



HERBERT  
SMITH  
FREEHILLS

## Constitution

# Constitution

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Down Syndrome Swimming Australia Limited  
ACN 166 501 551



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# Constitution

## **Down Syndrome Swimming Australia Limited**

### **A company limited by guarantee**

#### **1 Company's name**

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The name of the company is Down Syndrome Swimming Australia Limited.

#### **2 Company's purposes**

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- (a) The company is established to provide relief from the disabilities and disadvantages of people with Down Syndrome by supporting and promoting the inclusion of people with intellectual and other disabilities arising in connection with Down Syndrome into sporting, recreational and other associated programs, organisations and opportunities.
- (b) The company may do all such other things to achieve these purposes, including, without limitation, liaising with other organisations so as to further benefit children and adults with intellectual and other disabilities.

#### **3 Company's powers**

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Solely for carrying out the company's purposes, the company may:

- (a) raise funds or encourage contributions by way of gifts (by will or otherwise), grants, sponsorships, personal or public appeals or in any other manner;
- (b) provide funds, facilities or other material benefits;
- (c) accept and hold funds or property of any kind on or for any charitable objects or purposes specified or to be specified by any person or to be selected by the directors from a class of trusts, objects or purposes specified by any person;
- (d) engage or dismiss any employee, agent, contractor or professional person;
- (e) accept and undertake trusteeships, administration and management of trusts and funds, whether as trustee or as agent for the trustee or otherwise, and charge and accept fees, commission or other remuneration for doing so;
- (f) purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire real or personal property, and any rights or privileges;
- (g) control, manage, lease, exchange, mortgage, charge, sell, transfer, surrender, dispose of, develop, carry on business or otherwise deal with any real or personal property of any kind or any estate or interest in that property;



- (h) invest, deal with and lend money and otherwise provide financial accommodation to, and guarantee or otherwise secure loans to, charitable objects or purposes;
- (i) construct, improve, maintain, develop, work, manage and control real or personal property;
- (j) enter into contracts and deeds;
- (k) appoint an attorney or agent with powers (including the power to sub-delegate) and on terms the company thinks fit, and procure registration or recognition of the company in any other country or place;
- (l) enter into arrangements with any government or authority;
- (m) borrow, raise or secure the payment of money and secure the repayment or performance of any debt, liability, contract, guarantee or other engagement in any way and, in particular, by mortgage, charge or overdraft or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock (perpetual or otherwise) charged on all or any of the company's property (both present and future) and purchase, redeem or pay off those securities;
- (n) make, draw, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable or transferable instruments;
- (o) print and publish information in hard copy or by electronic means;
- (p) accept any gift of real or personal property, whether subject to any special trust or not and decline to accept any gift;
- (q) appoint patrons of the company;
- (r) make donations for charitable purposes;
- (s) arrange conferences, meetings and other forums; and
- (t) do all other things that are incidental or conducive to carrying out the company's purposes.

## 4 Not for profit

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### 4.1 Application of the company's income and property

- (a) The company's income and property must be applied solely towards promoting the company's purposes.
- (b) No part of the income or property may be paid, transferred or distributed, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus, or other profit distribution, to any member or director.
- (c) This rule 4 does not prohibit indemnification of, or payment of premiums on contracts of insurance for, any director to the extent permitted by law and this constitution.

### 4.2 Payments of directors fees

No directors fees may be paid to the directors.



### 4.3 Other payments to directors

All other payments to directors must be approved by the directors including, but not limited to:

- (a) out-of-pocket expenses incurred by a director in performing a duty as a director of the company; or
- (b) 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 of the company, where:
  - (1) the provision of the service has the prior approval of the directors; and
  - (2) the amount payable is not more than an amount that commercially would be reasonable payment for the service.

## 5 Membership

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- (a) The members are:
  - (1) the initial directors; and
  - (2) any other persons the directors admit to membership in accordance with this constitution.
- (b) Every applicant for membership of the company (except the initial directors) must apply in the form and manner decided by the directors.
- (c) After receipt of an application for membership, the directors (or a delegate approved by the directors) must consider the application and decide whether to admit or reject the admission of the applicant. The directors need not give any reason for rejecting an application.

## 6 When membership ceases

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### 6.1 Death, resignation and other events

A person immediately ceases to be a member if the person:

- (a) dies;
- (b) resigns as a member by giving written notice to the company;
- (c) becomes of unsound mind or the person is, or their estate is, liable to be dealt with in any way under a law relating to mental health;
- (d) becomes bankrupt or insolvent or makes any arrangement or composition with his or her creditors;
- (e) is expelled under rule 6.2; or
- (f) becomes, if the directors so decide in their absolute discretion, an untraceable member because the person has ceased to reside at, attend or otherwise communicate with his or her Registered Address.



## 6.2 Expulsion

- (a) The directors may by resolution expel a member who is not a director from the company if, in their absolute discretion, they decide it is not in the interests of the company for the person to remain a member.
- (b) If the directors intend to consider a resolution under rule 6.2(a), at least one week before the meeting at which the resolution is to be considered, they must give the member written notice:
  - (1) stating the date, place and time of the meeting;
  - (2) setting out the intended resolution and the grounds on which it is based; and
  - (3) informing the member that he or she may attend the meeting and may give an oral or written explanation or submission before the resolution is put to the vote.

## 7 Liability of member

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The liability of the members is limited to the amount of the guarantee given in rule 8.

## 8 Guarantee by member

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Every member must contribute an amount not more than \$10 to the property of the company if it is wound up while the person is a member or within one year after the person ceases to be a member, for:

- (a) payment of the company's debts and liabilities contracted before the time he or she ceased to be a member; and
- (b) costs, charges and expenses of winding up.

## 9 Winding up

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- (a) If, on the winding up or dissolution of the company, any property remains after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, this property must only be given or transferred to an institution:
  - (1) that is charitable at law;
  - (2) whose constitution prohibits distributions or payments to its members and directors (if any) to an extent at least as great as is outlined in rule 4; and
  - (3) Gifts and Deductible Contributions to which can be deducted under Division 30 of the ITAA 97 due to it being characterised as a public benevolent institution under item 4.1.1 of the table in section 30-45.
- (b) The institution referred to in rule 9(a) shall be the Australian Sport and Recreation Association for Persons with Integration Difficulties Incorporated (incorporated in South Australia and having Registration Number A11051)



(AUSRAPID) so long as it satisfies the conditions set out in clause 9(a)(1)-(3) and, where AUSRAPID does not satisfy such conditions, the identity of the institution must be decided by the directors, or if the directors do not wish to decide or do not decide, it must be decided by the members by ordinary resolution at or before the time of winding up of the company and, if the members do not decide, by the Supreme Court of the state or territory in which the company is registered.

## 10 Establishment and operation of Gift Account

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### 10.1 Maintaining a Gift Account

The company must maintain a management account (**Gift Account**):

- (a) to identify and record Gifts and Deductible Contributions;
- (b) to identify and record any money received by the company because of those Gifts and Deductible Contributions; and
- (c) that does not record any other money or property.

### 10.2 Taxation Administration Act requirements

In accordance with section 382-15 of Schedule 1 of the Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth), the Gift Account must record and explain all other acts the company engages in that are relevant to the company's status as a deductible gift recipient and show the use of the Gift Account in accordance with rule 10.3.

### 10.3 Limits on use of Gift Account

The company must use the Gift Account only for its principal purpose.

### 10.4 Winding up or revocation of deductible gift recipient endorsement

- (a) Upon:
  - (1) the winding up of the company; or
  - (2) the company ceasing to be endorsed as a deductible gift recipient under Subdivision 30-BA of ITAA 97,whichever is earlier, any surplus Gifts and Deductible Contributions and money received by the company because of those Gifts and Deductible Contributions must be transferred to an institution:
  - (3) which is charitable at law;
  - (4) whose constitution prohibits distributions or payments to its members and directors (if any) to an extent at least as great as is outlined in rule 4.1; and
  - (5) gifts to which are deductible under Division 30 of ITAA 97 on the basis that it is characterised as a public benevolent institution as described in item 4.1.1 of the table in section 30-45.
- (b) The identity of the institution referred to in rule 10.4(a) must be decided by the directors, or if the directors do not wish to decide or do not decide, it must be



decided by the members by ordinary resolution at or before the time of winding up of the company and, if the members do not decide, by the Supreme Court of the state or territory in which the company is registered.

## 10.5 Receipts

Receipts for Gifts or Deductible Contributions must state the information required in the applicable provisions of section 30-228 of the ITAA 97.

## 10.6 Gift

The term **Gift** means a gift to the company as described in item 1 of the table in section 30-15 of the ITAA 97.

# 11 Altering this constitution

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## 11.1 Charitable

The company must not pass a special resolution altering the constitution, if, as a result, the company will cease to be a charity.

## 11.2 Notice to Commissioner

- (a) The company must give written notice to the Commissioner if:
  - (1) a special resolution is passed materially altering rule 2; or
  - (2) the company ceases to be entitled to be endorsed as a tax concession charity or as a deductible gift recipient as a result of a change in its constitution or activities or otherwise.
- (b) The notice must be given as soon as possible after the passing of the special resolution or the cessation.

# 12 General meetings

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## 12.1 Calling general meetings

- (a) A general meeting may only be called:
  - (1) by a directors' resolution; or
  - (2) in accordance with a members' requisition under the Act, or
  - (3) as otherwise provided in the Act.
- (b) The directors may change the venue for, postpone or cancel a general meeting if:
  - (1) they consider that the meeting has become unnecessary;
  - (2) the venue would be unreasonable or impractical; or



- (3) a change is necessary in the interests of conducting the meeting efficiently.
- (c) If the general meeting was not called by a directors' resolution or was called in accordance with a members' requisition under the Act, then it may not be postponed or cancelled without the prior written consent of the persons who called or requisitioned the meeting.

## 12.2 Notice of general meetings

- (a) Notice of every general meeting must be given in any manner authorised by rule 17 to each person who is at the date of the notice:
  - (1) a member;
  - (2) a director; or
  - (3) the auditor of the company, if applicable.
- (b) A notice of a general meeting must:
  - (1) specify the date, time and place of the meeting;
  - (2) except as provided by the Act, state the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting; and
  - (3) specify a place, fax number or electronic address for the receipt of proxies.
- (c) A person may waive notice of a general meeting by written notice to the company.
- (d) The non-receipt of notice of a general meeting or proxy form by, or a failure to give notice of a general meeting or a proxy form to, any person entitled to receive notice of a general meeting does not invalidate any thing done or resolution passed at the general meeting if:
  - (1) the non-receipt or failure occurred by accident or error; or
  - (2) before or after the meeting, the person has notified or notifies the company of that person's agreement to that thing or resolution.
- (e) A person's attendance at a general meeting waives any objection that person may have to:
  - (1) a failure to give notice, or the giving of a defective notice, of the meeting unless, at the beginning of the meeting, the person objects to the holding of the meeting; and
  - (2) 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.

## 12.3 Quorum at general meetings

- (a) No business may be transacted at a general meeting, except the election of a chairperson and the adjournment of the meeting, unless a quorum of members is present when the meeting proceeds to business.
- (b) A quorum consists of:
  - (1) if there is only one member entitled to vote and be present at the meeting, that member; and



- (2) in any other case, 3 members entitled to vote and be present at the meeting, unless the members have fixed a higher number of members entitled to vote.
- (c) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for a general meeting:
  - (1) where the meeting was convened on the requisition of members, the meeting must be dissolved; or
  - (2) in any other case the meeting stands adjourned to the day, and at the time and place, that the directors decide or, if the directors do not make a decision, to the same day in the next week at the same time and place.
- (d) If at the adjourned meeting under rule 12.3(c)(2), a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting must be dissolved.

#### **12.4 General meetings by technology**

- (a) The simultaneous linking together by telephone or other electronic means of a sufficient number of the members in person, to constitute a quorum constitutes a meeting of the members, provided each member has a reasonable opportunity to participate at the meeting.
- (b) All the provisions in this constitution relating to meetings of the members apply, as far as they can, with any necessary changes, to meetings of the members by telephone or other electronic means.
- (c) A member who takes part in a meeting by telephone or other electronic means is taken to be present in person at the meeting.
- (d) A meeting by telephone or other electronic means is taken as held at the place decided by the chairperson of the meeting, as long as at least one of the members involved was at that place for the duration of the meeting.

#### **12.5 Chairperson of general meetings**

- (a) The chairperson of directors must preside as chairperson at a general meeting if present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting and willing to act.
- (b) If there is no chairperson of directors or both the conditions in rule 12.5(a) have not been met, the members present must elect another chairperson of the meeting.
- (c) A chairperson elected under rule 12.5(b) must be:
  - (1) another director who is present and willing to act; or
  - (2) if no other director present at the meeting is willing to act, a member who is present and willing to act.

#### **12.6 Conducting and adjourning general meetings**

- (a) A question arising at a general meeting relating to the order of business, procedure or conduct of the meeting must be referred to the chairperson of the meeting, whose decision is final.



- (b) The chairperson of a general meeting may, and must if so directed by the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business may be transacted at any adjourned meeting except the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.
- (c) Where a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given as for an original meeting.
- (d) Except as provided by rule 12.6(c), it is not necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
- (e) Where a meeting is adjourned, the directors may change the venue of, or postpone or cancel, the adjourned meeting, unless the meeting was called and arranged to be held by the members or the court under the Act. If a meeting is called and arranged to be held under section 249D of the Act, the directors may not postpone it beyond the date by which section 249D requires it to be held and may not cancel it without the consent of the requisitioning member.

## 12.7 Decisions at general meetings

- (a) Except where by law a resolution requires a special majority, questions arising at a general meeting must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the members present at the meeting. Such a decision is for all purposes a decision of the members.
- (b) Where the votes on a proposed resolution are equal:
  - (1) the chairperson of the meeting does not have a second or casting vote; and
  - (2) the proposed resolution is taken as lost.
- (c) A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless, before the vote is taken or before or immediately after the declaration of the result of the show of hands, a poll is demanded by:
  - (1) the chairperson of the meeting;
  - (2) at least 2 members present and with the right to vote on the resolution; or
  - (3) a member or members present at the meeting and representing at least 5% of the total voting rights of all members entitled to vote on the resolution on a poll.
- (d) A demand for a poll does not prevent a general meeting continuing to transact any business except the question on which the poll has been demanded.
- (e) Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the chairperson of a general meeting that a resolution has on a show of hands been:
  - (1) carried;
  - (2) carried unanimously;
  - (3) carried by a particular majority; or
  - (4) lost,and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the company's proceedings, is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.



- (f) If a poll is duly demanded at a general meeting, it must be taken in such manner, and either at once or after an interval or adjournment or otherwise, as the chairperson of the meeting directs. The result of the poll is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- (g) A poll demanded at a general meeting on the election of a chairperson of the meeting or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately.
- (h) The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
- (i) If the company has only one member, the company may pass a resolution by the member recording it and signing the record.

## 12.8 Voting rights

- (a) Subject to this constitution and to any rights or restrictions attached to any class of membership, at a general meeting every member present has one vote.
- (b) A proxy, attorney or representative is entitled to a separate vote for each member the person represents, in addition to any vote the person may have as a member in his or her own right.
- (c) An objection to the qualification of a person to vote at a general meeting must be:
  - (1) raised before or at the meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered; and
  - (2) referred to the chairperson of the meeting, whose decision is final.
- (d) A vote not disallowed by the chairperson of a meeting under rule 12.8(c) is valid for all purposes.

## 12.9 Representation at general meetings

- (a) Subject to this constitution, each member entitled to vote at a meeting of members may vote:
  - (1) in person or, where a member is a body corporate, by its representatives;
  - (2) by one proxy; or
  - (3) by one attorney.
- (b) A proxy, attorney or representative may, but need not, be a member of the company.
- (c) A proxy, attorney or representative may be appointed for all general meetings, or for any number of general meetings, or for a particular general meeting.

## 12.10 Authority of a proxy, attorney or representative

- (a) Unless otherwise provided in the instrument, an instrument appointing a proxy, attorney or representative is to be taken to confer authority:
  - (1) to agree to a meeting being convened by shorter notice than is required by the Act or by this constitution; and
  - (2) to agree to a resolution being proposed and passed as a special resolution at a meeting of which less than the period of notice required by the Act has been given.



- (b) Even though the instrument (appointing a proxy, attorney or representative) may refer to specific resolutions and may direct the proxy, attorney or representative on how to vote on those resolutions, unless otherwise provided, it is taken to confer authority:
  - (1) to vote on any amendment moved to the proposed resolutions and on any motion that the proposed resolutions not be put or any similar motion;
  - (2) to vote on any procedural motion, including any motion to elect the chairperson, to vacate the chair or to adjourn the meeting; and
  - (3) to act generally at the meeting.
- (c) An instrument appointing a proxy, attorney or representative may direct the manner in which the proxy, attorney or representative is to vote in respect of a particular resolution and, where an instrument so provides, the proxy, attorney or representative is not entitled to vote on the proposed resolution except as directed in the instrument.
- (d) Subject to rule 12.10(e), an instrument appointing a proxy, attorney or representative need not be in any particular form as long as it is in writing, legally valid and signed by or on behalf of the appointer or the appointer's attorney.
- (e) A proxy, attorney or representative may not vote at a general meeting or adjourned meeting or on a poll unless the instrument appointing the proxy, attorney or representative, and the authority under which the instrument is signed, or a certified copy of the authority, are:
  - (1) received at the registered office of the company, a fax number at the company's registered office or at another place, fax number or electronic address specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting before the time specified in the notice;
  - (2) in the case of a meeting or an adjourned meeting, tabled at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
  - (3) in the case of a poll, produced when the poll is taken.
- (f) The directors may waive all or any of the requirements of rules 12.10(d) and 12.10(e) and in particular, may, on production of other evidence to prove the valid appointment or a proxy, attorney or representative required by the directors, accept:
  - (1) an oral appointment of a proxy, attorney or representative;
  - (2) an appointment of a proxy, attorney or representative which is not signed in the manner required by rule 12.10(d); and
  - (3) the deposit, tabling or production of a copy (including a copy sent by fax) of an instrument appointing a proxy, attorney or representative or a power of attorney or other authority under which the instrument is signed.
- (g) A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument appointing a proxy, attorney or representative is valid despite the revocation of the instrument or the authority under which the instrument was executed, if no written notice of the revocation has been received by the company by the time and at one of the places at which the instrument appointing the proxy, attorney or representative must be deposited, tabled or produced under rule 12.10(e).



- (h) The appointment of a proxy or attorney is not revoked by the appointer attending and taking part in the general meeting but, if the appointer votes on a resolution, the person acting as proxy or attorney for the appointer is not entitled to vote, and must not vote, as the appointer's proxy or attorney on the resolution.

## 13 Directors

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### 13.1 Appointing and removing directors

- (a) The minimum number of directors is 4. The maximum number of directors is to be fixed by the directors, but may not be more than 9, unless the company in general meeting resolves otherwise. The directors must not fix a maximum which is less than the number of directors in office at the time.
- (b) The first directors are those named as directors in the application for registration of the company.
- (c) The directors may appoint any individual as a director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors, provided:
  - (1) the number of directors does not exceed the maximum number fixed under rule 13.1(a); and
  - (2) before appointing the director, that individual signs a consent to act as a director.
- (d) The members may by resolution appoint a director, provided:
  - (1) the number of directors does not exceed the maximum number fixed under rule 13.1(a); and
  - (2) before appointing the director, that individual signs a consent to act as a director.

### 13.2 Retirement of directors by rotation

- (a) A director appointed by the directors under rule 13.1(c) holds office only until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting following his or her appointment.
- (b) At every annual general meeting if the number of directors (excluding directors appointed by the directors under rule 13.1(c) and standing for election):
  - (1) is 5 or less, then 2 of the remaining directors must retire from office; or
  - (2) is more than 5, one third of those directors (to the nearest whole number) must retire from office.
- (c) All directors must be re-elected by the third annual general meeting following the meeting at which the director was last elected or re-elected.
- (d) The directors to retire under rule 13.2(b) are those directors who:
  - (1) wish to retire and not offer themselves for re-election;
  - (2) are required to retire under rule 13.2(c); and
  - (3) have been longest in office since their last election or appointment as far as is necessary to obtain the number required, as agreed among



the directors or as decided by lot, if the choice must be between directors who were last elected or appointed on the same day.

- (e) The directors to retire under rule 13.2(b) (both as to number and identity) is decided having regard to the composition of the board of directors at the date of the notice calling the annual general meeting. A director is not required to retire and is not relieved from retiring because of a change in the number or identity of the directors after the date of the notice but before the meeting closes.
- (f) A director retiring from office is eligible for re-election subject to a maximum aggregate consecutive term of 6 years, unless the maximum term is varied for a particular director by the directors and that variation is ratified at the next annual general meeting following that variation.
- (g) The retirement of a director from office and the re-election of the director or the election of another person to that office (as the case may be) takes effect at the conclusion of the meeting at which the retirement and re-election or election occur.

### **13.3 Vacation of office**

The office of a director becomes vacant:

- (a) in the circumstances outlined in the Act;
- (b) if the director becomes of unsound mind or a director is, or their estate is, liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health;
- (c) if the director is removed from office by resolution of the members in accordance with the Act;
- (d) except to the extent of a leave of absence granted by the directors, if the director fails to attend at least 3 consecutive meetings of the directors or at least 4 meetings over a period of 365 days; or
- (e) if the director resigns by written notice to the company.

### **13.4 Directors may contract with the company and hold other offices**

- (a) The directors may make regulations requiring the disclosure of interests that a director, and any person considered by the directors as 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 but no act, transaction, agreement, instrument, resolution or other thing with a third party is invalid or voidable only because a director fails to comply with the regulations.
- (b) Unless the Act permits, a director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a directors' meeting must not:
  - (1) be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting; or
  - (2) vote on the matter.
- (c) A director is not disqualified from contracting or entering into an arrangement with the company as vendor, purchaser or in another capacity, merely because the director holds office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office.
- (d) 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.

- (e) A director who is interested in an 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, provided that the director complies with applicable disclosure requirements under the regulations adopted by the directors, and under the Act regarding that interest.
- (f) A director may hold any other office or position (except auditor) in the company or related body corporate in conjunction with his or her directorship and may be appointed to that office or position on terms (including remuneration and tenure) that the directors decide.
- (g) A director may be or become:
  - (1) a director of;
  - (2) another officer of; or
  - (3) interested in,a related body corporate or other body corporate associated with the company, and, with the consent of the company's directors, need not account to the company for remuneration or other benefits the director receives as a director or officer of, or from having an interest in, that body corporate.
- (h) The directors may exercise the voting rights conferred by shares in a body corporate held or owned by the company in the manner that they think fit.

### **13.5 Powers and duties of directors**

- (a) The directors are responsible for managing the company's affairs and carrying out the company's objects. The directors may exercise to the exclusion of the company in general meeting all the company's powers which are not required, by the Act or by this constitution, to be exercised by the company in general meeting.
- (b) The directors may decide how cheques, promissory notes, bankers 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.
- (c) The directors may pay out of the company's funds all expenses of the promotion, formation and registration of the company.
- (d) The directors may:
  - (1) appoint or employ an officer, agent or attorney of the company with the powers, discretions and duties vested in or exercisable by the directors, on the terms the directors decide;
  - (2) authorise an officer, agent or attorney to delegate all or any of the powers, discretions and duties vested in the officer, agent or attorney; and
  - (3) subject to any contract between the company and the relevant officer, agent or attorney, remove or dismiss any officer, agent or attorney at any time, with or without cause.
- (e) A power of attorney may contain provisions for the protection and convenience of the attorney or persons dealing with the attorney that the directors think fit.



### **13.6 Proceedings of directors**

- (a) The directors may meet together and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.
- (b) The simultaneous linking together by telephone or other electronic means of a sufficient number of the 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 director who takes part in a meeting by telephone or other electronic means is taken to be present in person at the meeting.
- (d) A meeting by telephone or other electronic means is taken as held at the place decided by the chairperson of the meeting, as long as at least one of the directors involved was at that place for the duration of the meeting.
- (e) If, before or during the meeting, a technical difficulty occurs which means that one or more directors cease to participate, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting until the difficulty is remedied or may, if a quorum of directors remains present, continue with the meeting.

### **13.7 Convening meetings of directors**

- (a) A director may convene a meeting of the directors whenever he or she thinks fit.
- (b) A secretary must, on the requisition of a director, convene a meeting of the directors.

### **13.8 Notice of meetings of directors**

- (a) Subject to this constitution, notice of a meeting of directors must be given to each person who is at the time of giving the notice a director, except a director on leave of absence approved by the directors.
- (b) A notice of a meeting of directors:
  - (1) must specify the time and place of the meeting;
  - (2) need not state the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting;
  - (3) may be given immediately before the meeting; and
  - (4) may be given in person or by post, telephone, fax or other electronic means.
- (c) A director may waive notice of a meeting of directors by notifying the company to that effect in person or by post, telephone, fax or other electronic means.
- (d) The non-receipt of notice of a meeting of directors by, or a failure to give notice of a meeting of directors to, a director does not invalidate any thing done or resolution passed at the meeting if:
  - (1) the non-receipt or failure occurred by accident or error;
  - (2) the director has waived or waives notice of that meeting under rule 13.8(c) before or after the meeting;



- (3) the director has notified or notifies the company of his or her agreement to that thing or resolution personally or by post, telephone, fax or other electronic means before or after the meeting; or
- (4) the director attended the meeting.
- (e) Attendance by a person at a meeting of directors waives any objection which that person may have to a failure to give notice of the meeting.

### **13.9 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) A quorum consists of:
  - (1) if the directors have fixed a number for the quorum greater than 3, that number of directors present at the meeting; and
  - (2) in any other case, 3 directors present at the meeting.
- (c) If there is a vacancy in the office of a director then, subject to rule 13.9(d), the remaining directors may act.
- (d) If the number of directors in office at any time is not sufficient to constitute a quorum, or is less than the minimum number of directors fixed under this constitution, the remaining directors must act as soon as possible to appoint additional directors, as required, and, until that has happened, may only act if and to the extent that there is an emergency requiring them to act.

### **13.10 Chairperson of directors**

- (a) The directors may elect one of the directors as chairperson of directors and may decide the period for which that director is to be the chairperson.
- (b) The chairperson of directors must preside as chairperson at each meeting of directors if present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting and willing to act.
- (c) If there is no chairperson of directors or the conditions in rule 13.10(b) have not been met, the directors present must elect one of the directors as chairperson of the meeting.

### **13.11 Decisions of directors**

- (a) A meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all the 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. Such a decision is for all purposes a decision of the directors.
- (c) Where the votes on a proposed resolution are equal:
  - (1) the chairperson of the meeting does not have a second or casting vote; and
  - (2) the proposed resolution is taken as lost.



### 13.12 Written resolutions of directors

- (a) A resolution is taken to have been passed by a meeting of directors if:
  - (1) all the directors (except any director on leave of absence approved by the directors, any director who disqualifies himself or herself from considering the resolution in question and any director who would be prohibited by the Act from voting on the resolution in question) sign or consent to a written resolution; and
  - (2) the directors who sign or consent to the resolution would have constituted a quorum at a directors' meeting held to consider that resolution.
- (b) A director may consent to a resolution by:
  - (1) signing the document containing the resolution (or a copy of that document);
  - (2) giving to the company at its registered office a written notice (including by fax or other electronic means) addressed to the secretary or to the chairperson of directors signifying assent to the resolution and either setting out its terms or otherwise clearly identifying them; or
  - (3) telephoning the secretary or the chairperson of directors and signifying assent to the resolution and clearly identifying its terms.

### 13.13 Minutes of meetings and minutes of resolutions

- (a) The directors must ensure:
  - (1) minutes of proceedings; and
  - (2) resolutions of general meetings and of meetings of directors (including committees of directors),are recorded in books kept for the purpose, within one month after the relevant meeting is held.
- (b) The directors must ensure that minutes of resolutions passed by directors (and committees of directors) without a meeting are recorded in books kept for that purpose within one month after the resolution is passed.
- (c) The minutes of a meeting must be signed within a reasonable time by the chairperson of the meeting or the chairperson of the next meeting.

### 13.14 Committees of directors

- (a) The directors may delegate any of their powers to one or more committees consisting of the number of directors they think fit.
- (b) A committee to which powers have been delegated must exercise those powers delegated in accordance with directions given by the directors.
- (c) Provisions of this constitution that apply to meetings and resolutions of directors apply, as far as they can, with any necessary changes, to meetings and resolutions of a committee of directors.

### 13.15 Delegation to individual directors

- (a) The directors may delegate any of their powers to one director.



- (b) A director to whom powers have been delegated must exercise those powers delegated in accordance with directions given by the directors.

### **13.16 Validity of acts**

An act done by a person acting as a director, a meeting of directors, or a committee of directors attended by a person acting as a director, is not invalidated merely because of one of the following circumstances, if that circumstance was not known by that person, the directors or the committee (as applicable) when the act was done:

- (a) a defect in the appointment of the person as a director;
- (b) the person being disqualified as a director or having vacated office; or
- (c) the person not being entitled to vote.

## **14 State committees**

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### **14.1 Establishment and termination**

- (a) The directors may:
  - (1) establish one or more state committees; and
  - (2) appoint and remove members of the state committees by reference to such criteria as the directors (in their discretion) consider appropriate.
- (b) Each state committee will consist of a single individual or the number of individuals that the directors decide.
- (c) The directors may terminate a state committee at any time.

### **14.2 Functions**

- (a) The functions of each state committee will be decided by the directors.
- (b) The directors may specify:
  - (1) the manner in which proceedings of each state committee are to be conducted;
  - (2) the matters which the state committee must consider in carrying out its functions; and
  - (3) any other matters concerning the state committee or its functions that the directors decide.

### **14.3 Compliance**

The directors will establish a state committee (including with such powers, duties and responsibilities) and appoint representatives resident in a state or territory to that state committee as necessary to ensure that all state and territory laws governing the activities of the company in that state or territory (including without limitation, laws governing charities and collection of moneys) are complied with at all times.



#### **14.4 Operation of bank accounts by state committees**

- (a) The directors may (or where required by any state or territory laws or a government authority, must), on behalf of the company, authorise a state committee to open bank accounts, in names approved by the directors.
- (b) Subject to the requirements of any applicable Australian state or territory law, the powers of the state committee to operate any bank accounts (where requirements for operation are not prescribed by any state or territory law or government authority) will be determined by the directors from time to time.

### **15 Secretary**

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#### **15.1 Secretary**

The first secretary of the company is the person who has consented to act as secretary and who is named as the secretary in the application for registration of the company.

#### **15.2 Provisions that apply to a secretary**

- (a) The appointment of a secretary may be for the period, at the remuneration and on the conditions that the directors think fit.
- (b) A secretary may be removed or dismissed by the directors at any time, with or without cause.
- (c) The directors may:
  - (1) confer on the secretary the powers, discretions and duties (including any powers, discretions and duties vested in or exercisable by the directors) they think fit;
  - (2) withdraw, suspend or vary any of the powers, discretions and duties conferred on a secretary; and
  - (3) authorise a secretary to delegate all or any of the powers, discretions and duties conferred on him or her.
- (d) An act done by a person acting as a secretary is not invalidated merely because of one of the following circumstances, if that circumstance was not known by that person when the act was done:
  - (1) a defect in the person's appointment as a secretary; or
  - (2) the person being disqualified to be a secretary.

### **16 Indemnity and insurance**

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#### **16.1 Persons to whom the indemnity and insurance apply**

The indemnity and insurance referred to in this rule 16 apply to Indemnified Officers.



## 16.2 Indemnity

- (a) The company must indemnify, on a full indemnity basis and to the full extent permitted by law, each Indemnified Officer against all losses or liabilities (including costs and expenses) incurred by the person as an officer of the company.
- (b) This indemnity:
  - (1) is a continuing obligation and is enforceable by an Indemnified Officer even though that person has ceased to be an officer of the company; and
  - (2) operates only to the extent that the loss or liability in question is not covered by insurance.

## 16.3 Insurance

The company may, to the extent permitted by law:

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

for any Indemnified Officer against any liability incurred by the person as an officer of the company where the directors consider it appropriate to do so.

## 16.4 Savings

Nothing in this rule 16:

- (a) affects any other right or remedy that an Indemnified Officer may have in respect of any loss or liability referred to in this indemnity or insurance; or
- (b) limits the capacity of the company to indemnify or provide or pay for insurance for any person to whom this rule 16 does not apply.

## 17 Notices

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### 17.1 Notices by the company to members

The company may give notices, including a notice of general meeting to a member:

- (a) personally;
- (b) by sending it by post to the address for the member in the register of members or the alternative address (if any) nominated by the member; or
- (c) by sending it to the fax number or electronic address (if any) nominated by the member.

### 17.2 Notices by the company to directors

Subject to this constitution, a notice may be given by the company to any director by:

- (a) serving it personally at the director's usual residential or business address;



- (b) sending it by post in a prepaid envelope to the director's usual residential or business address; or
- (c) sending it to the fax number or electronic address supplied by the director to the company for giving notices.

### **17.3 Notices by member or directors to the company**

Subject to this constitution, a notice may be given by a member or director to the company by:

- (a) serving it on the company at the registered office of the company;
- (b) sending it by post in a prepaid envelope to the registered office of the company; or
- (c) sending it to the principal fax number or the principal electronic address of the company at its registered office.

### **17.4 Time of service**

- (a) A notice properly addressed and posted is taken to be served:
  - (1) in the case of a notice of a general meeting, at 10.00am on the day after the date it was posted; or
  - (2) in any other case, at the time the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.
- (b) Where a notice is sent by fax, the notice is taken as served at the time the fax is sent if the correct fax number appears on the fax report produced by the sender's fax machine.
- (c) Where a notice is sent by an electronic messaging system with a delivery verification function, the notice is taken as served on generation of a delivery verification notice, log entry, or other confirmation by the electronic messaging system.
- (d) Where a notice is sent by email or other electronic messaging system (not covered by rule 17.4(c)), the notice is served on delivery to:
  - (1) the addressee's email or electronic messaging system account if the addressee is a natural person; or
  - (2) the corporation's computer systems if the addressee is a corporation.
- (e) If service under rules 17.4(b), 17.4(c) and 17.4(d) is on a day which is not a Business Day or is after 4.00pm (addressee's time), the notice is regarded as having been received at 9.00am on the next following Business Day.

### **17.5 Other communications and documents**

Rules 17.1 to 17.4 (inclusive) apply, as far as they can, with any necessary changes, to the service of any communication or document.

### **17.6 Notices in writing**

A reference in this constitution to a written notice includes a notice given by fax or electronic transmission or any other form of written communication.



## 18 Definitions and interpretation

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### 18.1 Definitions

The meanings of the terms used in this constitution are set out below.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Act</b>	the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth).
<b>Business Day</b>	a day on which banks are open for business in Brisbane excluding a Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday in that city.
<b>Commissioner</b>	the Commissioner of Taxation, a Second Commissioner of Taxation or a Deputy Commissioner of Taxation for the purposes of ITAA 97.
<b>Deductible Contribution</b>	a contribution of money or property as described in item 7 or item 8 of the table in section 30-15 of the ITAA 97 in relation to a fundraising event held for the principal purpose of the company.
<b>Gift</b>	the meaning outlined in clause 10.
<b>Indemnified Officer</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 each person who is or has been a director or secretary of the company; and</li><li>2 any other officers or former officers of the company as the directors in each case decide.</li></ol>
<b>ITAA 97</b>	the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> (Cth).
<b>Registered Address</b>	a member's address as notified to the company by the member and recorded in the company's records.

### 18.2 Interpretation

In this constitution:

- (a) references to notices include formal notices of meeting, all documents and other communications from the company to its members;
- (b) a reference to any legislation includes all delegated legislation made under it and amendments, consolidations, replacements or re-enactments of any of them;



- (c) a reference to a member present at a general meeting is a reference to a member present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative;
- (d) a reference to writing and written includes printing, lithography, electronic means of writing (eg fax, email) and other ways of representing or reproducing words in a visible form;
- (e) the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular; and
- (f) headings and bold type are used for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this constitution.

## 19 Application of the Act

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### 19.1 What parts of the Act apply

Unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) an expression used in a rule that deals with a matter dealt with by a provision of the Act has the same meaning as in that provision; and
- (b) subject to rule 19.1(a), an expression in a rule that has a defined meaning for the purposes of the Act has the same meaning as in the Act.

### 19.2 Replaceable rules displaced

- (a) The provisions of this constitution displace each provision of a section or subsection of the Act that applies (or would apply but for this rule) to the company.
- (b) The replaceable rules do not apply to the company except those which operate as mandatory rules for public companies under the Act.