

**CONSTITUTION  
OF  
AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF  
AESTHETIC MEDICINE LTD**

Australian Company Number (ACN) 672 154 433  
Australian Business Number (ABN) 12 024 477 128

A company limited by guarantee

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## Preliminary

### 1. Name of the company

The name of the **company** is Australasian College of Aesthetic Medicine Ltd (the **company**).

### 2. Type of company

The **company** is a not-for-profit public **company** limited by guarantee which is established to be, and to continue as, a charity.

### 3. Limited liability of members

The liability of members is limited to the amount of the guarantee in clause 4.

### 4. The guarantee

Each member must contribute an amount not more than \$10 (the **guarantee**) to the property of the **company** if the **company** is wound up while the member is a member, or within 12 months after they stop being a member, and this contribution is required to pay for the:

- (a) debts and liabilities of the **company** incurred before the member stopped being a member, or
- (b) costs of winding up.

### 5. Definitions

In this constitution, words and phrases have the meaning set out in clauses 71 and 73.

## Charitable purposes and powers

### 6. Object

The **company's** object is to pursue the following charitable purposes:

- (a) the advancement of education related to Aesthetic Medicine;
- (b) the advancement of health related to Aesthetic Medicine.

### 7. Powers

Subject to clause 8, the **company** has the following powers, which may only be used to carry out its purpose(s) set out in clause 6:

- (a) the powers of an individual, and
- (b) all the powers of a **company** limited by guarantee under the **Corporations Act**.

### 8. Not-for-profit

8.1 The **company** must not distribute any income or assets directly or indirectly to its members, except as provided in clauses 8.2 and 70.

8.2 Clause 8.1 does not stop the **company** from doing the following things, provided they are done in good faith:

- (a) paying a member for goods or services they have provided or expenses they have properly incurred at fair and reasonable rates or rates more favourable to the **company**, or
- (b) making a payment to a member in carrying out the **company's** charitable purpose(s).

## 9. Amending the constitution

- 9.1 Subject to clause 9.2, the members may amend this constitution by passing a **special resolution**.
- 9.2 The members must not pass a **special resolution** that amends this constitution if passing it causes the **company** to no longer be a charity.

## Members

### 10. Membership and register of members

- 10.1 The members of the **company** are:
- (a) **initial members** of any **membership type** listed in clause 11, and
  - (b) any other person that the directors allow to be a member of any **membership type** in accordance with this constitution.
- 10.2 The **company** must establish and maintain a register of members. The register of members must be kept by the secretary and must contain:
- (a) for each current member:
    - i. name
    - ii. address
    - iii. any alternative address nominated by the member for the service of notices, and
    - iv. date the member was entered on to the register.
  - (b) for each person who stopped being a member in the last 7 years:
    - i. name
    - ii. address
    - iii. any alternative address nominated by the member for the service of notices, and
    - iv. dates the membership started and ended.
- 10.3 The **company** must give current members access to the register of members.
- 10.4 Information that is accessed from the register of members must only be used in a manner relevant to the interests or rights of members.

### 11. Membership types

- 11.1 There are to be six membership types:
- (a) **Ordinary Member;**
  - (b) **Fellow;**
  - (c) **Corresponding Member;**
  - (d) **Corresponding Fellow;**
  - (e) **Nurse Member;** and
  - (f) **Nurse Associate.**
- 11.2 The directors must create and maintain a membership policy which sets out the criteria that a person applying to be a member of a **membership type** must fulfil ('**membership criteria**'). The directors must make the **membership criteria** available to any person who enquires about becoming a member.

Unless context demands otherwise, a reference to a member in this constitution refers to a member of any **membership type**.

## **12. Who can be a member**

- 12.1 In order to be a member of **any membership type**, a person must:
- (a) support the purpose of the **company**;
  - (b) fulfil the **membership criteria** as determined by the directors under clause 11.2; and
  - (c) pay any application fee and membership fee as determined by the directors from time to time.
- 12.2 In this clause, 'person' means a natural person over the age of 18.

## **13. How to apply to become a member**

- 13.1 To apply to be a member of the company, a person must write to the secretary in a form acceptable to the secretary stating that they:
- (a) want to become a member;
  - (b) support the purpose(s) of the **company**;
  - (c) agree to comply with the **company's** constitution, including paying the guarantee under clause 4 if required; and
  - (d) fulfil all the **membership criteria** of the type of membership for which they are applying.
- 13.2 A person must provide reasonable evidence to satisfy the secretary that they comply with the requirements of the **membership type** for which they are applying.
- 13.3 In this clause, 'person' means a natural person over the age of 18.

## **14. Directors decide whether to approve membership**

- 14.1 The directors must consider an application for membership within a reasonable time after the secretary receives the application and decide whether to approve or reject the application.
- 14.2 If the directors approve an application, the secretary must as soon as possible:
- (a) enter the new member on the register of members, and
  - (b) write to the applicant to tell them that their application was approved, and the date that their membership started.
- 14.3 If the directors reject an application, the secretary must write to the applicant as soon as possible to tell them that their application has been rejected, but is not required to give reasons. If the directors reject an application, the directors must return the membership fee that was paid by the person whose application was rejected. The directors may return the application fee paid under clause 12.1© to the applicant.
- 14.4 For the avoidance of doubt, the directors may approve an application even if the application does not state the matters listed in clauses 13.1. In that case, by applying to be a member, the applicant agrees to those four matters.
- 14.5 A decision to reject an application under this clause is final and a person may not bring a dispute or disagreement under clause 19 in respect of the decision to reject an application under this clause.

**15. When a person becomes a member**

Other than **initial members**, an applicant whose application is approved under clause 14 will become a member when they are entered on the register of members.

**16. Ongoing Obligations of Members**

- 16.1 The directors may set annual membership fees and create policies that members must comply with to remain a member ('**membership policies**'). Obligations or requirements created by the **membership policies** are in addition to any obligation under this constitution. The directors may prescribe the method and time by which members must comply with the **membership policies**.
- 16.2 The directors must notify members of any change in **membership policies** but such **membership policies** must not come into effect within 28-days of notice being given.
- 16.3 A member must comply with all lawful **membership policies** and pay all membership fees to remain a member, unless the secretary otherwise agrees in writing.

**17. When a person stops being a member**

A person immediately stops being a member if they:

- (a) die;
- (b) resign, by writing to the secretary;
- (c) are expelled under clause 20.5;
- (d) have not responded within three months to a written request from the secretary that they confirm in writing that they want to remain a member; or
- (e) fail to pay their membership fee in full within three months of the membership fee being due.

**18. Representation as a Member of the Company**

- 18.1 An **Ordinary Member** or **Corresponding Member** may use 'ACAM Member' as a post-nominal while they remain an **Ordinary Member** or **Corresponding Member** of the **company**.
- 18.2 A **Fellow** or **Corresponding Fellow** may use 'FACAM' as a post-nominal while they remain a **Fellow** or **Corresponding Fellow** of the **company**.
- 18.3 A **Nurse Member** may use 'Nurse Member ACAM' and a **Nurse Associate** may use 'Nurse Associate of ACAM' as a post-nominal while they remain a **Nurse Member** or **Nurse Associate**.
- 18.4 A member or former member must not make any representation whatsoever that they hold a type of membership in the **company** other than what is reflected on the register of members. This obligation survives a person's membership with the **company**.

## Dispute resolution and disciplinary procedures

### 19. Dispute resolution

- 19.1 The dispute resolution procedure in this clause applies to disputes or disagreements under this constitution between a member or director and:
- (a) one or more members
  - (b) one or more directors, or
  - (c) the **company**;  
(**'the disputing parties'**).
- 19.2 A member must not start a dispute resolution procedure in relation to a matter which is the subject of a disciplinary procedure under clause 20 until the disciplinary procedure is completed.
- 19.3 A dispute will arise under this clause when one disputing party notifies the other disputing parties in writing of the nature of the dispute and what action the first disputing party believes will resolve the dispute.
- 19.4 The disputing parties must try to resolve the dispute between themselves within 14 days of the dispute arising.
- 19.5 If the disputing parties do not resolve the dispute under clause 19.3, they must within 10 days:
- (a) tell the directors about the dispute in writing
  - (b) agree or request that a mediator be appointed, and
  - (c) attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.
- 19.6 The mediator must:
- (a) be chosen by agreement of those involved, or
  - (b) where a disputing party does not agree:
    - i. for disputes between members, a person chosen by the directors, or
    - ii. for other disputes, a person chosen by either the Commissioner of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission or the president of the law institute or society in the state or territory in which the **company** has its registered office.
- 19.7 A mediator chosen by the directors under clause 19.6(b)(i):
- (a) may be a member or former member of the **company**
  - (b) must not have a personal interest in the dispute, and
  - (c) must not be biased towards or against anyone involved in the dispute.
- 19.8 When conducting the mediation, the mediator must:
- (a) allow those involved a reasonable chance to be heard
  - (b) allow those involved a reasonable chance to review any written statements
  - (c) ensure that those involved are given natural justice, and
  - (d) not make a decision on the dispute.
- 19.9 If the disputing parties reach a resolution, the Company must procure at its cost, and those involve in the dispute must sign, a document which accurately sets out the relevant facts of the dispute and the resolution reached by the disputing parties.
- 19.10 If the disputing parties do not reach a resolution, the dispute resolution process under this constitution will come to an end and any disputing party may seek resolution of the dispute in an another forum.

## 20. Disciplining members

- 20.1 If the directors consider that:
- (a) the member has breached this constitution;
  - (b) the member no longer fulfils the criteria of their **membership type**;
  - (c) the member does not or intends not to comply with the **membership policies**;  
or
  - (d) the member's behaviour is causing, has caused, or is likely to cause harm to the **company** including bringing the company into disrepute,
- then, the directors may resolve to warn, suspend or expel a member from the **company** in accordance with this clause.
- 20.2 The directors may, before a resolution under clause 20.1 is passed, preliminarily suspend the member's rights for up to 28 days and the directors must notify the member of this suspension at the same time as the directors provide notice to the member under clause 20.3.
- 20.3 At least 14 days before the directors' meeting at which a resolution under clause 20.1 will be considered, the secretary must notify the member in writing:
- (a) that the directors are considering a resolution to warn, suspend or expel the member;
  - (b) that this resolution will be considered at a directors' meeting and the date of that meeting;
  - (c) what the member is said to have done or not done;
  - (d) the nature of the resolution that has been proposed;
  - (e) that the member may provide an explanation to the directors, and details of how to do so; and
  - (f) any preliminary suspension the directors will impose in accordance with clause 20.2.
- 20.4 Before the directors pass any resolution under clause 20.1, the member must be given a chance to explain or defend themselves by:
- (a) sending the directors a written explanation before that directors' meeting, and/or
  - (b) speaking at the meeting.
- 20.5 After considering any explanation under clause 20.4, the directors may:
- (a) take no further action;
  - (b) warn the member;
  - (c) suspend the member's rights as a member for a period of no more than 12 months;
  - (d) expel the member;
  - (e) refer the decision to an unbiased, independent person on conditions that the directors consider appropriate (however, the person can only make a decision that the directors could have made under this clause); or
  - (f) require the matter to be determined at a **general meeting**.
- 20.6 The directors cannot fine a member.
- 20.7 The secretary must give written notice to the member of the decision under clause 20.5 as soon as possible.
- 20.8 Disciplinary procedures must be completed as soon as reasonably practical.
- 20.9 There will be no liability for any loss or injury suffered by the member as a result of any decision made in good faith under this clause.

## General meetings of members

### 21. General meetings called by directors

- 21.1 The directors may call a **general meeting**.
- 21.2 If members with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast at a **general meeting** make a written request to the **company** for a **general meeting** to be held, the directors must:
- (a) within 21 days of the members' request, give all members notice of a **general meeting**, and
  - (b) hold the **general meeting** within 2 months of the members' request.
- 21.3 The percentage of votes that members have (in clause 21.2) is to be worked out as at midnight before the members request the meeting.
- 21.4 The members who make the request for a **general meeting** must:
- (a) state in the request any resolution to be proposed at the meeting;
  - (b) sign the request; and
  - (c) give the request to the **company**.
- 21.5 Separate copies of a document setting out the request may be signed by members if the wording of the request is the same in each copy.

### 22. General meetings called by members

- 22.1 If the directors do not call the meeting within 21 days of being requested under clause 21.2, 50% or more of the members who made the request may call and arrange to hold a **general meeting**.
- 22.2 To call and hold a meeting under clause 22.1, the members must:
- (a) As far as possible, follow the procedures for **general meetings** set out in this constitution;
  - (b) call the meeting using the list of members on the **company's** member register, which the **company** must provide to the members making the request at no cost; and
  - (c) hold the **general meeting** within three months after the request was given to the **company**.
- 22.3 The **company** must pay the members who request the **general meeting** any reasonable expenses they incur because the directors did not call and hold the meeting.

### 23. Annual general meeting

- 23.1 A **general meeting**, called the annual **general meeting**, must be held:
- (a) within 18 months after registration of the **company**; and
  - (b) after the first annual **general meeting**, at least once in every calendar year.
- 23.2 Even if these items are not set out in the notice of meeting, the business of an annual **general meeting** may include:
- (a) a review of the **company's** activities;
  - (b) a review of the **company's** finances;
  - (c) any auditor's report;
  - (d) the election of directors; and
  - (e) the appointment and payment of auditors, if any.

- 23.3 Before or at the annual **general meeting**, the directors must give information to the members on the **company's** activities and finances during the period since the last annual **general meeting**.
- 23.4 The chairperson of the annual **general meeting** must give members as a whole a reasonable opportunity at the meeting to ask questions or make comments about the management of the **company**.

#### **24. Notice of general meetings**

- 24.1 Notice of a **general meeting** must be given to:
- (a) Each member entitled to vote at the meeting;
  - (b) each director; and
  - (c) the auditor (if any).
- 24.2 Notice of a **general meeting** must be provided in writing at least 21 days before the meeting.
- 24.3 Subject to clause 24.4, notice of a meeting may be provided less than 21 days before the meeting if:
- (a) for an annual **general meeting**, all the members entitled to attend and vote at the annual **general meeting** agree beforehand; or
  - (b) for any other **general meeting**, members with at least 95% of the votes that may be cast at the meeting agree beforehand.
- 24.4 Notice of a meeting cannot be provided less than 21 days before the meeting if a resolution will be moved to:
- (a) Remove a director;
  - (b) appoint a director in order to replace a director who was removed; or
  - (c) remove an auditor.
- 24.5 Notice of a **general meeting** must include:
- (a) the place, date and time for the meeting (and if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this);
  - (b) the general nature of the meeting's business;
  - (c) if applicable, that a **special resolution** is to be proposed and the words of the proposed resolution; and
  - (d) a statement that members have the right to appoint proxies and that, if a member appoints a proxy:
    - i. the proxy does not need to be a member of the **company**
    - ii. the proxy form must be delivered to the **company** at its registered address or the address (including an electronic address) specified in the notice of the meeting, and
    - iii. the proxy form must be delivered to the **company** at least 48 hours before the meeting.
- 24.6 If a **general meeting** is adjourned (put off) for one month or more, the members must be given new notice of the resumed meeting.

#### **25. Quorum at general meetings**

- 25.1 For a **general meeting** to be held, at least 25% of members (a quorum) must be present (in person, by proxy or by representative) for the whole meeting. When determining whether a quorum is present, a person may only be counted once (even if that person is a representative or proxy of more than one member).
- 25.2 No business may be conducted at a **general meeting** if a quorum is not present.

- 25.3 If there is no quorum present within 30 minutes after the starting time stated in the notice of **general meeting**, the **general meeting** is adjourned to the date, time and place that the chairperson specifies. If the chairperson does not specify one or more of those things, the meeting is adjourned to:
- (a) if the date is not specified – the same day in the next week
  - (b) if the time is not specified – the same time, and
  - (c) if the place is not specified – the same place.
- 25.4 If no quorum is present at the resumed meeting within 30 minutes after the starting time set for that meeting, the meeting is cancelled.

#### **26. Auditor's right to attend meetings**

- 26.1 The auditor (if any) is entitled to attend any **general meeting** and to be heard by the members on any part of the business of the meeting that concerns the auditor in the capacity of auditor.
- 26.2 The **company** must give the auditor (if any) any communications relating to the **general meeting** that a member of the **company** is entitled to receive.

#### **27. Using technology to hold meetings**

- 27.1 The **company** may hold a **general meeting** at two or more venues using any technology that gives the members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate, including to hear and be heard.
- 27.2 Anyone using this technology is taken to be present in person at the meeting.

#### **28. Chairperson for general meetings**

- 28.1 The **elected chairperson** is entitled to chair **general meetings**.
- 28.2 The members present and entitled to vote at a **general meeting** may choose a director or member to be the chairperson for that meeting if:
- (a) there is no **elected chairperson**, or
  - (b) the **elected chairperson** is not present within 30 minutes after the starting time set for the meeting, or
  - (c) the **elected chairperson** is present but says they do not wish to act as chairperson of the meeting.

#### **29. Role of the chairperson**

- 29.1 The chairperson is responsible for the conduct of the **general meeting**, and for this purpose must give members a reasonable opportunity to make comments and ask questions (including to the auditor (if any)).
- 29.2 The chairperson does not have a casting vote.

#### **30. Adjournment of meetings**

- 30.1 If a quorum is present, a **general meeting** must be adjourned if 75% of **members present** direct the chairperson to adjourn it.
- 30.2 Only unfinished business may be dealt with at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.

## Members' resolutions and statements

### 31. Members' resolutions and statements

- 31.1 Members with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on a resolution may give:
- (a) written notice to the **company** of a resolution they propose to move at a **general meeting** (members' resolution); and/or
  - (b) a written request to the **company** that the **company** give all of its members a statement about a proposed resolution or any other matter that may properly be considered at a **general meeting** (members' statement).
- 31.2 A notice of a members' resolution must set out the wording of the proposed resolution and be signed by the members proposing the resolution.
- 31.3 A request to distribute a members' statement must set out the statement to be distributed and be signed by the members making the request.
- 31.4 Separate copies of a document setting out the notice or request may be signed by members if the wording is the same in each copy.
- 31.5 The percentage of votes that members have (as described in clause 31.1) is to be worked out as at midnight before the request or notice is given to the **company**.
- 31.6 If the **company** has been given notice of a members' resolution under clause 31.1(a), the resolution must be considered at the next **general meeting** held more than two months after the notice is given.
- 31.7 This clause does not limit any other right that a member has to propose a resolution at a **general meeting**.

### 32. Company must give notice of proposed resolution or distribute statement

- 32.1 If the **company** has been given a notice or request under clause 31:
- (a) in time to send the notice of proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement to members with a notice of meeting, it must do so at the **company's** cost; or
  - (b) too late to send the notice of proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement to members with a notice of meeting, then the members who proposed the resolution or made the request must pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the **company** in giving members notice of the proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement. However, at a **general meeting**, the members may pass a resolution that the **company** will pay these expenses.
- 32.2 The **company** does not need to send the notice of proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement to members if:
- (a) it is more than 1 000 words long;
  - (b) the directors consider it may be defamatory;
  - (c) clause 32.1(b) applies, and the members who proposed the resolution or made the request have not paid the **company** enough money to cover the cost of sending the notice of the proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement to members; or
  - (d) in the case of a proposed members' resolution, the resolution does not relate to a matter that may be properly considered at a **general meeting** or is otherwise not a valid resolution able to be put to the members.

### 33. Circular resolutions of members

- 33.1 Subject to clause 33.3, the directors may put a resolution to the members to pass a resolution without a **general meeting** being held (a circular resolution).
- 33.2 The directors must notify the auditor (if any) as soon as possible that a circular resolution has or will be put to members, and set out the wording of the resolution.
- 33.3 Circular resolutions cannot be used:
- (a) for a resolution to remove an auditor, appoint a director or remove a director
  - (b) to pass a **special resolution**, or
  - (c) where the **Corporations Act** or this constitution requires a meeting to be held.
- 33.4 A circular resolution is passed if all the members entitled to vote on the resolution sign or agree to the circular resolution, in the manner set out in clause 33.5 or clause 33.6.
- 33.5 Members may sign:
- (a) a single document setting out the circular resolution and containing a statement that they agree to the resolution, or
  - (b) separate copies of that document, as long as the wording is the same in each copy.
- 33.6 The **company** may send a circular resolution by email to members and members may agree by sending a reply email to that effect, including the text of the resolution in their reply.

## Voting at general meetings

### 34. How many votes a member has

- 34.1 Each member has one vote.

### 35. Challenge to member's right to vote

- 35.1 A member or the chairperson may only challenge a person's right to vote at a **general meeting** at that meeting.
- 35.2 If a challenge is made under clause 35.1, the chairperson must decide whether or not the person may vote. The chairperson's decision is final.

### 36. How voting is carried out

- 36.1 Voting must be conducted and decided by any fair and reasonable means decided by the chairperson.
- 36.2 Before a vote is taken, the chairperson must state whether any proxy votes have been received and, if so, how the proxy votes will be cast.
- 36.3 The chairperson's decision as to the outcome of the vote is conclusive evidence of the result of the vote.
- 36.4 The chairperson and the meeting minutes do not need to state the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against on a show of hands.

### 37. Appointment of proxy

- 37.1 A member may appoint a proxy to attend and vote at a **general meeting** on their behalf.
- 37.2 A proxy does not need to be a member.

- 37.3 A proxy appointed to attend and vote for a member has the same rights as the member to:
- (a) speak at the meeting;
  - (b) vote in a vote in writing (but only to the extent allowed by the appointment),
- 37.4 An appointment of proxy (proxy form) must be signed by the member appointing the proxy and must contain:
- (a) the member's name and address;
  - (b) the **company's** name;
  - (c) the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy; and
  - (d) the meeting(s) at which the appointment may be used.
- 37.5 A proxy appointment may be standing (ongoing).
- 37.6 Proxy forms must be received by the **company** at the address stated in the notice under clause 24.5(d) or at the **company's** registered address at least 48 hours before a meeting.
- 37.7 A proxy does not have the authority to speak and vote for a member at a meeting while the member is at the meeting.
- 37.8 Unless the **company** receives written notice before the start or resumption of a **general meeting** at which a proxy votes, a vote cast by the proxy is valid even if, before the proxy votes, the appointing member:
- (a) Dies;
  - (b) is mentally incapacitated;
  - (c) revokes the proxy's appointment; or
  - (d) revokes the authority of a representative or agent who appointed the proxy.
- 37.9 A proxy appointment may specify the way the proxy must vote on a particular resolution.

### **38. Voting by proxy**

- 38.1 A proxy is not entitled to vote on a show of hands (but this does not prevent a member appointed as a proxy from voting as a member on a show of hands).
- 38.2 When a vote in writing is held, a proxy:
- (a) does not need to vote, unless the proxy appointment specifies the way they must vote;
  - (b) if the way they must vote is specified on the proxy form, must vote that way; and
  - (c) if the proxy is also a member or holds more than one proxy, may cast the votes held in different ways.

## **Directors**

### **39. Number and Type of directors**

- 39.1 The **company** is to have at least five directors at all times, who together will be '**the board**'.
- 39.2 **The board** will consist of the following positions:
- (a) the President;
  - (b) the Vice President;

- (c) the Secretary;
- (d) the Treasurer;
- (e) the Censor in Chief; and
- (f) Up to three ordinary directors;

39.3 **The board** may determine the duties and responsibilities of a director who holds a position under clause 39.2.

39.4 Unless context demands otherwise, a reference to the directors in this constitution is a reference to **the board**.

#### **40. Election and appointment of directors**

40.1 The initial directors are the people who have agreed to act as directors and who are named as proposed directors in the application for registration of the **company**.

40.2 Apart from the initial directors and directors appointed under clause 40.7, the members may elect a director by a resolution passed in a **general meeting**.

40.3 Each of the directors must be appointed by a separate resolution, unless:

- (a) the members present have first passed a resolution that the appointments may be voted on together, and
- (b) no votes were cast against that resolution.

40.4 The **company** may determine the process by which members nominate a person for election as a director, and must give reasonable notice to members of that process.

40.5 A person is eligible for election as a director of the **company** if at the date they are to be elected, they:

- (a) are an **Ordinary Member** or a **Fellow** of the **company**;
- (b) are nominated by two members entitled to vote;
- (c) agree to comply with the duties and responsibilities of the position that are determined by the board from time to time;
- (d) give the **company** their signed consent to act as a director of the **company**;  
and
- (e) are not ineligible to be a director under the **Corporations Act** or the **ACNC Act**.

40.6 A person is not eligible to be elected to the same position on **the board** for a third consecutive term. Once a person has held a position on **the board** for two consecutive terms, that person may be elected to a new position on **the board** or else they must retire from **the board** for a period of two years.

40.7 The directors may appoint a person as a director to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director if that person:

- (a) is an **Ordinary Member** or a **Fellow** of the **company**,
- (b) gives the **company** their signed consent to act as a director of the **company**;  
and
- (c) is not ineligible to be a director under the **Corporations Act** or the **ACNC Act**.

40.8 If the number of directors is reduced to fewer than three or is less than the number required for a quorum, the continuing directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to three (or higher if required for a quorum) or calling a **general meeting**, but for no other purpose.

#### 41. Election of chairperson

The directors must elect a director as the **company's elected chairperson**. The **elected chairperson** will hold the position of chairperson for one year unless the directors resolve otherwise.

#### 42. Term of office

- 42.1 Subject to 44.2, each director will hold their term of office for no more than two years.
- 42.2 The Censor-in-Chief will hold their term of office for no more than three years.
- 42.3 At each annual **general meeting** any director appointed by the directors to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director must retire.
- 42.4 Other than a director appointed under clause 40.7, a director's term of office starts at the end of the annual **general meeting** at which they are elected and ends at the end of the annual **general meeting** at which their term ends or they retire.

#### 43. When a director stops being a director

A director stops being a director if they:

- (a) give written notice of resignation as a director to the **company**;
- (b) die;
- (c) are removed as a director by a resolution of the members;
- (d) stop being a member of the **company**;
- (e) have completed their term of office under clause 42 and are not re-elected as a director at the **general meeting** at which their term was to end;
- (f) are absent for 3 consecutive directors' meetings without approval from the directors, or
- (g) become ineligible to be a director of the **company** under the **Corporations Act** or the **ACNC Act**.

### Powers of directors

#### 44. Powers of directors

- 44.1 The directors are responsible for managing and directing the activities of the **company** to achieve the purpose(s) set out in clause 6.
- 44.2 The directors may use all the powers of the **company** except for powers that, under the **Corporations Act** or this constitution, may only be used by members.
- 44.3 The directors must decide on the responsible financial management of the **company** including:
  - (a) any suitable written delegations of power under clause 45; and
  - (b) how money will be managed, such as how electronic transfers, negotiable instruments or cheques must be authorised and signed or otherwise approved.
- 44.4 Unless the directors otherwise agree by resolution, only the Treasurer, Vice President and Secretary shall hold access to the **company's** nominated bank accounts (**'the nominated account holders'**). All payments made by the **company** are to require the authority of at least two nominated account holders.
- 44.5 The directors cannot remove a director or auditor. Directors and auditors may only be removed by a members' resolution at a **general meeting**.

#### 45. Delegation of directors' powers

- 45.1 The directors may delegate any of their powers and functions to a committee, a director, an employee of the **company** (such as a chief executive officer) or any other person, as they consider appropriate.
- 45.2 The delegation must be recorded in the **company's** minute book.

#### 46. Payments to directors

- 46.1 The **company** must not pay fees to a director for acting as a director.
- 46.2 The **company** may:
- (a) pay a director for work they do for the **company**, other than as a director, if the amount is no more than a reasonable fee for the work done, or
  - (b) reimburse a director for expenses properly incurred by the director in connection with the affairs of the **company**.
- 46.3 Any payment made under clause 46.2 must be approved by the directors.
- 46.4 The company will not breach clause 46.1 even if the company pays a director under clause 46.2, and that work done by a director
- (a) could have reasonably been carried out by another person who was not a director, and/or
  - (b) formed part of the unique duties and responsibilities of the board position to which the director was elected.
- 46.5 The **company** may pay premiums for insurance indemnifying directors, as allowed for by law (including the **Corporations Act**) and this constitution.

#### 47. Execution of documents

The **company** may execute a document without using a common seal if the document is signed by:

- (a) two directors of the **company**, or
- (b) a director and the secretary.

## Duties of directors

#### 48. Duties of directors

The directors must comply with their duties as directors under legislation and common law (judge-made law), and with the duties required by a director of a company limited by guarantee under the **ACNC Act**, including:

- (a) to exercise their powers and discharge their duties with the degree of care and diligence that a reasonable individual would exercise if they were a director of the **company**;
- (b) to act in good faith in the best interests of the **company** and to further the charitable purpose(s) of the **company** set out in clause 6;
- (c) not to misuse their position as a director;

- (d) not to misuse information they gain in their role as a director;
- (e) to disclose any perceived or actual material conflicts of interest in the manner set out in clause 49;
- (f) to ensure that the financial affairs of the **company** are managed responsibly; and
- (g) not to allow the **company** to operate while it is insolvent.

#### 49. Conflicts of interest

- 49.1 A director must disclose the nature and extent of any actual or perceived material conflict of interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of directors (or that is proposed in a circular resolution):
- (a) to the other directors; or
  - (b) if all of the directors have the same conflict of interest, to the members at the next **general meeting**, or at an earlier time if reasonable to do so.
- 49.2 The disclosure of a conflict of interest by a director must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 49.3 Each director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of directors (or that is proposed in a circular resolution) must not, except as provided under clauses 49.4:
- (a) be present at the meeting while the matter is being discussed; or
  - (b) vote on the matter.
- 49.4 A director may still be present and vote if:
- (a) their interest arises because they are a member of the **company**, and the other members have the same interest;
  - (b) their interest relates to an insurance contract that insures, or would insure, the director against liabilities that the director incurs as a director of the **company** (see clause 67);
  - (c) their interest relates to a payment by the **company** under clause 66 (indemnity), or any contract relating to an indemnity that is allowed under the **Corporations Act**;
  - (d) the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) makes an order allowing the director to vote on the matter; or
  - (e) the directors who do not have a material personal interest in the matter pass a resolution that:
    - (i) identifies the director, the nature and extent of the director's interest in the matter and how it relates to the affairs of the **company**, and
    - (ii) says that those directors are satisfied that the interest should not stop the director from voting or being present.

## Directors' meetings

### 50. When the directors meet

The directors may decide how often, where and when they meet.

### 51. Calling directors' meetings

- 51.1 A director may call a directors' meeting by giving reasonable notice to all of the other directors.
- 51.2 A director may give notice in writing or by any other means of communication that has previously been agreed to by all of the directors.

**52. Chairperson for directors' meetings**

- 52.1 The **elected chairperson** is entitled to chair directors' meetings.
- 52.2 The directors at a directors' meeting may choose a director to be the chairperson for that meeting if the **elected chairperson** is:
- (a) not present within 30 minutes after the starting time set for the meeting, or
  - (b) present but does not want to act as chairperson of the meeting.

**53. Quorum at directors' meetings**

- 53.1 Unless the directors determine otherwise, the quorum for a directors' meeting is a majority (more than 50%) of directors.
- 53.2 A quorum must be present for the whole directors' meeting.

**54. Using technology to hold directors' meetings**

- 54.1 The directors may hold their meetings by using any technology (such as video or teleconferencing) that is agreed to by all of the directors.
- 54.2 The directors' agreement may be a standing (ongoing) one.
- 54.3 A director may only withdraw their consent within a reasonable period before the meeting.

**55. Passing directors' resolutions**

- 55.1 Each director has one vote.
- 55.2 A directors' resolution must be passed by a majority of the votes cast by directors present and entitled to vote on the resolution.

**56. Circular resolutions of directors**

- 56.1 The directors may pass a circular resolution without a directors' meeting being held.
- 56.2 A circular resolution is passed if all the directors entitled to vote on the resolution sign or otherwise agree to the resolution in the manner set out in clause 56.3 or clause 56.4.
- 56.3 Each director may sign:
- (a) a single document setting out the resolution and containing a statement that they agree to the resolution, or
  - (b) separate copies of that document, as long as the wording of the resolution is the same in each copy.
- 56.4 The **company** may send a circular resolution by email to the directors and the directors may agree to the resolution by sending a reply email to that effect, including the text of the resolution in their reply.
- A circular resolution is passed when the last director signs or otherwise agrees to the resolution in the manner set out in clause 56.3 or clause 56.4.

**Secretary**

### 57. Appointment and role of secretary

- 57.1 The **company** must have at least one secretary who is to be a director.
- 57.2 The secretary is to be ordinarily resident in Australia during their term as secretary and must give the **company** their signed consent to act as secretary of the **company**.
- 57.3 The directors may remove a secretary from the position of secretary by a two-thirds majority resolution, but the secretary will be entitled to remain a director for their term.
- 57.4 The directors must by a two-thirds majority resolution appoint a current director as secretary to immediately replace a secretary removed under clause 57.3.
- 57.5 The directors must decide the terms and conditions under which the secretary is appointed, including any remuneration.
- 57.6 The role of the secretary includes:
  - (a) maintaining a register of the **company's** members, and
  - (b) maintaining the minutes and other records of **general meetings** (including notices of meetings), directors' meetings and circular resolutions.

## Minutes and records

### 58. Minutes and records

- 58.1 The **company** must, within one month, make and keep the following records:
  - (a) minutes of proceedings and resolutions of **general meetings**, including the name of attendees;
  - (b) minutes of circular resolutions of members;
  - (c) a copy of a notice of each **general meeting**; and
  - (d) a copy of a members' statement distributed to members under clause 31.
- 58.2 The **company** must, within one month, make and keep the following records:
  - (a) minutes of proceedings and resolutions of directors' meetings (including meetings of any committees); and
  - (b) minutes of circular resolutions of directors.
- 58.3 To allow members to inspect the **company's** records:
  - (a) the **company** must give a member access to the records set out in clause 58.1; and
  - (b) the directors may authorise a member to inspect other records of the **company**, including records referred to in clause 58.2 and clause 59.1.
- 58.4 The directors must ensure that minutes of a **general meeting** or a directors' meeting are signed within a reasonable time after the meeting by:
  - (a) the chairperson of the meeting; or
  - (b) the chairperson of the next meeting.
- 58.5 The directors must ensure that minutes of the passing of a circular resolution (of members or directors) are signed by a director within a reasonable time after the resolution is passed.

### 59. Financial and related records

- 59.1 The **company** must make and keep written financial records that:
  - (a) correctly record and explain its transactions and financial position and performance; and
  - (b) enable true and fair financial statements to be prepared and to be audited.
- 59.2 The **company** must also keep written records that correctly record its operations.

- 59.3 The **company** must retain its records for at least 7 years.
- 59.4 The directors must take reasonable steps to ensure that the **company's** records are kept safe.

## By-laws

### 60. By-laws

- 60.1 The directors may pass a resolution to make by-laws to give effect to this constitution.
- 60.2 Members and directors must comply with by-laws as if they were part of this constitution.

## Notice

### 61. What is notice

- 61.1 Anything written to or from the **company** under any clause in this constitution is written notice and is subject to clauses 62 to 64, unless specified otherwise.
- 61.2 Clauses 62 to 64 do not apply to a notice of proxy under clause 37.6.

### 62. Notice to the company

Written notice or any communication under this constitution may be given to the **company**, the directors or the secretary by:

- (a) delivering it to the **company's** registered office;
- (b) posting it to the **company's** registered office or to another address chosen by the **company** for notice to be provided;
- (c) sending it to an email address or other electronic address notified by the **company** to the members as the **company's** email address or other electronic address; or
- (d) sending it to the fax number notified by the **company** to the members as the **company's** fax number.

### 63. Notice to members

- 63.1 Written notice or any communication under this constitution may be given to a member:
- (a) in person;
  - (b) by posting it to, or leaving it at the address of the member in the register of members or an alternative address (if any) nominated by the member for service of notices;
  - (c) sending it to the email or other electronic address nominated by the member as an alternative address for service of notices (if any);
  - (d) sending it to the fax number nominated by the member as an alternative address for service of notices (if any);
  - (e) if agreed to by the member, by notifying the member at an email or other electronic address nominated by the member, that the notice is available at a specified place or address (including an electronic address); or

- (f) by publishing the notice on the **company** portal in a manner which is accessible to the members.

63.2 If the **company** does not have an address for the member, the **company** is not required to give notice in person.

#### 64. When notice is taken to be given

A notice:

- (a) delivered in person, or left at the recipient's address, is taken to be given on the day it is delivered
- (b) sent by post, is taken to be given on the third day after it is posted with the correct payment of postage costs
- (c) sent by email, fax or other electronic method, is taken to be given on the business day after it is sent, and
- (d) given under clause 63.1(e) of (f) is taken to be given on the business day after the notification that the notice is available is sent.

## Financial year

#### 65. Company's financial year

The **company's** financial year is from 1 July to 30 June, unless the directors pass a resolution to change the financial year.

## Indemnity, insurance and access

#### 66. Indemnity

- 66.1 The **company** indemnifies each officer of the **company** out of the assets of the **company**, to the relevant extent, against all losses and liabilities (including costs, expenses and charges) incurred by that person as an officer of the **company**.
- 66.2 In this clause, 'officer' means a director or secretary and includes a director or secretary after they have ceased to hold that office.
- 66.3 In this clause, 'to the relevant extent' means:
- (a) to the extent that the **company** is not precluded by law (including the **Corporations Act**) from doing so, and
  - (b) for the amount that the officer is not otherwise entitled to be indemnified and is not actually indemnified by another person (including an insurer under an insurance policy).
- 66.4 The indemnity is a continuing obligation and is enforceable by an officer even though that person is no longer an officer of the **company**.

#### 67. Insurance

To the extent permitted by law (including the **Corporations Act**), and if the directors consider it appropriate, the **company** may pay or agree to pay a premium for a contract insuring a person who is or has been an officer of the **company** against any liability incurred by the person as an officer of the **company**.

#### 68. Directors' access to documents

- 68.1 A director has a right of access to the financial records of the **company** at all reasonable times.

- 68.2 If the directors agree, the **company** must give a director or former director access to:
- (a) certain documents, including documents provided for or available to the directors, and
  - (b) any other documents referred to in those documents.

## Winding up

### 69. Surplus assets not to be distributed to members

If the **company** is wound up, any **surplus assets** must not be distributed to a member or a former member of the **company**, unless that member or former member is a charity described in clause 70.1.

### 70. Distribution of surplus assets

- 70.1 Subject to the **Corporations Act** and any other applicable Act, and any court order, any **surplus assets** that remain after the **company** is wound up must be distributed to one or more charities:
- (a) with charitable purpose(s) similar to, or inclusive of, the purpose(s) in clause 6, and
  - (b) which also prohibit the distribution of any **surplus assets** to its members to at least the same extent as the **company**.
- 70.2 The decision as to the charity or charities to be given the **surplus assets** must be made by a **special resolution** of members at or before the time of winding up. If the members do not make this decision, the **company** may apply to the Supreme Court to make this decision.

## Definitions and interpretation

### 71. Definitions

In this constitution:

**ACNC Act** means the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (Cth)

**company** means the **company** referred to in clause 1

**Corporations Act** means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth)

**elected chairperson** means a person elected by the directors to be the **company's** chairperson under clause 41

**general meeting** means a meeting of members and includes the annual **general meeting**, under clause 23.1

**initial member** means a person who is named in the application for registration of the **company**, with their consent, as a proposed member of the **company**

**member present** means, in connection with a **general meeting**, a **member present** in person, by representative or by proxy at the venue or venues for the meeting

**registered charity** means a charity that is registered under the **ACNC Act**

**special resolution** means a resolution:

- i. of which notice has been given under clause 24.5(c), and
- ii. that has been passed by at least 75% of the votes cast by **members present** and entitled to vote on the resolution, and

**surplus assets** means any assets of the **company** that remain after paying all debts and other liabilities of the **company**, including the costs of winding up.

## **72. Reading this constitution with the Corporations Act**

- 72.1 The replaceable rules set out in the **Corporations Act** do not apply to the **company**.
- 72.2 While the **company** is a **registered charity**, the **ACNC Act** and the **Corporations Act** override any clauses in this constitution which are inconsistent with those Acts.
- 72.3 If the **company** is not a **registered charity** (even if it remains a charity), the **Corporations Act** overrides any clause in this constitution which is inconsistent with that Act.
- 72.4 A word or expression that is defined in the **Corporations Act**, or used in that Act and covering the same subject, has the same meaning as in this constitution.

## **73. Interpretation**

In this constitution:

- (a) the words ‘including’, ‘for example’, or similar expressions mean that there may be more inclusions or examples than those mentioned after that expression, and
- (b) reference to an Act includes every amendment, re-enactment, or replacement of that Act and any subordinate legislation made under that Act (such as regulations).