



## **HEAR FOR YOU LIMITED**

ABN 26 131 365 298

## **CONSTITUTION**

Amended 12 November 2019

# CONSTITUTION OF HEAR FOR YOU LIMITED ABN 26 131 365 298

## A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

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### Preliminary

1. The Company is a public company limited by guarantee. Each Member undertakes to contribute **\$10 (Ten Dollars)** to the property of the Company if the Company is wound up at a time when that person is a Member, or within one year of the time that the person ceased to be a Member, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before that person ceased to be a Member, payment of costs charges and expenses of winding up the Company, and adjustment of the rights of contributories among themselves.

2.

2.1 Preamble:

(a) It is recognised that the disabilities and misfortune of hearing loss is the cause of suffering and distress in deaf children and adolescents as a result of conversational and general isolation and ostracism in their peer groups both in a social and vocational context. As a consequence deaf children and adolescents are significantly disadvantaged in their capacity to participate in and contribute to society by being unable to reach their full potential which has been severely diminished by their disability and misfortune.

Research has established that deaf children and adolescents;

- (i) are up to 4 times the risk of youth mental health and psychological disorders, including post traumatic stress disorder, anxiety disorders and depression, arising from chronic conversational isolation/deprivation both within and outside the family;
- (ii) are at high risk of emotional neglect through reduced maternal and paternal bonding and attachment, behavioural problems and reduced frequency and quality of communication interaction resulting in social isolation from family, neighbourhood friends and school peers;
- (iii) experience significant communication and academic difficulties — deaf adolescents typically function at 50-60% of the language and cognitive level of their hearing peers and achieve, on average, year 3-4 literacy levels. This contributes to the social isolation, peer rejection, and schoolyard bullying so often encountered by young deaf people; and

- (iv) are at 2-3 times the risk of being sexually abused compared to hearing children, and that the sexual abuse is more serious and most often unreported to teachers, parents or authorities.

2.2 The objectives of the Company are:

- (a) to provide benevolent relief and support in the form of mentoring and other support services for deaf or hard of hearing children and adolescents in Australia to equip them with skills, methods and confidence to deal with, alleviate and/or overcome the consequential suffering, distress and various difficulties of isolation and ostracism with which they are faced and thus assist them in social and vocational environments to realise their full potential;
- (b) to raise funds and foster support to implement and provide a variety of services to deaf or hard of hearing children and adolescents in Australia ;
- (c) to raise awareness for the need for support services and initiatives, including the establishment of an internet website and online facilities;
- (d) to retain and train, as necessary, mentors to establish and implement mentoring services and workshop programs;
- (e) to create, design and establish various programs for the presentation and delivery of the mentoring services both on a face-to face basis and via the internet to groups of hard of hearing or deaf children and adolescents as well as on an individual basis; and
- (f) to receive gifts of money and/or property to be applied solely for the objectives of the Company and to seek endorsement from the Australian Taxation Office as a deductible gift recipient.

3. The Company must not make any distribution to any Members, whether by way of dividend, surplus on winding up or otherwise. This Clause does not prevent the payment in good faith by the Company of reasonable remuneration to any Member for goods or services supplied by that Member to the Company in the ordinary course of business, the payment of interest at a reasonable rate on money borrowed by the Company from any Member, the payment of reasonable rent for premises leased to the Company by any Member, or the payment of any other reasonable amount of a similar character to those described in this Clause.

4. The replaceable rules in the Corporations Act do not apply to the Company.

5. In this Constitution:

**"Alternate Director"** means a person for the time being holding office as an alternate director of the Company under Clause 17.

**"Business Day"** means a day except a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in the jurisdiction under the Corporations Act which the Company is taken to be registered.

**"Cessation Event"** means:

- (a) if a Member is an individual, death or bankruptcy of that Member, or that Member becoming of unsound mind or becoming a person whose property is liable to be dealt with under a law about mental health; or
- (b) if a Member is a body corporate, the deregistration of that Member.

**"Chief Executive Officer"** or **"CEO"** means the chief executive officer of the Company appointed by the Directors from time to time.

**"Corporations Act"** means the Corporations Act, 2001 (Commonwealth), as modified or re-enacted from time to time, and where appropriate, includes any regulations issued under it.

**"Directors"** means the directors of the Company for the time being.

**"Expulsion Event"** means, in respect of a Member:

- (a) the Member has wilfully refused or neglected to comply with the provisions of this Constitution;
- (b) the conduct of the Member, in the opinion of the Directors, is unbecoming of the Member or prejudicial to the interests or reputation of the Company; or
- (c) the Member is, or any step is taken for the Member to become, an externally administered body corporate (whether or not the Member is a body corporate).

**"Legal Costs"** of a person means legal costs incurred by that person in defending an action for a Liability of that person.

**"Liability"** of a person means any liability incurred by that person as an officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company.

**"Member"** means a person who is a member of the Company.

**"Personal Representative"** means the legal personal representative, executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased person.

**"Register"** means the register of Members kept under the Corporations Act and, where appropriate, includes any branch register.

**"Relevant Officer"** means a person who is, or has been, an officer of the Company (including a Director or Secretary) or an officer of a subsidiary of the Company.

**"Secretary"** means a company secretary of the Company for the time being.

6. In this Constitution:
  - (a) a reference to a meeting of Members includes a meeting of any class of Members;
  - (b) a Member is taken to be present at a meeting of Members if the Member is present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative and
  - (c) a reference to a notice or document in writing includes a notice or document given by fax or another form of written communication.
7. In this Constitution, unless the context indicates a contrary intention, words importing the singular include the plural (and vice versa), words indicating a gender include every other gender, and the word "person" includes a corporation.
8. Unless the context indicates a contrary intention, an expression in a provision of this Constitution that deals with a matter dealt with by a provision of the Corporations Act has the same meaning as in that provision of the Corporations Act and an expression in a provision of this Constitution that is defined in section 9 of the Corporations Act has the same meaning as in that section.

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## **Directors**

9. The Company must have not less than 3 Directors and not more than 10 Directors. The Company in general meeting may by ordinary resolution alter the maximum or minimum number of Directors provided that the minimum is not less than 3.
10. If the number of Directors is below the minimum fixed by this Constitution, the Directors must not act except:
  - (a) in emergencies;
  - (b) for appointing one or more directors in order to make up a quorum for a meeting of Directors; or

- (c) to call and arrange to hold a meeting of Members.
11. Subject to the Corporations Act and other applicable law, the Directors may appoint any person as a Director. Any person appointed as a Director under this clause 11 must be approved by Members at the next general meeting of the Company. A Director appointed under this clause 11 who is not approved by Members at the next general meeting of the Company will cease to be a Director.
12. A Director must not hold office (without re-election) past the third annual general meeting following the Directors' appointment or 3 years, whichever is the longer. The Company in an annual general meeting may by ordinary resolution appoint any person as a Director.
13. A Director need not be a Member.
14. A Director may resign from office by giving the Company notice in writing.
15. Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company in general meeting may by ordinary resolution remove any Director, and if thought fit, appoint another person in place of that Director.
16. A Director ceases to be a Director if:
- (a) the Director becomes of unsound mind or a person whose property is liable to be dealt with under a law about mental health;
  - (b) the Director resigns or is removed under this Constitution;
  - (c) the Director becomes an insolvent under administration; or
  - (d) the Corporations Act so provides.
17. With the approval of a majority of the other Directors, a Director may appoint a person as an Alternate Director of that Director for any period. An Alternate Director need not be a Member.
18. The appointing Director may terminate the appointment of his Alternate Director at any time. A notice of appointment, or termination of appointment, of an Alternate Director is effective only if the notice is in writing, the notice is signed by the Director who appointed that Alternate Director, and the Company is given a copy of the notice.
19. If the Director who appointed an Alternate Director is not present at a meeting of Directors, that Alternate Director may, subject to this Constitution and the Corporations Act, exercise all powers (except the power under Clause 17) that the appointing Director may exercise.

However, an Alternate Director cannot exercise any powers of his appointing Director if that appointing Director ceases to be a Director.

20. Subject to Clause 22, the Company is not required to pay any remuneration to an Alternate Director.
21. The Company must not pay any fees to a Director for performing that person's duties and responsibilities as a Director. The Company must not pay any amount to a Director unless that payment has been approved by the Directors.
22. The Company must pay all reasonable travelling, accommodation and other expenses that a Director or Alternate Director properly incurs in attending meetings of Directors or any meetings of committees of Directors, in attending any meetings of Members, and in connection with the business of the Company.
23. A Director may:
  - (a) hold an office or place of profit (except as auditor) in the Company, on any terms as the Directors resolve (subject to Clause 21);
  - (b) hold an office or otherwise be interested in any related body corporate of the Company or other body corporate in which the Company is interested; or
  - (c) act, or the Director's firm may act, in any capacity for the Company (except as auditor) or any related body corporate of the Company or other body corporate in which the Company is interested,and retain the benefits of doing so if the Director discloses in accordance with the Corporations Act the interest giving rise to those benefits.
24. Subject to the Corporations Act, if a Director discloses the interest of the Director in accordance with the Corporations Act, the Director may:
  - (a) contract or make an arrangement with the Company, or a related body corporate of the Company or a body corporate in which the Company is interested, in any matter in any capacity;
  - (b) be counted in a quorum for a meeting of Directors considering that contract or arrangement, and vote on whether the Company enters into the contract or arrangement, and on any matter that relates to the contract or arrangement;

- (c) sign on behalf of the Company, or witness the fixing of the common seal of the Company (if any) to, any document in respect of the contract or arrangement; and
- (d) retain the benefits under the contract or arrangement.

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## Officers

- 25. The Directors may appoint one or more of themselves to the office of managing director, for any period and on any terms the Directors resolve (subject to Clause 21). Subject to any agreement between the Company and a managing director, the Directors may remove or dismiss a Director from the office of managing director at any time, with or without cause. The Directors may revoke or vary the appointment of a Director to the office of managing director or any power delegated to a managing director. A person ceases to hold the office of managing director if the person ceases to be a Director.
- 26. The Directors may delegate any of their powers (excluding the power to delegate) to a managing director or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), where necessary. A managing director or CEO must exercise the powers delegated to him or her in accordance with any directions of the Directors. The exercise of a power by a managing director or CEO is as effective as if the Directors exercised the power.
- 27. The Directors may appoint one or more Secretaries, for any period and on any terms (including as to remuneration) the Directors resolve. Subject to any agreement between the Company and a Secretary, the Directors may remove or dismiss a Secretary at any time, with or without cause. The Directors may revoke or vary the appointment of a Secretary.
- 28. To the extent permitted by law, the Company may (by agreement or deed) indemnify each Relevant Officer against a Liability of that person and Legal Costs of that person. To the extent permitted by law, the Company may also make a payment (whether by way of advance, loan or otherwise) to a Relevant Officer in respect of Legal Costs of that person.
- 29. To the extent permitted by law, the Company may pay, or agree to pay, a premium for a contract insuring a Relevant Officer against a Liability of that person and Legal Costs of that person.

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## **Powers of the company and directors**

30. The Company may exercise in any manner permitted by the Corporations Act any power which a public company limited by guarantee may exercise under the Corporations Act. The business of the Company is managed by or under the direction of the Directors. The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company except any powers that the Corporations Act or this Constitution requires the Company to exercise in general meeting.
31. If the Company has a common seal, the Company may execute a document if that seal is fixed to the document and the fixing of that seal is witnessed by 2 Directors, a Director and a Secretary, or a Director and another person appointed by a resolution of the Directors for that purpose.
32. The Company may execute a document without a common seal if the document is signed by 2 Directors, a Director and a Secretary, or a Director and another person appointed by a resolution of the Directors for that purpose.
33. The Company may execute a document as a deed if the document is expressed to be executed as a deed and is executed in accordance with Clauses 31 or 32.
34. The Directors may resolve, generally or in a particular case, that any signature on certificates of Membership of the Company may be affixed by mechanical or other means.
35. Negotiable instruments may be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed by or on behalf of the Company in the manner and by the persons as the Directors resolve.
36. The Directors may delegate any of their powers (excluding the power to delegate) to a committee of Directors, a Director, an employee of the Company or any other person. The Directors may revoke or vary any power so delegated. A committee or delegate must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the Directors which may be documented in a committee charter. The exercise of a power by the committee or delegate is as effective as if the Directors exercised the power.  
Clauses 38 to 44 apply with the necessary changes to meetings of a committee of Directors.
37. The Directors may appoint any person to be attorney or agent of the Company for any purpose, for any period and on any terms (including

as to remuneration) the Directors resolve. The Directors may delegate any of their powers (excluding the power to delegate) to an attorney or agent. The Directors may revoke or vary that appointment or any power delegated to an attorney or agent.

38. Any act done by a person as a Director or Secretary is effective even if the appointment of that person, or the continuance of that appointment, is invalid because the Company or that person did not comply with this Constitution or any provision of the Corporations Act. This Clause does not deal with the question whether an effective act by a person binds the Company in its dealings with other people or makes the Company liable to another person.

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## Meetings of directors

39. The Directors may pass a resolution without a meeting of the Directors being held if a document containing the resolution is sent to all Directors and a majority of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution sign that document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document. Separate copies of that document may be used for signing by Directors if the wording of the resolution and the statement is identical in each copy.
40. The Directors may meet, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. A meeting of Directors may be held using any technology consented to by a majority of the Directors. A Director may only withdraw that consent within a reasonable period of time before the meeting. Any Director may call a meeting of Directors at any time. On request of any Director, a Secretary of the Company must call a meeting of the Directors.
41. Reasonable notice of a meeting of Directors must be given to each Director and Alternate Director.
42. A quorum for a meeting of Directors must be present at all times during the meeting. Subject to the Corporations Act, a quorum for a meeting of Directors is, if the Directors have fixed a number for the quorum, that number of Directors, and in any other case, 2 Directors entitled to vote on a resolution that may be proposed at that meeting. In determining whether a quorum for a meeting of Directors is present:
- (a) where a Director has appointed an Alternate Director, that Alternate Director is counted if the appointing Director is not present;
  - (b) where a person is present as Director and an Alternate Director

for another Director, that person is counted separately provided that there is at least one other Director or Alternate Director present: and

- (c) where a person is present as an Alternate Director for more than one Director, that person is counted separately for each appointment provided that there is at least one other Director or Alternate Director present.

- 43. If there are not enough persons to form a quorum for a meeting of Directors, one or more of the Directors (including those who have an interest in a matter being considered at that meeting) may call a general meeting and the general meeting may pass a resolution to deal with the matter.
  - 44. The Directors may appoint a Director to the office of chairperson of Directors for any period they resolve, or if no period is specified, until that person ceases to be a Director. The Directors may remove a Director from the office of chairperson of Directors at any time.
  - 45. The chairperson of Directors must (if present within 5 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting and willing to act) chair each meeting of Directors. If there is no chairperson of Directors, or the chairperson of Directors is not present within 5 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of a meeting of Directors or is present within that time but is not willing to chair all or part of that meeting, then the Directors present must elect one of themselves to chair all or part of the meeting of Directors.
  - 46. A resolution of Directors is passed if more votes are cast in favour of the resolution than against it. Subject to Clause 24 and this Clause, each Director has one vote on a matter arising at a meeting of the Directors. In determining the number of votes a Director has on a matter arising at a meeting of Directors:
    - (a) where a person is present as Director and an Alternate Director for another Director, that person has one vote as a Director and, subject to Clause 19, one vote as an Alternate Director; and
    - (b) where a person is present as an Alternate Director for more than one Director, that person has, subject to Clause 19, one vote for each appointment.
  - 47. Subject to the Corporations Act, in case of an equality of votes on a resolution at a meeting of Directors, the chairperson of that meeting does not have a casting vote on that resolution in addition to any vote the chairperson has in his capacity as a Director in respect of that resolution
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## Meetings of members

48. While the Company has only one Member, the Company may pass a resolution by that Member signing a record in writing of that resolution.
49. Subject to the Corporations Act, the Directors may call a meeting of Members. The Directors must call and arrange to hold a general meeting on the request of Members, and the Members may call and arrange to hold a general meeting, as provided by the Corporations Act.
50. The Company must hold an annual general meeting if required by, and in accordance with, the Corporations Act.
51. Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company must give not less than 21 days notice of a meeting of Members. The Company may call an annual general meeting on shorter notice if all Members entitled to attend and vote at the annual general meeting agree beforehand. The Company may call a general meeting (not being an annual general meeting) on shorter notice if Members with at least 95% of the votes that may be cast at the meeting agree beforehand.
52. Notice of a meeting of Members must be given to each Member, each Director, each Alternate Director and any auditor of the Company.
53. A notice of a meeting of Members must:
- (a) set out the place, date and time for the meeting (and if the meeting is to be held in 2 or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this);
  - (b) state the general nature of the business of the meeting; and
  - (c) set out or include any other information or documents specified by the Corporations Act.
54. Subject to the Corporations Act, anything done (including the passing of a resolution) at a meeting of Members is not invalid if either or both:
- (a) a person does not receive notice of the meeting; or
  - (b) the Company accidentally does not give notice of the meeting to a person.
55. A meeting of Members may be held in 2 or more places linked

together by any technology that gives the Members as a whole in those places a reasonable opportunity to participate in proceedings, enables the chairperson to be aware of proceedings in each place, and enables the Members in each place to vote on a show of hands and on a poll.

56. Each Member and any auditor of the Company is entitled to attend any meetings of Members. Subject to this Constitution, each Director is entitled to attend and speak at all meetings of Members.
57. A quorum for a meeting of Members must be present at all times during the meeting. A quorum for a meeting of Members is 2 Members (Or in the case of 1 Member, that member only) entitled to vote at that meeting. In determining whether a quorum for a meeting of Members is present:
- (a) where more than one proxy, attorney or representative of a Member is present, only one of those persons is counted;
  - (b) where a person is present as a Member and as a proxy, attorney or representative of another Member, that person is counted separately for each appointment provided that there is at least one other Member present; and
  - (c) where a person is present as a proxy, attorney or representative for more than one Member, that person is counted separately for each appointment provided that there is at least one other Member present.
58. If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for a meeting of Members:
- (a) if the meeting was called by the Directors at the request of Members or was called by the Members, the meeting is dissolved; and
  - (b) any other meeting is adjourned to the date, time and place as the Directors may by notice to the Members appoint, or failing any appointment, to the same day in the next week at the same time and place as the meeting adjourned.
59. If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for an adjourned meeting of Members, the meeting is dissolved.
60. The chairperson of Directors must (if present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting and willing to act) chair each meeting of Members. If at a meeting of Members, there is no chairperson of Directors, or the chairperson of Directors is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of a

meeting of Members, or is present within that time but is not willing to chair all or part of that meeting, the Members present must elect another person present and willing to act to chair all or part of that meeting.

61. Subject to the Corporations Act, the chairperson of a meeting of Members is responsible for the general conduct of that meeting and for the procedures to be adopted at that meeting.
62. Subject to the Corporations Act, a resolution is passed if more votes are cast in favour of the resolution by Members entitled to vote on the resolution than against the resolution. Unless a poll is requested in accordance with Clauses 64 and 65, a resolution put to the vote at a meeting of Members must be decided on a show of hands.
63. A declaration by the chairperson of a meeting of Members that a resolution on a show of hands is passed, passed by a particular majority, or not passed, and a record of that declaration in the minutes of the meeting, are sufficient evidence of that fact, unless proved incorrect.
64. A poll may be demanded on any resolution at a meeting of Members. A poll may be demanded by at least 5 Members present and entitled to vote on that resolution, one or more Members present and who are together entitled to at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on that resolution on a poll, or the chairperson of that meeting. A poll may be demanded before a vote on that resolution is taken, or before or immediately after the results of the vote on that resolution on a show of hands are declared. A demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
65. A poll demanded on a resolution at a meeting of Members for the election of a chairperson of that meeting or the adjournment of that meeting must be taken immediately. A poll demanded on any other resolution must be taken in the manner and at the time and place the chairperson directs. The result of a poll demanded on a resolution of a meeting of Members is a resolution of that meeting. A demand for a poll on a resolution of a meeting of Members does not prevent the continuance of that meeting or that meeting dealing with any other business.
66. Subject to the Corporations Act, the chairperson may adjourn a meeting of Members to any day, time and place, and must adjourn a meeting of Members if the Members present with a majority of votes that may be cast at that meeting agree or direct the chairperson to do so. The chairperson may adjourn that meeting to any day, time and place. The Company is only required to give notice of a meeting of Members resumed from an adjourned meeting if the period of adjournment exceeds 21 days. Only business left unfinished is to be transacted at a meeting of Members resumed after an adjournment.

67. Subject to the Corporations Act, the Directors may at any time postpone or cancel a meeting of Members by giving notice not less than 5 Business Days before the time at which the meeting was to be held to each person who is, at the date of the notice a Member, a Director or Alternate Director; or auditor of the Company. A general meeting called by the Directors at the request of Members or called by the Members must not be cancelled by the Directors without the consent of the Members who requested or called the meeting.
68. Subject to this Constitution and any rights or restrictions attached to a class of Membership, at a meeting of Members, every Member present has one vote on a show of hands and on a poll.
69. In the case of an equality of votes on a resolution at a meeting of Members, the chairperson of that meeting does not have a casting vote on that resolution either on a show of hands or on a poll.
70. A Member present at a meeting of Members is not entitled to vote on any resolution if any fees or any other amount due and payable by that Member to the Company under this Constitution have not been paid, or where that vote is prohibited by the Corporations Act or an order of a court of competent jurisdiction. The Company must disregard any vote on a resolution purported to be cast by a Member present at a meeting of Members where that person is not entitled to vote on that resolution.
71. The authority of a proxy or attorney for a Member to speak or vote at a meeting of Members is suspended while the Member is present in person at that meeting.
72. An objection to the qualification of any person to vote at a meeting of Members may only be made at that meeting (or any resumed meeting if that meeting is adjourned), to the chairperson of that meeting. Any objection must be decided by the chairperson of the meeting of Members, whose decision, made in good faith, is final and conclusive.
73. A Member, who is entitled to attend and cast a vote at a meeting of Members, may vote on a show of hands and on a poll:
- (a) in person or, if the Member is a body corporate, by its representative appointed in accordance with the Corporations Act; or
  - (b) by not more than one proxy or by not more than one attorney.
74. A proxy, attorney or representative of a Member need not be a Member. A Member may appoint a proxy, attorney or representative for all or any number of meetings of Members, or a particular meeting of Members.

75. An instrument appointing an attorney or representative must be in a form as the Directors may prescribe or accept. An instrument appointing a proxy is valid if it is signed by the Member making the appointment and contains the name and address of that Member, the name of the Company, the name of the proxy or the name of the office of the proxy, and the meetings of Members at which the proxy may be used. The chairperson of a meeting of Members may determine that an instrument appointing a proxy is valid even if it contains only some of this information.
76. Subject to the Corporations Act, the decision of the chairperson of a meeting of Members as to the validity of an instrument appointing a proxy, attorney or representative is final and conclusive.
77. If the name of the proxy or the name of the office of the proxy in a proxy form of a Member is not filled in, the proxy of that Member is the person specified by the Company in the form of proxy in the case the Member does not choose, or if no person is so specified, the chairperson of that meeting.
78. A Member may specify the manner in which a proxy or attorney is to vote on a particular resolution at a meeting of Members. The appointment of a proxy or attorney by a Member may specify the proportion or number of the Member's votes that the proxy or attorney may exercise.
79. Unless otherwise provided in the Corporations Act or in the appointment, a proxy or attorney may demand or join in demanding a poll on any resolution at a meeting of Members on which the proxy or attorney may vote.
80. An appointment of proxy or attorney for a meeting of Members is effective only if the Company receives the appointment (and any authority under which the appointment was signed or a certified copy of the authority) before the time scheduled for commencement of that meeting (or any adjournment of that meeting).
81. Unless the Company has received notice in writing of the matter before the time scheduled for the commencement of a meeting of Members, a vote cast at that meeting by a person appointed by a Member as a proxy, attorney or representative is, subject to this Constitution, valid even if, before the person votes there is a Transmission Event in respect of that Member, that Member revokes the appointment of that person or that Member revokes the authority under which the person was appointed by a third party.

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## Members

82. Any person is eligible to apply to become a Member. Each applicant to become a Member must sign and deliver to the Company an application in the form which the Directors determine and pay any initial fee which the Directors determine. The Directors determine whether an applicant may become a Member. The Directors are not required to give any reason for the rejection of any application to become a Member.
83. If an application to become a Member is accepted, the Company must give written notice of the acceptance to the applicant and enter the applicant's name in the Register. If an application to become a Member is rejected, the Company must give written notice of the rejection to the applicant and refund in full the fee (if any) paid by the applicant.
84. The rights of being a Member are not transferable whether by operation of law or otherwise.
85. A person will cease to be a Member if the Member resigns in accordance with Clause 86, if the Member is expelled under Clause 87 or Clause 88, or if a Cessation Event occurs in respect of that Member. The estate of a deceased Member is not released from any liability in respect of that person being a Member.
86. A Member may resign as a Member by giving the Company notice in writing. Unless the notice provides otherwise, a resignation by a Member takes effect immediately on the giving of that notice to the Company.
87. Subject to Clause 89, the Directors may resolve to expel a Member if:
- (a) an Expulsion Event occurs in respect of the Member; and
  - (b) the Company gives that Member at least 10 Business Days notice in writing stating the Expulsion Event and that the Member is liable to be expelled, and informing the Member of its right under Clause 89.
88. The Directors may resolve to expel a Member if the Member does not pay a fee payable by the Member pursuant to this Constitution within 20 Business Days after the due date for its payment.
89. Before the passing of any resolution under Clause 87, a Member is entitled to give the Directors, either orally or in writing, any explanation

or defence of the Expulsion Event the Member may think fit.

90. Where a resolution is passed under Clause 87 or 88, the Company must give that Member notice in writing of the expulsion within 10 Business Days of the resolution.
91. A Member may by notice in writing to the Company within 10 Business Days of receipt of the notice referred to in Clause 90, request that a resolution under Clause 87 be reviewed by the Company at the next general meeting. If such a request is made, the Directors must propose at the next general meeting of the Company that a resolution be moved to confirm the expulsion of the Member concerned.
92. A resolution under Clause 87 takes effect:
- (a) if the Member gives a notice under Clause 91, the date (if any) the resolution is confirmed by a general meeting of the Company; or
  - (b) if the Member does not give a notice under Clause 91, the date of the resolution.
93. A resolution under Clause 88 takes effect on the date of the resolution.
94. The Directors may reinstate an expelled Member on any terms and at any time as the Directors resolve, including a requirement that all amounts due but unpaid by the expelled Member are paid.
95. Subject to the Corporations Act and the terms of a particular class of Membership, the Company may vary or cancel rights attached to being a Member of that class, or convert a Member from one class to another, by special resolution of the Company and either:
- (a) a special resolution passed at a meeting of the Members included in that class; or
  - (b) the written consent of Members who are entitled to at least 75% of the votes that may be cast in respect of Membership of that class.
- The provisions in this Constitution concerning meetings of Members (with the necessary changes) apply to a meeting held under Clause 95(a).
96. The Company may issue to each Member, free of charge one certificate evidencing that person as a Member.
97. The Company may issue a replacement certificate of being a Member if the Company receives and cancels the existing certificate or the

Company is satisfied that the existing certificate is lost or destroyed, and the Member pays any fee as the Directors resolve.

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## Notices and payments

98. The Company may give Notice to a Member by any of the following means in the Board's discretion:
- (i) delivering it to that Member or person;
  - (ii) delivering it or sending it by post to the address of the Member in the Register or the alternative address (if any) nominated by that Member for that purpose;
  - (iii) sending it to the fax number or electronic address (if any) nominated by that Member or person for that purpose;
  - (iv) if permitted by the Corporations Act, notifying that Member of the notice's availability by an electronic means nominated by the Member for that purpose; or
  - (v) any other means permitted by the Corporations Act.
99. A notice of meeting sent by post to an address within Australia is taken to be given one Business Day after it is posted, or where to an address outside Australia, is taken to be given 5 Business Days after it is posted. Any other notice sent by post is taken to be given at the time of which the notice would be delivered in the ordinary course of post. A notice sent by fax is taken to be given on the Business Day it is sent, provided that the sender's transmission report shows that the whole notice was sent to the correct fax number.
100. The giving of a notice by post is sufficiently proved by evidence that the notice was addressed to the correct address of the recipient and was placed in the post.
101. The Directors may decide, generally or in a particular case, that a notice given by the Company be signed by mechanical or other means.

102. The Company may pay a person entitled to an amount payable in respect of Membership by crediting an account nominated in writing by that person, by cheque made payable to bearer, to the person entitled to the amount or any other person the person entitled directs in writing, or by any other manner as the Directors resolve. The Company may post a cheque under this Clause to the address in the Register of the Member or to any other address which that person directs in writing.

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## Records

103. Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company must keep minute books in which it records within one month:
- (a) proceedings and resolutions of meetings of Members;
  - (b) proceedings and resolutions of meetings of the Directors (including meetings of committees of Directors);
  - (c) resolutions passed by Members without a meeting; and
  - (d) resolutions passed by the Directors without a meeting.
104. The Company must ensure that minutes of a meeting are signed within a reasonable time after the meeting by the chairperson of that meeting or the chairperson of the next meeting. The Company must ensure that minutes of the passing of a resolution without a meeting are signed by a Director within a reasonable time after that resolution is passed. A minute recorded and signed in accordance with this Clause is evidence of the proceeding or resolution to which it relates, unless the contrary is proved.
105. The Company must establish and administer the Register in accordance with the Corporations Act. The Company may establish and administer a branch register of Members in accordance with the Corporations Act. The Company must allow inspection of the Register only as required by the Corporations Act. Unless proved incorrect, the Register is sufficient evidence of the matters shown in the Register.
106. The Company must keep the financial records required by the Corporations Act.
107. Unless authorised by a resolution of Directors or the Corporations Act, a Member is not entitled to inspect the books of the Company.

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## Winding up

108. If the Company is wound up or if the endorsement of the Company as a deductible gift recipient is revoked, the following assets remaining after the payment of the Company's liabilities shall be transferred to a fund, authority or institution to which income tax deductible gifts can be made and whose constitution
- (a) requires it to pursue objects similar or ancillary to those in Clause 2;
  - (b) prohibits it from making distributions to its Members to at least the same extent as in Clause 3; and
  - (c) if a Company, prohibits it from paying fees to its Directors and requires its Directors to approve all other payments the Company makes to its Directors.
109. If the Members fail to make a determination under Clause 108 within 20 Business Days of the winding up of the Company, the liquidator must make an application to the Supreme Court in the jurisdiction the Company is taken to be registered to make that determination.