

Constitution

WA Social Enterprise Council Ltd
ACN 677 076 229

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Preliminary

1. Defined terms

1.1 In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:

ACNC Act means the *Australian Charities and Not for profits Commission Act 2012* (Cth), or any other legislation relating to the establishment or operation of an Australian charities commission and/or a national regulatory framework and/or a national education body or otherwise for the not for profit sector, as modified or amended from time to time and includes any regulations made under that Act or any other such legislation and any rulings or requirements of the Commissioner of the Australian Charities and Not for profits Commission under that Act, or any commissioner or body under any other such legislation, having application to the Company.

Affiliate means an employee or governing body member.

Alternate Director means a person appointed as an alternate director under clause 41.

Applicable Not for Profit Law means any law relating to the regulation of charities or not for profit entities applicable to the Company, including the *ACNC Act*, the *Charities Act*, each *Charitable Fundraising Act*, section 150 of the *Corporations Act* and any Rulings or requirements of any commissioner or body under any such law, having application to the Company.

Auditor means the Company's auditor.

Associate Member means a person, corporation or organisation appointed as an associate member (or other term set out in the applicable policy) under any separate membership policy as may be adopted or amended by the Company from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, the rights of associate members are those set out in the applicable membership policy they are appointed under and this Constitution does not apply to, or create a contractual relationship between the Company and, associate members.

Charitable Fundraising Act means the legislation of any State or Territory of Australia, or the Commonwealth of Australia, regulating the raising of funds for charitable purposes and applicable to the Company, which may include, relevantly, the *Charitable Collections Act 1946* (WA).

Charities Act means the *Charities Act 2013* (Cth).

Company means WA Social Enterprise Council Ltd ACN 677 076 229.

Constitution means the constitution of the Company as amended from time to time.

Corporations Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) as modified or amended from time to time and includes any regulations made under that Act and any exemption or modification to that Act applying to the Company.

Director includes any person occupying the position of director of the Company and, where appropriate, includes an Alternate Director.

Directors means all or some of the Directors acting as a board.

Imported Provisions means the following provisions of the Corporations Act:

- (a) section 139 (*Company must send copy of constitution to member*);
- (b) sections 191 to 194 (*disclosure of, and voting on matters involving, material personal interests*);
- (c) Divisions 1 to 7 of Part 2G.2 (*meetings of members of companies*); and
- (d) Part 2G.3 (*minutes and members' access to minutes*).

Initial Member has the meaning given in clause 7.3.

Initial Director has the meaning given in clause 30.

Management Director has the meaning given by clause 50.2 (being a Director appointed to any management position or office in the Company other than auditor).

Member means a member under clause 7 (and in clauses 14, 15, 17 and 20, Member includes a Member present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative).

Ordinary Member has the meaning given in clause 7.4.

Register means the register of Members of the Company.

Registered Entity means a body corporate registered under the *ACNC Act*.

Representative means a person appointed by a Member to act as its representative under clause 26.

Seal means the Company's common seal (if any).

Secretary means any person appointed by the Directors to perform any of the duties of a secretary of the Company and if there are joint secretaries, any one or more of those joint secretaries.

Social Enterprise means a business that puts people and the planet first. It trades like any other business but exists specifically to make the world a better place. A social enterprise adheres to the following standards:

- (a) purpose - exists to solve a social and/or environmental problem;
- (b) operations - prioritises purpose, people, and planet over profit in operational and strategic decisions;
- (c) revenue - has a self-sustaining revenue model;
- (d) use of surplus - reinvests the majority of any surplus towards its purpose; and
- (e) structure - chooses legal structures and financing that protect and lock in purpose long term.

- 1.2 In this Constitution, except where the context otherwise requires, an expression in a clause of this Constitution has the same meaning as in the Corporations Act. Where the expression has more than one meaning in the Corporations Act and a provision of the Corporations Act deals with the same matter as a clause of this Constitution, that expression has the same meaning as in that provision.

2. Interpretation

- 2.1 In this Constitution, except where the context otherwise requires:

- (a) the singular includes the plural and vice versa, and a gender includes other genders;
- (b) another grammatical form of a defined word or expression has a corresponding meaning;
- (c) a reference to a clause, paragraph, schedule or annexure is to a clause or paragraph of, or schedule or annexure to, this Constitution, and a reference to this Constitution includes any schedule or annexure;
- (d) a reference to a document or instrument includes the document or instrument as novated, altered, supplemented or replaced from time to time;
- (e) a reference to a statute, ordinance, code or other law includes regulations and other instruments under it and consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements of any of them;
- (f) a reference to **A\$, \$A, dollar** or **\$** is to Australian currency;
- (g) the meaning of general words is not limited by specific examples introduced by including, **for example** or similar expressions; and
- (h) a reference to **applicable law** includes the applicable law and any applicable authorisation or licence granted thereunder.

- 2.2 Headings are for ease of reference only and do not affect interpretation.

3. Application of the Corporations Act and Replaceable rules

- 3.1 If, while the Company is a Registered Entity, the Corporations Act operates such that an Imported Provision does not apply to the Company because the Company is a Registered Entity:
- (a) a clause in the same terms as the Imported Provision, along with any relevant definitions in the Corporations Act, is deemed to be included in this Constitution and to apply to the Company to the extent the Imported Provision would have applied to the Company were the Company not a Registered Entity (**Equivalent Clause**); and
 - (b) a reference in this Constitution to an Imported Provision is deemed to be a reference to the Equivalent Clause.
- 3.2 To the extent permitted by law, the replaceable rules in the Corporations Act do not apply to the Company.

4. Objects

- 4.1 The objects for which the Company is established are to develop and lead the strategic development of, and to support, connect, and provide a platform for Social Enterprises and, for that purpose, to:
- (a) alleviate disadvantage and discrimination;
 - (b) promote the Social Enterprise model and Social Enterprise businesses to increase investment into, awareness and impact of Social Enterprises;
 - (c) provide a forum for discussion and education between Social Enterprises to increase the efficiency and reach of Social Enterprises;
 - (d) advocate for Social Enterprises with Government decision makers and the community to improve infrastructure and policy relating to Social Enterprise;
 - (e) conduct research on the Social Enterprise model, and the infrastructure and policy associated with Social Enterprises, to improve effectiveness and efficiency in the sector;
 - (f) develop partnerships or associations with other organisations, community groups and businesses with aligned objects in order to amplify the reach of the Company's activities;
 - (g) raise funds and seek donations of goods and services from the public and volunteers to support the overall objects of the Company; and
 - (h) do all things that are incidental or ancillary to the attainment of the above objects.
- And for the avoidance of doubt, and for the purposes of section 150(1)(a) of the Corporations Act, it is confirmed that this Constitution requires the Company to pursue charitable purposes only and to apply its income in promoting those purposes.
- 4.2 The Company may only exercise the powers in section 124(1) of the Corporations Act to:
- (a) carry out the objects in this clause; and
 - (b) do all things incidental or convenient in relation to the exercise of power under clause 4.2(a).

Income and property of Company

5. Income and property of Company

- 5.1 The income and property of the Company will only be applied towards the promotion of the objects of the Company set out in clause 4, and the Company will not be carried on for the profit or gain of the Members, neither while it is operating nor on a winding up.

- 5.2 No income, profits or assets (whether in money, property or other benefits) will be paid, distributed or transferred directly or indirectly to any Member of the Company except, for payments to a Member as genuine compensation for services provided to, or reasonable expenses incurred on behalf of, the Company, or such other payments, distributions or transfers as may be permitted by the Applicable Not-for-Profit Laws.

6. Receipts

- 6.1 If the Company accepts a gift, contribution or donation of money or property, the Company must issue receipts if and as required by, and otherwise comply with, all applicable laws in relation to any such gift, contribution or donation, including without limitation the Applicable Not-for-Profit Laws.
- 6.2 The Company may seek gifts, contributions or donations of money or property from the public.

Membership

7. Admission

- 7.1 The number of Members with which the Company proposes to be registered is unlimited.
- 7.2 The membership of the Company consists of:
- (a) the Initial Members who can vote and are eligible for appointment to the Board; and
 - (b) Ordinary Members who can vote and whose Affiliates are eligible for appointment to the Board.
- 7.3 The Initial Members are the persons named in the application for registration of the Company.
- 7.4 To be eligible for appointment as an Ordinary Member an applicant must be a Social Enterprise.
- 7.5 Subject to this Constitution and applicable law (including the Corporations Act), the Directors may from time to time determine, vary and replace:
- (a) the classes of membership of the Company (including the rights attaching, or not attaching, to a particular class of membership) provided that such a determination, variation or replacement will have no effect unless and until it is approved by a resolution of the Company passed in general meeting by not less than a majority of the Members entitled to vote on the resolution; and
 - (b) the qualifications for admission, and continued membership, in a particular class of membership (including any membership fees payable on application or on a periodic basis).
- 7.6 The Members of the Company are:
- (a) the persons who consented to be a Member in the application for registration of the Company; and
 - (b) any other persons, corporations or organisations who are admitted to membership in accordance with this Constitution,
- and whose membership has not ceased pursuant to clause 8.
- 7.7 Applications for membership of the Company:
- (a) may be made by any person over the age of 18 years, any corporation or any organisation that meets the criteria in clause 7.4; and

- (b) must be in writing, signed by the applicant and provided to the secretary in a form approved by, and containing the information required by, the Directors in their absolute discretion, and paying any required membership fees.
- 7.8 The Directors will consider the application for membership at the next meeting of Directors after the application is duly received. In considering an application for membership the Directors may:
- (a) by resolution accept the application and determine the class of membership to which the applicant will be admitted;
 - (b) by resolution reject the application; or
 - (c) ask the applicant to give more evidence of eligibility or suitability for membership.
- 7.9 If the Directors ask for more evidence under clause 7.8 their determination of the application for membership is deferred until the evidence is given.
- 7.10 The Directors do not have to give any reason for rejecting an application for membership under clause 7.8.
- 7.11 As soon as practicable following acceptance of an application for membership by the Directors the Secretary will:
- (a) subject to receipt from the applicant of any required membership fees under clause 7.7(b) enter, or cause to be entered, the applicant's name in the Register (whereupon the applicant becomes a Member); and
 - (b) send, or cause to be sent to, the applicant written notice of the acceptance.
- 7.12 The rights and privileges of every Member are personal to each Member and are not transferable by the Member's own act or by operation of law.

8. Ceasing to be a Member

- 8.1 A Member's membership of the Company will cease:
- (a) if the Member gives the Secretary written notice of resignation, from the date of receipt of that notice by the Secretary;
 - (b) if a majority of the Directors present and voting at a meeting of Directors by resolution terminate the membership of a Member and:
 - (i) whose conduct, position or circumstances in the opinion of the Directors renders it undesirable that that Member continue to be a Member of the Company; and
 - (ii) only after the Member has been given at least 21 days' notice of the proposed resolution and has had the opportunity to be heard at the meeting at which the resolution is proposed;
 - (c) if the Member ceases to meet the eligibility requirements for membership of the applicable membership class;
 - (d) where the Member is an individual, if the Member:
 - (i) dies;
 - (ii) becomes mentally incapacitated or whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the laws relating to mental health;
 - (iii) is convicted of an indictable offence; or
 - (iv) becomes bankrupt; or
 - (e) where the Member fails to pay any required membership fees by the applicable due date for payment and such fees remain unpaid for more than 30 days after notification by the Company to the Member.

9. Powers of attorney

- 9.1 If a Member executes or proposes to execute any document or do any act by or through an attorney which affects the Company or the Member's membership in the Company, that Member must deliver the instrument appointing the Attorney to the Company for notation.
- 9.2 If the Company asks the Member to file with it a certified copy of the instrument for the Company to retain, the Member will promptly comply with that request.
- 9.3 The Company may ask for whatever evidence it thinks appropriate that the power of attorney is effective and continues to be in force.

General meetings

10. Calling general meeting

- 10.1 Any Director may, at any time, call a general meeting.
- 10.2 A Member may:
 - (a) only request the Directors to call a general meeting in accordance with section 249D of the Corporations Act; and
 - (b) not request or call and arrange to hold a general meeting except under section 249E or 249F of the Corporations Act.
- 10.3 The Directors must call an annual general meeting to be held each calendar year to the extent required by, and in accordance with, the Corporations Act.

11. Using technology to hold general meetings

- 11.1 Despite anything in this Constitution, the attendees need not all be physically present in the same place for a general meeting to be held in accordance with this Constitution. A general meeting may be held by all attendees communicating with each other by any technological means which gives all Members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate in the general meeting. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company can hold a general meeting by:
 - (a) all attendees physically attending the meeting at one or more designated locations;
 - (b) using virtual meeting technology that allows all attendees to simultaneously hear each other and participate in discussion; or
 - (c) using a combination of the above methods.
- 11.2 A Director, Member or any other attendee who attends a general meeting held using technological means is taken to be present and is entitled to vote at the meeting (to the extent they are entitled to vote in accordance with this Constitution).
- 11.3 Despite anything in clause 17, the means by which voting will occur will be determined by the Directors prior to the meeting, ensuring that all attendees of a meeting held in accordance with this clause 11 have a mechanism for adequate participation.

12. Notice of general meeting

- 12.1 Subject to the provisions of the Corporations Act allowing general meetings to be held with shorter notice, at least 21 days written notice (exclusive of the day on which the notice is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which notice is given) must be given to Members of any general meeting.

- 12.2 A notice calling a general meeting:
- (a) must specify the place, date and time of the meeting (and if the meeting is to be held in two or more places or virtually in accordance with clause 11, the technology that will be used to facilitate this);
 - (b) must state the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting;
 - (c) must specify a place and may specify an electronic address or other electronic means for the purposes of proxy appointment or proxy appointment authorities;
 - (d) if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting, must specify an intention to propose the special resolution and state the resolution; and
 - (e) must comply with the Corporations Act.
- 12.3 A notice of an annual general meeting need not state that the business to be transacted at the meeting includes:
- (a) the consideration of the annual financial report, Directors' report and the Auditor's report;
 - (b) the election of directors; or
 - (c) the appointment and fixing of the remuneration of the Auditor.
- 12.4 The Directors may postpone or cancel any general meeting whenever they think fit (other than a meeting called as the result of a request under clause 10.2).
- 12.5 The Directors must give notice of the postponement or cancellation of a general meeting to all persons referred to in clause 57.1 entitled to receive notices from the Company.
- 12.6 The failure or accidental omission to send a notice of a general meeting (including a proxy appointment form) to any Member or the non-receipt of a notice (or form) by any Member does not invalidate the proceedings at or any resolution passed at the general meeting.

Proceedings at general meetings

13. Member

In clauses 11, 14, 15, 17 and 20, Member includes a Member present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative.

14. Quorum

- 14.1 No business may be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of Members is present when the meeting proceeds to business.
- 14.2 A quorum of Members is a majority of Ordinary Members unless the Company has only one Member, in which case a quorum is that Member.
- 14.3 If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for a general meeting:
- (a) if the general meeting was called on the requisition of Members, it is automatically dissolved; or
 - (b) in any other case:
 - (i) it will stand adjourned to the same time and place seven days after the meeting, or to another day, time and place determined by the Directors; and
 - (ii) if at the adjourned general meeting a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the general meeting, the general meeting is automatically dissolved.

15. Chairperson

- 15.1 The chairperson, or in the chairperson's absence the deputy chairperson, of Directors' meetings will be the chairperson at every general meeting.
- 15.2 The Directors present may elect a chairperson of a general meeting if:
- (a) there is no chairperson or deputy chairperson; or
 - (b) neither the chairperson nor deputy chairperson is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the general meeting; or
 - (c) the chairperson and deputy chairperson are unwilling to act as chairperson of the general meeting.
- 15.3 If no election is made under clause 15.2, then:
- (a) the Members may elect one of the Directors present as chairperson; or
 - (b) if no Director is present or is willing to take the chair, the Members may elect one of the Members present as chairperson.
- 15.4 If there is a dispute at a general meeting about a question of procedure, the chairperson may determine the question.
- 15.5 The chairperson of an annual general meeting must allow a reasonable opportunity for the Members as a whole at the meeting to ask questions about or make comments on the management of the Company.

16. Adjournment

- 16.1 The chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present:
- (a) in his or her discretion may adjourn the general meeting with the meeting's consent; and
 - (b) must adjourn the general meeting if the meeting directs him or her to do so.
- 16.2 An adjourned general meeting may take place at a different venue to the initial general meeting (or in the case of a general meeting held virtually or in two or more places in accordance with clause 11, using different virtual meeting technology).
- 16.3 The only business that can be transacted at an adjourned general meeting is the unfinished business of the initial general meeting.
- 16.4 Notice of an adjourned general meeting must only be given in accordance with clause 12.1 if a general meeting has been adjourned for more than 21 days.

17. Decision on questions

- 17.1 Subject to the Corporations Act and this Constitution (including clauses 66 and 67) in relation to special resolutions, a resolution is carried if a majority of the votes cast on the resolution are in favour of the resolution.
- 17.2 A resolution put to the vote of a meeting is decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded in accordance with the Corporations Act.
- 17.3 Unless a poll is demanded:
- (a) a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has been carried, carried by a specified majority, or lost; and
 - (b) an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting,

are conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes in favour of or against the resolution.

17.4 The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

17.5 A decision of a general meeting may not be impeached or invalidated on the ground that a person voting at the general meeting was not entitled to do so.

18. Taking a poll

18.1 A poll will be taken when and in the manner that the chairperson directs.

18.2 The result of the poll will be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

18.3 The chairperson may determine any dispute about the admission or rejection of a vote.

18.4 The chairperson's determination, if made in good faith, will be final and conclusive.

18.5 A poll demanded on the election of the chairperson or the adjournment of a general meeting must be taken immediately.

18.6 After a poll has been demanded at a general meeting, the general meeting may continue for the transaction of business other than the question on which the poll was demanded.

19. Casting vote of chairperson

The chairperson does not have a casting vote in addition to the chairperson's votes as a Member, proxy, attorney or Representative.

Votes of Members

20. Entitlement to vote

A Member entitled to vote has one vote (on a poll or show of hands).

21. Objections

21.1 An objection to the qualification of a voter may only be raised at the general meeting or adjourned general meeting at which the voter tendered its vote.

21.2 An objection must be referred to the chairperson of the general meeting, whose decision made in good faith is final.

21.3 A vote which the chairperson does not disallow because of an objection is valid for all purposes.

22. Votes by proxy

22.1 If a Member appoints a proxy, proxies or an attorney, the proxy, proxies or attorney may, subject to the Corporations Act, vote on a show of hands.

22.2 A proxy need not be a Member.

22.3 A proxy may demand or join in demanding a poll.

- 22.4 A proxy or attorney may vote on a poll.
- 22.5 A proxy may vote or abstain as he or she chooses except where the appointment of the proxy directs the way the proxy is to vote on a particular resolution. If an appointment directs the way the proxy is to vote on a particular resolution:
- (a) the proxy need not vote on a show of hands, but if the proxy does so, the proxy must vote that way;
 - (b) if the proxy has two or more appointments that specify different ways to vote on the resolution - the proxy must not vote on a show of hands;
 - (c) if the proxy is the chair - the proxy must vote on a poll, and must vote that way; and
 - (d) if the proxy is not the chair - the proxy need not vote on a poll, but if the proxy does so, the proxy must vote that way.

23. Document appointing proxy

- 23.1 An appointment of a proxy is valid if it is signed, or authenticated in accordance with the Corporations Act, by the Member making the appointment and contains the information required by subsection 250A(1) of the Corporations Act. The Directors may determine that an appointment of a proxy is valid even if it only contains some of the information required by section 250A(1) of the Corporations Act.
- 23.2 The Company may send a proxy appointment form to Members in a form which has been approved by the Directors.
- 23.3 A proxy's appointment is valid at an adjourned general meeting.
- 23.4 A proxy or attorney may be appointed for all general meetings or for any number of general meetings or for a particular purpose.
- 23.5 Unless otherwise provided for in the proxy's appointment or in any instrument appointing an attorney, the appointment of the proxy or the attorney will be taken to confer authority:
- (a) to vote on:
 - (i) any amendment moved to the proposed resolutions and on any motion that the proposed resolutions not be put or any similar motion; and
 - (ii) any procedural motion, including any motion to elect the chairperson, to vacate the chair or to adjourn the general meeting,
 even though the appointment may specify the way the proxy or attorney is to vote on a particular resolution; and
 - (b) to vote on any motion before the general meeting whether or not the motion is referred to in the appointment.
- 23.6 If a proxy appointment is signed or authenticated by the Member but does not name the proxy or proxies in whose favour it is given, the chairperson may either act as proxy or complete the proxy appointment by inserting the name or names of one or more Directors or the Secretary.

24. Lodgement of proxy

- 24.1 Subject to clause 23.3, the appointment of a proxy or attorney must be received by the Company, at least 48 hours (unless reduced in the notice of meeting to which the appointment relates) before the general meeting (or the resumption of an adjourned general meeting) at which the appointee is to attend and vote.

- 24.2 If the appointment purports to be executed under a power of attorney or other authority, the original document or a certified copy of it must be received by the Company at least 48 hours (unless reduced in the notice of meeting to which the appointment relates) before the general meeting (or the resumption of an adjourned general meeting).
- 24.3 The Company receives an appointment of a proxy or attorney or other authority under which it was signed when they are:
- (a) received at:
 - (i) the Company's registered office;
 - (ii) a facsimile number at the Company's registered office; or
 - (iii) a place, facsimile number or electronic address specified for that purpose in the notice of general meeting; or
 - (b) if the notice of general meeting specifies other electronic means by which a Member may give an appointment, received by the Company in accordance with the Corporations Act.

25. Validity

A vote cast in accordance with an appointment of proxy or power of attorney is valid even if before the vote was cast the appointor:

- (a) died;
- (b) became mentally incapacitated; or
- (c) revoked the proxy or power,

unless any written notification of the death, unsoundness of mind or revocation was received by the Company before the relevant general meeting or adjourned general meeting.

26. Representatives of bodies corporate

- 26.1 Any Member that is a body corporate may appoint an individual as its representative as provided by the Corporations Act.
- 26.2 The appointment of a Representative may set out restrictions on the Representative's powers.
- 26.3 The original form of appointment of a Representative, a certified copy of the appointment, or a certificate of the body corporate evidencing the appointment of a Representative is prima facie evidence of a Representative having been appointed.
- 26.4 The chairperson of a general meeting may permit a person claiming to be a Representative to exercise the body's powers even if he or she has not produced a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of his or her appointment.

Written resolutions

27. Written resolutions

- 27.1 The Company may pass a resolution without a general meeting being held if all the Members entitled to vote on the resolution sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document. The resolution is passed when the last Member signs.
- 27.2 For the purposes of clause 27.1, separate copies of a document may be used for signing by Members if the wording is identical in each copy.

- 27.3 If the Company has one Member, the Company may pass a resolution by the Member recording it and signing the record.
- 27.4 Any document referred to in this clause may be in the form of a facsimile or electronic transmission or notification.
- 27.5 Any written resolution passed in accordance with this clause satisfies any requirement in the Constitution or in the Corporations Act (to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act) that the resolution be passed at a general meeting (or be a special resolution).

Appointment and removal of Directors

28. Number of Directors

There will not be less than three nor more than seven Directors unless the Company by resolution passed in general meeting (by Members entitled to vote under clause 20) changes the maximum number.

29. Composition

- 29.1 No more than:
- (a) five Directors must be Affiliates of Ordinary Members; and
 - (b) two Directors must be Associate Members (if applicable).
- 29.2 The composition requirements in clause 29.1 will not apply during the first 12 months after the Company is established.

30. Initial Directors

The initial Directors of the Company are the persons who have consented to act as directors and are set out in the Company's application for registration as a Company. Those persons hold office subject to this Constitution.

31. Qualification

- 31.1 A Director must be an Initial Member, an Affiliate of an Ordinary Member or an Associate Member.
- 31.2 Any:
- (a) Ordinary Member can nominate an Affiliate for appointment as a Director; and
 - (b) Associate Member can self-nominate for appointment as a Director,
- provided the nomination is seconded by another Member.

32. Appointment and removal of Directors

- 32.1 Subject to clauses 28 and 29, the Company may by resolution passed in general meeting by Members entitled to vote under clause 20:
- (a) appoint new Directors;
 - (b) increase or reduce the number of Directors;
 - (c) remove any Director; and

- (d) appoint another person in the Director's place.

33. Suspension of Directors

- 33.1 If the conduct, position or circumstances of any Director is such that continuance in office appears to the majority of the Directors to be prejudicial to the interests of the Company, a majority of Directors at a meeting of the Directors specifically called for that purpose may suspend that Director.
- 33.2 Within 14 days of any suspension under clause 33.1, the Directors must call a general meeting, at which the Members entitled to vote under clause 20 may either confirm the suspension and remove the Director from office in accordance with clause 32.1(c) or annul the suspension and reinstate the Director.

34. Additional and casual Directors

Subject to clauses 28 and 29 the Directors may appoint any person as a Director to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors.

35. Period of office

A Director will continue to hold office until his or her office is vacated under clause 36.

36. Vacation of office

The office of a Director immediately becomes vacant if the Director:

- (a) is prohibited by the Corporations Act or the ACNC Act (while the Company is a Registered Entity) from holding office or continuing as a Director;
- (b) in the opinion of the Directors, is incapable of managing their affairs due to mental or physical incapacity, or becomes, in the opinion of the Directors, incapable of performing his or her duties;
- (c) is convicted of an indictable offence;
- (d) resigns by notice in writing to the Company;
- (e) is removed by a resolution of the Company pursuant to clause 32.1(c);
- (f) is absent from Directors' meetings for six consecutive months without leave of absence from the Directors;
- (g) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract or proposed contract with the Company and fails to declare the nature of the interest as required by the Corporations Act;
- (h) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under a law relating to mental health; or
- (i) dies.

Powers and duties of Directors

37. Powers and duties of Directors

- 37.1 The business of the Company is managed by the Directors who may exercise all powers of the Company that this Constitution and the Corporations Act do not require to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.

- 37.2 Without limiting the generality of clause 37.1, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to:
- (a) borrow money;
 - (b) charge any property or business of the Company;
 - (c) issue debentures or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person; and
 - (d) guarantee or to become liable for the payment of money or the performance of any obligation by or of any other person.

38. Delegation

- 38.1 The Directors may delegate any of their powers, other than those which by law must be dealt with by the Directors as a board, to:
- (a) a committee of Directors (which may include persons other than Directors in addition to at least one Director);
 - (b) a Director;
 - (c) an employee of the Company; or
 - (d) any other person.
- 38.2 A committee or person to which any powers have been delegated must exercise its powers in accordance with any directions of the Directors and a power exercised in that way is taken to have been exercised by the Directors.
- 38.3 A committee or person to which any powers have been delegated may be authorised to sub-delegate all or any of the powers for the time being vested in it.
- 38.4 The Directors may at any time revoke any delegation of power.
- 38.5 Meetings of any committee will be governed by the provisions of this Constitution which deal with Directors' meetings so far as they are applicable and are not inconsistent with any directions of the Directors.

Proceedings of Directors

39. Directors' meetings

- 39.1 A Director may at any time, and the Secretary must on the request of a Director, call a Directors' meeting.
- 39.2 A Directors' meeting must be called by not less than 48 hours' notice of a meeting to each Director, unless the Directors unanimously agree otherwise. The notice may be in writing or given using any technology consented to by all the Directors.
- 39.3 An accidental omission to send a notice of a meeting of Directors to any Director or the non-receipt of such a notice by any Director does not invalidate the proceedings, or any resolution passed, at the meeting.
- 39.4 Subject to the Corporations Act, a Directors' meeting may be held by the Directors communicating with each other by any technological means by which they are able simultaneously to hear each other and to participate in discussion.
- 39.5 The Directors need not all be physically present in the same place for a Directors' meeting to be held.

- 39.6 Subject to clause 48, a Director who participates in a meeting held in accordance with this Constitution is taken to be present and entitled to vote at the meeting.
- 39.7 Clauses 39.4 to 39.6 apply to meetings of Directors' committees as if all committee members were Directors.
- 39.8 The Directors may meet together, adjourn and regulate their meetings as they think fit.
- 39.9 A quorum is a majority of Directors. The quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.
- 39.10 Where a quorum cannot be established for the consideration of a particular matter at a meeting of Directors, the chairperson may call a general meeting to deal with the matter.

40. Decision on questions

- 40.1 Subject to this Constitution, questions arising at a meeting of Directors are to be decided by a majority of votes of the Directors present and voting.
- 40.2 Subject to clause 48 and the Corporations Act, each Director has one vote.
- 40.3 If there is an equality of votes, the chairperson of a meeting does not have a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.
- 40.4 An Alternate Director has one vote for each Director for whom he or she is an alternate.
- 40.5 If the Alternate Director is a Director, he or she also has a vote as a Director.

41. Alternate Directors

- 41.1 A Director may, with the approval of a majority of the other Directors, appoint any person as his or her alternate for a period determined by that Director.
- 41.2 An Alternate Director is entitled to notice of Directors' meetings and, if the appointor is not present at a meeting, is entitled to attend, be counted in a quorum and vote as a Director.
- 41.3 An Alternate Director is an officer of the Company and is not an agent of the appointor.
- 41.4 The provisions of this Constitution which apply to Directors also apply to Alternate Directors.
- 41.5 The appointment of an Alternate Director:
 - (a) may be revoked at any time by the appointor or the other Directors; and
 - (b) end automatically when the appointor ceases to be a Director.
- 41.6 Any appointment or revocation under this clause must be effected by written notice delivered to the Secretary.

42. Remaining Directors

- 42.1 The Directors may act even if there are vacancies on the board.
- 42.2 If the number of Directors is not sufficient to constitute a quorum at a Directors' meeting, the Directors may act only to:
 - (a) appoint a Director; or
 - (b) call a general meeting.

43. Chairperson

- 43.1 The Directors may elect a Director as chairperson of Directors' meetings and may determine the period for which the chairperson will hold office.
- 43.2 If no chairperson is elected or if the chairperson is not present at any Directors' meeting within ten minutes after the time appointed for the meeting to begin, the Directors present must elect a Director to be chairperson of the meeting.
- 43.3 The Directors may elect a Director as deputy chairperson to act as chairperson in the chairperson's absence.

44. Written resolutions

- 44.1 The Directors may pass a resolution without a Directors' meeting being held if all the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document. The resolution is passed when the last Director entitled to vote signs.
- 44.2 For the purposes of clause 44.1, separate copies of a document may be used for signing by Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- 44.3 Any document referred to in this clause may be in the form of a facsimile or electronic transmission or notification.
- 44.4 The minutes of Directors' meetings must record that a resolution was passed in accordance with this clause.
- 44.5 This clause applies to meetings and resolutions of Directors' committees as if all members of the committee were Directors.

45. Validity of acts of Directors

If it is discovered that:

- (a) there was a defect in the appointment of a person as a Director, Alternate Director or member of a Directors' committee; or
- (b) a person appointed to one of those positions was disqualified,

all acts of the Directors or the Directors' committee before the discovery was made are as valid as if the person had been duly appointed and was not disqualified.

46. Minutes and Registers

- 46.1 The Directors must cause minutes to be made of:
 - (a) the names of the Directors present at all general meetings, Directors' meetings and meetings of Directors' committees;
 - (b) all proceedings and resolutions of general meetings, Directors' meetings and meetings of Directors' committees;
 - (c) all resolutions passed by Members in accordance with clause 27 or the Corporations Act;
 - (d) all resolutions passed by Directors in accordance with clause 44;
 - (e) all appointments of officers;
 - (f) all orders made by the Directors and Directors' committees; and
 - (g) all disclosures of interests made under clause 48.

- 46.2 Minutes must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting or by the chairperson of the next meeting of the relevant body, and if so signed will as between the Directors be conclusive evidence of the matters stated in such minutes.
- 46.3 The Company must keep all registers required by this Constitution and the Corporations Act.

Payments to Directors and Directors interests

47. Payments to Directors

No payment will be made to any Director other than payment:

- (a) of out of pocket expenses reasonably and properly incurred by the Director in the performance of any duty as Director, provided that such amount has the prior approval of the Directors;
- (b) for any service rendered to the Company by the Director in a professional or technical capacity, other than in the capacity as Director, where the provision of the service, and the amount payable, has the prior approval of the Directors and the amount is commercially reasonable;
- (c) of any reasonable and proper salary or wage due to the Director as an employee of the Company where the terms of employment have the prior approval of the Directors; and
- (d) relating to an indemnity in favour of the Director and permitted by section 199A of the Corporations Act or a contract of insurance permitted by section 199B of the Corporations Act.

48. Directors' interests

- 48.1 As required by the Corporations Act, a Director must give the Directors notice of any material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Company.
- 48.2 Subject to the provisions of this clause 48, a Director or a body or entity in which a Director has a direct or indirect interest may:
- (a) enter into any agreement or arrangement with the Company;
 - (b) hold any office or place of profit other than as auditor in the Company; and
 - (c) act in a professional capacity other than as auditor for the Company,
- and the Director or the body or entity can receive and keep beneficially any remuneration, profits or benefits under any agreement or arrangement with the Company or from holding an office or place of profit in or acting in a professional capacity with the Company.
- 48.3 The fact that a Director holds office as a director, and has fiduciary obligations arising out of that office:
- (a) will not void or render voidable a contract made by a Director with the Company;
 - (b) will not void or render voidable a contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company and in which the Director may have any interest; and
 - (c) will not require the Director to account to the Company for any profit realised by or under any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company and in which the Director may have any interest.
- 48.4 A Director may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise be interested in:
- (a) any related body corporate of the Company; or
 - (b) any other body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as a vendor, shareholder or otherwise,

and is not accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by the Director as a director or officer of, or from having an interest in, that body corporate.

- 48.5 A Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a Directors' meeting must not:
- (a) be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting; or
 - (b) vote on the matter,
- unless permitted to do so by the Corporations Act, in which case the Director may:
- (c) be counted in determining whether or not a quorum is present at any meeting of Directors considering that contract or arrangement or a proposed contract or arrangement;
 - (d) sign or countersign any document relating to that contract or arrangement or a proposed contract or arrangement; and
 - (e) vote in respect of, or in respect of any matter arising out of, the contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement.

49. Conflicts of interest

In addition to clause 48.5, the Directors shall, to the extent required by any applicable law, establish a mechanism for dealing with any conflicts of interest that may occur involving a Director, officer or employee of the Company.

Management Directors

50. Appointment to management positions

- 50.1 The Directors may appoint a Director to any management position or other office in the Company (other than the position of auditor) on such terms as they think fit.
- 50.2 A Director appointed under clause 50.1 is referred to in this Constitution as a Management Director.
- 50.3 The Directors may, subject to the terms of any employment contract with the Management Director, suspend, remove or dismiss him or her from that office and appoint another Director in that place.
- 50.4 If a Management Director ceases to be a Director, his or her appointment as a Management Director terminates automatically.
- 50.5 A Management Director is subject to the same provisions as to retirement, resignation and removal as the other Directors.

51. Powers of Management Directors

- 51.1 The Directors may:
- (a) confer on a Management Director any powers exercisable by the Directors, subject to any terms and restrictions determined by the Directors; and
 - (b) authorise a Management Director to sub-delegate all or any of the powers vested in him or her.
- 51.2 Any power conferred under this clause may be concurrent with but not to the exclusion of the Directors' powers.

- 51.3 The Directors may at any time withdraw or vary any of the powers conferred on a Management Director.

Local management

52. Local management

- 52.1 The Directors may provide for the management and transaction of the affairs of the Company in any places and in such manner as they think fit.
- 52.2 Without limiting clause 52.1 the Directors may:
- (a) establish local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company in a specified place and appoint any persons to be members of those local boards or agencies; and
 - (b) delegate to any person appointed under clause 52.2(a) any of the powers, authorities and discretions which may be exercised by the Directors under this Constitution,
- on any terms and subject to any conditions determined by the Directors.
- 52.3 The Directors may at any time revoke or vary any delegation under this clause.

53. Appointment of attorneys and agents

- 53.1 The Directors may from time to time by resolution or power of attorney executed in accordance with section 127 of the Corporations Act appoint any person to be the attorney or agent of the Company:
- (a) for the purposes;
 - (b) with the powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those exercisable by the Directors under this Constitution);
 - (c) for the period; and
 - (d) subject to the conditions,
- determined by the Directors.
- 53.2 An appointment by the Directors of an attorney or agent of the Company may be made in favour of:
- (a) any member of any local board established under this Constitution;
 - (b) any company;
 - (c) the members, directors, nominees or managers of any company or firm; or
 - (d) any fluctuating body of persons whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors.
- 53.3 A power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with an attorney as the Directors think fit.
- 53.4 The Directors may appoint attorneys or agents by electronic, facsimile or telegraphic transmission to act for and on behalf of the Company.
- 53.5 An attorney or agent appointed under this clause may be authorised by the Directors to sub-delegate all or any of the powers authorities and discretions for the time being vested in it.

Secretary

54. Secretary

- 54.1 Unless not required by the Corporations Act, there must be at least one secretary of the Company who ordinarily resides in Australia appointed by the Directors on conditions determined by them.
- 54.2 The Secretary is entitled to attend and be heard on any matter at all Directors' and general meetings.
- 54.3 The Directors may, subject to the terms of the Secretary's employment contract (if any), suspend, remove or dismiss the Secretary.

Inspection of records

55. Inspection of records

- 55.1 Except as otherwise required by the Corporations Act, the Directors may determine whether and to what extent, and at what times and places and under what conditions, the financial records and other documents of the Company or any of them will be open for inspection by Members other than Directors.
- 55.2 Subject to clause 55.3 and except as otherwise required by the Corporations Act, a Member other than a Director does not have the right to inspect any financial records or other documents of the Company unless the Member is authorised to do so by a court order or a resolution of the Directors.
- 55.3 The Secretary, or other Company officer as determined by the Directors, must keep a members' register which any Member may by writing to the Secretary, request to inspect, but such request must not be more than two times a year. In complying with a Member request, the Secretary or other Company officer with responsibility must make the members' register open for inspection within a reasonable timeframe, but no later than 7 days from the date of the request, and may determine at what times and places and under what conditions the register is viewed.

Notices

56. Service of notices

- 56.1 Notice may be given by the Company to any person who is entitled to notice under this Constitution:
 - (a) by serving it on the person; or
 - (b) by sending it by post, facsimile transmission or electronic notification (or email) to the person at the person's address shown in the Register or the address supplied by the person to the Company for sending notices to the person; or
 - (c) if it is a notice of meeting, by giving it in accordance with section 249J(3) of the Corporations Act.
- 56.2 A notice sent by post is taken to be served:
 - (a) by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice; and
 - (b) on the day after the day on which it was posted.

- 56.3 Subject to the Corporations Act, a notice sent by facsimile transmission or electronic notification is taken to be served:
- (a) by properly addressing the facsimile transmission or electronic notification and transmitting it; and
 - (b) on the day after its despatch.
- 56.4 If a Member does not have an address recorded in the Register a notice will be taken to be served on that Member 24 hours after it was posted:
- (a) on a notice board at the Company's registered office; or
 - (b) on the Company's website.
- 56.5 A Member whose address recorded in the Register is not in Australia may specify in writing an address in Australia to be taken to be the Member's for the purposes of clause 56.
- 56.6 A certificate in writing signed by a Director, Secretary or other officer of the Company that a document or its envelope or wrapper was addressed and stamped and was posted is conclusive evidence of posting.
- 56.7 Subject to the Corporations Act the signature to a written notice given by the Company may be written or printed.
- 56.8 All notices sent by post outside Australia must be sent by prepaid airmail post.

57. Persons entitled to notice

- 57.1 Notice of every general meeting must be given to:
- (a) every Member who is entitled to attend the general meeting;
 - (b) every Director and Alternate Director; and
 - (c) any Auditor.
- 57.2 No other person is entitled to receive notice of a general meeting.

Seals

58. Common Seal

If the Company has a Seal:

- (a) the Directors must provide for the safe custody of the Seal;
- (b) the Seal must not be used without the authority of the Directors or a Directors' committee authorised to use the Seal;
- (c) every document to which the Seal is affixed must be signed by a Director and be countersigned by another Director, the Secretary or another person appointed by the Directors to countersign the document.

59. Duplicate Seal

If the Company has a Seal, the Company may have one or more duplicate seals of the Seal each of which:

- (a) must be a facsimile of the Seal with 'Duplicate Seal' on its face;
- (b) must not be used except with the authority of the Directors.

Audit and accounts

60. Audit and accounts

- 60.1 The Directors must cause the Company to keep written financial records in relation to the business of the Company, and to prepare financial documents and reports, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act and any other applicable laws.
- 60.2 The Directors must cause the financial records and financial documents of the Company to be audited to the extent required by, and in accordance with the requirements of, the Corporations Act and any other applicable laws.

Winding up and revocation of endorsement

61. Winding up

- 61.1 If the Company is wound up:
- (a) each Member; and
 - (b) each person who has ceased to be a Member in the preceding 12 months, undertakes to contribute to the property of the Company for the:
 - (i) payment of debts and liabilities of the Company (in relation to clause 61.1(b), contracted before the person ceased to be a Member) and payment of costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and
 - (ii) adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves,
 such amount as may be required, not exceeding \$10.00 (and otherwise has no liability for the payment of debts and liabilities of the Company nor obligation to contribute to the property of the Company).
- 61.2 On the winding up of the Company, any other surplus remaining following the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities of the Company will not be paid to or distributed amongst Members, but will, unless otherwise required by law, be given or transferred to another corporation or body which, by its constitution, is:
- (a) required to pursue charitable purposes only (being charitable purposes similar, as far as possible, to those of the Company);
 - (b) required to apply its income in promoting its charitable purposes; and
 - (c) prohibited from making any distribution to its members and paying fees to its directors, to at least the same extent of such prohibitions under this Constitution,
- such corporation or body to be determined by the Members, and in default, by application to the Supreme Court of Western Australia for determination.

62. Indemnity

- 62.1 To the extent permitted by law and subject to the restrictions in section 199A of the Corporations Act, the Company indemnifies every person who is or has been an officer of the Company against:
- (a) any liability (other than for legal costs) incurred by that person as an officer of the Company (including liabilities incurred by the officer as an officer of a subsidiary of the Company where the Company requested the officer to accept that appointment); or
 - (b) reasonable legal costs incurred in defending an action for a liability incurred by that person as an officer of the Company (including legal costs incurred by the officer as an officer of a

subsidiary of the Company where the Company requested the officer to accept that appointment).

- 62.2 The amount of any indemnity payable under clauses 62.1(a) or 62.1(b) will include an additional amount (GST Amount) equal to any GST payable by the officer being indemnified (Indemnified Officer) in connection with the indemnity (less the amount of input tax credit claimable by the Indemnified Officer in connection with the indemnity). Payment of any indemnity which includes a GST Amount is conditional upon the Indemnified Officer providing the Company with a GST tax invoice for the GST Amount.
- 62.3 For the purposes of this clause and clause 63, officer means:
- (a) a Director; or
 - (b) a Secretary.

63. Insurance

The Company may pay a premium in respect of a contract insuring a person who is or has been an officer against liability incurred by the person as an officer, except in circumstances prohibited by the Corporations Act.

Internal disputes

64. Resolution of internal disputes

- 64.1 Disputes between Members (in their capacity as Members), and disputes between Members and the Company that the parties have not been able to themselves resolve (after following any internal dispute procedures the Directors may specify or adopt) are to be referred to such mediator as the Directors may, subject to applicable law, determine.
- 64.2 At least seven days before such a mediation session is to commence, the parties are to exchange statements of the issues that are in dispute between them and supply copies to the mediator.
- 64.3 Any internal dispute procedures the Directors may specify or adopt may include, without limitation:
- (a) the appointment of an independent person to arbitrate on the dispute;
 - (b) processes to bring the parties together to help resolve the dispute at an early stage, and should allow all parties a full and fair opportunity to present their case.

Complaints

65. Complaints

If, and to the extent, required by any applicable law, the Directors shall ensure that a mechanism is established that will properly and effectively deal with complaints made by members of the public and grievances from employees.

Amendment

66. Amendment of this Constitution

This Constitution may be amended in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act.

Execution of documents

67. Execution of documents

The Company may execute a document:

- (a) in accordance with section 127(1) of the Corporations Act;
- (b) if the Company has a Seal, in accordance with section 127(2) of the Corporations Act and clauses 58 and 59; or
- (c) in any other way approved by the Directors and permitted by law.

Applicable Not-for-Profit Laws

68. Applicable Not-for-Profit Laws

The Company will at all times comply with the Applicable Not-for-Profit Laws.