# Constitution 

National Mental Health Consumer Organisation Ltd<br>\section*{ACN}

A Public Company Limited by Guarantee

Corporations Act 2001

## Table of Contents

1. Definitions ..... 4
2. Nature of Company ..... 5
3. Objects ..... 6
4. Not for profit ..... 7
No profits for Members ..... 7
Winding up ..... 7
5. Members ..... 8
Membership ..... 8
Application for membership ..... 8
Members' obligations and rights ..... 10
Membership fees ..... 11
Membership categories ..... 12
Register of Members ..... 12
Resignation from membership ..... 12
Removal from Register ..... 12
Other cessation of membership ..... 13
6. General meetings ..... 14
Calling of general meetings ..... 14
Notice of general meetings ..... 14
Business at general meetings ..... 15
Adjournment of general meetings ..... 15
Cancellation of general meetings ..... 16
Attendance at general meetings ..... 16
Quorum at general meetings ..... 16
Chairperson of general meetings ..... 17
7. Voting at general meetings ..... 17
Show of hands ..... 18
Poll ..... 18
Postal ballot ..... 19
Proxies ..... 19
8. Members' Representatives ..... 20
9. Board of Directors ..... 21
Powers of the Board ..... 21
Number of Directors ..... 21
Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy ..... 22
Independent Nominations Committee ..... 22
Elected Directors ..... 23
Rotation of Directors - Transitional Period of Three Years ..... 24
Rotation of Elected Directors after Transitional Period ..... 25
Board Appointed Directors ..... 26
Resignation from office ..... 26
Removal from office ..... 26
Vacation of office ..... 27
Casual vacancies ..... 27
Directors' expenses ..... 27
10. Chairperson of the Board and Deputy Chairperson of the Board ..... 28
11. Board meetings ..... 29
Convening of Board meetings ..... 29
Notice of Board meetings ..... 29
Quorum at Board meetings ..... 29
Mode of Board meetings ..... 30
Voting at Board meetings ..... 30
Resolution in writing without a meeting of the Board ..... 30
Validity of acts ..... 31
Conflicts of Interest ..... 31
12. Committees of the Board. ..... 31
13. Advisory committees ..... 32
14. Secretary ..... 32
15. Chief Executive Officer ..... 32
16. By-Laws ..... 32
17. Indemnities and insurance ..... 33
Officers' liabilities to third parties ..... 33
Officers' costs and expenses ..... 33
Insurance premiums. ..... 33
18. Accounts, audit and records ..... 34
Financial year ..... 34
Banking of moneys ..... 34
Accounts, records and reports ..... 34
Audit ..... 34
Rights of inspection ..... 34
19. Notices ..... 34
Persons authorised to give notices ..... 34
Method of giving notices ..... 35
Address for notices ..... 35
Time notice is given. ..... 35
Proof of giving notices ..... 36
20. Interpretation ..... 36
Calculation of time ..... 37
21. Amendment. ..... 37
22. Replaceable rules ..... 37

## 1. Definitions

1.1 In this Constitution, unless the context requires otherwise:
(a) Act means the Corporations Act 2001;
(b) applicant means any Individual or Entity applying to be a Member of the Company under clause 5;
(c) Board means the Board of Directors of the Company;
(d) Board Appointed Director means a Director appointed to the Board in accordance with clause 9.27;
(e) By-Laws means by-laws made or adopted under clause 16;
(f) CEO means the chief executive officer of the Company, appointed under clause 15.1;
(g) Chairperson of the Board means the chairperson of the Board, elected from time to time under clause 10.1;
(h) chairperson means the person entitled to preside as chair at a particular:
(i) board meeting, as determined under clauses 10.7 and 10.8; or
(ii) general meeting, as determined under clauses 6.20 to 6.22;
(i) Committee means a committee appointed by the Board under clause 12.1;
(j) Company means National Mental Health Consumer Organisation Ltd, ACN ;
(k) Constitution means the Company's constitution as amended from time to time;
(I) Director means a person appointed in accordance with this Constitution to perform the duties of a director of the Company;
(m) Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy means the policy made from time to time under clause 9.7;
( n ) Deputy Chairperson of the Board means the deputy chairperson of the Board, if any, elected from time to time under clause 10.1;
(o) Elected Director means a Director appointed to the Board in accordance with clause 9.16;
(p) Entity means a corporation, as that expression is defined in the Act, and any other form of entity, whether or not incorporated, which the Board determines may be treated as a body corporate;
(q) Independent Nominations Committee means the committee formed from time to time pursuant to clause 9.11;
( $r$ ) Individual means a natural person;
(s) Maximum Term means two consecutive terms of three years;
(t) Member means an Entity or Individual who, at the relevant time, is a member of the Company in accordance with this constitution (whether a Voting Member or a Non-Voting Member, unless otherwise specified);
(u) Mental Health Consumer is a person who identifies as having a current or past lived experience of mental health issues or mental illness, irrespective of whether that person has a diagnosed mental illness and/or has received treatment;
(v) Non-Voting Member means:
(i) an Individual who, at the relevant time, is a non-voting member of the Company in accordance with clause 5.4; or
(ii) an Entity who, at the relevant time, is a non-voting member of the Company in accordance with clause 5.5;
(w) notice means a communication in writing in either hard copy or electronic form from:
(i) the Company to a Member, or
(ii) a Member to the Company;
(x) Register means the register of Voting and Non-Voting Members kept by the Company under the Act;
(y) Regulator means a government authority, statutory body or other instrumentality or agency;
(z) Representative means, in relation to a Member, the representative of the Member appointed under clause 8;
(aa) Seal means the common seal of the Company (if any);
(bb) Secretary means the person appointed as secretary of the Company under clause 14.1;
(cc) Voting Member means:
(i) an Individual who, at the relevant time, is a voting member of the Company in accordance with clause 5.2; or an Entity who, at the relevant time, is a voting member of the Company in accordance with clause 5.3.

## 2. Nature of Company

2.1 The Company is a public company limited by guarantee.
2.2 The liability of Members is limited. Each Member undertakes to contribute $\$ 2$ to the assets of the Company:
(a) in the event that the Company is wound up; or
(b) in the event that the Company is wound up within one year after the Member ceases to be a Member.
2.3 The broad purpose of the Company is to bring together a diversity of Mental Health Consumers and Mental Health Consumer organisations and
groups enabling them to work collaboratively towards achieving a shared national vision leading to improved quality of life, social justice and inclusion.
2.4 The Company champions the inclusion of Mental Health Consumers by an overt and direct policy commitment to employing people with lived experience within the Company.

## 3. Objects

3.1 The primary objects for which the company is established are to:
(a) promote, influence and facilitate the rights of Mental Health Consumers to enable improvements in mental health, wellbeing and quality of life of all people with lived experience of mental health issues;
(b) promote and facilitate community education and awareness of mental health issues, including targeted campaigns and initiatives, to improve the mental health and wellbeing of Mental Health Consumers, and all Australians;
(c) provide national Mental Health Consumer leadership, increase the effectiveness and enhance the long term viability of Mental Health Consumer charities, not-for-profit and other organisations by promoting partnerships and a coordinated approach to improving social inclusion, realising potential and is respectful of people who live with mental health issues;
(d) promote the needs of all people at risk of mental illness through a systems approach to prevention, treatment/support, recovery and peer lead intervention; and
(e) provide national leadership on Mental Health Consumer matters.
3.2 The Company may achieve the primary objects through (without limitation):
(a) promoting holistic mentally health communities, improve the lives and promote recovery of Mental Health Consumers;
(b) developing:
(i) mechanisms for a strong united, diverse and informed Mental Health Consumer voice to contribute to mental health reform, the highest standards of mental health policy and services, and the rights of all peoples living with mental health issues;
(ii) strategies that respond to the challenges and issues identified by Mental Health Consumers as not having equitable access to mental health services and support, and all people at risk of mental illness, and will be;
(A) respectful of human rights;
(B) focused on social justice;
(C) culturally relevant;
(D) universally accessible; and
(E) cost effective,
(c) providing Mental Health Consumer centred leadership to influence policy and funding decisions that impact on the quality of mental health programs and services in Australia;
(d) participating, facilitating and contributing to research that impacts on Mental Health Consumers, and is relevant across sectors, inclusive of Mental Health Consumers, uses a social justice and human rights approach, and will lead to better health outcomes;
(e) promoting a positive community understanding of people experiencing mental illness by breaking down stigma, prejudice and discrimination; and
(f) promoting social inclusion and increasing participation of Mental Health Consumers in health policy and service planning.
3.3 The Company may do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the operation of the Company and otherwise for the attainment of all or any of the above object of the Company.

## 4. Not for profit

## No profits for Members

4.1 Subject to clause 4.2, all of the assets and income of the Company must be applied solely in the furtherance of the objects of the Company and no portion may be distributed directly or indirectly to any Member.
4.2 Nothing in clause 4.1 prevents the payment, in good faith, of an amount, calculated on arms-length terms, in respect of:
(a) remuneration payable to an employee of the Company who is also a Member, for services actually rendered to the Company; or
(b) goods or services actually supplied by a Member to the Company in the ordinary and usual course of the Member's business;
(c) interest (at a rate not exceeding interest at the rate for the time being charged by the Company's bankers for overdrawn accounts) on money borrowed from a Member;
(d) rent for premises let by a Member to the Company; or
(e) payment to a Member in his or her capacity as a Director, under clause 9.43.

## Winding up

4.3 Upon the dissolution of the Company, any remaining property after satisfaction of all debts and liabilities must not be paid to or distributed among the Members, but must be given or transferred to some other charitable institution or organisation:
(a) which has objects similar to the objects of the Company; and
(b) whose constituent documents prohibit the distribution of its income and property among its members on terms substantially to the effect of clause 4.1,
as determined by the Voting Members at or before the time of winding up or dissolution of the Company and, in default of any such determination, by the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory.
4.4 If the Company is wound up or its endorsement as a deductible gift recipient is revoked (whichever occurs first), any surplus of the following assets shall be transferred to another charitable institution or organisation to which income tax deductible gifts can be made:
(a) gifts of money or property for the principal purpose of the organisation;
(b) contributions made in relation to an eligible fundraising event held for the principal purpose of the organisation; and
(c) money received by the organisation because of such gifts and contributions.

## 5. Members

## Membership

5.1 There are two classes of membership of the Company:
(a) Voting Members; and
(b) Non-Voting Members.

## Application for membership

5.2 Voting membership is open to any Individual who resides in Australia and satisfies the following requirements:
(a) has lived experience as a Mental Health Consumer or identifies as a Mental Health Consumer;
(b) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Board that he or she is supportive of or has a bona fide interest in the achievement of the objects of the Company;
(c) completes and lodges an application for membership:
(i) in the form and manner, and providing such supporting information, as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board; and
(ii) is signed by the person seeking membership;
(d) pays the application fee and annual membership fee for Voting Members, if any, from time to time prescribed by the Board when lodging the application for membership; and
(e) is accepted to membership by the Board.
5.3 Voting membership is open to any Entity which is incorporated or has a physical presence in Australia and satisfies the following requirements:
(a) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Board that the Entity is supportive of or has a bona fide interest in the achievement of the objects of the Company;
(b) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Board that it is an Entity which has a stated mission or objective primarily concerned with the wellbeing of Mental Health Consumers and which may include but is not limited to:
(i) the Entity's governing body including at least one Mental Health Consumer;
(ii) a category or class of members comprising or including Mental Health Consumers; and/or
(iii) the primary objects of the Entity including objectives regarding Mental Health Consumers;
(c) completes and lodges an application for membership:
(i) in the form and manner, and providing such supporting information, as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board; and
(ii) is signed by the Entity;
(d) pays the application fee and annual membership fee for Voting Members, if any, from time to time prescribed by the Board when lodging the application for membership; and
(e) is accepted to membership by the Board.
5.4 Non-Voting membership is open to any Individual or Entity that satisfies the following requirements:
(a) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Board that the applicant is supportive of or has a bona fide interest in the achievement of the objects of the Company;
(b) completes and lodges an application for membership:
(i) in the form and manner, and providing such supporting information, as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board; and
(ii) is signed by the applicant;
(c) pays the application fee and annual membership fee for NonVoting Members, if any, from time to time prescribed by the Board when lodging the application for membership; and
(d) is accepted to membership by the Board.

### 5.5 Non-Voting Membership is open to any Entity who:

(a) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Board that the Entity is supportive of or has a bona fide interest in the achievement of the objects of the Company;
(b) completes and lodges an application for membership:
(i) in the form and manner, and providing such supporting information, as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board; and
(ii) is signed by the applicant;
(c) pays the entrance fee and annual membership fee for Non-Voting Members, if any, from time to time prescribed by the Board when lodging the application for membership; and
(d) is accepted to membership by the Board.
5.6 In respect of each application for membership duly made in accordance with this Constitution:
(a) the Secretary must provide the application to the Board or its duly authorised delegate promptly after receipt of the application;
(b) the Board or its duly authorised delegate must consider the application promptly and, after considering it, determine in the Board's sole and absolute discretion whether to:
(i) accept the application, which requires a simple majority of the Board; or
(ii) reject the application,
5.7 If the application for membership is accepted under clause 5.6, the applicant must be admitted as a Member and the Secretary must:
(a) notify the applicant in writing of the admission to membership and the class and category, if any, of that membership;
(b) issue a receipt for the membership fee paid by the Member; and
(c) cause the required details to be entered in the Register.
5.8 If the application for membership is rejected under clause 5.6:
(a) the Secretary must notify the applicant in writing of the rejection of the application; and
(b) the Secretary must refund in full the membership fee paid with the application.
5.9 The Board is not required to give reasons for accepting or rejecting any application for membership.

## Members' obligations and rights

5.10 Without limiting clause 5.11, Members agree to be bound by the provisions of this Constitution and any By-Laws made by the Board under this Constitution.
5.11 For so long as a Member abides by the provisions of this Constitution and the By-Laws, the Member will enjoy the rights and privileges of membership under the $A c t$, this Constitution and the By-Laws.
5.12 Voting Members have the right to:
(a) receive notices of, attend and be heard at any general meeting;
(b) cast one vote in person or by proxy at any properly convened general meeting of Members; and
(c) cast one vote in any properly held postal or formal electronic ballot.
5.13 Non-Voting Members have the right to receive notices of and attend any general meeting but do not have any right to vote or be heard:
(a) at any general meeting; or
(b) in a postal or formal electronic ballot.

## Membership fees

5.14 The application fees and annual membership fees for Members, if any, and the time and manner of payment of such fees are as determined by the Board from time to time.
5.15 If a Member's membership fee or any part of it remains unpaid for two months after it becomes payable, the Member may be given a notice of default:
(a) requesting the Member to pay the unpaid membership fee within the time determined by the Board and specified in the notice; and
(b) informing the Member that their rights as a Member (under this Constitution or otherwise in relation to the Company) have been suspended and that the Member may be removed from the Register pursuant to clause 5.27 if the membership fee remains unpaid within the time specified in the notice.
5.16 If a Member's membership fee or any part of it remains unpaid after the time specified in a notice given to the Member under clause 5.15, the Member's rights as a Member (under this Constitution or otherwise in relation to the Company) shall be suspended until such time as:
(a) the Member has paid all arrears of membership fees, at which point in time the Members rights shall be reinstated, or
(b) the Member has been removed from the Register.
5.17 A Member who:
(a) resigns and is removed from the Register pursuant to clause 5.24;
(b) is removed from membership pursuant to clause 5.27; or
(c) otherwise ceases to be a Member,
is not entitled to any refund of any application fee or annual membership fees.

## Membership categories

5.18 The Board may make and adopt By-Laws setting out, for each class of membership, different categories of membership within that class and:
(a) the eligibility criteria for each category;
(b) the application fee and membership fees payable by Members in each category; and
(c) the various rights, if any, of Members in each category in addition to the rights set out in clauses 5.12 or 5.13 .
5.19 For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in clause 5.18 affects the rights and obligations of Members as set out in clauses 5.12 or 5.13 of this Constitution.

## Register of Members

5.20 A Register of Members must be kept to record the Members of the Company.
5.21 The following details must be entered and kept current in the Register in respect of each Member:
(a) the Member's full name, postal address, telephone number and/or e-mail address;
(b) the date of admission to and cessation of membership;
(c) the class of membership; and
(d) the category, if any, of membership.
5.22 The Register must be open for inspection by Members in accordance with the Act.
5.23 Each Member must notify the Secretary in writing of any change in that Member's name, postal address, telephone number or e-mail address within one month after the change.

## Resignation from membership

5.24 A Member may resign from membership by giving written notice to the Secretary.
5.25 A Member's resignation takes effect at the time the notice is given to the Secretary or such later date as may be specified in the notice.
5.26 A Member's liability for any fees, subscriptions or other moneys in arrears at the date of resignation continues until discharged by payment.

## Removal from Register

### 5.27 If a Member:

(a) fails to pay outstanding fees within the time specified in a notice of default given to that Member under clause 5.15; or
(b) fails or declines to complete and lodge with the Secretary or CEO an annual membership renewal in the form and manner from time to time required by the Board;
the Member may be removed from membership by resolution of the Board.

## Removal from membership

5.28 If a Member:
(a) fails to comply with any provisions of the Constitution or ByLaws; or
(b) conducts itself in a manner considered:
(i) to be injurious or prejudicial to the character, reputation or interests of the Company; or
(ii) to prevent or attempt to prevent the Company achieving its objects;
the Member may be removed from membership by resolution of the Board at a Board meeting.
5.29 A Member may only be removed from membership pursuant to clause 5.28 if:
(a) the Board has first given at least two months' written notice to the Member stating:
(i) the intention to consider the termination of the Member's membership at a meeting of the Board;
(ii) setting out the grounds of the intended termination;
(iii) inviting the Member to provide to the Board any written representations which the Member wishes to be put to the meeting; and
(iv) specifying the time by which such representations must be received;
(b) the Board has included in the notice of the meeting a copy of the Member's written representations (unless the written representations were not provided by the Member in time to be included in the notice, in which case the written representations have, if required by the Member, been read out at the meeting);
(c) the Member has been given a full and fair opportunity to address the meeting in person or by the Member's nominated representative, whether or not the Member has provided written representations to the Board; and
(d) the Member has not shown cause why the Member should not be removed from membership.

## Other cessation of membership

5.30 A Member otherwise ceases to be a Member if the Member:
(a) becomes insolvent;
(b) becomes the subject of a winding up petition;
(c) enters into an arrangement for the benefit of its creditors;
(d) resolves to go into voluntary liquidation;
(e) has a receiver appointed to its assets or some of its assets;
(f) has a mortgagee go into possession of some or all of its assets;
(g) becomes the subject of a writ of execution applicable to some or all of its assets;
(h) is wound up or is otherwise dissolved or deregistered or otherwise ceases to exist; or
(i) no longer complies with the eligibility requirements for membership under this Constitution.

## 6. General meetings

## Calling of general meetings

6.1 General meetings of the Company may be called and held at the times and places and in the manner determined by the Board.
6.2 At least $30 \%$ of the Voting Members of the Company may call, or requisition the Board to call, a general meeting of the Company.

## Notice of general meetings

6.3 Notice of every general meeting must be given to every Member, Director and the auditor, if any, for the time being of the Company. No other Individual or Entity is entitled to receive notices of general meetings.
6.4 Notice of a general meeting:
(a) must be given at least 21 days prior to the meeting, unless:
(i) all the Voting Members agree beforehand to a shorter notice period which may only be agreed if the meeting is an annual general meeting at which a resolution will not be moved to remove or appoint a Director or remove an auditor; or
(ii) at least 95\% of the Voting Members agree beforehand to a shorter notice period which may only be agreed if the meeting is a general meeting other than an annual general meeting at which a resolution will not be moved to remove or appoint a Director or remove an auditor.
(b) may be given in accordance with clauses 19.3 and 19.4;
(c) must specify:
(i) the place, the date and the time of the meeting;
(ii) if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate the meeting;
(iii) the general nature of the business to be transacted;
(iv) if it is proposed to move a special resolution at the meeting, the intention to propose the special resolution and the resolution; and
(v) if a Member is entitled to appoint a proxy - contain a statement setting out the following information:
(A) that the Member has a right to appoint a proxy; and
(B) that any proxy needs to be a Member of the Company.
6.5 The accidental omission to give notice of any general meeting to, or the non-receipt of a notice by, a person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate a resolution passed at the general meeting.

## Business at general meetings

6.6 At any general meeting, a Member may not move any business of which notice has not been given under clause 6.4.
6.7 Notwithstanding clause 6.6, the following may be moved by a Member at an annual general meeting without notice:
(a) the receipt and consideration of the accounts and reports of the Board and the auditors, if required;
(b) the election of Directors;
(c) the appointment of an auditor;
(d) the fixing of the auditor's remuneration.

## Adjournment of general meetings

6.8 The chairperson of any general meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of a simple majority of the Voting Members at the meeting, and must if so directed by the Voting Members at the meeting, adjourn the meeting to another time and/or to another place.
6.9 The only business that may be transacted at any adjourned general meeting is the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.
6.10 When a general meeting is adjourned under clause 6.8 for 30 days or more notice of the adjourned meeting must be given in the same manner as in the case of an original meeting.
6.11 When a general meeting is adjourned under clause 6.8 for less than 30 days, it is not necessary to give a further notice of the adjourned meeting.

## Cancellation of general meetings

6.12 The Board may cancel or postpone any general meeting (other than a meeting which has been called or requisitioned by Members) at any time prior to the date on which it is to be held.
6.13 If a general meeting has been cancelled or postponed, notice of the cancellation or postponement must be given in the same manner as in the case of the original meeting.

## Attendance at general meetings

6.14 Subject to clause 6.23, a person, whether or not a Member, who is invited or requested by the Board to attend a general meeting is entitled to attend that general meeting or such part thereof as determined by the chairperson of the general meeting.

## Quorum at general meetings

6.15 No business may be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of Voting Members is present when the meeting proceeds to business.
6.16 A quorum for the purposes of a general meeting is a minimum of twenty five percent of the Voting Members or at least 20 Voting Members whichever is the lesser.
6.17 For the purpose of calculation of a quorum, Voting Members must be regarded as present whether present:
(a) in person for Individuals or by a Representative for Entities;
(b) via electronic means; or
(c) by proxy.
6.18 If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes from the time appointed for the meeting or a longer period allowed by the chairperson:
(a) if the meeting was called or requisitioned by Members, it must be dissolved; or
(b) in any other case, it must be adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, or to another day, time and place determined by the Board.
6.19 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, if a general meeting is adjourned under sub-clause 6.18(b):
(a) not less than five days' notice of the adjourned meeting must be given in the same manner as in the case of the original meeting;
(b) a quorum for the purpose of the adjourned meeting is the number of Voting Members as required by clause 6.16; and
(c) if a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the adjourned meeting, the meeting must be dissolved.

## Chairperson of general meetings

6.20 The Chairperson of the Board or, in his or her absence, the Deputy Chairperson of the Board, if any, is entitled to chair every general meeting.
6.21 The Directors present at a general meeting must elect one of the Directors present to chair the meeting if any of the following apply:
(a) there is not then a Chairperson of the Board or Deputy Chairperson of the Board;
(b) neither the Chairperson of the Board nor the Deputy Chairperson of the Board is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting; or
(c) neither the Chairperson of the Board nor the Deputy Chairperson of the Board is willing to act.
6.22 The Voting Members present at a general meeting must elect one of the Voting Members present to be the chairperson of the meeting if either of the following applies:
(a) there are no Directors present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting; or
(b) all Directors present decline to be the chairperson of the meeting.
6.23 Except as provided by the Act, the general conduct of each general meeting and the procedures to be adopted at the meeting are as determined by the chairperson.
6.24 The chairperson of a general meeting may, in his or her discretion, refuse admission to, or expel from, the meeting any person who is:
(a) not behaving in a civil manner;
(b) using a recording device without consent; or
(c) not a Member, Director or auditor of the Company or has not been invited or requested by the Board to attend the meeting pursuant to clause 6.14.

## 7. Voting at general meetings

7.1 At a general meeting, a resolution put to the vote must be decided by a majority vote of the Voting Members present and entitled to vote at the meeting. If the votes are equal, the question is decided in the negative.
7.2 The chairperson does not have a second or casting vote at general meetings.
7.3 A Voting Member whose membership fees are in arrears at the date of a general meeting is not entitled to vote at that meeting.

## Show of hands

7.4 At a general meeting, a resolution put to the vote, must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is requested in accordance with clause 7.8.
7.5 On a show of hands, every Voting Member present in person, or if an Entity, by a Representative, and entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote.
7.6 For the avoidance of doubt, on a show of hands a Voting Member may not vote by proxy.
7.7 If a poll is not duly demanded, a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company, is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

## Poll

7.8 A poll may be demanded in respect of a resolution at a general meeting by:
(a) at least three Voting Members entitled to vote on the resolution;
(b) Voting Members with at least 5\% of the votes that may be cast on the resolution; or
(c) the chairperson.
7.9 A poll may be demanded in respect of a resolution at a general meeting:
(a) before the vote on that resolution is taken;
(b) before the voting result on a show of hands is declared; or
(c) immediately after the voting result on a show of hands is declared.
7.10 A poll may not be demanded on the election of a chairperson.
7.11 Every Voting Member present in person, by Representative or by proxy has:
(a) the right to join in the demand for a poll; and
(b) one vote in the poll.
7.12 The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
7.13 If a poll is duly demanded, it must be:
(a) secret;
(b) taken in the manner directed by the chairperson;
(c) on a question of adjournment, taken immediately; and
(d) on any other question, taken either at once or after an interval or adjournment or otherwise as directed by the chairperson and
does not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll is demanded.
7.14 In the case of any dispute as to the admission or rejection of a vote, the chairperson's determination in respect of the dispute is final.
7.15 The result of the poll must be communicated to the meeting by the chairperson.

## Postal ballot

7.16 A postal ballot may be held by both postal and electronic means.
7.17 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, to the extent permitted by law, a resolution of the Voting Members decided by postal ballot conducted in accordance with this Constitution is as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly called and constituted.
7.18 Without limiting the purposes for which the Board may conduct a postal ballot amongst the Voting Members, a postal ballot may be held for the election of Elected Directors under clause 9.18 and the results must be declared at the relevant annual general meeting.
7.19 All postal ballots must be held in such a manner as to provide a reasonable opportunity for the Voting Members to cast a vote and otherwise in the manner prescribed from time to time by the Board.

## Proxies

7.20 A Voting Member entitled to vote at a general meeting may appoint one Voting Member as its proxy, to attend and vote in his or her place at a general meeting.
7.21 The proxy must be appointed in writing, in the form from time to time required by the Board, and signed by the Voting Member appointing the proxy.
7.22 A person attending a general meeting as proxy has all the rights and powers of the relevant Voting Member, except where expressly stated to the contrary in:
(a) the document appointing the proxy;
(b) this Constitution; or
(c) the Act.
7.23 If the document appointing a proxy specifies the manner in which the proxy is to vote in respect of a particular resolution, the proxy is not entitled to vote on the resolution except in the manner specified in the document.
7.24 A document appointing a proxy is valid at any adjournment of a meeting to which the proxy relates, unless otherwise specified in the document.
7.25 A document appointing a proxy may appoint the proxy for a period of up to one year, for all or stipulated general meetings during that period.
7.26 A document appointing a proxy is invalid unless the document appointing the proxy is received by the Company:
(a) at the Company's registered office (or other address, facsimile number or electronic address specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting); and
(b) at least 48 hours (or lesser period specified in the notice convening the meeting) before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is proposed to vote.
7.27 A vote made under a proxy is valid despite any of the following facts, unless the Company receives written notice of the fact before the commencement of the meeting at which the vote is cast:
(a) the Voting Member has died; or
(b) the proxy or authority under which the proxy was signed has been revoked.
7.28 A proxy is not revoked by the Voting Member attending and taking part in the meeting, unless the Voting Member actually votes at the meeting on the resolution for which the proxy is proposed to be used.

## 8. Members' Representatives

8.1 Member Entities shall appoint an individual as a Representative to exercise all or any of the powers of the Member under this Constitution or the Act or otherwise at law.
8.2 The Board shall have the right to prescribe the form of appointment of a Representative of an Entity and to demand evidence of the appointment prior to admission to any general meeting.
8.3 If the appointment is to be by reference to a position held, the appointment must identify the position.
8.4 The appointment may be a standing one.
8.5 The appointment may set out restrictions on the Representative's powers.
8.6 A Member may appoint only one Representative to exercise the Member's powers at any one time.
8.7 Unless otherwise specified in the appointment, the Representative may exercise, on the Member's behalf, all of the powers that the Member could exercise at a meeting or in voting on a resolution.
8.8 Where the Board forms the opinion that a Representative has:
(a) persistently refused or neglected to comply with his or her duties as a Representative; or
(b) wilfully acted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Representative's appointing Member or the Company,
the Board may notify the Member in writing of the matters in clauses 8.8(a) and/or 8.8(b) and require the Member to appoint another Representative.

## 9. Board of Directors

## Powers of the Board

9.1 The governance of the Company is the responsibility of the Board of Directors duly appointed under and in accordance with this Constitution.
9.2 The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company which are not, by the Act or by this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Company in a general meeting.
9.3 If the Company holds or owns membership, shares or other interests in another body corporate, trust or other entity, the Board may exercise any and all voting rights conferred by the membership, shares or interests in any manner it considers fit.

## Number of Directors

9.4 The number of Directors must be not less than six and not more than nine and each Director shall be required to retire in accordance with the terms of this Constitution such that:
(a) each Elected Director; and
(b) each Board Appointed Director,
will serve for a term of approximately three years commencing from the annual general meeting at which the Elected Director was elected, or the date of appointment of any Board Appointed Director.
9.5 If the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number prescribed by this Constitution, the continuing Director or Directors may act only to:
(a) appoint additional Directors to the minimum number prescribed by this Constitution; or
(b) convene a general meeting.
9.6 The Board shall comprise:
(a) three Directors elected by Individual Voting Members;
(b) three Directors elected by Voting Members which are Entities; and
(c) three Board Appointed Directors.

## Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy

9.7 The Board must agree from time to time in writing its policy regarding Director eligibility and Board composition in a Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy.
9.8 The Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy will promote Director diversity to reflect the diversity of Mental Health Consumers in Australia so as to encourage a strong understanding of the needs of Mental Health Consumers in Australia.
9.9 The Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy shall be drafted to take into account the following:
(a) the Directors elected under clauses 9.6(a) and 9.6(b) must have lived experience as a Mental Health Consumer or identify as a Mental Health Consumer; and
(b) the Board must, as a collective, have Directors with appropriate skills and expertise or the ability to develop and maintain such skills and expertise as is required to govern the Company.
9.10 It is a requirement that candidates for the Board comply with the following Director eligibility criteria:
(a) the person is not an employee of the Company or any related entity employing staff of the Company; or
(b) one of the following applies:
(i) the person must not have served the Maximum Term as a Director; or
(ii) in the case of a person who has already served the Maximum Term as a Director, at least three years has elapsed since the person's last term of office; and
(iii) the person is not ineligible under the Act, under this Constitution or otherwise at law for appointment to the Board.

## Independent Nominations Committee

9.11 There shall be an Independent Nominations Committee appointed in accordance with this Constitution.
9.12 The Independent Nominations Committee shall:
(a) have the purpose of reviewing and assessing the extent to which persons seeking election or being considered for appointment to the Board fulfil the Director Eligibility Criteria and Board Composition Policy requirements; and
(b) give full consideration to the brief provided to it by the Company which shall include:
(i) the desired competencies for the Board;
(ii) the challenges and opportunities facing the Company; and
(iii) the leadership needs of the Company, with a view to:
(A) better ensuring the ability of the Company to achieve its mission; and
(B) creating a sustainable future for the Company.
9.13 Within six months after each annual general meeting, the Board shall appoint an Independent Nominations Committee comprising three persons, at least two of whom must not themselves be, or have been during the previous 12 months, Directors of the Company.
9.14 In creating By-Laws in relation to the composition and election of the Independent Nominations Committee the Board must take in to account any recommendations of the Independent Nominations Committee in relation to the content of those By-Laws.
9.15 In addition to the requirements of clause 9.13 and any other criteria which may be set out in the By-Laws, a person shall only be eligible for appointment to, and membership of, the Independent Nominations Committee, if the person:
(a) has at least five years cumulative experience as a member of more than one board of directors of companies or associations established under the Act or the various State and Territory legislation providing for the incorporation of not-for-profit entities respectively;
(b) is not at the relevant time a director, officer or employee of a Member;
(c) is not a candidate being considered by the Independent Nominations Committee for election (or re-election) or appointment (or re-appointment) to the Board;
(d) is not and has not been during the previous 12 month period an employee of the Company; and
(e) has not at the relevant time been a member of the Independent Nominations Committee for more than five years.

## Elected Directors

9.16 An Elected Director is elected at an annual general meeting as follows:
(a) the Board must call for nominations no earlier than three months before the annual general meeting;
(b) nominations for:
(i) an Elected Director under rule 9.6(a) may only be made by an Individual Voting Member;
(ii) an Elected Director under rule 9.6(b) may only be made by a Voting Member which is an Entity;
(c) the nomination must be:
(i) in the form prescribed by the Board;
(ii) signed by the Voting Member proposing the candidate and the candidate; and
(iii) given to the Board in the manner and within the time prescribed by the Board;
(d) the candidate's application will then be considered by the Independent Nominations Committee;
9.17 If the number of candidates who are eligible for appointment in accordance with the Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy is less than or equal to the number of vacancies, the candidates are automatically appointed as Elected Directors from the close of the meeting.
9.18 If the number of candidates who are eligible for appointment in accordance with the Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy is more than the number of vacancies:
(a) a list of the names of all candidates who are eligible for appointment in accordance with the Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy, including the name of the Voting Members who nominated the candidate, must be provided to all eligible Voting Members at least 21 days before the meeting;
(b) the Board may hold one of the following to determine the election of the Elected Directors:
(i) a postal ballot or electronic ballot for the election of Elected Directors which may be completed at least four days before the meeting in which each Voting Member who is eligible to vote may vote for such number of candidates as there are vacant positions of Directors; and
(ii) for a contested election held at a general meeting of Members, a secret ballot.

## Rotation of Directors - Transitional Period of Three Years

Note: The provisions in this section of the Constitution are to ensure that there is a clear pathway to transition Directors to a rotational three year directorship from the start of the Company's incorporation.
9.19 At the first annual general meeting of the Company after the adoption of the Constitution:
(a) one Director who would, but for the initial appointment process, be considered a Director elected by Individual Voting Members shall retire from office;
(b) one Director who would, but for the initial appointment process, be considered a Director elected by Voting Members which are Entities shall retire from office; and
(c) one Board Appointed Director who would, but for the initial appointment process, be considered a Board Appointed Director shall retire from office.

Note: Re-election or appointment will be subject to ensuring the composition of the Board meets the needs of the Company and that the person seeking re-election or appointment has not already served 2 consecutive terms of 3 years as a Director.
9.20 The Directors who are required to retire from office under clause 9.19 shall be chosen by agreement amongst the Board and, if no such agreement can be reached to the satisfaction of the chairperson, then by the drawing of lots.
9.21 At the second annual general meeting of the Company after the adoption this Constitution:
(a) one Director who would, but for the initial appointment process, be considered a Director elected by Individual Voting Members but who did not retire at the previous annual general meeting, shall retire from office;
(b) one Director who would, but for the initial appointment process, be considered a Director elected by Voting Members which are Entities but who did not retire at the previous annual general meeting shall retire from office; and
(c) one Board Appointed Director who did not retire at the previous annual general meeting shall retire from office.
9.22 The Directors who are required to retire from office under clause 9.21 shall be chosen by agreement amongst the Board and, if no such agreement can be reached to the satisfaction of the chairperson, then by the drawing of lots.
9.23 At the third annual general meeting of the Company after the adoption this Constitution, those Directors who have not yet retired from office at the first and second annual general meeting after the adoption of this Constitution shall retire from office but shall be eligible for re-election or appointment subject to clauses 9.10 and 9.16.
9.24 Directors who retire from office pursuant to this clause are eligible for reelection or appointment subject to the requirements of this Constitution or at law.

## Rotation of Elected Directors after Transitional Period

9.25 Each Elected Director will serve for a term of approximately three years commencing from the annual general meeting at which the Elected Director was elected, but is eligible for re-election as a Director if not then disqualified by this Constitution, the Act or otherwise at law from being re-appointed.
9.26 There will be a staggered rotational system of election of Elected Directors such that at each annual general meeting:
(a) one Director elected by Individual Voting Members; and
(b) one Director elected by Voting Members which are Entities,
each of whom has served a term of approximately three years, must retire from office.

## Board Appointed Directors

9.27 The Board shall appoint three Board Appointed Directors.
9.28 The Board may only appoint a person as a Board Appointed Director if that person is eligible for appointment in accordance with the Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy.
9.29 Without limiting clause 9.28 the Board shall have regard to the desired qualities, experience, skills and other competencies that will assist the Board in discharging its role and functions in view of the skills and other competencies brought to the Board by the existing Directors then on the Board.
9.30 Each Board Appointed Director will serve for a term of three years but is eligible for re-appointment as a Director if the desired qualities, experience, skills and competencies are still required on the Board, if not then disqualified by this Constitution, the Act or otherwise at law from being re-appointed.
9.31 There will be a staggered rotational system for the appointment of Appointed Directors such that at each annual general meeting one Appointed Director who has served a term of approximately three years, must retire from office.

## Resignation from office

9.32 A Director may resign from office by giving written notice to the Secretary.
9.33 A Director's resignation takes effect at the time the notice is given to the Secretary or such later date as may be specified in the notice.

## Removal from office

9.34 The Voting Members may, by ordinary resolution at a general meeting, remove any Director from office.
9.35 At any general meeting at which it is proposed to remove a Director under clause 9.34, the Director must be given the opportunity to present his or her case, orally or in writing or by both of those means.
9.36 A Director who is removed under clause 9.34 retains office until the dissolution or adjournment of the general meeting at which the Director is removed.
9.37 If a Director removed under clause 9.34 was an Elected Director, the Voting Members may, by ordinary resolution, appoint a person to take that Director's place provided they meet the requirements of the Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy. If not such person is elected then the Elected Director role will be declared a casual vacancy.
9.38 The term of appointment of a Director appointed under clause 9.37 continues until the annual general meeting at which the person who was removed from office would have been required to retire pursuant to this Constitution if they had not been removed.

## Vacation of office

9.39 The office of a Director becomes vacant if the Director:
(a) becomes prohibited from being a director of a company by reason of the Act, any order made under the Act or otherwise at law;
(b) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his or her creditors generally;
(c) ceases to be an employee or representative of a Voting Member;
(d) becomes an employee of the Company or any related entity employing staff of the Company;
(e) the Director is absent without the consent of the Board from all meetings of the Board during a continuous period of six months; or
(f) the Company resolves that the office of that Director be vacated pursuant to clause 9.34.

## Casual vacancies

9.40 If a casual vacancy arises in relation to an Elected Director, the Board may appoint a person who is eligible for appointment in accordance with the Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy as Director to fill the casual vacancy.
9.41 The term of appointment of a Director appointed under clause 9.40 continues until the annual general meeting at which the person who vacated office early would have been required to retire pursuant to this Constitution if he or she had not vacated office early.
9.42 If a casual vacancy arises in relation to a Board Appointed Director, the Board must appoint another person who is eligible for appointment in accordance with the Director Eligibility and Board Composition Policy as soon as reasonably practicable.

## Directors' expenses

9.43 Directors may be paid all reasonable travelling, accommodation, and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Board or any of its committee or general meetings or otherwise in the execution of their duties as Directors, provided that such expenses have first been approved by the Board in its discretion.

## 10. Chairperson of the Board and Deputy Chairperson of the Board

10.1 At the first Board meeting held after the vacation of office of the Chairperson of the Board under clause 10.5, the Board must elect a Director as Chairperson of the Board.
10.2 If there is no Deputy Chairperson of the Board, the Board may elect a Director as Deputy Chairperson of the Board at any time.
10.3 The election of the Chairperson of the Board and Deputy Chairperson of the Board (if any) may be held by any means determined by the Board, but in the event of an equality of votes, the matter must be determined by the drawing of lots.
10.4 Only Directors who have lived experience as a Mental Health Consumer or who identify as Mental Health Consumers may nominate for appointment as Chairperson of the Board.
10.5 A Director elected by the Board as Chairperson of the Board or Deputy Chairperson of the Board holds that office until:
(a) the close of the next annual general meeting of the Company;
(b) the Director ceases to be a Director in accordance with this Constitution;
(c) the Director resigns from the office of Chairperson of the Board or Deputy Chairperson of the Board (as the case may be) by written notice to the Secretary; or
(d) the Board, by ordinary resolution excluding the relevant Director, removes the Director from the office of Chairperson of the Board or Deputy Chairperson of the Board (as the case may be).
10.6 A Director is eligible for re-election as Chairperson of the Board, provided that the Director has not then already served two consecutive full terms as Chairperson of the Board.
10.7 The Chairperson of the Board or, in his or her absence, the Deputy Chairperson of the Board (if any) is entitled to preside as chairperson at every Board meeting.
10.8 The Directors present at a Board meeting must elect one of the Directors present to be chairperson the meeting if any of the following apply:
(a) there is not then a Chairperson of the Board or Deputy Chairperson of the Board;
(b) neither the Chairperson of the Board nor the Deputy Chairperson of the Board is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting; or
(c) neither the Chairperson of the Board nor the Deputy Chairperson of the Board is willing to act.

## 11. Board meetings

## Convening of Board meetings

11.1 Subject to the provisions of the Act and this Constitution, the Board may meet for the dispatch of business and regulate its meetings as it thinks fit.
11.2 The Board must meet at least three times in each financial year.
11.3 Any three Directors may request the Secretary to convene a Board meeting at any time and the Secretary must comply with such request.

## Notice of Board meetings

11.4 Notice of each Board meeting must be given to each Director at least seven days before the meeting or otherwise as determined by the Board.
11.5 All Directors may waive in writing the required period of notice for a particular meeting.
11.6 Notice of Board meeting may be given to a Director by:
(a) mail or delivery to the usual place of residence of the Director; or
(b) mail, delivery, facsimile transmission or e-mail to any other address, facsimile number or e-mail address given by the Director to the Secretary for that purpose (unless and until the Director informs the Secretary that he or she may not be contacted at that other address, facsimile number or e-mail address).

## Quorum at Board meetings

11.7 A quorum for the purposes of a Board meeting is half the number of Directors then on the Board present (either in person or by use of technology), rounded up to the nearest whole number if the case requires.
11.8 If a quorum is not present:
(a) within 15 minutes from the time appointed for a Board meeting being held by use of technology; or
(b) within 30 minutes from the time appointed for a Board meeting being held in person; or
(c) a longer period allowed by the chairperson;
the meeting must be adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, or to such other day and at such other time and place as the chairperson may determine; and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within 30 minutes from the time appointed for the meeting whether being held by technology or in person, the meeting lapses.

## Mode of Board meetings

11.9 A Board meeting may be called or held in person or using any technology consented to by all Directors.
11.10 The consent to hold a Board meeting using any technology may be a standing one. A Director may only withdraw the consent within a reasonable period before the meeting.
11.11 If a Board meeting is held using any technology the Directors taking part in the meeting, are taken to have consented to the use of the technology for that meeting.
11.12 The following provisions apply to a Board meeting held using any technology:
(a) each of the Directors taking part in the meeting must be able to communicate with each of the other Directors taking part in the meeting; and
(b) at the commencement of the meeting each Director must announce his or her presence to all the other Directors taking part in the meeting.
11.13 A Director may not leave a meeting held using technology by disconnecting his or her link to the meeting unless that Director has previously notified the chairperson of the meeting.
11.14 A Director is conclusively presumed to have been present and to have formed part of a quorum at all times during a meeting held using technology unless that Director has previously obtained the express consent of the chairperson to leave the meeting.

## Voting at Board meetings

11.15 Resolutions arising at a Board meeting must be decided by a majority vote of Directors present (either in person or by use of technology) and voting. If the votes are equal, the question is decided in the negative.
11.16 The chairperson does not have a second or casting vote at meetings of Directors.

## Resolution in writing without a meeting of the Board

11.17 A resolution in writing endorsed by all Directors is as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a Board meeting.
11.18 A resolution in writing for the purpose of clause 11.17 shall:
(a) consist of several documents in the same form;
(b) be signed by one or more Directors;
and will take effect on the latest date on which a Director signs the document referred to in clause 11.18(a).
11.19 For the purpose of clause 11.18(b), a resolution bearing an electronic copy of a signature is considered to be signed.

## Validity of acts

11.20 All acts done by the Board or a Committee or by a person acting as a Director are valid even if it is later discovered that there is a defect in the appointment of a person as a Director or a member of the committee or that they or any of them were disqualified or were not entitled to vote.

## Conflicts of Interest

11.21 The Board must agree from time to time in writing on its policy for the regulation of conflicts of interest.
11.22 If there are not enough Directors to form a quorum as a result of one or more Directors having an interest which disqualifies them from voting, then one or more of the Directors (including those who have the disqualifying interest in the matter) may call a general meeting and the Company in general meeting may pass a resolution to deal with the matter.
11.23 A Director may only be engaged to provide goods or services to or on behalf of the Company if:
(a) that Director is for bona fide reasons considered by the Board, agreed to be a suitable person to provide, such goods or services;
(b) bona fide attempts have been made to identify others who provide the goods or services and to compare rates and service levels of such others compared with the Director's rates and service levels;
(c) the goods or services are provided on arms-length terms;
(d) the provision of the goods and services is disclosed clearly and expressly to the Members in the Company's annual report; and
(e) the Board agrees, by ordinary resolution excluding the interested Director, to the provision of the goods or services by the Director.

## 12. Committees of the Board

12.1 The Board may appoint one or more committees of the Board consisting of such Directors, other Voting Members or appropriately qualified and experienced people as the Board thinks fit.
12.2 The Board must appoint a member of the Board to be a chairperson of any Committee.
12.3 In the exercise of any powers delegated to it, a Committee must:
(a) conform to the directions of the Board;
(b) report to the Board; and
(c) otherwise conduct its meetings and proceedings in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, as far as practicable, as if they were meetings and proceedings of the Board.
12.4 The Board may delegate any of its powers, except this power to delegate, to a Committee.

## 13. Advisory committees

13.1 The Board may appoint advisory committees as standing or ad-hoc committees to advise or make recommendations to the Board.
13.2 Any advisory committee created under this clause 13 must be chaired by a Director appointed by the Board to chair the particular advisory committee meetings.
13.3 The Directors may appoint appropriately qualified and experienced people to serve on all advisory committees established.

## 14. Secretary

14.1 The Board must appoint a suitable person to act as the Secretary of the Company.
14.2 The Secretary is responsible for carrying out all acts and deeds required by this Constitution or the Act to be carried out by the Secretary of the Company.

## 15. Chief Executive Officer

15.1 The Board may appoint any person to the position of CEO for the period and on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) the Board sees fit.
15.2 The Board may, upon terms and conditions and with any restrictions it sees fit, confer on the CEO any of the powers that the Board can exercise.
15.3 The Board may at any time revoke or vary an appointment of, or any of the powers conferred on, the CEO.
15.4 If the CEO becomes incapable of acting in that capacity, the Directors may appoint any other person other than a Director to act temporarily as CEO until such time as the position can be filled permanently.
15.5 A CEO has no voting rights at a general meeting of Members or at a board meeting.

## 16. By-Laws

16.1 The Board may make, adopt, amend and repeal By-Laws with respect to any matter or thing for the purposes of giving effect to any provision of
this Constitution or generally for the purposes of carrying out the objects of the Company, which By-Laws are binding on the Members.
16.2 To the extent of any inconsistency, this Constitution prevails over the ByLaws.

## 17. Indemnities and insurance

Officers' liabilities to third parties
17.1 Every officer and past officer of the Company is indemnified against a liability incurred by that person as an officer, other than a liability:
(a) to the Company or a related body corporate;
(b) for a pecuniary penalty under section 1317G of the Act or for compensation under section 1317 H of the Act; or
(c) which arises from conduct that involves a lack of good faith.

## Officers' costs and expenses

17.2 Every officer and past officer of the Company is indemnified by the Company against a liability for costs and expenses incurred by that person as an officer, other than legal costs incurred:
(a) in defending or resisting proceedings in which the person is found to have a liability for which the person could not be indemnified under clause 17.1;
(b) in defending or resisting proceedings in which judgement is made against the person or the person is found guilty;
(c) in defending or resisting proceedings brought by a Regulator or a liquidator for a court order if the grounds for making the order are found by the court to have been established (but this subclause does not apply to costs incurred in responding to actions taken by the Regulator or a liquidator as part of an investigation before commencing proceedings for the court order); or
(d) in connection with any application in relation to those proceedings in which the Court denies relief to the person.

## Insurance premiums

17.3 The Company may pay the premium on a contract insuring a person who is or has been an officer of the Company against:
(a) a liability for costs and expenses incurred by the person in defending proceedings arising out of the person's conduct as an officer, whether civil or criminal and whatever their outcome; and
(b) any other liability incurred by the person as an officer of the Company, except a liability which arises from conduct that involves a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company or a contravention of sections 182,183 or $184(2)$ or (3) of the Act.

## 18. Accounts, audit and records

## Financial year

18.1 The financial year of the Company commences on the $1^{\text {st }}$ day of July and ends on the $30^{\text {th }}$ day of June in the following calendar year.

## Banking of moneys

18.2 All moneys of the Company must be deposited in a financial institution account in the name of the Company at such financial institution as the Board may from time to time direct.

## Accounts, records and reports

18.3 The Board must cause proper accounting and other records to be kept in accordance with the Act and must comply with the requirements of the Act in respect of reporting and providing accounts to Members.
18.4 The Board must provide for the safe custody of the books, records, documents, instruments of title and securities of the Company.

## Audit

18.5 A registered company auditor must be appointed to the Company.
18.6 The remuneration of the auditor must be fixed and the auditor's duties regulated in accordance with the Act.
18.7 The auditor or their representative is entitled to attend any general meeting and be heard on any part of the business of the meeting which concerns the auditor. The auditor or their representative, if present at the meeting, may be questioned by the Members about the financial audit.

## Rights of inspection

18.8 Subject to the Act, the Board may determine whether and to what extent, and at what times and places and under what conditions, the accounting records and other documents of the Company or any of them are open to the inspection of Members.
18.9 A Member does not have the right to inspect any document of the Company except as provided by the Act or authorised by the Board.

## 19. Notices

## Persons authorised to give notices

19.1 A notice given under this Constitution may be given:
(a) on behalf of the Company by a solicitor for the Company, the Secretary or a Director; or
(b) on behalf of a Member by a solicitor, secretary or director of the Member.
19.2 The signature of a person on a notice given by the Company or a Member may be written, printed or stamped.

## Method of giving notices

19.3 A notice by the Company or a Member may be given under this Constitution by any of the following means:
(a) by delivering it to the street address of the addressee;
(b) by sending it by prepaid ordinary post (or by airmail if outside Australia) to the street or postal address of the addressee;
(c) by sending it by facsimile or e-mail to the facsimile number or email address of the addressee; or
(d) for a notice of meeting, by notifying the Member in accordance with clause 19.4(d).

## Address for notices

19.4 For the purposes of:
(a) clauses 19.3(a) and 19.3(b), the street and postal address of the Company is the registered office of the Company, or such other address as was last formally notified by the Company to the Member;
(b) clause 19.3(c) the facsimile number and e-mail address of the Company are the details last formally notified by the Company to the Member;
(c) clauses 19.3(a)-(c), the street and postal addresses, facsimile number and e-mail address of a Member are the details last formally notified by the Member to the Secretary; and
(d) clause 19.3(d), if the Member nominates by such process as provided for by the Company:
(i) an electronic means by which the Member may be notified that notices of meeting are available; and
(ii) an electronic means the Member may use to access notices of meeting;
the Company may give the Member notice of the meeting by notifying the Member (using the nominated notification means):
(iii) that the notice of meeting is available; and
(iv) how the Member may use the nominated access means to access the notice of meeting.

## Time notice is given

19.5 A notice given in accordance with this Constitution is deemed to be given, served and received at the following times:
(a) if delivered to the street address of the addressee, at the time of delivery;
(b) if sent by post to the street or postal address of the addressee, on the next business day (or $5^{\text {th }}$ business day if outside Australia) after posting; or
(c) if sent by facsimile or e-mail, at the time transmission is completed.
19.6 For the purpose of clause 19.4(d), the notice is taken to be given on the business day after the day on which the Member is notified that the notice of meeting is available.

## Proof of giving notices

19.7 The sending of a notice electronically and the time of completion of transmission of the notice may be proved conclusively by production of:
(a) a transmission report by the facsimile machine from which the notice was transmitted which indicates that a facsimile of the notice was sent in its entirety to the facsimile number of the addressee; or
(b) a print out of an acknowledgement of receipt of the e-mail or equivalent proof that the email was successfully transmitted;
(c) a certificate signed by an officer that the notice was given in accordance with clause 19.4(d).

## 20. Interpretation

20.1 In this Constitution, unless the context requires otherwise:
(a) a reference to any legislation includes any regulation or instrument made under it and where amended, re-enacted or replaced means that amended, re-enacted or replacement legislation and a reference to a specific provision of such legislation is a reference to the equivalent provision in any later amended, re-enacted or replacement legislation;
(b) a reference to this Constitution, where amended, means this constitution as so amended;
(c) a word which denotes:
(i) the singular denotes the plural and vice versa;
(ii) any gender denotes the other genders; and
(iii) a person denotes an individual and a body corporate;
(d) where a word or phrase is given a defined meaning any other part of speech or other grammatical form in respect of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
(e) an expression used but not defined in this Constitution has the same meaning as given in the Act;
(f) writing includes any mode of representing or reproducing words in a visible form; and
(g) a reference to 'dollars' or '\$' means Australian dollars.
20.2 Headings and any table of contents must be ignored in the interpretation of this Constitution.

## Calculation of time

20.3 In this Constitution, unless the context requires otherwise:
(a) a reference to a time of day means that time of day in the state or territory in which the Company's registered office is located;
(b) a reference to a business day means a day during which financial institutions are open for general banking business in the state or territory in which the Company's registered office is located;
(c) for the purposes of determining the length of a period (but not its commencement) a reference to:
(i) a day means a period of time commencing at midnight and ending 24 hours later; and
(ii) a month means a calendar month which is a period commencing at the beginning of a day of one of the 12 months of the year and ending immediately before the beginning of the corresponding day of the next month or, if there is no such corresponding day, ending at the expiration of that next month;
(d) where a period of time is specified and is to be calculated before or after a given day, act or event it must be calculated without counting that day or the day of that act or event; and
(e) a provision of this Constitution, except that specifying the time for deposit of proxies with the Company, which has the effect of requiring anything to be done on or by a date which is not a business day must be interpreted as if it required it to be done on or by the next business day.

## 21. Amendment

21.1 This Constitution may be repealed, amended or added to by a resolution of not less than $75 \%$ of Voting Members present in person or proxy carried at a general meeting of the Company.

## 22. Replaceable rules

22.1 Each of the provisions of the Act which would but for this clause apply to the Company as a replaceable rule within the meaning of the Act are displaced and do not apply to the Company.

