous peoples of the lands on which we stand and practice.

3 Not-for-profit

3.1 Promotion of the objects

The income and property of the company must only be applied towards promoting the company's objects set out in this constitution.

3.2 No income or property to a Governing Member

No income or property of the company may be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, to a Governing Member except as provided under rule 5.2 or for payments to a Governing Member:

- (a) in carrying out the company's purposes in rule 2.1(a);
- (b) in return for services rendered by, or goods supplied, by the Governing Member to the company in the ordinary and usual course of business;
- (c) for reasonable and proper rent for premises leased by a Governing Member to the company;
- (d) as principal payments on money lent by the Governing Member, and interest payments if the interest is at a commercial rate.

3.3 No income or property to a director

- (a) No income or property of the company may be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, to a director on account of remuneration for services provided by the director in their capacity as a director.
- (b) All payments to directors must be approved by the directors including, but not limited to:
 - (i) out of pocket expenses incurred by a director in performing a duty as a director; and
 - (ii) a service rendered to the company by a director in a professional or technical capacity or as an employee, other than in the capacity as a director where:
 - (A) the provision of the service has the prior approval of the directors; and
 - (B) the amount payable is not more than an amount which commercially would be reasonable payment for the service.

4 Membership

4.1 Members

- (a) The Governing Members are:
 - (i) the persons named as Governing Members with their consent in the application for registration of the company; and
 - (ii) any other persons that the directors admit to Governing Membership under this constitution.
- (b) The number of Governing Members of the company is unlimited.

4.2 Class of membership

The only class of membership under this constitution is ordinary Governing Membership, which only comprises professional level members.

4.3 Engaging with the profession outside of this constitution

- (a) The board may establish and adopt a policy to recognise individuals or body corporates within various levels of the profession for the purposes of further the objects in rule 2.1 and implementing the policies set out in rule 4.10, which may include:
 - (i) professional level Art Therapists (who may be eligible for Governing Membership within this constitution); and
 - (ii) any other level that the board establishes in its absolute discretion (collectively known as '**Associate Members**').
- (b) The board's policy may establish the initial and ongoing eligibility, rights, privileges, termination, and other obligations within each level, including for professional level Art Therapists and all levels of Associate Members, including the application of the policies set out in rule 4.10
- (c) For the avoidance of doubt, Associate Members are individuals or body corporates that may be recognised by the board as 'Associate Members', but which are not members or Governing Members under the Corporations Act or this constitution for the purposes of receiving notices, attending meetings, voting, or otherwise.
- (d) The board may establish a separate process for Associate Members to apply and be admitted, which it may amend from time to time in its absolute discretion.
- (e) The board may still in its absolute discretion determine to invite any level of the Associate Members to general meetings to attend as observers.

4.4 Application

- (a) Any individual who:
 - (i) is not less than 18 years of age at the date of application;
 - (ii) in the opinion of the board, is supportive of the objects of the company; and
 - (iii) meets the eligibility requirements of a professional level Arts Therapist as set by the board,
 may apply to be a Governing Member of the company.
- (b) An application for Governing Membership must be in a form approved by the board together with:
 - (i) any other documents or evidence as to qualification for Governing Membership that the board requires; and
 - (ii) any application fee and Governing Membership fee as required by the board.

4.5 Admission to Governing Membership

- (a) The board may in its absolute discretion accept or reject an application for Governing Membership.
- (b) The board need not give a reason for rejecting an application for Governing Membership.

- (c) If an application for Governing Membership is rejected, the secretary must:
 - (i) give written notice of the rejection to the applicant; and
 - (ii) refund any application fee and Governing Member fee paid by the applicant, as soon as reasonably possible.
- (d) If an application for Governing Membership is accepted, the secretary must:
 - (i) give written notice of the acceptance to the applicant; and
 - (ii) enter the Governing Member's name and details in the register of Governing Members.

4.6 Notice by Governing Members

Each Governing Member must promptly notify the secretary in writing of:

- (a) any change in their qualification to be a Governing Member of the company; and
- (b) any change in their address or contact details.

4.7 Fees

Any application fees and Governing Membership fees payable by a Governing Member, including the process of payment, may be determined and administered by the board from time to time.

4.8 Resignation and termination of Governing Membership

- (a) A Governing Member ceases to be a Governing Member if the Governing Member:
 - (i) no longer meets the qualification requirements;
 - (ii) resigns as a Governing Member by giving written notice to the company;
 - (iii) if an individual, dies; or
 - (iv) is terminated by the board under rule 4.8(b).
- (b) The board may terminate a Governing Member's Governing Membership if the Governing Member:
 - (i) is convicted of a crime, which, in the view of the relevant sub-committee of the directors (established in accordance rule 10.8), has a bearing on their fitness to practice as an Arts Therapist;
 - (ii) fails to meet the Continuing Professional Development and supervision requirements in accordance with the company policy's established pursuant to rule 4.10;
 - (iii) fails to notify the company of a change in address or contact details and is unable to be contacted at the address in the register for a period of two years;
 - (iv) becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

- (v) has Governing Membership fees in arrears; or
 - (vi) has conducted itself, himself or herself in a way the board consider to be injurious or prejudicial to the character or interests of the company.
- (c) The board must give the Governing Member written notice of its intention to terminate the Governing Member's Governing Membership and the reason for the proposed termination.
- (d) If the reason set out in the notice under rule 4.8(c) remains unresolved, in the opinion of the board, for one month after the date of the notice, the Governing Member's Governing Membership is terminated.
- (e) The rights or privileges of Governing Member may be reinstated at the absolute discretion of the board.
- (f) Governing Membership is personal to the Governing Member and is not transferable.

4.9 Register of Governing Membership

The company must establish and maintain a register of Governing Members which includes the full name and address for notices of each Governing Membership Governing Member, and any other particulars determined by the board.

4.10 Continuing Professional Development and supervision policy

- (a) The board may develop, adopt, and publish a Continuing Professional Development and supervision policy (which it may amend from time to time in its absolute discretion) that will apply to:
- (i) the Governing Members of the company (being those recognised as professional level members); and
 - (ii) those individuals recognised within certain levels of the Associate Members classification outside of this constitutional framework as determined by the board.
- (b) The Continuing Professional Development and supervision policy will be published on the company's website, which will set out (at a minimum):
- (i) the requirements for ongoing training and supervision that will be applicable to each level;
 - (ii) the minimum annual range of individuals to be audited by the company to assess whether the Continuing Professional Development and supervision requirements are being met;
 - (iii) those selected for auditing will be instructed by a sub-committee of the directors (established in accordance rule 10.8) on what is required;
 - (iv) that individuals may request an exemption from the audit, which the relevant sub-committee may accept if there are sufficiently reasonable grounds in the sub-committee's absolute discretion;

- (v) if an individual selected for an audit fails to respond to multiple requests and does not apply for an extension or an exemption, then the board acting reasonably may:
 - (A) terminate the individual's Governing Membership under rule 4.8 of the constitution; or
 - (B) cancel the individual's recognition as an Associate Member, as applicable.

5 Winding up

5.1 Limited liability on winding up

- (a) If the company is wound up while a person is a Governing Member, or within one year after the person ceases to be a Governing Member, the person must contribute the guarantee amount to the assets of the company for the:
 - (i) payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before the person ceased to be a Governing Member; and
 - (ii) costs of winding up.
- (b) Each Governing Member of the company agrees the guarantee amount under rule 5.1(a) is \$10.

5.2 Distribution of surplus on winding up

- (a) Where property remains after the winding up or dissolution of the company and satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, it must not be distributed among Governing Members, unless the Governing Member is a charitable fund, authority or institution described in rule 5.2(b) or 5.2(c).
- (b) Subject to rule 5.2(c), if the company is wound up, any surplus assets must be given to a charitable fund, authority or institution:
 - (i) with objects similar to the objects of the company; and
 - (ii) whose constitution prohibits the distribution of its income and property among its Governing Members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the company under this constitution.
- (c) If the company is endorsed as a deductible gift recipient then:
 - (i) upon the revocation of its endorsement as a deductible gift recipient; or
 - (ii) upon its winding up,
 any surplus assets must be transferred to a charitable fund, authority or institution:
 - (iii) with objects similar to the objects of the company;

- (iv) whose constitution prohibits the distribution of its income and property among its Governing Members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the company under this constitution; and
 - (v) to which income tax deductible gifts can be made.
- (d) The charitable fund, authority or institution to receive property under rule 5.2(b) or 5.2(c) must be decided by the directors at or before the time of the winding-up or dissolution. If the directors do not wish to decide, or do not decide, the Governing Members by ordinary resolution must decide. If the Governing Members do not decide, the decision must be referred to the Supreme Court of the state or territory in which the company's registered office is located.

6 Annual General Meeting

6.1 Annual general meeting

The company must hold a general meeting, to be called the annual general meeting (**AGM**), at least once in every calendar year (after the end of the first financial year).

6.2 Business at AGMs

- (a) The business of an AGM referred to in rule 6.1 is:
 - (i) to provide the opportunity for the board to account to and report to the Governing Members as required by the Corporations Act and, if applicable, the ACNC Legislation;
 - (ii) for the Governing Members to receive and consider the annual financial reports of the company;
 - (iii) to elect directors; and
 - (iv) to transact any other business that under the Corporations Act, ACNC Legislation, or this document as applicable, is required to be transacted at an AGM.
- (b) All business (other than that referred to in rule 6.2(a)) transacted at an AGM and all business transacted at other general meetings is special business.
- (c) The auditor or reviewer, if any, and its representative may attend and be heard on any part of the business of a meeting concerning the auditor or reviewer. The auditor or reviewer, if any, or its representative, if present at the meeting, may be questioned by the Governing Members, as a whole, about the audit or review, if undertaken.
- (d) Before or at the AGM, the directors must give information to the Governing Members on the company's activities and finances during the period since the last AGM.
- (e) The chair of the AGM must give Governing Members as a whole a reasonable opportunity at the meeting to ask questions or make comments about the management of the company.

6.3 Provisions about general meetings apply to AGM

The provisions of this constitution about general meetings apply, with necessary changes, to AGMs.

7 General meetings

7.1 Calling general meetings

- (a) The board may, by ordinary resolution, call a general meeting.
- (b) The board must call and arrange to hold a general meeting on the written request of 25% of the Governing Members of the company (which request must set out the nature of the business to be put to the Governing Members).
- (c) A meeting of the company's Governing Members be held for a proper purpose.

7.2 Postponing or cancelling a meeting

- (a) The directors may:
 - (i) postpone a meeting of the Governing Members;
 - (ii) cancel a meeting of Governing Members; or
 - (iii) change the place for a general meeting,
 if they consider that the meeting has become unnecessary, or the venue would be unreasonable or impractical or a change is necessary in the interests of conducting the meeting efficiently.
- (b) A meeting which is called under a Governing Members' requisition referred to in rule (b) may not be postponed or cancelled without the prior written consent of the Governing Members who called or requisitioned the meeting.

7.3 Notice of general meetings

- (a) Notice of a general meeting must be given to each person who at the time of giving the notice is a Governing Member, director or auditor of the company.
- (b) The directors may decide the content of a notice of a general meeting, but the notice must include:
 - (i) the place, date and time of the meeting (and if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this in accordance with rule 7.10);
 - (ii) the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting;
 - (iii) if a Special Resolution is proposed, the words of the Special Resolution; and
 - (iv) a statement that Governing Members have the right to appoint a proxy and information about the company's proxy requirements.
- (c) Unless the Governing Members resolve otherwise:
 - (i) no business may be transacted at a general meeting unless the general nature of the business is stated in the notice calling the meeting; and

- (ii) except with the approval of the directors or the chair, no person may move any amendment to a proposed resolution the terms of which are set out in the notice calling the meeting or to a document which relates to that resolution and a copy of which has been made available to Governing Members to inspect or obtain.
- (d) A person may waive notice of any general meeting by written notice to the company.
- (e) Subject to rule 7.3(f), at least 21 days' notice must be given of a meeting of Governing Members.
- (f) The company may call a meeting on shorter notice:
 - (i) if an AGM, when all the Governing Members entitled to attend and vote at the AGM agree beforehand; and
 - (ii) if any other general meeting, when Governing Members with at least 95% of the votes that may be cast at the meeting agree beforehand.
- (g) A company cannot call an AGM or other general meeting on shorter notice if it is a meeting at which a resolution will be moved to:
 - (i) remove a director or appoint a director in place of a director removed under that section; or
 - (ii) remove an auditor.

7.4 Non-receipt of notice

- (a) The:
 - (i) non-receipt of a notice of any general meeting by; or
 - (ii) accidental omission to give notice to,

any person entitled to notice does not invalidate anything done (including the passing of a resolution) at that meeting.
- (b) A person's attendance at a general meeting waives any objection that person may have to:
 - (i) a failure to give notice, or the giving of a defective notice, of the meeting unless the person at the beginning of the meeting objects to the holding of the meeting; and
 - (ii) the consideration of a particular matter at the meeting which is not within the business referred to in the notice of the meeting, unless the person objects to considering the matter when it is presented.

7.5 Admission to general meetings

- (a) The chair of a general meeting may refuse admission to, or require to leave and remain out of, the meeting any person:
 - (i) without the permission of the chair is recording the meeting;
 - (ii) in possession of a placard or banner;

- (iii) in possession of an article considered by the chair to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption;
 - (iv) who refuses to produce or permit examination of any article, or the contents of any article, in the person's possession;
 - (v) who behaves or threatens to behave in a dangerous, offensive or disruptive way; or
 - (vi) who is not entitled to receive notice of the meeting.
- (b) The chair may delegate the powers conferred by rule 7.5(a) to any person.
 - (c) A person, whether a Governing Member or not, requested by the directors or the chair to attend a general meeting is entitled to be present and, at the request of the chair, to speak at the meeting.

7.6 Quorum at general meetings

- (a) No business may be transacted at a general meeting, except the election of a chair and the adjournment of the meeting, unless a quorum of Governing Members is present when the meeting proceeds to business.
- (b) A quorum is satisfied where 10 or more Governing Members are present.
- (c) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the general meeting:
 - (i) where the meeting was called at the request of Governing Members, the meeting must be dissolved; or
 - (ii) in any other case:
 - (A) the meeting stands adjourned to the day, and at the time and place, the directors present decide; or
 - (B) if they do not make a decision, to the same day in the next week at the same time and place.
- (d) At an adjourned meeting, if a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting must be dissolved.

7.7 Chair

- (a) The chair of the board is entitled to take the chair at every general meeting.
- (b) If at any general meeting:
 - (i) the chair of the board is not present at the specified time for holding the meeting; or
 - (ii) the chair of the board is present but is unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, the deputy chair of the board is entitled to take the chair at the meeting.

- (c) If at any general meeting:
 - (i) there is no chair of the board or deputy chair of the board;
 - (ii) the chair of the board and deputy chair of the board are not present at the specified time for holding the meeting; or
 - (iii) the chair of the board and the deputy chair of the board are present but each is unwilling to act as chair of the meeting,

the directors present may choose another director as chair of the meeting and if no director is present or if each of the directors present are unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, a Governing Member chosen by the Governing Members present is entitled to take the chair at the meeting.

7.8 Acting Chair

- (a) A chair of a general meeting may, for any item of business or discrete part of the meeting, vacate the chair in favour of another person nominated by him or her (**Acting Chair**).
- (b) Where an instrument of proxy appoints the chair as proxy for part of the proceedings for which an Acting Chair has been nominated, the instrument of proxy is taken to be in favour of the Acting Chair for the relevant part of the proceedings.

7.9 Conduct at general meetings

The chair of a general meeting:

- (a) has charge of the general conduct of the meeting and the procedures to be adopted at the meeting;
- (b) may require the adoption of any procedure which is in the chair's opinion necessary or desirable for proper and orderly debate or discussion and the proper and orderly casting or recording of votes at the general meeting; and
- (c) may terminate discussion or debate on any matter whenever the chair considers it necessary or desirable for the proper conduct of the meeting,

and a decision by the chair under this rule is final.

7.10 Using technology to hold general meetings

- (a) The company may hold a general meeting at two or more venues using any technology that gives the Governing Members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate.
- (b) Anyone using this technology is taken to be present in person at the meeting.

7.11 Adjournment and postponement by the chair

- (a) Despite rules 7.2(a) and 7.2(b), where the chair considers that:
 - (i) there is not enough room for the number of Governing Members who wish to attend the meeting; or

- (ii) a postponement is necessary in light of the behaviour of persons present or for any other reason so that the business of the meeting can be properly carried out, the chair may postpone the meeting before it has started, whether or not a quorum is present.
- (b) A postponement under rule 7.11(a) is to another time, which may be on the same day as the meeting, and may be to another place (and the new time and place is taken to be the time and place for the meeting as if specified in the notice which called the meeting originally).
- (c) The chair may at any time during the course of the meeting:
 - (i) adjourn the meeting or any business, motion, question or resolution being considered or remaining to be considered by the meeting either to a later time at the same meeting or to an adjourned meeting; and
 - (ii) for the purpose of allowing any poll to be taken or determined, suspend the proceedings of the meeting for any period or periods he or she decides without effecting an adjournment – no business may be transacted and no discussion may take place during any suspension of proceedings unless the chair otherwise allows.
- (d) The chair's rights under rules 7.11(a) and 7.11(c) are exclusive and, unless the chair requires otherwise, no vote may be taken or demanded by the Governing Members present about any postponement, adjournment or suspension of proceedings.
- (e) Only unfinished business may be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.
- (f) Where a meeting is postponed or adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the postponed or adjourned meeting must be given as in the case of the original meeting.

7.12 Decisions at general meetings

- (a) Except where a resolution requires a special majority, questions arising at a general meeting must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the Governing Members present at the meeting. A decision made in this way is for all purposes, a decision of the Governing Members.
- (b) If the votes are equal on a proposed resolution, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote, in addition to any deliberative vote.
- (c) A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded:
 - (i) before the show of hands is taken;
 - (ii) before the result of the show of hands is declared; or
 - (iii) immediately after the result of the show of hands is declared.
- (d) Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the chair of a general meeting that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or carried by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the company's minute book is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against the resolution.

7.13 When poll may be demanded

- (a) A poll may be demanded by:
 - (i) the chair;
 - (ii) at least five Governing Members entitled to vote on the resolution; or
 - (iii) by Governing Members with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on the resolution on a poll.
- (b) A demand for a poll does not prevent a general meeting continuing to transact any business except the question on which the poll is demanded.
- (c) If a poll is duly demanded at a general meeting, it must be taken in the way and either at once or after an interval or adjournment as the chair of the meeting directs. The result of the poll as declared by the chair is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

7.14 Voting rights

- (a) Subject to this constitution and to any rights or restrictions attached to any class of Governing Membership, at a general meeting:
 - (i) on a show of hands, each Governing Member present has one vote;
 - (ii) where a person is entitled to vote by virtue of rule 7.18 in more than one capacity, that person is entitled only to one vote on a show of hands;
 - (iii) if the person appointed as proxy has two or more appointments that specify different ways to vote on a resolution, the proxy must not vote on a show of hands; and
 - (iv) on a poll, each Governing Member present has one vote.
- (b) Where any of the Governing Membership fee or other amount payable to the company has not been duly paid that Governing Member is not entitled to vote.
- (c) A Governing Member is not entitled to vote on a resolution if the notice which called the meeting specified that:
 - (i) the Governing Member must not vote or must abstain from voting on the resolution; or
 - (ii) a vote on the resolution by the Governing Member must be disregarded for any purposes.
- (d) If the Governing Member referred to in rule 7.14(c) or a person acting as proxy of that Governing Member does tender a vote on that resolution, their vote must not be counted.
- (e) An objection to the validity of a vote tendered at a general meeting must be:
 - (i) raised before or immediately after the result of the vote is declared; and
 - (ii) referred to the chair of the meeting, whose decision is final.

- (f) A vote tendered, but not disallowed by the chair of a meeting under rule 7.14(e), is valid for all purposes, even if it would not otherwise have been valid.
- (g) The chair may decide any difficulty or dispute which arises as to the number of votes which may be cast by or on behalf of any Governing Member and the decision of the chair is final.

7.15 Representation at general meetings

- (a) Subject to this constitution, each Governing Member entitled to vote at a general meeting may vote:
 - (i) in person; or
 - (ii) by not more than one proxy.
- (b) A proxy may, but need not, be a Governing Member of the company.

7.16 Class meetings

The provisions of this constitution about general meetings apply, with necessary changes, to separate class meetings as if they were general meetings.

7.17 Voting where the Governing Member is of unsound mind

If a Governing Member is:

- (a) of unsound mind;
- (b) a patient under laws relating to mental health; or
- (c) whose estate is administered under the laws about mental health,

their trustee or guardian or other person who has the management of their property, may exercise the rights of the Governing Member at a general meeting as if the trustee or guardian or other person were the Governing Member. The trustee, guardian or other person must first give the directors the information they reasonably require to establish their entitlement to act on behalf of the Governing Member.

7.18 Appointment of proxies

- (a) Any Governing Member entitled to vote at a general meeting may appoint one proxy.
- (b) A proxy may be a Governing Member who is not entitled in their own right to vote on a particular resolution.
- (c) Other than the chair, a person may hold no more than five proxies at one time.
- (d) The document appointing a proxy must:
 - (i) be in the form approved by the board;
 - (ii) be signed by the appointor or his attorney;
 - (iii) set out the name of the person to be appointed as proxy;

- (iv) allow the Governing Member to direct the proxy to vote for or against (or abstain from voting on) any proposed resolution;
 - (v) set out the period of appointment including whether it is valid only for stipulated meetings; and
 - (vi) be received by the company at least 48 hours (or a lesser period as the board may decide and stipulate in the notice of meeting) before the time for holding the meeting or poll at which the person named in the document proposes to vote.
- (e) Unless otherwise specified or revoked a proxy appointment is valid:
- (i) for 12 months after the date of its execution; and
 - (ii) for any adjournment of the meeting, as well as for the meeting to which it relates.
- (f) The proxy document is deemed to include the right to demand or join in demanding a poll and (except to the extent to which the proxy is specifically directed to vote for or against any proposal) the power to act generally at the meeting for the person giving the proxy.

7.19 Circular resolution of Governing Members

- (a) A resolution in writing of which notice has been given to all Governing Members and which is signed or consented to by all of the Governing Members entitled to vote on the resolution is as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Governing Members duly called and constituted and may consist of several documents in the same form, each signed or consented to be one or more of the Governing Members.
- (b) A Governing Member may consent to a resolution by signing the document containing the resolution (or a copy of that document).

8 Directors

8.1 First directors

The names of the first directors are those persons named as directors in the application for incorporation of the company.

8.2 Directors

The board will consist of at least three and not more than nine directors, comprising:

- (a) up to seven directors to be elected under rule 8.3; and
- (b) up to two directors appointed by the board for the term determined by the board for their particular skills and experience.

8.3 Election of directors

The election of directors will occur using such process as the Governing Members resolve and if no other process then as follows:

- (a) a reasonable period prior to the AGM, the company secretary must call for nominations for any vacant director positions;
- (b) any ordinary Governing Member (under rule 4.2) may nominate any qualified person to serve as a director;
- (c) no person is eligible for election as a director unless the nominee gives written consent;
- (d) the nomination and consent must be left at the office at least 25 days, and at most 35 days, before the meeting;
- (e) the candidate's name (in alphabetical order) and the proposer's name must be forwarded to Governing Members with the notice of AGM;
- (f) at the AGM each Governing Member present and entitled to vote is entitled to cast a vote 'for' or 'against' the appointment of a named candidate for a vacant position for which they have nominated;
- (g) where the number of candidates is equal to or less than the number of available positions, no vote is necessary, and the candidates are automatically appointed to the positions for which they have nominated;
- (h) where the number of candidates exceeds the number of available positions, Governing Members are entitled to cast a vote 'for' or 'against' the appointment of each named candidate and the candidates receiving the highest number of votes 'for' are elected, in progressive order, until all vacant positions are filled; and
- (i) if there are insufficient nominations for available positions, the chair may seek the nomination of candidates at the AGM.

8.4 Qualification for membership of the board

To be eligible for election as a director under rule 8.2(a) an individual must be supportive of the objects of the company.

8.5 Appointment of chair

The directors may appoint, for any period they decide:

- (a) a director as the chair of directors; and
- (b) one or more directors to the office of deputy chair of directors.

8.6 Retirement of directors

- (a) Each director must retire from office at the conclusion of the third AGM following the director's appointment and, if eligible and nominated, may be re-elected for a maximum of two consecutive terms unless an extension is approved by the Governing Members.
- (b) Notwithstanding rule 8.6(a), the board may determine which of the directors are to retire from time to time and, to the extent the law permits, the date of their retirement.

8.7 Resignation

A director may resign from the board by written notice delivered to the secretary. The resignation takes effect when the notice is received by the secretary, or on a later date specified in the notice.

8.8 Removal

- (a) A director may be removed from office by resolution of the Governing Members present and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company convened for that purpose. At the meeting the director must be given the opportunity to present his or her case orally or in writing.
- (b) A director removed under rule 8.8(a) retains office until the dissolution or adjournment of the general meeting at which he or she is removed.

8.9 Vacating office

In addition to the circumstances prescribed by the Corporations Act, ACNC Legislation, and this constitution (as applicable), the office of a director becomes vacant if the director:

- (a) becomes an insolvent under administration, suspends payment generally to creditors or compounds with or assigns the director's estate for the benefit of creditors;
- (b) becomes a person of unsound mind or a person who is a patient under laws relating to mental health or whose estate is administered under laws about mental health;
- (c) is absent from meetings of the directors during a period of three consecutive calendar months without leave of absence from the directors where the directors have not, within 14 days of having been served by the secretary with a notice giving particulars of the absence, resolved that leave of absence be granted;
- (d) resigns office by written notice to the company;
- (e) is removed from office under the Corporations Act, ACNC Legislation, or any other relevant legislation;
- (f) is prohibited from being a director by reason of the operation of the Corporations Act, ACNC Legislation, or any other relevant legislation; or
- (g) is convicted on indictment of an offence and the directors do not within one month after that conviction resolve to confirm the director's appointment or election (as the case may be) to the office of director.

8.10 Casual vacancies

- (a) In addition to its power to appoint directors under rule 8.2(b), the board has power to appoint a qualified person as a director to fill a casual vacancy among the board.
- (b) Any person appointed under this rule holds office until the next AGM.

8.11 Directors who are employees of the company

A director who is an employee of the company or any of its subsidiaries, ceases to be a director of the company upon the director ceasing to be employed (so that they are no longer employed

by the company or any subsidiary of the company) but the person concerned is eligible for reappointment or re-election as a director of the company.

8.12 Directors who are unable to fulfil their duties due to illness or incapacity

- (a) A director may be removed from office by the board if the board resolves under its policy that the director is unable to fulfil their duties due to physical or mental illness or other incapacity.
- (b) The board will implement a policy about directors who are unable to fulfil their duties due to physical or mental illness or other incapacity for the purpose of making a determination under rule 8.12(a).

8.13 Directors interests

- (a) The company may enter into contracts or arrangements with other companies or bodies in which a director has an interest, provided it does so according to the usual commercial terms and conditions which apply to such contracts or arrangements.
- (b) A director is not disqualified by reason only of being a director (or the fiduciary obligations arising from that office) from:
 - (i) holding an office (except auditor) or place of profit or employment in the company or a related body corporate of the company;
 - (ii) holding an office or place of profit or employment in any other company, body corporate, trust or entity promoted by the company or in which it has interest;
 - (iii) being a Governing Member, creditor or otherwise being interested in any body corporate (including the company), partnership or entity, except as auditor of the company;
 - (iv) entering into any agreement or arrangement with the company; or
 - (v) acting in a professional capacity (or being a member of a firm which acts in a professional capacity) for the company, except as auditor of the company.
- (c) Even if registered under the ACNC Legislation, and notwithstanding section 111L of the Corporations Act, each director must comply with the Corporations Act on the disclosure of the director's interests.
- (d) The directors may make regulations requiring the disclosure of interests that a director, and any person taken by the directors to be related to or associated with the director, may have in any matter concerning the company or a related body corporate. Any regulations made under this constitution bind all directors.
- (e) No act, transaction, agreement, instrument, resolution or other thing is invalid or voidable only because a person fails to comply with any regulation made under rule 8.13(d).
- (f) Subject to rule 8.13(g), if a director has an interest in a matter:
 - (i) that director may not be counted in a quorum at the board meeting that considers the matter that relates to the interest;

- (ii) that director may not participate in and vote on matters that relate to the interest;
 - (iii) the company can proceed with any transaction that relates to the interest and the director may participate in the execution of any relevant document by or on behalf of the company;
 - (iv) the director may retain the benefits under the transaction that relates to the interest even though the director has the interest; and
 - (v) the company cannot avoid any transaction that relates to the interest merely because of the existence of the interest.
- (g) A director may still be present and vote if:
- (i) their interest arises because they are a Governing Member of the company, and the other Governing Members have the same interest;
 - (ii) their interest relates to an insurance contract that insures, or would insure, the director against liabilities that the director incurs as a director of the company;
 - (iii) their interest relates to a payment by the company under rule 12 (indemnity), or any contract relating to an indemnity that is allowed under the Corporations Act;
 - (iv) the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) makes an order allowing the director to vote on the matter; or
 - (v) the directors who do not have a material personal interest in the matter pass a resolution that:
 - (A) identifies the director, the nature and extent of the director's interest in the matter and how it relates to the affairs of the company; and
 - (B) says that those directors are satisfied that the interest should not stop the director from voting or being present.
- (h) A contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the company in which a director is in any way interested is not invalid or voidable merely because the director holds office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office.
- (i) A director who is interested in any arrangement involving the company is not liable to account to the company for any profit realised under the arrangement merely because the director holds office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office, if the director complies with the disclosure requirements applicable to the director under rule 8.13(c) and under the Corporations Act or, if applicable, the ACNC Legislation, about that interest.
- (j) A director who is interested in any contract or arrangement may, despite that interest, witness the fixing of the company seal to any document evidencing or otherwise connected with that contract or arrangement.

9 Powers and duties of directors

9.1 General powers

- (a) The directors are responsible for managing the business of the company and may exercise all powers and do all things that are within the company's power and are not expressly required by the Corporations Act or, if applicable, the ACNC Legislation, or this constitution to be exercised by the company in a general meeting.
- (b) The board may make regulations, by-laws and policies consistent with the constitution, which in the opinion of the board are necessary or desirable for the proper control, administration and management of the company's finances, affairs and property, or are necessary for the convenience, comfort and well-being of the Governing Members and amend or rescind any regulations, policies and by-laws.
- (c) A regulation, policy or by-law of the company made by the board may be disallowed by a resolution of the Governing Members, however such a resolution cannot invalidate prior acts of the board which would have been valid if that resolution had not been passed or made.
- (d) A director is entitled to attend and speak at general meetings and at meetings of a class of Governing Members, even if he or she is not a Governing Member or a Governing Member of the relevant class.

9.2 Power to borrow and give security

- (a) The directors may exercise all the powers of the company to:
 - (i) borrow or raise money in any other way;
 - (ii) charge, mortgage or otherwise encumber any of the company's property or business or any of its property; and
 - (iii) issue debentures or give any security for a debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any other person.
- (b) The directors may decide how cheques, promissory notes, banker's drafts, bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments must be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as applicable, by or on behalf of the company.

9.3 Powers of appointment

The directors may:

- (a) appoint or employ any person as an officer, agent or attorney of the company for the purposes, with the powers, discretions and duties (including powers, discretions and duties vested in or exercisable by the directors), for any period and on any other conditions they decide;
- (b) authorise an officer, agent or attorney to delegate any of the powers, discretions and duties vested in the officer, agent or attorney; and
- (c) remove or dismiss any officer, agent or attorney of the company at any time, with or without cause.

10 Proceedings of directors meetings

10.1 Meetings of directors

- (a) The directors may meet together to attend to business and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they decide.
- (b) The contemporaneous linking together by telephone or other electronic means of a sufficient number of directors to constitute a quorum, constitutes a meeting of the directors. All the provisions in this constitution relating to meetings of the directors apply, as far as they can and with any necessary changes, to meetings of the directors by telephone or other electronic means.
- (c) A meeting by telephone or other electronic means is to be taken to be held at the place where the chair of the meeting is or at any other place the chair of the meeting decides on, if at least one of the directors involved was at that place for the duration of the meeting.
- (d) A director taking part in a meeting by telephone or other electronic means is to be taken to be present in person at the meeting.
- (e) If, before or during the meeting, any technical difficulty occurs where one or more directors cease to participate, the chair may adjourn the meeting until the difficulty is remedied or may, where a quorum of directors remains present, continue with the meeting.

10.2 Calling meetings of directors

- (a) A director may, whenever the director thinks fit, call a meeting of the directors.
- (b) A secretary must, if requested by a director, call a meeting of the directors.

10.3 Notice of meetings of directors

- (a) Notice of a meeting of directors must be given to each person who is, at the time the notice is given a director, except a director on leave of absence approved by the directors.
- (b) A notice of a meeting of directors:
 - (i) must specify the time and place of the meeting;
 - (ii) need not state the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting;
 - (iii) may, if necessary, be given immediately before the meeting; and
 - (iv) may be given in person or by post or by telephone, or electronic means.
- (c) A director may waive notice of a meeting of directors by giving notice to that effect in person or by post or by telephone, or electronic means.
- (d) Failure to give a director notice of a meeting of directors does not invalidate anything done or any resolution passed at the meeting if:
 - (i) the failure occurred by accident or inadvertent error; or

- (ii) the director attended the meeting or waived notice of the meeting (whether before or after the meeting).
- (e) A person who attends a meeting of directors waives any objection that person may have to a failure to give notice of the meeting.

10.4 Quorum at meetings of directors

- (a) No business may be transacted at a meeting of directors unless a quorum of directors is present at the time the business is dealt with.
- (b) Unless the directors decide otherwise, more than half of the directors constitute a quorum.
- (c) If there is a vacancy in the office of a director, the remaining directors may act. But, if their number is not sufficient to constitute a quorum, they may act only in an emergency or to increase the number of directors to a number sufficient to constitute a quorum or to call a general meeting of the company.

10.5 Chair and deputy chair of directors

- (a) The chair of directors is entitled (if present within ten minutes after the time appointed for the meeting and willing to act) to preside as chair at a meeting of directors.
- (b) If at a meeting of directors:
 - (i) there is no chair of directors;
 - (ii) the chair of directors is not present within ten minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting; or
 - (iii) the chair of directors is present within that time but is not willing or declines to act as chair of the meeting,

the deputy chair if any, if then present and willing to act, is entitled to be chair of the meeting or if the deputy chair is not present or is unwilling or declines to act as chair of the meeting, the directors present must elect one of themselves to chair the meeting.

10.6 Decisions of directors

- (a) The directors, at a meeting at which a quorum is present, may exercise any authorities, powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the directors under this constitution.
- (b) Questions arising at a meeting of directors must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the directors present and entitled to vote on the matter.
- (c) Subject to rule 10.6(d), if the votes are equal on a proposed resolution, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote, in addition to his or her deliberative vote.
- (d) Where only two directors are present or entitled to vote at a meeting of directors and the votes are equal on a proposed resolution:
 - (i) the chair of the meeting does not have a second or casting vote; and
 - (ii) the proposed resolution is taken as lost.

10.7 Circular resolution of directors

- (a) A resolution in writing of which notice has been given to all directors and which is signed or consented to by all of the directors entitled to vote on the resolution is as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors duly called and constituted and may consist of several documents in the same form, each signed or consented to be one or more of the directors.
- (b) A director may consent to a resolution by:
 - (i) signing the document containing the resolution (or a copy of that document); or
 - (ii) giving to the company a written notice (including by or electronic means) addressed to the secretary or to the chair of directors signifying assent to the resolution and either setting out its terms or otherwise clearly identifying them.

10.8 Committees

- (a) The directors may delegate their powers to a committee.
- (b) The committee must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the directors.
- (c) The provisions of this constitution applying to meetings and resolutions of directors apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to meetings and resolutions of a committee of directors, except to the extent they are contrary to any direction given under rule 10.8(b).

10.9 Appointment of advisory group

- (a) The directors may establish an advisory group. The directors may appoint and remove members of the advisory group and terminate an advisory group at any time.
- (b) The functions of the advisory group will be decided by the directors.
- (c) The directors may specify:
 - (i) the manner in which proceedings of an advisory group are conducted;
 - (ii) the matters which the advisory group must consider in carrying out its functions; and
 - (iii) any other matters concerning the advisory group or its functions that the directors decide.
- (d) For the avoidance of doubt, an advisory group established under rule 10.9(a) will not be delegated with any power of the board.

10.10 Delegation to a director

- (a) The directors may delegate any of their powers to one director.
- (b) A director to whom any powers have been so delegated must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the directors.

10.11 Validity of acts

All acts done at any meeting of the directors or by a committee or by any person acting as a director are, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered:

- (a) that there was some defect in the appointment of any of the directors; or
- (b) the committee or the person acting as a director or that any of them were disqualified,

valid as if every person had been duly appointed and was qualified and continued to be a director or a member of the committee (as the case may be).

11 Company secretary

- (a) The company must have a secretary who may also be a director.
- (b) The secretary must be appointed by the directors.
- (c) The directors may suspend or remove the secretary from that office.

12 Indemnity and insurance

12.1 Officer's right of indemnity

Rules 12.2 and 12.4 apply:

- (a) to each person who is or has been a director, secretary or executive officer of the company;
- (b) to any other officers or former officers of the company or of its related bodies corporate as the directors in each case determine; and
- (c) if the directors so determine, to any auditor or former auditor of the company or of its related bodies corporate,

each an **Officer** for the purposes of this rule.

12.2 Indemnity

The company must indemnify each Officer on a full indemnity basis and to the full extent permitted by law against all losses, liabilities, costs, charges and expenses (**Liabilities**) incurred by the Officer as an officer of the company or of a related body corporate.

12.3 Scope of indemnity

The indemnity in rule 12.2:

- (a) does not operate in respect of any Liability of the Officer to the extent that Liability is covered by insurance;
- (b) is enforceable without the Officer having to first incur any expense or make any payment; and

- (c) is a continuing obligation and is enforceable by the Officer even though the Officer may have ceased to be an officer or auditor of the company or its related bodies corporate.

12.4 Insurance

The company may, to the extent the law permits:

- (a) purchase and maintain insurance; or
- (b) pay or agree to pay a premium for insurance,

for each Officer against any Liability incurred by the Officer as an officer or auditor of the company or of a related body corporate including, but not limited to:

- (c) costs and expenses in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, whatever their outcome; or
- (d) a Liability arising from negligence or other conduct.

12.5 Savings

Nothing in rule 12.2 or 12.4:

- (a) affects any other right or remedy that a person to whom those rules apply may have in respect of any Liability referred to in those rules;
- (b) limits the capacity of the company to indemnify or provide or pay for insurance for any person to whom those rules do not apply; or
- (c) limits or diminishes the terms of any indemnity conferred or agreement to indemnify entered into before the adoption of this constitution.

12.6 Contract

The company may enter into an agreement with any Officer to give effect to the rights conferred by this rule or the exercise of a discretion under this rule on any terms as the directors think fit which are not inconsistent with this rule.

13 Financial records and auditor

13.1 Keeping of financial records

- (a) The financial year of the company begins on 1 July and ends at 30 June in the following calendar year.
- (b) Proper books and financial records must be kept recording the financial affairs of the company. The company must comply with the relevant accounting, financial reporting, review and audit requirements of the Corporations Act and, if applicable, the ACNC Legislation and any other legislation which applies to the company.
- (c) The board must:
 - (i) notify all Governing Members at the end of each financial year of their entitlement to receive copies of the financial report prepared by the company

including a copy of the auditor's report, if any, and any other documentation as determined by the board or required by relevant legislation; and

- (ii) lay before the Governing Members at each AGM the financial statements.

13.2 Appointment of auditor or reviewer

If required by relevant legislation, the company must appoint a qualified auditor or reviewer. No Member may act as auditor or reviewer of the company.

14 Minutes

14.1 Contents of minutes

The board must ensure that minutes of all general and board meetings are duly recorded in any manner it thinks fit and include:

- (a) the names of the directors present at each meeting of the company, the board and of committees;
- (b) any declared conflicts of interest; and
- (c) details of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the company and of meetings of the board and committees.

14.2 Signing of minutes

The minutes of a meeting of the board or of a committee or of the company, if signed by the chair of the meeting or by the chair of the next meeting, are prima facie evidence of the matters stated in the minutes.

15 Inspection of records

15.1 Inspection by Governing Members

Except as provided by law, this constitution or as authorised by a directors' resolution, a person who is not a director does not have the right to inspect any of the board papers, books, records or documents of the company.

15.2 Access by director

The company may enter into contracts, and procure that its subsidiaries enter into contracts, on any terms the directors think fit, to grant a director or former director continuing access for a specified period after the director ceases to be a director to board papers, books, records and documents of the company which relate to the period during which the director or former director was a director of the company.

16 Notices

16.1 Method of service

- (a) The company may give a notice to a Governing Member by:
 - (i) delivering it personally;
 - (ii) sending it by prepaid post to the Governing Member's address in the register of Governing Members or any other address the Governing Member gives the company for notices; or
 - (iii) sending it by electronic means to the electronic address the Governing Member gives the company for notices.
- (b) Where a Governing Member does not have a registered address or where the company believes that Governing Member is not known at the Governing Member's registered address, all notices are taken to be:
 - (i) given to the Governing Member if the notice is exhibited in the company's registered office for a period of 48 hours; and
 - (ii) served at the commencement of that period,
 unless and until the Governing Member informs the company of the Governing Member's address.

16.2 Time of service

- (a) A notice from the company properly addressed and posted is taken to be given and received on the day after the day of its posting.
- (b) A notice sent or given by electronic transmission:
 - (i) is taken to be effected by properly addressing and transmitting the electronic transmission; and
 - (ii) is taken to have been given and received on the day of its transmission.
- (c) Where a given number of days notice or notice extending over any other period must be given, the day of service is not to be counted in the number of days or other period.

16.3 Evidence of service

A certificate signed by a director or secretary stating that a notice has been given under this constitution is conclusive evidence of that fact.

16.4 Other communications and documents

Rules 16.1 to 16.3 (inclusive) apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to serving any communication or document.

17 General

17.1 Submission to jurisdiction

Each Governing Member submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the state or territory in which the company is taken to be registered for the purposes of the Corporations Act, the Federal Court of Australia and the courts which may hear appeals from those courts.

17.2 Prohibition and enforceability

Any part of this constitution which is prohibited or unenforceable in any place is, in that place, ineffective only to the extent of that prohibition or unenforceability.

17.3 Amendment to the constitution

Any amendment to this constitution must be approved by:

- (a) a Special Resolution at a meeting of the Governing Members; or
- (b) a circular resolution signed by all of the Governing Members.

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