

Constitution of Sundale Limited ACN 164 270 946

Corporations Act 2001

A public company limited by guarantee

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Sundale Limited

ACN 164 270 946

(Company)

1 Definitions and interpretation

1.1 Definitions

(a) Unless the context otherwise requires and other than in the case of an expression defined in clause 1.1(b), an expression in a clause that is used in the Act has the same meaning as in the Act.

(b) In this Constitution:

Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and any regulations and instruments made under the Act together with any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment in force and any reference to any section, part or division is to that section, part or division as so modified, amended or re-enacted.

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

Advisory Group means an Advisory Group established under clause 8.

Aged Care Act means the *Aged Care Act 1997* (Cth), the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* (Cth), the *Aged Care Act 2024* (Cth) from its commencement together with any subordinate legislative or notifiable instrument under those Acts as amended or replaced from time to time.

Aged Care Code of Conduct means the code of conduct set out in Schedule 1 of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Rules 2018* (Cth) as amended or replaced from time to time.

ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

Auditor means a person or firm appointed as an auditor of the Company under clause 12.1 who has not vacated their office.

Banning Order has the meaning given in the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* (Cth) and the *Aged Care Act 2024* (Cth) upon its commencement.

Board means the Directors acting as a Board of Directors.

Business Day means a day on which trading banks are open for business in, Brisbane, other than a Saturday or a Sunday.

Chair means the person elected under clause 7.5(a).

Chief Executive Officer means a person appointed as the chief executive officer of the Company under clause 5.7(a).

Commissioner means the Commissioner of Taxation, a Second Commissioner of Taxation or a Deputy Commissioner of Taxation for the purposes of the ITAA 1997.

Company means Sundale Limited ACN 164 270 946.

Constitution means this constitution as amended from time to time and a reference to a clause is a reference to a clause of this constitution.

Director means a director of the Company from time to time. This includes elected directors, casual directors and Board appointed directors,

Founding Member means a member of the Company upon its incorporation.

Gift means a gift to the Company as described in item 1 of the table in Section 30-15 of the ITAA 1997.

Housing Act (Qld) means the Queensland Housing Act 2003 as amended or replaced from time to time. **Independent Director** means a non-executive director who is not a member of management or an employee (and has not been an employee of the Company for the last three years) and who, in the opinion of the Board on a case by case basis, is free from any business or other relationship that could materially interfere (or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere) with the independent exercise of that director's judgement. For the avoidance of doubt, the payment of directors' fees and superannuation to non-executive directors does not make a director an employee of the Company and an executive director.

ITAA 1997 means the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cth).

Lifetime Member means a Lifetime Member of the Company as described in clause 4.1(b)(i)(C).

Member means a person entered in the Register of Members as a member of the Company under clause 4.7.

NDIS Act means the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* (Cth).

Ordinary Member means a member other than a Founding Member or a Lifetime Member.

Police Check means (as relevant):

- (a) aged care worker screening checks as required by the Aged Care Act and *Accountability Principles 2014* as amended or replaced from time to time; and
- (b) NDIS Worker Screening Checks under the NDIS Act.

Registered Office means the registered office of the Company.

Register of Members means the register listing each person or organisation who is a Member which the Company maintains under the Act.

Representative means a person appointed to represent corporate Founding Member organisations or a corporate Founding member proxy at a general meeting of the Company under clause 9.8 and the Act.

Retirement Villages Act means the Retirement Villages Act 1999 (Qld) as amended or replaced from time to time.

Secretary means a person appointed under clause 11 as the Company Secretary of the Company.

Tax Acts means the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (Cth) and ITAA 1997.

1.2 Interpretation

- (a) In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:
 - (i) words importing any gender include all other genders;
 - (ii) person includes a firm, a body corporate, a partnership, a joint venture, an unincorporated body or association or an authority;
 - (iii) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
 - (iv) the meaning of general words is not limited by specific examples introduced by 'includes', 'including', 'for example', 'such as' or similar expressions;
 - (v) writing and written includes printing, typing and other modes of reproducing words in a visible form including, but not limited to, any representation of words in a physical document or in an electronic communication or form or otherwise;
 - (vi) a reference to a document or instrument, including this Constitution, includes all of its clauses, paragraphs, recitals, parts, schedules and annexures and includes the document or instrument as amended, novated, supplemented or replaced from time to time; and
 - (vii) a 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, together with any statutory rectification, amendment or re-enactment in force, and a reference to any section, part or division is to that section, part or division as so defined, amended or re-enacted.
- (b) Subject to clauses 1.2(c) and 0, this Constitution is subject to the Act and where there is any inconsistency between a clause of this Constitution and the Act, the Act prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.
- (c) To the maximum extent permitted by the Act, the provisions of the Act that apply as replaceable rules do not apply to the Company.

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- (d) While the Company is a registered charity (as defined under and or for the purposes of the Tax Acts or the ACNC Act), if a clause of this constitution is inconsistent with the ACNC Act or would prevent the Company from complying with a provision of the ACNC Act, this Constitution will not apply to the extent of that inconsistency or to the extent it would prevent compliance with the ACNC Act.
 - (e) While the Company is an approved provider under the Aged Care Act and an operator of a retirement village scheme under the Retirement Villages Act if a clause of this constitution is inconsistent with the Aged Care Act or Retirement Villages Act or would prevent the Company from complying with a provision of the Aged Care Act or the Retirement Villages Act, this Constitution will not apply to the extent of that inconsistency or to the extent it would prevent compliance with the Aged Care Act and/or the Retirement Villages Act.

2 Nature of the Company

2.1 Public company

The Company is a public company limited by guarantee and is registered as a charity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission under the ACNC Act.

2.2 Not for profit

The income and property of the Company must be used and applied solely in promotion of its objects as set out in this Constitution and no portion will be distributed, paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of a dividend or profit to Members.

2.3 Limitation of the Company

The Company does not have the power to:

- (a) issue shares of any kind; or
- (b) apply, pay or transfer, whether directly or indirectly, any portion of the income and property of the Company for the benefit of, or to, a Member, other than payments in good faith as provided in clauses 5.8 and 15.

2.4 Guarantee of Members

Each Member undertakes to contribute a maximum of \$10 to the Company for payment of:

- (a) the debts and liabilities of the Company;
- (b) the costs, charges and expenses of any winding up; and
- (c) the adjustment of the rights of Members among themselves,

in the event that the Company is wound up:

- (d) while the Member is a Member; or
- (e) within one year after the Member ceases to be a Member.

2.5 Objects of the Company

The objects of the Company are;

- (a) as a charity, to provide a range of accommodation and care support services to older persons, people with a disability, sickness and/or are disadvantaged in the community to enable them to live their lives with choice, dignity and respect including but not limited to providing benevolent relief of sickness, disability and suffering;
- (b) provide aged care and support services in accordance with the Aged Care Act 2024, its statement of rights, and national quality standards and in accordance with the regulatory framework in which the Company operates;
- (c) provide accommodation and support services in accordance with the Retirement Villages Act and the Housing Act using reasonable endeavours to ensure all legislative obligations and requirements are met;
- (d) uphold the dignity, autonomy and cultural safety of older persons through a rights-based, person centred approach;
- (e) deliver services that reflect quality, safety, clinical governance and continuous improvement;
- (f) maintain financial sustainability and effective governance for long term service delivery; and
- (g) operate for the public benefit and not for profit.

2.6 Scope of powers

Subject to any restrictions set out in this Constitution, and provided that its capacities and powers are exercised directly or indirectly in the furtherance of its objects, the Company will have the legal capacity and powers set out in the Act.

3 Internal management of the Company

The internal management of the Company will be governed by this Constitution.

4 Members

4.1 Membership

- (a) **Number of Members**
 - (i) There must be at least twenty one Members.

(b) **Classes of Members**

- (i) The classes of membership are:
 - (A) Founding Members;
 - (B) Ordinary members; and
 - (C) Lifetime members. A member may be appointed a Lifetime member of the Company at the discretion of the Board in recognition of their contribution to the Company and its charitable objects.
- (i) The Board may:
 - (A) establish additional classes of Members;
 - (B) prescribe the qualifications, rights (including voting rights), privileges and obligations of persons to become a Member of a class;
 - (C) change the membership class of a Member; or
 - (D) vary or cancel the rights attaching to any class of Members only if the variation or cancellation is permitted by the Act and approved by special resolution of each of:
 - (ii) the Members of all classes voting as a single class; and
 - (iii) the Members of the relevant class.
- (ii) The Board must give written notice of the variation or cancellation to the Members of the relevant class within seven days of the variation or cancellation.

(c) **Eligibility of Ordinary Members**

- (i) individual ordinary members must be 18 years of age or older; or
- (ii) individual ordinary members cannot be current employees of Sundale Limited or any subsidiaries.

4.2 Application for Membership

An application for membership must be made in the form approved by the Board from time to time, provided that each such application must contain:

- (a) an undertaking on the part of the applicant to be bound by the Constitution;
- (b) the residential address, facsimile number and electronic mail address (if any) of the applicant;
- (c) adequate particulars of the applicant's qualifications for membership (if necessary); and

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- (d) the signature (or where applicable, the seal) of the applicant, or such other form of authentication (electronic or otherwise) approved by the Board from time to time.

4.3 Lodging of applications

An application for membership accompanied by the applicable membership fee or subscription (where applicable) must be lodged with the Company at the place approved by the Board from time to time.

4.4 Determination of application by the Board

- (a) The Board must determine whether or not to approve each application for Membership at the next Board meeting after receipt of the application.
- (b) The Board may require an applicant to give such further information as it desires before approving or refusing the admission of an applicant for Membership.
- (c) An applicant for membership is taken to be admitted as a Member upon the Board approving the application and the name, address, facsimile number and electronic mail address (if any) of the applicant being entered in the Register of Members.
- (d) The Board may determine the class of membership appropriate for each membership application (if applicable).

4.5 Notification of change in qualifications

If the Board has determined that there are qualifications required or necessary for a person to be a Member, that Member must promptly notify the Company of any change in the qualification of the Member to be a Member of the Company.

4.6 Fees, Subscriptions and Charges

The Board may set fees, subscriptions and other charges (if any) to be paid by Members of a class. The fees, subscriptions and other charges payable by Members may vary by class or other criteria determined by the Board.

4.7 Register of Members

- (a) The Board must cause the Company to keep a register of members in accordance with the Act, in which are entered:
 - (i) the name of each Member;
 - (ii) the residential address, facsimile number and electronic mail address (if any) for notices last notified by the Member;
 - (iii) the class of membership (if applicable);
 - (iv) the date of becoming a Member; and
 - (v) in the case of former Members, the date of ceasing to be a Member.
- (b) Each Member must notify the Company in writing of the change in any detail kept in the Register of Members within one month after the change.

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- (c) The Company Secretary will identify in the register the numbers of members by class and location.

4.8 Rights and obligations

- (a) Members that have been suspended in accordance with clause 4.10 are not eligible to participate in the activities of the Company.
- (b) Members shall in relation to the Company, act in the best interest of the Company in accordance with all relevant laws and regulations.
- (c) The rights of Members are not transferable and end when the Member ceases to be a Member.

4.9 Resignation of Members

Members may resign by giving 14 days written notice of resignation to the Company at its Registered Office.

4.10 Suspension and termination of membership

- (a) The Board may by resolution passed with a majority of votes in favour suspend or terminate the membership of a Member.
- (b) The requirements of natural justice do not apply, except to the extent that the Board otherwise resolves.

4.11 Cessation

- (a) A Member ceases to be a Member if:
 - (i) the Member resigns under clause 4.9;
 - (ii) the Member, being a corporation, becomes insolvent, has a receiver, receiver and manager, administrator or liquidator appointed, or is wound up (except for the purposes of reconstruction or amalgamation);
 - (iii) the Member ceases to satisfy, where applicable, the criteria for admission to membership of the Company, including but not limited to the payment of membership fees as determined by the Board;
 - (iv) the Member is subject to a Banning Order;
 - (v) the Members membership was for a term or period of time and that term of period expires without being renewed or extended; or
 - (vi) their membership is terminated under clause 4.10.
- (b) If a Member ceases to be a Member, the Board must cause the Company without delay to make the necessary entry in the Register.
- (c) If a Member ceases to be a Member, that Member remains liable to pay to the Company any money which that Member owes to the Company and any amount which that Member has guaranteed under clause 2.4.

5 Directors

5.1 Preliminary

(a) Number of Directors

- (i) The Company must have at least three Directors.
- (ii) The maximum number of Directors is to be fixed by the Board but must not be more than 9 unless the Members in general meeting resolve otherwise.
- (iii) All Directors must be Australian residents, and the majority of Directors must reside in Queensland, Australia.
- (iv) The Board must comprise of Independent Directors.
- (v) The Board must comprise at least one Director with experience in the provision of clinical care.
- (vi) In order to have an appropriate skills mix, the Board must use its reasonable endeavours in approving candidates for nomination for directorship ensure that the Board comprises at least a majority of directors with professional skills which are beneficial to the Company such as finance and risk management, legal, aged care or retirement living operational experience, clinical or community engagement.

(b) Eligibility for election or appointment as Director

- (i) To be eligible to be elected or appointed as a Director a person must:
 - (A) be an individual;
 - (B) be at least 18 years old;
 - (C) must satisfy all legislative requirements as required by either the Act and the Aged Care Act for either Directors or Key Personnel; and
 - (D) not be otherwise ineligible or disqualified from holding office under this Constitution, the Act, the Aged Care Act or the ACNC Act.
- (ii) To be eligible to be elected as an Elected Director, elected by the members under clause 5.2, a person is required to be a Member of the Company.
- (iii) To be eligible to be appointed by the Board as a Board Appointed Director under clause 5.3, a person is not required to be a Member of the Company.

(c) Non-eligibility of Auditor

Any current or former Auditor of the Company, or partner or employee or employer of that Auditor, is ineligible to be elected or appointed as a Director.

(d) **Other offices held by Directors**

A Director may hold any other office or position of profit in another Company (other than as Auditor) together with the directorship on the conditions, including additional remuneration, as the Board determine by resolution.

(e) **Period of Office of Directors**

- (i) Each Elected Director will hold office for three years until they die or vacate the office under clause 5.5 or clause 5.6(c), or the term for which they are appointed or elected (if any) expires.
- (ii) Each Casual Director will hold office until the next Annual General Meeting in which they may stand for election if they are eligible.
- (iii) Each Board Appointed Director shall hold office for a term of two years.

5.2 Company may elect a Director

Subject to section 201E of the Act, the Company may elect a person as a Director (**Elected Director**) by resolution passed in general meeting.

5.3 The Board may appoint a Casual Director or a Board Appointed Director

Provided the total number of Directors does not exceed the maximum number for the time being fixed by or under this Constitution:

- (a) the Board may appoint a person to fill a casual vacancy by resolution of the Board until the next Annual General Meeting; and
- (b) the Board may appoint up to and including two people can be appointed as a Director for a term of two years but no more than nine consecutive years in total including to fill a skills gap. The Board may choose to replace that person at the Board's discretion by written notice to that director

5.4 Election of Elected Directors

Except where a Director has been appointed by the Board under clause 5.3 or 5.5, and subject to the Act, a person is only eligible for election as a Director by resolution of the Members in general meeting if, at least five Business Days before the notice of meeting calling that general meeting is sent to Members:

- (a) the Company receives both:
 - (i) a nomination of the person by a Member or a Director; and
 - (ii) a consent to that nomination signed by the person nominated for election as a Director; and

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- (b) the nominees for election, in the opinion of the Board (acting reasonably) are consistent with the Company being able to continue to comply with its obligations under clause 5.1.

5.5 Rotation and retirement of Elected Directors

- (a) At each annual general meeting, one third of the Elected Directors (rounded up to the nearest whole number if necessary) must retire.
- (b) The Elected Directors to retire at each annual general meeting are those who have been the longest in office since their last election. If two or more persons became Elected Directors on the same day those to retire must be determined by lot unless they otherwise agree among themselves.
- (c) An Elected Director retiring at an annual general meeting, and who is not disqualified by law or by this Constitution (see clause 5.1) from being reappointed, is eligible for re-election.
- (d) A retiring Elected Director shall hold office until the dissolution of the meeting at which his or her successor is appointed. Newly Elected Directors shall take office at the conclusion of the meeting at which they were elected (or where results of the election were declared).
- (e) Despite this clause 5.5, and subject to the resignation of Directors in the ordinary course of business and the replacement of those Elected Directors who have resigned, a Director elected to the Company shall hold office for three years.
- (f) Despite this clause 5.5, an Elected Director must not hold a position of Director for more than nine consecutive years. They may take a 12 month break after nine years and then stand for re-election after that.

5.6 Resignation, cessation and termination of a Director

(a) Vacation of office

- (i) A Director vacates office if the Director:
 - (A) resigns their office by written notice to the Company under clause 5.6(b);
 - (B) is removed from the office of Director by a resolution of the Members under clause 5.6(c);
 - (C) is a Director elected by the Members and ceases to be a Member;
 - (D) was elected or appointed for a term and that term expires without the Director having been re-elected or re-appointed;
 - (E) fails to attend Board meetings for a continuous period of three months without leave of absence from the Board;
 - (F) becomes prohibited from being a Director by reason of any order made under or provision of the Corporations Act and/or the ACNC Act; and/or Aged Care Act; and/or the Retirement Villages Act (QLD); and/or the NDIS Act, including Banning Orders;

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- (G) fails to meet the legislative requirements as required by either the Act and the Aged Care Act for either Directors or Key Personnel; or
 - (H) ceases to be a Director or becomes prohibited from being a Director under the Act.
 - (ii) A Director whose office is vacated under clause 5.6(a)(i)(H) is not eligible for re-election until the relevant prohibition no longer applies.
- (b) **Director may resign**
- (i) A Director may resign as a Director of the Company by written notice to the Company.
 - (ii) If the resignation of a Director under clause 5.6(b)(i) will cause the number of Directors to fall below the minimum number required by this Constitution or by the Act, the Director must not resign or otherwise vacate their office voluntarily until another Director has been appointed.
- (c) **Removal of a Director by Members**
- (i) The Company may, by resolution of the Members entitled to vote thereon in general meeting:
 - (A) remove a Director from office; and
 - (B) appoint another person as a Director in that Director's place.
 - (ii) If the removal of a Director under clause 5.6(c)(i) will cause the number of Directors to fall below the minimum required by this Constitution or the Act, the removal has no effect until a replacement has been appointed.
 - (iii) Notice of intention to move the resolution referred to in clause 5.6(c)(i) must be given to the Company at least two months before the meeting is to be held except if a general meeting is called after the notice of intention is given under this clause.
 - (iv) The Company must give the Director a copy of the notice as soon as practicable after it is received.
 - (v) The Director is entitled to put their case to Members by:
 - (A) giving the Company a written statement for circulation to Members; and
 - (B) speaking to the motion at the general meeting (whether or not the Director is a Member of the Company).
 - (vi) The written statement in clause 5.6(c)(v) is to be circulated by the Company to Members by:
 - (A) sending a copy to everyone to whom notice of the general meeting is sent if there is time to do so; or

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- (B) if there is not time to comply with clause 5.6(c)(vi)(A), having the statement distributed to Members attending the general meeting and read out at the meeting before the resolution is voted on.
 - (vii) The Director's statement does not have to be circulated to Members if it is deemed to be unreasonably long or defamatory.
 - (viii) If a person is appointed to replace a Director removed under this clause 5.6(c) and the Director who was removed was appointed or elected for a particular term, the time at which the replacement Director or any other Director is to retire is to be worked out as if the replacement Director had become Director on the day on which the replaced Director was last appointed a Director.

5.7 Chief Executive Officer and Executives

(a) Appointment of Chief Executive Officer and other executives

The Board:

- (i) may confer on a Chief Executive Officer the powers that the Board may exercise; and
- (ii) subject to the terms of appointment, may revoke or vary:
 - (A) the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer or other executives

5.8 Remuneration of Directors

(a) Directors fees

Subject to chapter 2E of the Act, the Directors may be paid such remuneration for serving as Directors as is determined by the resolution of the Members in general meeting.

(b) Payment to be approved by Directors

Any payment proposed to be made to a Director under this Constitution that is in addition to the amounts provided for in clause 5.8(a) must first be approved by the Board (excluding the Director to whom the payment is to be made).

(c) Financial benefit

- (i) A Director must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with in relation to any financial benefit given by the Company to the Director or to any other related party of the Director.
- (ii) The Company must not make loans to Directors or provide guarantees or security for obligations undertaken by Directors except as may be permitted by the Act.

5.9 Conflicts of interest

(a) Prohibition on being present or voting

Subject to the Act, a Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a Board meeting:

- (i) must not vote on the matter; and
- (ii) must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting.

(b) Directors' interests

Subject to this Constitution and the Act:

- (i) a Director or a body or entity in which a Director has a direct or indirect interest may:
 - (A) enter into any agreement or arrangement with the Company;
 - (B) hold any office or place of profit (other than Auditor) in the Company; and
 - (C) act in a professional capacity (other than as Auditor) for the Company,
 - (D) and the Director or the body or entity may receive and keep beneficially any remuneration, profits or benefits under any agreement or arrangement with the Company or from holding an office or place of profit in or acting in a professional capacity with the Company;
- (ii) the fact that a Director holds office as a director and has fiduciary obligations arising out of that office:
 - (A) does not void or render voidable a contract made by the Director with the Company;
 - (B) does not void or render voidable a contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company and in which the Director may have an interest; and
 - (C) does not require the Director to account to the Company for any profit realised by or under any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company and in which the Director may have an interest;
- (iii) a Director may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise be interested in:

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- (A) any related body corporate of the Company; or
 - (B) any other body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as a shareholder or otherwise, and is not accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by the Director from having an interest in that body corporate; and
 - (iv) any Director:
 - (A) may exercise the voting power conferred by the interest held by the Company in another company in favour of a resolution appointing themselves or any Director as a Director or other officer of the other company;
 - (B) may vote at a Board meeting in favour of a resolution that the Company exercises its voting power conferred by the interest held by the Company in the other company to appoint that Director as a Director or other officer of the other company;
 - (C) may be appointed as Representative of the Company and may vote at a general meeting of the other company in favour of a resolution appointing that Director as a Director or other officer of the other company; and
 - (D) if also a Director of the other company, may vote as a director of the other company in whatever manner he or she sees fit, including voting in favour of a resolution appointing the Director to any other office in the other company and a resolution appointing any other Directors as directors or other officers of the other company.
 - (c) **Material personal interest - Director's duty to disclose**
 - (i) If a Director has a material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Company, the Director must give the other Directors notice of the interest unless an exception in the Act applies.
 - (ii) A notice required by clause 5.9(c)(i) must:
 - (A) include details of:
 - (I) the nature and extent of the interest; and
 - (II) the relation of the interest to the affairs of the Company; and
 - (B) be given at a Board meeting as soon as practicable after the Director becomes aware of their interest in the matter.
 - (d) **Director may give standing notice about a material personal interest**
 - (i) A Director required to give notice under clause 5.9(c) may give standing notice of the nature and extent of the interest in the matter in accordance with the Act and this Constitution.

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- (ii) The notice may be given at any time and whether or not the matter relates to the affairs of the Company at the time the notice is given.
 - (iii) A notice under clause 5.9(d)(i) must be given:
 - (A) at a Board meeting either orally or in writing; or
 - (B) to the other Directors individually in writing.
 - (iv) If the standing notice is given to the other Directors individually in writing:
 - (A) the notice is effective when it has been given to every Director; and
 - (B) the notice must be tabled at the next Board meeting after it is given.
 - (v) The Director must ensure that the nature and extent of the interest is recorded in the minutes of the Board meeting at which the standing notice is given or tabled.

5.10 Validity of acts

- (a) All actions at any meeting of the Board or by any person acting as a Director are, despite the fact that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any of the Directors or the person acting as a Director or that any of them were disqualified, as valid as if every person had been duly appointed and was qualified and continued to be a Director.
- (b) If the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed under this Constitution, the continuing Directors may act for the purpose of appointing additional Directors or calling a general meeting of the Company but for no other purpose.

6 Management of business by the Board

6.1 Powers of Directors

- (a) The business of the Company is to be managed by or under the direction of the Board and as outlined in the Corporate Governance Framework as amended from time to time
- (b) The Board may exercise all of the powers of the Company except any powers that any provision of the Act or this Constitution require the Company to exercise in general meeting.
- (c) Without limiting the generality of clause 6.1(b), the Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, to charge any property or business of the Company or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person.

6.2 Directors must keep transactions confidential

Every Director and other agent or officer of the Company must:

- (a) keep confidential all aspects of all transactions of the Company, except:
 - (i) to the extent necessary to enable the person to perform his or her duties to the Company;
 - (ii) as required by law; or
 - (iii) when requested by the Board to disclose information to the Auditor or a general meeting; and
- (b) if requested by the Board, sign and make a declaration that he or she will not disclose or publish any aspect of any transaction of the Company.

6.3 Appointment of attorney for Company

The Board may, by power of attorney, appoint any company, firm, person or body of persons to be the attorney or representative of the Company for:

- (a) any period; and
- (b) for the purposes and with the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Board under this Constitution.

6.4 Delegation by the Board

- (a) Subject to the Act, the Board may delegate any of its powers to:
 - (i) a committee of Directors;
 - (ii) a Director;
 - (iii) an employee of the Company; or
 - (iv) any other person.
- (b) The delegate must exercise the powers delegated to it under any directions of the Board.
- (c) The effect of the exercising delegated power is the same as if the Board exercised it.
- (d) The Board may at any time revoke or vary any delegation to a person or committee.

6.5 Board subcommittees

- (a) The Board may approve from time to time organisational structures, reporting and subcommittees, including Board subcommittees to facilitate the efficient governance of the organisation.

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- (b) The Board subcommittees must include the following as may be required in accordance with the *Aged Care Act*:
 - (i) A Quality Care Advisory Body; and
 - (ii) A Consumer Advisory Body if required under the Aged Care Act.

6.6 Execution of documents

- (a) The Board must keep a Register of when documents are executed. The Register must be maintained by the Secretary.
- (b) The Company may execute a document, and the document will be taken to be duly executed by the Company if it is signed by a Director and countersigned by another Director, a Secretary or another person appointed by the Board to countersign that document or a class of documents in which that document is included.

6.7 Negotiable instruments

- (a) Any two Directors may sign, draw, accept, endorse or otherwise execute a negotiable instrument.
- (b) The Board may determine that a negotiable instrument may be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed in a different way.

7 Board meetings

7.1 Directors' resolution without a meeting

- (a) The Directors may pass a resolution without a Board meeting being held if all of the Directors have voted in writing and a majority of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution have provided their consent in writing to the resolution in accordance with this clause 7.1.
- (b) A Director may consent to a resolution by providing the Company with a document (including by fax or electronic means):
 - (i) setting out the terms of the resolution;
 - (ii) containing a statement to the effect that the Director is in favour of the resolution; and
 - (iii) signed by the Director.
- (c) Alternatively, the Director may consent to a resolution by giving the Company a written notice (including by fax or electronic means):
 - (i) that includes the Director's assent to the particular resolution;
 - (ii) that sets out the terms, or identifies, the particular resolution; and

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- (iii) where the Director has notified the Company in writing of a specified means by which their consent must be authenticated, that enables the Director's consent to be authenticated by those specified means.
 - (d) Separate copies of a document referred to under clause 7.1(b) may be used for signing by Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
 - (e) The resolution is passed when the last Director forming part of the majority required to pass the resolution consents to the resolution in accordance with this clause 7.1.

7.2 Calling Board meetings

A Director may at any time, and the Secretary on the request of a Director must, call a meeting of the Board.

7.3 Notice of meeting

Notice of every Board meeting must be given to each Director, but failure to give or receive that notice will not invalidate anything done or any resolution passed at the meeting provided the failure occurred by accident or inadvertent error..

7.4 Conduct of Board meetings

- (a) A Board meeting may be called and held:
 - (i) in person;
 - (ii) by telephone;
 - (iii) by audio visual linkup; or
 - (iv) using any technology consented to by a majority of the Directors before or during the relevant meeting.
- (b) Any consent under clause 7.4(a)(iv) may be a standing consent.
- (c) If a Director gives their consent under clause 7.4(a)(iv) they may only withdraw their consent within a reasonable period before the meeting commences.
- (d) A Director is regarded as present at a meeting where the meeting is conducted by telephone, audio visual linkup or other technology if the Director is able to hear, and to be heard by, all others attending the meeting.
- (e) A meeting conducted by telephone, audio visual linkup or other technology will be deemed to be held at the place agreed on by the Directors attending that meeting provided at least one of the Directors present at the meeting was at that place for the duration of the meeting.
- (f) An original document, or a photocopy, facsimile or electronic copy of that document, which is in the possession of, or has been seen by, all Directors attending the Directors' meeting before, or at the time of, that meeting, is deemed to be a document tabled at that meeting.

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- (g) Subject to this clause 7, the Directors may adjourn and otherwise regulate Board meetings as they think fit.

7.5 Chairing Board meetings

- (a) The Directors may elect a Director to the office of Chair of the Board.
- (b) The Directors may determine the period for which the Chair is to hold office.
- (c) The Directors present at a Board meeting may elect one of the Directors present to chair that meeting, or part of it, if:
 - (i) no Chair has been elected; or
 - (ii) the Chair is not available or declines to act as Chair for the meeting or part of it.

7.6 Voting by Chair at Board meetings

In case of an equality of votes on a resolution at a Board meeting, the Chair will have a second or casting vote on that resolution in addition to any vote the Chair has in his or her capacity as a Director in respect of that resolution.

7.7 Quorum at Board meetings

- (a) Unless the Directors determine otherwise:
 - (i) where there are three Directors or less, the quorum for a Board meeting is two Directors; and
 - (ii) where there are more than three Directors, the quorum for a Board meeting is greater than 50% of the Board ,and the quorum must exist at all times during the meeting.
- (b) If, and so long as, a quorum does not exist for the consideration of a particular matter at a Board meeting because one or more of the Directors is prohibited from voting under clause 5.9(a), the Directors, including the Director or Directors prohibited, are entitled to vote on a resolution to call, and put the matter before, a general meeting.

7.8 Meeting competent to exercise all powers

A Board meeting at which a quorum is present will be competent to exercise all or any of the powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Directors generally.

7.9 Passing of Directors' resolutions

A resolution of the Board will be passed if a majority of votes cast by Directors entitled to vote on the resolution are in favour of the resolution.

7.10 Resolution passed deemed to be a determination of the Board

Any resolution properly passed at a duly called Directors' meeting at which a quorum is present will be deemed to be a determination by all the Directors or the Board for the purposes of this Constitution.

7.11 Committee powers and meetings

- (a) Any committee of Directors may exercise the powers delegated to it under any directions that may from time to time be imposed on it by the Board.
- (b) The meetings and proceedings of any committee consisting of two or more Directors will be governed by this Constitution regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors so far as they are applicable except to the extent they are superseded by any direction made by the Board under this clause.

7.12 Validity of acts of Directors

If it is discovered that:

- (a) there was a defect in the appointment of a person as a Director or member of the Board or committee of Directors; or
- (b) a person appointed to one of those positions or acting as a Director was disqualified or had vacated office or was otherwise not entitled to vote or act,

all acts of the Director, the Board or the committee of Directors (as the case may be) before the discovery was made are as valid as if the person had been duly appointed and was not disqualified and was entitled to vote or act.

8 Advisory Group

8.1 Establishment of an Advisory Group

The Board may, if it decides it is desirable to do so, establish an Advisory Group and establish rules for the operation of such Advisory Group.

8.2 Role of the Advisory Group

- (a) The Advisory Group will consist of a group of independent, experienced and qualified individuals who will advise the Board on and assist the Board with such matters relevant to the Company and its objects as are referred by the Board from time to time.
- (b) Members of the Advisory Group will not have a right to vote at Board meetings.

8.3 Appointment, removal and resignation of Advisory Group members

- (a) The members of the Advisory Group will be appointed and removed by the Board by resolution in its absolute discretion.
- (b) The Board may appoint a member of the Advisory Group or a Director to act as the Chairperson of the Advisory Group.

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- (c) Members of the Advisory Group can resign their position by written notice to the Company.

9 General meetings

9.1 Annual general meeting

- (a) **Company must hold annual general meeting**

Unless the Company has only one Member, the Company must hold a general meeting, to be called the annual general meeting, once a year and under the Act, subject to any extension of time granted under the Act.

- (b) **Business of the annual general meeting**

- (i) Whether or not stated in the notice of the annual general meeting, the business of the annual general meeting may include:
 - (A) receiving and considering the income statement balance sheet, reports of the Board, reports of the Auditors and the statement of the Directors;
 - (B) electing Directors;
 - (C) appointing the Auditor; and
 - (D) fixing the remuneration of the Auditor.
- (ii) The business of the annual general meeting may also include any other business which under this Constitution or the Act ought to be transacted at an annual general meeting.

- (c) **Members' opportunity to ask questions**

- (i) The Chair of the annual general meeting must allow a reasonable opportunity for the Members as a whole at the meeting to ask questions about or make comments on:
 - (A) the management of the Company; or
 - (B) the remuneration report (if any).
- (ii) If the Auditor is at the meeting, the Chair of the annual general meeting must allow a reasonable opportunity for the Members as a whole at the meeting to ask the Auditor questions relevant to the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the Auditor's report.

9.2 Right to call and attend general meetings

- (a) **Calling a general meeting**

- (i) A Director or the Directors may, by written notice, call a general meeting at a time and place as the Director or the Directors resolve.

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- (ii) Members may requisition the holding of a general meeting only under the Act and the Board must call a general meeting as soon as practicable after receiving that requisition.
 - (iii) Members may call and arrange to hold a general meeting only under the Act.

(b) Right to attend general meetings

- (i) Each Member (other than a member of a class that does not have voting rights) and any Auditor is entitled to attend a general meeting.
- (ii) Each Director is entitled to attend and speak at a general meeting.
- (iii) The Auditor is entitled to speak on any part of the business of the general meeting that concerns the Auditor in their capacity as Auditor.
- (iv) A Member's proxy or a Representative may attend a general meeting only as provided by this Constitution and the Act.

9.3 Notice of general meetings

(a) Amount of notice of general meetings

Subject to the Act, at least 21 days' notice must be given of a general meeting.

(b) Calculation of period of notice

In computing the period of notice under clause 9.3(a), the day on which the notice is given or taken to be given is to be disregarded but the day of the general meeting called by it is to be counted.

(c) Right to notice of general meeting

Written notice of the general meeting must be given under clause 14 and must be given to any person entitled to receive notice under the Act including:

- (i) each Member entitled to vote at the meeting;
- (ii) Founding members must appoint one of their officers as a Representative who can vote on behalf of the Founding member;
- (iii) each Director; and
- (iv) the Auditor (if any) of the Company.

(d) Content of notice

A notice calling a general meeting must comply with the Act and must:

- (i) set out the place, date and time for the general meeting (and if the general meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate the general meeting);

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- (ii) state the general nature of the business to be considered at the general meeting;
 - (iii) if a special resolution is to be proposed at the general meeting, set out an intention to propose a special resolution and state the resolution;
 - (iv) if a Member is entitled to appoint a proxy, contain a statement setting out the following information:
 - (A) that the Member has a right to appoint a proxy and that the proxy does not need to be a Member of the Company; and
 - (B) that a Member who is entitled to cast two or more votes may appoint two proxies and may specify the proportional number of votes each proxy is appointed to exercise;
 - (v) be accompanied by an instrument of proxy in any form as the Board may from time to time prescribe or accept; and
 - (vi) contain information that is worded and presented in a clear, concise and effective manner.

9.4 Cancellation or postponement of a general meeting

(a) Board may cancel or postpone a general meeting

- (i) The Board may cancel or postpone a general meeting by giving notice not less than three Business Days before the time at which the meeting was to be held to each person entitled to be given notice of a general meeting.
- (ii) Clause 9.4(a)(i) does not apply to general meetings called by court order or under the Act:
 - (A) by the Directors on the request of Members, unless the Members who requested the meeting consent to the postponement or cancellation; or
 - (B) by Members, unless the Members who called the meeting consent to the postponement or cancellation.

(b) Contents of notice postponing or cancelling a general meeting

A notice of postponement or cancellation of a general meeting must specify:

- (i) the reasons for the postponement or cancellation; and
- (ii) if the general meeting is postponed:
 - (A) the postponed date and time for the holding of the general meeting;
 - (B) a place for the holding of the general meeting which may be either the same as or different from the place specified in the notice calling the general meeting; and

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- (C) if the general meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate the holding of the general meeting in that manner.

(c) **Number of clear days for postponement of general meeting**

The number of clear days from the giving of a notice postponing the holding of a general meeting to the date specified in that notice for the holding of the postponed general meeting must not be less than the number of clear days' notice of the general meeting required to be given by this Constitution or the Act.

(d) **Business at postponed general meeting**

Subject to clause 9.1(b), the only business that may be transacted at a general meeting the holding of which is postponed is the business specified in the original notice calling the general meeting.

(e) **Proxy or Representative at postponed general meeting**

Where:

- (i) an instrument of proxy or power of appointment authorises a proxy or Representative to attend and vote at a general meeting to be held on a specified date or at a general meeting or general meetings to be held on or before a specified date; and
- (ii) the date for holding the general meeting is postponed to a date later than the date specified in the instrument of proxy or appointment of Representative,

then that later date is substituted for and applies to the exclusion of the date specified in the instrument of proxy or appointment of Representative unless the Member appointing the proxy or Representative gives notice to the Company to the contrary not less than 48 hours before the time to which the holding of the general meeting has been postponed.

(f) **Validity of resolutions**

The non-receipt of notice of a general meeting or cancellation or postponement of a general meeting by, or the accidental omission to give notice of a general meeting or cancellation or postponement of a general meeting to, a person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate any resolution passed at the general meeting or at a postponed meeting or the cancellation or postponement of a meeting.

9.5 Conducting general meetings

(a) **Time and place for general meetings**

A general meeting must be held at a reasonable time and place.

(b) **Technology**

A general meeting may be held at multiple venues using any technology that gives the Members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate.

(c) **Quorum for a general meeting**

- (d) The quorum for a general meeting or an adjourned general meeting is twenty one Members and the quorum must be present at all times during the meeting
- Determination of quorum at general meeting**

In determining whether a quorum is present at a general meeting:

- (i) Representatives and persons attending as proxies (in the case of an individual attending as proxy, that individual and in the case of a body corporate attending as proxy, that body corporate's Representative) are to be counted;
- (ii) if a Member has appointed more than one proxy or Representative, only one of them is to be counted; and
- (iii) if an individual is attending both as a Member and as a proxy or Representative, they are to be counted only once.

(e) **Absence of quorum at a general meeting**

- (i) If within 30 minutes after the time for the general meeting set out in the notice of general meeting a quorum is not present, the general meeting:
 - (A) if called under the Act by a Director at the request of Members or by Members, is dissolved; and
 - (B) in any other case, is to be adjourned to a date, time and place as specified by the Directors.
- (ii) If the Directors do not specify one or more of the requirements in clause 9.5(e)(i)(B), the general meeting is adjourned to:
 - (A) if the date is not specified, the same day of the following week;
 - (B) if the time is not specified, the same time; and
 - (C) if the place is not specified, the same place.

(f) **Adjourned meeting (quorum)**

If no quorum is present at the general meeting adjourned under clause 9.5(e) within 30 minutes after the time for the general meeting, the Directors will, declare the meeting dissolved and be rescheduled.

(g) **Appointment and powers of Chair of general meeting**

The Chair will be entitled to take the chair at general meetings.

(h) **Absence of Chair at general meeting**

- (i) If there is no Chair, or if the Chair is unable or unwilling to chair a general meeting, the Board may at any time prior to the commencement of that general meeting elect a Director to take the chair at that general meeting.

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- (ii) If a general meeting is held and the Chair, or the person elected under clause 9.5(h)(i), is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act, the following may take the chair of the meeting (in order of precedence):
 - (A) the deputy chair (if any);
 - (B) a Director chosen by a majority of the Directors present;
 - (C) the only Director present;
 - (D) a person (whether a Member or not) chosen by a majority of the Directors present; or
 - (E) a Member chosen by a majority of the Members present in person or by proxy or Representative who are entitled to vote at the meeting.
 - (iii) If an acting chair becomes unwilling or unable to act during the general meeting, the abovementioned persons may take the chair, in the same order of precedence, until the time (if any) as the previous acting chair becomes willing and able to take the chair at that meeting.
 - (iv) Any person taking the chair of the general meeting under this clause will have all the powers and responsibilities of the Chair in respect of the general meeting as are set out in this Constitution.

(i) **Powers of the Chair and conduct of general meetings**

- (i) The Chair is granted the power and is responsible for the general conduct of general meetings and for the procedures to be adopted at general meetings.
- (ii) Any decision of the Chair is final.
- (iii) The Chair may delegate any power conferred by this clause to any person.

9.6 Adjournment of general meetings

(a) **Adjournment of general meeting by Chair**

- (i) The Chair may, during the general meeting, adjourn the meeting or any business, motion, resolution or discussion being considered or remaining to be considered by the meeting either to a later time at the same meeting or to an adjourned meeting at any time and any place.
- (ii) The Chair must adjourn a general meeting if the Members present in person or by proxy or Representative with a majority of votes at the meeting agree or direct that the Chair must do so.
- (iii) If any general meeting is adjourned for more than one month, a notice of the adjournment must be given to the Members in the same manner as notice was or ought to have been given of the original meeting.

(b) **Resumption of adjourned general meeting**

- (i) Only unfinished business is to be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment under clause 9.6(a).
- (ii) The resumed meeting may only be adjourned by the Chair.

9.7 Resolutions, voting and polls at general meetings

(a) **Members' resolutions**

The Members may propose a resolution to be moved at a general meeting only in accordance with Division 4 of Part 2G.2 of the Act.

(b) **Resolution determined by majority**

At a general meeting, all resolutions submitted to the meeting will be decided by a simple majority of votes except where a greater majority is required by this Constitution or the Act.

(c) **Voting by Chair at general meetings**

In case of an equality of votes on a resolution at a general meeting the Chair of that meeting shall have a second or casting vote on that resolution in addition to any vote the Chair has in his or her other capacity.

(d) **How voting is carried out**

- (i) A resolution put to the vote at a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll or ballot is demanded under clause 9.7(f) or the Act either before, on or immediately after the declaration of the result of the vote on a show of hands.
- (ii) On a show of hands, a declaration by the Chair that a resolution has been carried or carried by a particular majority or not carried and an entry to that effect in the minutes is conclusive evidence of the result.
- (iii) Neither the Chair nor the minutes need to state the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against a resolution.

(e) **Matters on which a poll may be demanded at a general meeting**

A poll may be demanded on any resolution other than resolutions concerning:

- (i) the election of the Chair; or
- (ii) the adjournment of the general meeting.

(f) **Demand for poll or ballot**

Subject to clause 9.7(e), a poll or ballot may be demanded on any resolution by:

- (i) the Chair;

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- (ii) at least five Members present in person or by proxy or by Representative;
or
 - (iii) Members holding not less than five percent of the total voting rights of all Members having the right to vote on the resolution.

(g) **Conduct of poll or ballot**

The Chair may decide in each case the manner in which a poll or ballot is taken.

(h) **Right to vote at general meetings**

Subject to this Constitution, the Act, and any rights or restrictions attached to any class of Members, at a general meeting:

- (i) on a show of hand, each Member present in person or by proxy or Representative or online (subject to the provisions of clause 9.3(c)(ii)) has one vote, provided that if an individual (whether or not also a Member) is attending as a proxy or Representative for one or more Members, that individual will only have one vote; and
- (ii) on a poll:
 - (A) each Member present in person or by proxy or Representative has one vote,
 - (B) a person that holds multiple proxies has one vote for each proxy; and
 - (C) a person that is a Representative for multiple corporate Members or corporate proxies, has one vote for each corporate Member or corporate proxy (as applicable).
- (iii) on a ballot
 - (A) each Member has one vote,

(i) **Objections to right to vote**

A challenge to a right to vote at a general meeting:

- (i) may only be made at the meeting or adjourned meeting; and
- (ii) must be determined by the Chair whose decision if made in good faith is final.

9.8 Proxies and Representatives

(a) **Appointment of proxies and Representatives**

- (i) A Member who is entitled to attend and cast a vote at a general meeting may appoint a proxy or, if the Member is a body corporate, a Representative to attend and cast a vote at that meeting.

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- (ii) If a proxy appointed to attend and cast a vote at a general meeting under clause 9.8(a)(i) is a body corporate, the proxy may appoint a Representative to attend and cast a vote at that meeting.
 - (iii) Neither the proxy nor the Representative need be a Member.
 - (iv) Any proxy or Representative appointed under this clause must be appointed under Division 6 of Part 2G.2 of the Act and will have the rights set out in that Division.

(b) **Appointment received at electronic address**

For the purposes of clause 9.8(a), an appointment received at an electronic address will be taken to be signed by the Member or proxy as applicable if the appointment has been authenticated under the Act.

9.9 Meetings of a class of Members

(a) **General meeting provisions apply**

The provisions of this Constitution relating to general meetings apply so far as they are capable of application and with any necessary changes to every separate meeting of a class of Members (if applicable) except that:

- (i) a quorum is constituted by at least two persons who, between them, hold or represent one-quarter of the Members of the class (unless only one person is a member of the class, in which case that person constitutes a quorum);
- (ii) any Member of the class, present in person or by proxy or by Representative, may demand a poll; and
- (iii) the Auditor is not entitled to notice of the meeting or to attend or speak at the meeting.

(b) **Director entitled to notice of class meetings**

A Director is entitled to receive notice of and to attend all separate meetings of the holders of any class of Members and is entitled to speak at those meetings.

10 Directors' and Members' minutes

10.1 Minutes

The Directors must cause to be entered in the minute books of the Company within one month of the relevant meeting including Board, Committee and General Meeting minutes containing details of:

- (a) for Board and Committee meetings, the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee of Directors;

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- (b) all declarations made or notices given by any Director (either generally or specifically) of its interest in any contract or proposed contract or of its holding of any office or property where any conflict of duty or interest may arise;
 - (c) all resolutions and proceedings of meetings of the Board and meetings of any committee of the Board.
 - (d) for general meetings of members, the names of all members in attendance; and
 - (e) all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company

10.2 Minutes to be signed by chair

Any minutes of any general meetings of the Company, meetings of the Board or meetings of any committee of the Board must be signed by the chair of the meeting or by the chair of the next succeeding meeting and once signed will constitute prima facie evidence of the matters stated in the minutes.

10.3 Members' access to general meeting minutes

- (a) Minutes of general meetings will be distributed to members in the meeting packs for the next general meeting.
- (b) However, if requested by a Member in writing, the Board must ensure the Company sends a copy of any general meeting minutes or extract of minutes requested within 14 days after the request or, if the Directors determine that payment should be made for the copies, within 14 days after the Company receives the payment.
- (c) The Board must ensure that the minute books for general meetings are open for inspection by Members free of charge.

11 Secretary

11.1 Appointment of Secretary

The Board must appoint one or more persons to the office of Secretary to the Company who must ordinarily reside in Australia and preferably in Queensland.

11.2 Notification to ASIC

- (a) The Secretary must notify ASIC of the appointment.
- (b) The Board may suspend, remove or dismiss a Secretary from that office, subject to any agreement between the Company and the Secretary.

11.3 Terms and conditions of appointment

- (a) A Secretary holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) and with the powers, duties and authority as the Board determine.
- (b) The exercise of those powers and authorities and the performance of those duties by a Secretary is subject at all times to the control of the Board.

12 Auditor

12.1 Appointment of Auditor

If required under the Act, the Board must appoint one or more persons to the office of Auditor to the Company unless the Members at general meeting have appointed an Auditor.

12.2 Auditor and meetings of Members

- (a) The Auditor is ineligible to be elected or appointed as a Director.
- (b) The Auditor is entitled to receive notice of, attend, and be heard at general meetings.

13 Company books

13.1 Registers

(a) Registers

In accordance with the Act, the Board must cause the Company to keep:

- (i) A register of Directors' Interests;
- (ii) a register of members;
- (iii) any other register required by the Act, the ACNC Act or Retirement Villages Act and any other relevant Act; and
- (iv) a register of charges.

13.2 Financial records and statements

(a) Financial records

- (i) The Board must cause financial and other records to be kept to correctly record and explain the transactions and financial position of the Company, to enable true and fair statements of financial performance and financial position to be prepared to permit preparation of any other documents required by the Act or this Constitution.
- (ii) The records must be kept:
 - (A) in a manner which will enable them to be conveniently and properly audited;
 - (B) for seven years after the completion of the transactions or operations to which they relate; and
 - (C) at the Registered Office or at any other place as the Board think fit, and at all times be open to inspection by the Directors.

(b) **Financial, Directors' and Auditor's reports**

If required under the Act, at each annual general meeting, the Board must lay before the Company a financial report, a Directors' report and an Auditor's report for the last financial year of the Company that ended before that annual general meeting which comply with all applicable provisions of the Act.

(c) **Financial statements and reports**

If required under the Act, the Company must cause copies of the Company's financial statements and other reports to be lodged with ASIC and sent to holders of its securities as, and to the extent, required by the Act.

13.3 Inspection

(a) **Inspection of financial records**

- (i) A request by a Member to inspect the financial records of the Company must be in writing and must be delivered to the Company at its Registered Office.
- (ii) Subject to the Act, a majority of the Board or the Members by special resolution may decide whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions a Member may inspect the financial records and other books of the Company.
- (iii) This clause does not limit the rights of a Director or former Director to inspect the books of the Company under the law.

(b) **Copying financial records**

- (i) After inspecting the financial records, a Member may request permission to copy them.
- (ii) The request under clause 13.3(b)(i) must be in writing, must specify the records the Member wishes to copy and must be delivered to the Company at its Registered Office.
- (iii) Subject to the Act, the Board must consider the request at their next meeting and may (but need not) consent to the request or any part of the request on any terms as they think fit.

13.4 Audit

(a) **Financial statements to be audited**

If required under the Act, the financial statements of the Company for each financial year must be audited by the Auditors under the Act.

(b) **Approval of financial statements**

- (i) The financial statements of the Company once put before an annual general meeting (if the Company is required to do so) will be conclusive except as regards any error identified within three months after the date of that meeting.

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- (ii) If any error is identified within the period referred to in clause 13.4(b)(i), the financial statements must then be corrected and are then conclusive.

14 Service

14.1 Document includes notice

In clause 14.2 to 14.7, a reference to a document includes a notice.

14.2 Giving a document to Members

- (a) The Company may give a document to a Member:
 - (i) in person;
 - (ii) by sending it by post to the address of the Member in the Register of Members or the alternative address (if any) nominated by that Member;
 - (iii) by sending it to the fax number or electronic address (if any) nominated by that Member;
 - (iv) by sending it to the Member by other electronic means (if any) nominated by the Member; or
 - (v) by notifying the Member under section 249J(3A) of the Act.
- (b) If the address of a Member in the Register of Members is not within Australia, the Company must send all documents to that Member by airmail, by air courier, by fax or by such electronic means.

14.3 Evidence of service of a document on a Member

A certificate in writing signed by a Director or Secretary stating that a document was sent is prima facie evidence of service.

14.4 Giving a document to a Director

The Company may give a document to a Director:

- (a) in person;
- (b) by sending it by post to the usual residential address of that person or the alternative address (if any) nominated by that person;
- (c) by sending it to the fax number or electronic address (if any) nominated by that person; or
- (d) by any other means agreed between the Company and that person.

14.5 Giving a document to the Company

A person may give a document to the Company:

- (a) by leaving it at the Registered Office;
- (b) by sending it by post to the Registered Office;
- (c) by sending it to the fax number at the Registered Office;
- (d) by sending it to the electronic address (if any) nominated by the Company for that purpose; or
- (e) by any other means prescribed by the Act.

14.6 Time of service of a document

- (a) A document sent by post to an address within Australia is taken to be given:
 - (i) in the case of a notice of meeting, three Business Days after it is posted; or
 - (ii) in any other case, at the time at which the document would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.
- (b) A document sent by post or airmail to an address outside Australia is taken to be given:
 - (i) in the case of a notice of meeting, five Business Days after it is posted; or
 - (ii) in any other case, at the time at which the document would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.
- (c) A document sent by air courier to a place outside Australia is taken to be given three Business Days after delivery to the air courier.
- (d) A document sent by fax or to an electronic address, or by other electronic means, is taken to be given on the Business Day it is sent, provided that the sender's transmission report shows that the whole document was sent to the correct fax number or electronic address.
- (e) A document given to a Member under clause 14.2(a)(v) is taken to be given on the day on which the Member is notified that the document is available.

14.7 Signatures

Where, by a provision of this Constitution, a document is required to be signed, that requirement may be satisfied in relation to an electronic communication of the document in any manner permitted by the Act relating to electronic transmissions or in any other manner approved by the Board.

15 Proceedings involving officers

15.1 Indemnity

(a) Company to indemnify officers and other persons

- (i) Subject to clause 15, the Company must indemnify any current or former Director, Secretary, Chief Executive Officer or Auditor of the Company or of a related body corporate of the Company, member of the Advisory Group or any person who takes part in, or is concerned with, management of the Company or a related body corporate of the Company, out of the property of the Company against:
 - (A) every liability incurred by the person in that capacity (except a liability for legal costs); and
 - (B) all legal costs incurred in defending or resisting (or otherwise in connection with) proceedings, whether civil or criminal or of an administrative or investigatory nature, in which the person becomes involved because of that capacity.
- (ii) Clause 15.1(a)(i) does not apply to the extent that:
 - (A) the Company is forbidden by the Act or other statute to indemnify the person against the liability or legal costs; or
 - (B) an indemnity by the Company of the person against the liability or legal costs would, if given, be made void by the Act or other statute.

(b) Company may indemnify employee

The Company may indemnify any employee of the Company at the discretion of the Board.

15.2 Payments and advances to officer

(a) Payment of costs, losses and expenses

Subject to this Constitution (including, without limitation, clause 5.8(b)), the Act, or other statute, the Company may pay all costs, losses and expenses which a person referred to in clause 15.1(a)(i) might incur or become liable to pay by reason of any contract entered into or act or thing done by them as such a person or in any way in discharge of their duties.

(b) Advances on account of costs, losses and expenses

- (i) Subject to clause 5.8(b), the Act or any other relevant statute, the Company may make an advance, on account of anticipated costs, losses and expenses, to a person referred to in clause 15.1(a)(i) to assist the person in defending any proceeding brought against the person in that capacity.

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- (ii) If the Company makes an advance to a person under clause 15.2(b)(i) the person must repay that advance if:
 - (A) judgment is not given in the person's favour;
 - (B) the person is not acquitted; or
 - (C) a court subsequently determines that the indemnification is not permitted.

15.3 Insurance

(a) Company may pay premium

Subject to clauses 5.8(b) and 15.3(b), the Company may pay or agree to pay, whether directly or through an interposed entity, a premium for a contract insuring a person who is or has been a Director or Secretary or Executive Officer or Auditor of the Company or of a related body corporate of the Company, or any person who takes or has taken part in, or is or has been concerned with, management of the Company or a related body corporate of the Company, against liability incurred by the person in that capacity, including a liability for legal costs.

(b) Payment of premium prohibited in certain circumstances

Clause 15.3(a) does not apply to the extent that:

- (i) the Company is forbidden by the Act or other statute to pay or agree to pay the premium; or
- (ii) the contract would, if the Company paid the premium, be made void by the Act or other statute.

16 Winding up

16.1 Wind-up and distribution of surplus assets or property

Despite the remainder of this clause 16, if:

- (a) the Members determine that the Company is to be wound up or dissolved; or
- (b) the Company is wound up or dissolved,

then:

- (c) the Members have no right to participate in any distribution or payment of the assets or property of the Company;
- (d) any surplus of assets or property of the Company remaining after the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities must, at the direction of the Members, be given or transferred to another organisation or institution which has similar objects to those of the Company, which is charitable at law and which has rules prohibiting the distribution of its assets and income to its members (**Recipient Organisation**);

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- (e) for the purposes of this clause 16.1, the Members will identify the Recipient Organisation or Recipient Organisations at the time of dissolution; and
 - (f) if the Members fail to identify the institution or institutions under clause 16.1(e) the Supreme Court of Queensland will make that determination.

16.2 Wind-up and distribution of surplus assets or property (in special circumstances)

If when the Company is wound up or dissolved (**Wind-up Time**) it is:

- (a) registered (or otherwise recognised) under the ACNC Act as a registered charity, the Recipient Organisation must also be registered under the ACNC Act as a registered charity; and/or
- (b) endorsed or otherwise eligible under the Tax Acts to be exempt from taxation (as an income tax exempt charity or otherwise) the Recipient Organisation must also be endorsed or otherwise eligible (as the case may be) under the Tax Acts to be exempt from taxation (as an income tax exempt charity or otherwise); and/or
- (c) endorsed or otherwise eligible under the Tax Acts to receive tax deductible gifts (as a deductible gift recipient or otherwise) the Recipient Organisation must also be endorsed under the Tax Acts to receive tax deductible gifts (as a deductible gift recipient or otherwise).

16.3 Wind-up event

If at any time the Company is:

- (a) registered (or otherwise recognised) under the ACNC Act as a registered charity; and/or
- (b) endorsed or otherwise eligible under the Tax Acts to be exempt from taxation (as an income tax exempt charity or otherwise); and/or
- (c) endorsed or otherwise eligible under the Tax Acts to receive tax deductible gifts (as a deductible gift recipient or otherwise),

and the Company's status under any of these categories ceases or is revoked, the directors and/or the members must cause the Company to be wound-up or dissolved and its assets are to be dealt with in the manner prescribed at clauses 16.1 and 16.2 as if the above endorsements or registrations were still in effect.

17 Public fund requirements

17.1 Application

This clause 17 only applies in the event that the Company is required to meet the public fund rules requirements as provided in Taxation Ruling TR 95/27 (or equivalent rulings and guidance materials).

17.2 Receipts

Any receipts generated and issued by the Company in respect of a gift or contribution to the Company must be issued in the name of the Company.

17.3 Contributions

The Company must invite the public to make gifts or contributions to the Company.

17.4 Notice to the Commissioner

The Company must provide written notice to the Commissioner of any alteration, variation or amendment to this Constitution within 30 days of it being made.

17.5 Establishment of a Gifts Committee

- (a) The Company must establish a committee (Gifts Committee) to manage all money and property received by the Company in the form of a gift for the objects of the organisation and contributions of money or property made to the Company in relation to an eligible fundraising event held for the objects of the Company.
- (b) At all times the Gifts Committee must be comprised of a majority of responsible persons in their capacity as members of the Board.