



Royal Far West
Children's health, country-wide

CONSTITUTION

OF

ROYAL FAR WEST

This constitution was ratified by Special Resolution at the Annual
General Meeting of Royal Far West on 23 November 2021

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Corporations Act 2001

Company Limited by Guarantee

**Constitution
of
Royal Far West**

Introduction

1. Replaceable Rules Excluded

1.1 The replaceable rules contained in the Law do not apply to the Company.

2. Definitions and Interpretation

2.1 Definitions

In this constitution:

- (1) **business day** means a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday or bank holiday in the place where the Company has its registered office;
- (2) **Company** means the company registered as Royal Far West ACN 000 267 087;
- (3) **directors** means the directors for the time being of the Company or the directors assembled as a board;
- (4) **ITAA** means the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* or any replacement or other relevant legislation and regulations;
- (5) **Law** means the *Corporations Act 2001* and includes any amendment or re-enactment of it or any legislation passed in substitution for it; and
- (6) **secretary** means the secretary referred to in rule 27 and any other person appointed to perform the duties of a secretary of the Company.

2.2 Interpretation

- (1) Reference to:
 - (a) one gender includes the others;

- (b) the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular; and
 - (c) a person includes a body corporate.
- (2) Except so far as the contrary intention appears in this constitution:
 - (a) an expression has in this constitution the same meaning as in the Law; and
 - (b) if an expression is given different meanings for the purposes of different provisions of the Law, the expression has, in a provision of this constitution that deals with a matter dealt with by a particular provision of the Law, the same meaning as in that provision of the Law.
- (3) **Including** and similar expressions are not words of limitation.
- (4) Headings and any table of contents or index are for convenience only and do not form part of this constitution or affect its interpretation.

3. Objects

- 3.1 The objects for which the Company is established are to improve the health and wellbeing of children and young people who live in rural and remote communities.

These objects specifically relate to the charitable purposes of:

Advancing health;

Advancing education;

Advancing social or public welfare;

Reducing or eliminating disadvantage and vulnerability by improving access to specialist health and education services.

[note deletion of 3.1(2)]

- 3.2 The Company must pursue charitable purposes only and must apply its income in promoting those purposes.

4. Powers

[compare section 124]

- 4.1 The Company has all the powers of an individual and a body corporate.
- 4.2 Despite rule 4.1 the powers of the Company are ancillary to and exercisable only to pursue the objects of the Company set out in rule 3.

5. Application of Income and Property

[compare sections 125 and 150]

- 5.1 The income and property of the Company, from wherever it is derived, must be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Company set out in rule 3.

6. No Distribution to Members

[compare section 150]

- 6.1 No portion of the income or property of the Company may be paid directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise to the members of the Company.
- 6.2 Rule 6.1 does not prevent:
- (1) the payment in good faith of remuneration to any officer, servant or member of the Company in return for any services actually rendered to the Company or for goods supplied in the ordinary and usual way of business;
 - (2) the payment of interest at a rate not exceeding 12% per annum on money borrowed from any member of the Company;
 - (3) the payment of reasonable and proper rent by the Company to a member of the Company for premises leased by the member to the Company; or
 - (4) the reimbursement of expenses incurred by any member on behalf of the Company.

7. Limited Liability

- 7.1 The liability of the members is limited.

8. Guarantee

[compare section 117]

- 8.1 Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute an amount not exceeding \$100 to the property of the Company in the event of its being wound up while the member is a member or within 1 year after the member ceases to be a member, if required for payment:
- (1) of the debts and liabilities of the Company (contracted before the member ceases to be a member);
 - (2) of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and
 - (3) for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

Membership

9. Number of Members

- 9.1 The number of members, for which the Company is registered is 100. The directors may from time to time register an increase in the number of members.

10. Membership

- 10.1 The members of the Company are:
- (1) the persons who are members of the Company on the adoption of this constitution; and
 - (2) any other persons the directors admit to membership in accordance with this constitution.

11. Categories of Membership

- 11.1 The categories of membership are:
- (1) ordinary members; and
 - (2) life members.
- 11.2 Additional categories of members, if recommended by the directors, may be created from time to time by the members in general meeting.

12. Application for Ordinary Membership

- 12.1 Any individual who is not less than 18 years of age at the date of application may apply for ordinary membership of the Company.

13. Form of Application

- 13.1 An application for membership must be:
- (1) in writing in a form approved by the directors;
 - (2) signed by the applicant;
 - (3) signed by the proposer and seconder, each of whom must be members; and
 - (4) accompanied by any other documents or evidence as to qualification for the type of membership applied for which the directors require.

13.2 The directors may from time to time waive any requirement of Rule 13.1 if they consider it in the interests of the Company to do so.

14. Admission to Membership

14.1 The directors must consider an application for membership as soon as practicable after its receipt and determine, in their discretion, the admission or rejection of the applicant.

14.2 The directors need give no reason for the rejection of an application.

14.3 If an application for membership is rejected the secretary must notify the applicant in writing.

14.4 If an applicant is accepted for membership the secretary must notify the applicant in writing and provide the applicant with a copy of this Constitution. .

14.5 The name and details of the member must be entered in the register of members.

14.6 Each member must promptly notify the secretary in writing of any change in his/her qualification to be a member of the company.

15. Notification by Members

15.1 Each member must promptly notify the secretary in writing of any change in his/her qualification to be a member of the company.

16. Life Membership

16.1 If, in the opinion of the directors, a member has made over a period of years a significant contribution to the Company, the directors may nominate the member as a life member of the Company.

16.2 A member nominated under rule 16.1 becomes a life member of the Company on the nomination being approved by an ordinary resolution of members at a general meeting.

16.3 A life member has all the rights and privileges of membership and is otherwise subject to this constitution.

17. Register of Members

[compare sections 168 and 169]

17.1 A register of members of the Company must be kept in accordance with the Law.

17.2 The following must be entered in the register of members in respect of each member:

- (1) the full name of the member;
- (2) the residential address, facsimile number and electronic mail address, if any, of the member;
- (3) the category of membership;
- (4) the date of admission to and, if applicable, the date of cessation of membership;
- (5) the date of last payment of the member's annual subscription, if applicable;
- (6) the date and details of any change in membership category; and
- (7) such other information as the directors require.

17.3 Each member must notify the secretary in writing of any change in that person's name, address, facsimile number or electronic mail address within 1 month after the change.

Cessation of Membership

18. Resignation

- 18.1 A member may resign from membership of the Company by giving written notice to the secretary.
- 18.2 The resignation of a member takes effect on the date of receipt of the notice of resignation or any later date provided in the notice.

19. Cessation of Membership

- 19.1 A member ceases to be a member:
- (1) on the death of the member;
 - (2) if the member is expelled under rule 20;
 - (3) if the directors, for any reason, request in writing the resignation of the member and the member does not resign within two months after the request is sent; or
 - (4) if the member loses mental capacity.

19.2 A life member ceases to be a member in accordance with rule 19.1.

20. Disciplining Members

20.1 If any member:

- (1) wilfully refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this constitution; or
- (2) is guilty of any conduct which, in the opinion of the directors, is unbecoming of a member or prejudicial to the interest of the Company;

the directors may resolve to censure, fine, suspend or expel the member from the Company and, in the case of expulsion, to remove the member's name from the register of members.

20.2 At least 1 week before the meeting of the directors at which a resolution of the nature referred to in rule 20.1 is passed the directors must give to the member notice of:

- (1) the meeting;
- (2) what is alleged against the member; and
- (3) the intended resolution.

20.3 At the meeting and before the passing of the resolution, the member must have an opportunity of giving orally and/or in writing any explanation or defence the member sees fit.

20.4 A member may, by notice in writing lodged with the secretary at least 24 hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the resolution is to be considered by the directors, elect to have the proposed resolution dealt with by the Company in general meeting and in that event, a general meeting of the Company must be called for that purpose.

20.5 If at the meeting a resolution to the same effect as the resolution which was to be considered by the directors is passed by a majority of 2/3 of those present and voting (and the vote must be taken by secret ballot), the member concerned must be punished in the manner resolved and in the case of a resolution for expulsion the member is expelled and the member's name must be removed from the register of members.

20.6 If any member ceases to be a member under rule 20.5, the directors may reinstate the member and restore the name of that member to the register of members upon and subject to any terms and conditions they see fit.

21. Effect of Cessation of Membership

21.1 If any member ceases to be a member under this constitution, the member remains liable to pay to the Company for any money which, at

the time of the member ceasing to be a member, the member owes to the Company on any account and for any sum not exceeding \$100 for which the member is liable under rule 8 of this constitution.

Appointment of Directors

22. Number of Directors

[compare section 201A]

- 22.1 The number of the directors must be not less than 5 nor more than 12.
- 22.2 The Company in general meeting may by resolution increase or reduce the number of directors but the number must not be reduced below five.

23. Directors' Qualifications

- 23.1 No person may be a director unless that person is an ordinary member or a life member of the Company.

24. Election of Directors

- 24.1 At each general meeting of the Company, one third of the directors, or if their number is not a multiple of 3 then the number nearest to one third, shall retire from the office of director. The directors who retire shall be those who have held office continuously for the longest period of time since their last election or appointment, whichever occurred earlier. Of those directors, those holding office continuously for the longest periods of time qualify first for retirement. If two or more directors have held office for the same period of time and if, were they both or all to retire, the requisite number would be exceeded, that retiring director or those retiring directors will be determined by lot, unless they agree otherwise between themselves. A retiring director is eligible for re-election.
- 24.2 A director required to retire in accordance with rule 24.1 shall hold office until the conclusion of the annual general meeting at which retirement is required.

25. Nomination for Election

- 25.1 Each candidate for election as a director must be proposed by a member of the Company and seconded by another member of the Company.
- 25.2 No ordinary member may propose more than 1 person as a candidate for any one election but may second more than 1 nomination.
- 25.3 A nomination of a candidate for election must:
- (1) be in writing;
 - (2) be signed by the candidate; and
 - (3) be signed by the proposer and seconder.
- 25.4 A nomination of a candidate for election must be received at the registered office of the Company not later than 5.00pm on the day which is 28 days prior to the annual general meeting at which the candidate seeks election.
- 25.5 A list of the candidates' names in alphabetical order together with the proposers' and seconders' names must be available at the annual general meeting.

26. Election Procedure - Directors

- 26.1 The candidates for election as directors receiving the greatest number of votes cast in their favour must be declared by the chair of the meeting to be elected as directors.
- 26.2 If an equality of votes would otherwise prevent the successful candidate for a vacancy from being determined, the chair, prior to the declaration of the result of the ballot, in addition to his or her deliberative vote (if any) is entitled to a casting vote, except that if the chair:
- (1) does not exercise a casting vote; or
 - (2) is one of the candidates who received the same number of votes;
- then the names of the candidates who received the same number of votes must be put to a further vote immediately.

27. Office Bearers

- 27.1 The office bearers of the Company are:
- (1) the Chairperson;
 - (2) the Vice-Chairperson;
 - (3) the Treasurer; and

(4) the secretary.

28. Election of Office Bearers at Board Meeting

- 28.1 Office bearers are elected at the first meeting of the directors held after the annual general meeting at which they were elected. The directors present must appoint one of their number to act as chairperson of the meeting for the purpose of the election.
- 28.2 The directors must define the powers, authorities, discretions and duties of each of the office bearers and may from time to time alter or limit such powers, authorities, discretions and duties.

29. Eligibility and Nomination of Office Bearers

- 29.1 Except for the secretary, only directors may be office bearers. Any director is eligible for election to any office bearer position.
- 29.2 Each director standing for election as an office bearer must be proposed by another director.
- 29.3 If a director stands for election for more than 1 position as an office bearer separate nominations must be received in respect of each position.
- 29.4 A nomination may be:
- (1) in writing, received by the secretary not less than 24 hours prior to the board meeting at which the election is to take place and signed by the candidate and the proposer; or
 - (2) made orally at the meeting, provided that the candidate is present and consents to the nomination.

30. Election Procedure - Office Bearers

- 30.1 The election of the office bearers is held in the order in which the positions are listed in rule 27.1.
- 30.2 If there is only 1 candidate for election to any office bearer position that person is declared elected to that position.
- 30.3 If there is more than 1 candidate for election to any office bearer position a ballot must be held among the candidates. The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes cast in his or her favour is declared elected to that position.
- 30.4 In the case of an equality of votes in respect of any position a further ballot must be held immediately but if there is still an equality of votes the successful candidate must be determined by lot.

- 30.5 If a director is elected to a position as office bearer then his or her nomination, if any, for any other position must be treated as withdrawn before the election is held in respect of the other position or positions
- 30.6 Subject to this rule 30 a ballot is conducted in the manner the directors determine.

Appointment of Directors Between AGMs

31. Casual Vacancies and Additional Directors

[compare replaceable rules 201G and 201H]

- 31.1 The directors may at any time appoint a person qualified to be a director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors, but so that the total number of directors does not at any time exceed the number fixed in accordance with this constitution.
- 31.2 Any director appointed under rule 31.1 holds office until the termination of the next annual general meeting of the Company and is eligible for re-election at that or a subsequent meeting.

32. Insufficient Directors

[compare replaceable rule 201H]

- 32.1 In the event of a vacancy in the office of a director, the remaining directors may act, but if the number of remaining directors is not sufficient to constitute a quorum at a meeting of directors, they may act only for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to a number sufficient to constitute a quorum or convening a general meeting of the Company.

Powers of Directors

33. Validation of Acts of Directors and Secretaries

[compare sections 201M and 204E]

- 33.1 The acts of a director or secretary of the Company are valid despite any defect that may afterwards be discovered in his or her appointment or qualification.
- 33.2 Where a person whose office as director of the Company is vacated under a provision of the Law purports to do an act as a director of the Company, that act is as valid, in relation to a person dealing with the Company in good faith and for value and without actual knowledge of the matter because of which the office was vacated, as if the office had not been vacated.

34. General Business Management

[compare replaceable rule 198A]

- 34.1 The business of the Company is to be managed by or under the direction of the directors.
- 34.2 The directors may exercise all the powers of the Company except any powers that the Law or this constitution requires the Company to exercise in general meeting.
- 34.3 A rule made or resolution passed by the Company in general meeting does not invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that rule or resolution had not been made or passed.

35. Borrowing Powers

- 35.1 Without limiting the generality of rule 34, but subject to rule 6, the directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, to charge any property or business of the Company and to issue debentures or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person.

36. Appointment of Attorney

- 36.1 The directors may appoint any person or persons to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for the purposes, with the powers and discretions (being powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the directors), for the period and subject to the conditions they see fit.
- 36.2 A power of attorney may contain the provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with the attorney that the directors see fit and may also authorise the attorney to delegate all or any of the powers and discretions vested in the attorney.

37. Negotiable Instruments

[compare replaceable rule 198B]

- 37.1 Any 2 directors may sign, draw, accept, endorse or otherwise execute a negotiable instrument.
- 37.2 The directors may determine that a negotiable instrument, including a class of negotiable instrument, may be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed in a different way.

Chief Executive Officer

[compare replaceable rule 201J]

38. Power to Appoint

38.1 The directors may appoint any person, not being a director, to the position of chief executive officer (by whatever name called) for the period and on the terms (including as to remuneration) the directors see fit.

39. Not a Member of the Board

39.1 The chief executive officer is not a member of the board of the Company but may attend meetings of the directors except where the directors otherwise request.

40. Powers

40.1 The directors may, upon terms and conditions and with any restrictions they see fit, confer on a chief executive officer any of the powers that the directors can exercise.

40.2 Any powers so conferred may be concurrent with, or to the exclusion of, the powers of the directors.

41. Withdrawal of Appointment or Powers

41.1 The directors may revoke or vary:

- (1) an appointment; or
- (2) any of the powers conferred on a chief executive officer.

42. Temporary Appointments

42.1 If a chief executive officer becomes incapable of acting in that capacity the directors may appoint any other person, not being a director, to act temporarily as chief executive officer.

Committees of Directors and Regional Branches

43. Committees of Directors

[compare replaceable rule 198D]

43.1 The directors may from time to time and at any time delegate to any committee, consisting of one or more directors, any powers, authorities or discretions for the time being vested in the directors, and such delegation may be made on such terms and subject to such conditions as the

directors may see fit and the directors may at any time remove any member of a committee so appointed, and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no person acting in good faith and without notice of such annulment or variation shall be prejudiced thereby.

- 43.2 A committee must exercise the powers delegated to it in accordance with any directions of the directors. The effect of the committee exercising a power in this way is the same as if the directors exercised it.

44. Branches

- 44.1 The directors may establish branches and auxiliaries in Australia or elsewhere and regulate or discontinue such branches and auxiliaries.
- 44.2 The directors may determine by-laws for branches and auxiliaries established pursuant to rule 44.1 and may amend or rescind such by-laws from time to time.
- 44.3 The directors may from time to time issue guidelines concerning the operation of branches as an operations manual or otherwise. The guidelines will contain information to assist branch members and may set out the Company's expectations of the branches and branch members. The directors may amend the guidelines at anytime without consultation with the branches but will notify the branches promptly of any changes.
- 44.4 A branch member is not a member of the Company simply by reason of the fact that he/she is a member of a branch.

Removal and Resignation of Directors

45. Removal of Directors

[compare section 203D]

- 45.1 Subject to the Law the Company may by special resolution remove a director from office.

46. Resignation of Director

[replaceable rule 203A]

- 46.1 A director may resign as a director of the Company by giving one month written notice of resignation to the Company at its registered office.

47. Vacation of Office of Director

[compare section 206B]

- 47.1 In addition to any other circumstances in which the office of a director becomes vacant under the Law, the office of a director becomes vacant if the director:

- (1) becomes bankrupt or suspends payment or compounds with his or her creditors;
- (2) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health;
- (3) is absent from 3 consecutive meetings of directors without special leave of absence from the directors and the directors declare his or her seat to be vacant;
- (4) ceases to be qualified as a director under rule 23;
- (5) becomes prohibited from being a director under or by reason of any order made under the Law;
- (6) is removed by resolution in accordance with rule 45;
- (7) resigns from office in accordance with rule 46; or
- (8) holds any office of profit under the Company or is appointed to any salaried office of the Company.

Directors' Interests

48. Prohibition on Being Present or Voting

[compare section 195]

48.1 Except where permitted by the Law a director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of directors:

- (1) must not be counted in a quorum;
- (2) must not vote on the matter; and
- (3) must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting.

48.2 If a director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of the directors is not prohibited by the Law from being present at the meeting and voting, the director may be present, be counted in the quorum and may be heard but may not vote on the matter.

49. Director to Disclose Interests

[compare section 191]

49.1 A director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or proposed contract with the Company must, as soon as practicable after the relevant facts have come to the director's knowledge, declare the nature of the interest at a meeting of the directors or by written notice to the secretary of the Company.

- 49.2 A director who holds any office or possesses any property by which, whether directly or indirectly, duties or interests might be created in conflict with his or her duties or interests as director must declare at a meeting of the directors of the Company or by written notice to the secretary of the Company the fact and the nature, character and extent of the conflict.
- 49.3 For the purposes of rules 49.1 and 49.2, a director's interest or any conflict must be disregarded if it arises from or relates solely to:
- (1) a guarantee to be given by the director (or by persons including the director or by a body corporate of which the director is a member or officer) in respect of a loan to the Company; or
 - (2) the position of the director as a director of a related body corporate.

50. Effect of Interest in Contract

[compare replaceable rule 194]

- 50.1 If a director has an interest in a contract or proposed contract with the Company (other than as a member), or a conflicting interest or duty in relation to any other matter being considered by the directors, and the director discloses the nature and extent of the interest or duty at a meeting of the directors or by written notice to the secretary of the Company:
- (1) the contract may be entered into; and
 - (2) if the disclosure is made before the contract is entered into:
 - (a) the director may retain benefits under the contract even though the director has an interest in the contract;
 - (b) the Company cannot avoid the contract merely because of the existence of the interest; and
 - (c) the director is not disqualified from the office of director.
- 50.2 For the purposes of rule 50.1 **contract** includes an arrangement, dealing or other transaction.

51. Extension of Meaning of "Company"

- 51.1 For the purposes of rules 49 and 50 and **Company** includes any subsidiary of the Company and any other company in which the Company or any subsidiary of the Company is or becomes a shareholder or is otherwise interested.

52. Other Directorships and Shareholdings

52.1 A director of the Company may be or become a director, officer, employee or member of any company promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as a vendor, shareholder or otherwise and is not accountable for any reasonable benefits received as a director, officer, employee or member of the other company.

52.2 Subject to the Law:

- (1) the directors of the Company may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares or other interest held by the Company in another company in favour of a resolution appointing themselves or any of them as directors or other officers of the other company;
- (2) any director of the Company may vote at a meeting of directors of the Company in favour of a resolution that the Company exercises its voting power conferred by the shares or other interest held by the Company in the other company to appoint that director as a director or other officer of the other company;
- (3) any director of the Company 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
- (4) a director of the Company who is 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 of the Company as directors or other officers of the other company.

Remuneration of Directors

53. No Directors' Remuneration

[compare section 150]

53.1 Despite rule 6.2 no director may:

- (1) receive any remuneration for his or her services in his or her capacity as a director of the Company, or
- (2) be appointed to a salaried office of the Company.

54. Directors' Expenses

54.1 Despite rule 53 the Company may pay the directors' travelling and other expenses that they properly incur:

- (1) in attending directors' meetings or any meetings of committees of directors;
- (2) in attending any general meetings of the Company;
- (3) in connection with the Company's business; and
- (4) in attending any meeting or function organised by any branch or auxiliary of the Company.

54.2 The directors must approve all payments the Company makes to its directors.

55. Financial Benefit

[compare Chapter 2E - sections 207 and following]

55.1 To the extent, if any, required by the Law, a director must ensure that the requirements of the Law 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.

Secretary

56. Terms of Office of Secretary

[compare replaceable rule 204F]

56.1 A secretary of the Company holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) that the directors determine.

Indemnity and Insurance

57. Indemnity

[compare section 199A]

57.1 To the extent permitted by the Law, the Company indemnifies:

- (1) every person who is or has been an officer of the Company; and
- (2) where the board of directors considers it appropriate to do so, any person who is or has been an officer of a related body corporate of the Company;

against any liability incurred by that person in his or her capacity as an officer of the Company or of the related body corporate (as the case may be).

57.2 In accordance with section 199A of the Law, the Company must not indemnify a person against:

- (1) any of the following liabilities incurred as an officer of the Company:
 - (a) a liability owed to the Company or a related body corporate;
 - (b) a liability for a pecuniary penalty order under section 1317G of the Law or a compensation order under section 1317H of the Law; or
 - (c) a liability that is owed to someone other than the Company or a related body corporate and did not arise out of conduct in good faith; or
- (2) legal costs incurred in defending an action for a liability incurred as an officer of the Company if the costs are incurred:
 - (a) in defending or resisting proceedings in which the person is found to have a liability for which they could not be indemnified under rule 57.2(1);
 - (b) in defending or resisting criminal proceedings in which the person is found guilty;
 - (c) in defending or resisting proceedings brought by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or a liquidator for a court order if the grounds for making the order are found by the Court to have been established; or
 - (d) in connection with proceedings for relief to the person under the Law in which the Court denies the relief.

Rule 57.2(2)(c) does not apply to costs incurred in responding to actions taken by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or a liquidator as part of an investigation before commencing proceedings for a court order.

- (3) For the purposes of rule 57.2(2) the outcome of proceedings is the outcome of the proceedings and any appeal in relation to the proceedings.

57.3 An officer must:

- (1) give notice to the Company promptly on becoming aware of any Claim against the Officer that may give rise to a right to be indemnified under rule 57.1;
- (2) take such action as the Company reasonably requests to avoid, dispute, resist, appeal against, compromise or defend any Claim or any adjudication of a Claim;

- (3) not make any admission of liability in respect of or settle any Claim without the prior written consent of the Company;
- (4) allow the Company or its insurers to assume the conduct, negotiation or defence of any Claim and, on request by the Company, render all reasonable assistance and co-operation to the Company or its insurers in the conduct of any Claim, including giving the Company or its insurers any document, authority or direction that the Company or its insurers may reasonably require for the prosecution or advancement of any counterclaim or cross-claim;
- (5) on request by the Company or its insurers, do everything necessary or desirable which the Company reasonably requests to enable the Company or its insurers (so far as it is possible) to be subrogated to and enjoy the benefits of the officer's rights in relation to any counterclaim or cross-claim or any claims against any third party and render such assistance as may be reasonably requested by the Company or its insurers for that purpose; and
- (6) notify any Claim to an insurer or any other person who may be liable to indemnify the officer in respect of that Claim and promptly take all reasonable steps to enforce all the officer's rights against the insurer or other person.

57.4 In rule 57.3 **Claim** means:

- (1) any writ, summons, cross-claim, counterclaim, application or other originating legal or arbitral process against an officer as such an officer;
- (2) any hearing, complaint, inquiry, investigation, proceeding or application commenced or originating against an officer as that officer; or
- (3) any written or oral demand or threat that might result in the officer reasonably believing that any such process, hearing, complaint, inquiry, investigation, proceeding or application referred to in rule 57.3(1) or 57.3(2) above may be initiated.

58. Insurance

[compare section 241A]

58.1 The Company may pay or agree to pay a premium in respect of a contract insuring a person who is or has been an officer of the Company or a related body corporate of the Company against any liability incurred by the person as an officer of the Company or a related body corporate except a liability (other than one for legal costs) arising out of:

- (1) conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company; or
- (2) a contravention of section 182 or 183 of the Law.

58.2 In the case of a director, any premium paid under this rule is not remuneration for the purpose of rule 53.

59. Director Voting on Contract of Insurance

[compare section 191(2)(vi)]

59.1 Despite anything in this constitution, a director is not precluded from voting in respect of any contract or proposed contract of insurance, merely because the contract insures or would insure the director against a liability incurred by the director as an officer of the Company or of a related body corporate.

60. Liability

60.1 An officer of the Company is not liable for the act, neglect or default of any other officer or for joining in any act or for any other loss, expense or damage which arises in the execution of the duties of his or her office unless it arises through his or her own negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust.

61. Meaning of “Officer”

61.1 For the purposes of rules 57, 58, 59 and 60, **officer** means a director, secretary or chief executive officer.

Inspection of Records

62. Rights of Inspection

[compare replaceable rule 247D and sections 173, 247A and 251B]

62.1 The directors of the Company, or the Company by a resolution passed at a general meeting, may authorise a member to inspect books of the Company.

62.2 A member other than a director does not have the right to inspect any document of the Company, other than the minute books for the meetings of its members and for resolution of members passed without meetings, except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or by the Company in general meeting.

63. Confidential Information

63.1 Except as provided by the Law, no member (not being a director) is entitled to require or receive any information concerning the business, trading or customers of the Company or any trade secret, secret process or other confidential information of or used by the Company.

Directors' Meetings

[compare sections 248A to 248G]

64. Circulating Resolutions

[compare replaceable rule 248A]

- 64.1 The directors may pass a resolution without a directors' meeting being held if all the directors entitled to vote on the resolution (except a director absent from Australia who has not left a facsimile number or email (or electronic) address at which he or she may be given notice) sign a document containing a statement that he or she is in favour of the resolution set out in the document.
- 64.2 Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- 64.3 The resolution is passed when the last director signs.
- 64.4 A facsimile or email addressed to or received by the Company and purporting to be signed or sent by a director for the purpose of this rule 64 must be treated as a document in writing signed by that director.

65. Meetings of Directors

- 65.1 The directors may meet together for the dispatch of business and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they see fit.

66. Calling Directors' Meetings

[compare replaceable rule 248C]

- 66.1 The Chairperson or any two directors may at any time, and a secretary must on the requisition of the Chairperson or those two directors, call a meeting of the directors.

67. Notice of Meeting

[compare replaceable rule 248C]

- 67.1 Reasonable notice of every directors' meeting must be given to each director except that it is not necessary to give notice of a meeting of directors to any director who:
- (1) has been given special leave of absence; or
 - (2) is absent from Australia and has not left a facsimile number or email (or electronic) address which he or she may be given notice.
- 67.2 Any notice of a meeting of directors may be given in writing or orally, and whether by facsimile, telephone, electronic mail or any other means of communication.

68. Technology Meeting of Directors

[compare section 248D]

- 68.1 A directors' meeting may be held using any technology consented to by all the directors. The consent may be a standing one. A director may only withdraw the consent within a reasonable period before the meeting.
- 68.2 If a directors' meeting is held using any technology and all the directors take part in the meeting, they must be treated as having consented to the use of the technology for that meeting.
- 68.3 The following provisions apply to a technology meeting:
- (1) each of the directors taking part in the meeting must be able to hear and be heard by each of the other directors taking part in the meeting; and
 - (2) at the commencement of the meeting each director must announce his or her presence to all the other directors taking part in the meeting.
- 68.4 If the secretary is not present at a technology meeting one of the directors present must take minutes of the meeting.
- 68.5 A director may not leave a technology meeting by disconnecting his or her link to the meeting unless that director has previously notified the chair of the meeting.
- 68.6 A director is conclusively presumed to have been present and to have formed part of a quorum at all times during a technology meeting unless that director has previously obtained the express consent of the chair to leave the meeting.

69. Chairing Directors' Meetings

[compare replaceable rule 248E]

- 69.1 The Chairperson is the chair of all meetings of the directors.
- 69.2 At a meeting of directors if:
- (1) no Chairperson has been elected as provided by rule 30; or
 - (2) the Chairperson is not present within 5 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act;
- the Vice-Chairperson is the chair of the meeting, but if:
- (3) no Vice-Chairperson has been elected as provided by rule 30; or
 - (4) the Vice-Chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act;
- the directors present must elect a director present to chair the meeting.

70. Quorum

[compare replaceable rule 248F]

70.1 The quorum for a directors' meeting is 3 directors entitled to vote or a greater number determined by the directors. The quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.

71. Passing of Directors' Resolutions

[compare replaceable rule 248G]

71.1 A resolution of the directors must be passed by a majority of the votes cast by directors entitled to vote on the resolution.

71.2 The chair has a casting vote if necessary in addition to any vote he or she has as a director. The chair has a discretion both as to whether or not to use the casting vote and as to the way in which it is used.

Meetings of Members

72. Circulating Resolutions

[compare section 249A]

72.1 This rule 72 applies to resolutions which the Law, or this constitution, requires or permits to be passed at a general meeting, except a resolution under section 329 of the Law to remove an auditor.

72.2 The Company may pass a resolution without a general meeting being held if all the members entitled to vote on the resolution sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document.

72.3 Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by members if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.

72.4 The resolution is passed when the last member signs.

72.5 If the Company receives by facsimile transmission or electronically a copy of a document referred to in this rule 72 it is entitled to assume that the copy is a true copy.

73. Calling of General Meeting

[compare sections 250N, replaceable rule 249C and section 249D]

73.1 A majority of directors may call a general meeting whenever they see fit.

73.2 Except as permitted by law, a general meeting, to be called the **annual general meeting**, must be held at least once in every calendar year.

73.3 Except as provided in the Law, no member or members may call a general meeting.

74. Amount of Notice of Meeting

[compare section 249H]

74.1 Subject to the provisions of the Law as to short notice, at least 21 days' notice of a general meeting must be given in writing to those persons who are entitled to receive notices from the Company.

75. Persons Entitled to Notice of General Meeting

[compare sections 249J(1) and 249K, and replaceable rule 249J(2)]

75.1 Written notice of a meeting of the Company's members must be given individually to:

- (1) each member entitled to vote at the meeting;
- (2) each director; and
- (3) the Company's auditor.

75.2 No other person is entitled to receive notice of general meetings.

76. How Notice is Given

[compare section 249J(3)]

76.1 The Company may give the notice of meeting to a member:

- (1) personally;
- (2) by sending it by post to the address for the member in the register of members or the alternative address (if any) nominated by the member; or
- (3) by sending it to the facsimile number or email (or electronic) address (if any) nominated by the member.

77. When Notice is Given

[compare replaceable rule 249J(4)]

77.1 A notice of meeting sent by post is taken to be given 2 days after it is posted.

77.2 Except as provided by rule 77.3, a notice of meeting sent by facsimile, or other electronic means, is taken to be given, if sent before 5 p.m. on a business day at the place of receipt, on the day it is sent, and otherwise on the next business day at the place of receipt.

77.3 Service by facsimile or electronic mail is not effective if:

- (1) in the case of service by facsimile, the Company's facsimile machine issues a transmission report that the transmission was unsuccessful;

- (2) in the case of service by electronic mail, the Company's computer reports that delivery has failed; or
- (3) in either case the addressee notifies the Company that the notice was not fully received in a legible form within 3 hours after the transmission ends or by 12 noon on the business day on which it would otherwise be treated as given, whichever is later.

77.4 A certificate signed by any manager, secretary or other officer of the Company that the notice was given in accordance with this rule 77 is conclusive evidence that the notice was given in accordance with this rule 77.

78. Period of Notice

78.1 Subject to the Law and this constitution where a specified number of days' notice or notice extending over any period is required to be given, the day of service is excluded, and the day upon which the notice expires is included.

79. Contents of Notice

[compare replaceable rule 249L]

79.1 A notice of a general meeting must:

- (1) set out the place, date and time for the meeting (and, if the meeting is to be held in 2 or more places, the technology that will be used);
- (2) state the general nature of the meeting's business;
- (3) if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting, set out an intention to propose the special resolution and state the resolution; and
- (4) contain a statement setting out the following information:
 - (a) that the member has a right to appoint a proxy; and
 - (b) that the proxy need not be a member of the Company.

80. Notice of Adjourned Meeting

[replaceable rule 249M]

80.1 When a meeting is adjourned, new notice of the resumed meeting must be given if the meeting is adjourned for 1 month or more.

81. Accidental Omission to Give Notice

[compare section 1322(3)]

81.1 The accidental omission to give notice of any general meeting to or the non-receipt of the notice by any person entitled to receive notice of a general meeting under this constitution does not invalidate the proceedings at or any resolution passed at the meeting.

82. Postponement of General Meeting

82.1 The directors may postpone the holding of any general meeting whenever they see fit (other than a meeting requisitioned by members as provided by the Law) for not more than 42 days after the date for which it was originally called.

82.2 Whenever any meeting is postponed (as distinct from being adjourned under rule 84.3 or rule 85.3) the same period of notice of the meeting must be given to persons entitled to receive notice of a meeting as if a new meeting were being called for the date to which the original meeting is postponed.

83. Technology

[section 249S]

83.1 The Company may hold a meeting of its members at 2 or more venues using any technology that gives the members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate.

84. Quorum

[compare replaceable rule 249T]

84.1 The quorum for a meeting of the Company's members is 10% of the number of persons entitled to vote and the quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.

84.2 In determining whether a quorum is present, individuals attending as proxies are counted. If an individual is attending both as a member and as a proxy, the individual is counted only once.

84.3 If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time for the meeting set out in the notice of meeting:

- (1) where the meeting was called by the members or upon the requisition of members, the meeting is dissolved; or
- (2) in any other case, the meeting is adjourned to the date, time and place the directors specify. If the directors do not specify 1 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.

84.4 If no quorum is present at the resumed meeting within 15 minutes after the time for the meeting, the meeting is dissolved.

85. Chair at General Meetings

[compare replaceable rule 249U]

85.1 The Chairperson of the Company, if present, presides as chair at every general meeting.

85.2 Where a general meeting is held and:

- (1) there is no Chairperson of the Company; or
- (2) the Chairperson is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act;

the Vice-Chairperson of the Company if present presides as chair of the meeting or, if the Vice-Chairperson is not present or is unwilling to act, the directors present may appoint 1 of their number to be chair of the meeting and in default of their doing so the members present may appoint any 1 of their number to be chair of the meeting.

85.3 The chair must adjourn a meeting of the Company's members if the members present with a majority of votes at the meeting agree or direct that the chair must do so.

86. Business at Adjourned Meetings

[replaceable rule 249W(2)]

86.1 Only unfinished business is to be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.

Proxies

87. Who Can Appoint a Proxy

[compare mandatory rule 249X]

87.1 A member who is entitled to attend and cast a vote at a meeting of the Company's members may appoint a person as the member's proxy to attend and vote for the member at the meeting. The proxy need not be a member.

88. Rights of Proxies

[compare section 249Y]

88.1 A proxy appointed to attend and vote for a member has the same rights as the member:

- (1) to speak at the meeting;
- (2) to vote (but only to the extent allowed by the appointment); and
- (3) to join in a demand for a poll.

88.2 If a proxy is only for a single meeting it may be used at any postponement or adjournment of that meeting, unless the proxy states otherwise.

88.3 A proxy's authority to speak and vote for a member at a meeting is suspended while the member is present at the meeting.

88.4 A proxy may be revoked at any time by notice in writing to the Company.

89. When Proxy Form Must Be Sent to All Members

[section 249Z]

89.1 If the Company sends a member a proxy appointment form for a meeting or a list of persons willing to act as proxies at a meeting:

- (1) if the member requested the form or list - the Company must send the form or list to all members who ask for it and who are entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote at the meeting; or
- (2) otherwise - the Company must send the form or list to all its members entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote at the meeting.

90. Appointing a Proxy

[compare section 250A]

90.1 An appointment of a proxy is valid if it is signed by the member making the appointment and contains the following information:

- (1) the member's name and address;
- (2) the Company's name;
- (3) the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy; and
- (4) the meetings at which the appointment may be used.

An appointment may be a standing one.

90.2 An undated appointment is taken to have been dated on the day it is given to the Company.

90.3 An appointment may specify the way the proxy is to vote on a particular resolution. If it does:

- (1) the proxy need not vote on a show of hands, but if the proxy does so, the proxy must vote that way;

- (2) if the proxy has 2 or more appointments that specify different ways to vote on the resolution - the proxy must not vote on a show of hands;
- (3) if the proxy is the chair - the proxy must vote on a poll, and must vote that way;
- (4) if the proxy is not the chair - the proxy need not vote on a poll, but if the proxy does so, the proxy must vote that way.

If a proxy is also a member, this rule 90.3 does not affect the way that the person can cast any votes the person holds as a member.

90.4 An appointment does not have to be witnessed.

90.5 A later appointment revokes an earlier one if both appointments could not be validly exercised at the meeting.

91. Form of Proxy Sent Out by Company

91.1 A form of proxy sent out by the Company may be in a form determined by the directors but must:

- (1) enable the member to specify the manner in which the proxy must vote in respect of a particular transaction; and
- (2) leave a blank for the member to fill in the name of the person primarily appointed as proxy.

91.2 The form may provide that if the member leaves it blank as to the person primarily appointed as proxy or if the person or persons named as proxy fails or fail to attend, the chair of the meeting is appointed proxy.

91.3 Despite rule 91.1 an instrument appointing a proxy may be in the following form or in a form that is as similar to the following form as the circumstances allow:

Royal Far West

ACN 000 267 087

I, _____ of _____, being a member of the abovenamed company, appoint _____ of _____ as my proxy to vote for me on my behalf at the *annual general/*general meeting of the company to be held on _____ and at any adjournment of that meeting.

† This form is to be used *in favour of/*against the resolution.

Signed on _____.

* Strike out whichever is not desired.

† To be inserted if desired.

92. Receipt of Proxy Documents

[compare section 250B]

- 92.1 For an appointment of a proxy for a meeting of the Company's members to be effective, the following documents must be received by the Company at least 24 hours before the meeting:
- (1) the proxy's appointment; and
 - (2) if the appointment is signed by the appointer's attorney - the authority under which the appointment was signed or a certified copy of the authority.
- 92.2 If a meeting of the Company's members has been adjourned, an appointment and any authority received by the Company at least 24 hours before the resumption of the meeting are effective for the resumed part of the meeting.
- 92.3 The Company receives an appointment or authority when it is received at any of the following:
- (1) the Company's registered office;
 - (2) a facsimile number at the Company's registered office; or
 - (3) a place, facsimile number or electronic mail address specified for the purpose in the notice of meeting.
- 92.4 An appointment of a proxy is ineffective if:
- (1) the Company receives either or both the appointment or authority at a fax number or electronic address; and

- (2) a requirement (if any) in the notice of meeting that:
- (a) the transmission be verified in a way specified in the notice;
or
 - (b) the proxy produce the appointment and authority (if any) at the meeting;
- is not complied with.

93. Validity of Proxy Vote

[section 250C(1) and compare replaceable rule 250C(2)]

93.1 A proxy who is not entitled to vote on a resolution as a member may vote as a proxy for another member who can vote if the appointment specifies the way the proxy is to vote on the resolution and the proxy votes that way.

93.2 A vote cast by a proxy is valid although, before the proxy votes:

- (1) the appointing member dies;
- (2) the member is mentally incapacitated;
- (3) the member revokes the proxy's appointment; or
- (4) the member revokes the authority under which the proxy was appointed by a 3rd party;

unless the Company receives written notice of that event before the start or resumption of the meeting at which the proxy votes.

94. Attorney of Member

94.1 An attorney for a member may do whatever the member could do personally as a member, but if the attorney is to vote at a meeting of members or a class of members the instrument conferring the power of attorney or a certified copy of the authority must be produced to the Company at least 24 hours before the meeting, in the same way as the appointment of a proxy.

Voting at Meetings of Members

95. How Vote May Be Exercised

95.1 Subject to rule 96 at any general meeting of members, each ordinary member and each life member present has 1 vote on a show of hands and on a poll.

95.2 The vote may be exercised in person or by proxy or attorney.

96. Objections to Right to Vote

[compare replaceable rule 250G]

96.1 A challenge to a right to vote at a meeting of members:

- (1) may only be made at the meeting; and
- (2) must be determined by the chair, whose decision is final.

96.2 A vote not disallowed following the challenge is valid for all purposes.

97. How Voting is Carried Out

[compare replaceable rule 250J and section 251A]

97.1 A resolution put to the vote at a meeting of the Company's members must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded.

97.2 On a show of hands, a declaration by the chair is conclusive evidence of the result. Neither the chair nor the minutes need to state the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against.

98. Matters on Which a Poll May Be Demanded

[compare section 250K]

98.1 A poll may be demanded on any resolution.

98.2 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

99. When a Poll is Effectively Demanded

[compare section 250L]

99.1 At a meeting of the Company's members, a poll may be demanded by:

- (1) at least 3 members entitled to vote on the resolution; or
- (2) the chair.

99.2 The poll may be demanded:

- (1) before a vote is taken;
- (2) before the voting results on a show of hands are declared; or
- (3) immediately after the voting results on a show of hands are declared.

100. When and How Polls Must Be Taken

[compare replaceable rule 250M]

100.1 A poll demanded on a matter other than the election of a chair or the question of an adjournment must be taken when and in the manner the chair directs.

- 100.2 A poll on the election of a chair or on the question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.
- 100.3 The demand for a poll does not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.
- 100.4 The result of the poll is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

101. Chair's Casting Vote

[compare replaceable rule 250E(3)]

- 101.1 In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote in addition to any vote he or she may have in his or her capacity as a member or proxy.
- 101.2 The chair has a discretion both as to use of the casting vote and as to the way in which it is used.

Annual General Meeting

[compare section 250N]

102. Business of an Annual General Meeting

[compare sections 250R, 250S and 250T]

- 102.1 The business of an annual general meeting may include any of the following, even if not referred to in the notice of meeting:
- (1) the consideration of the annual financial report, directors' report and auditor's report;
 - (2) the election of directors;
 - (3) the appointment of the auditor; and
 - (4) the fixing of the auditor's remuneration.

All other business transacted at an annual general meeting and all other business transacted at any other general meeting is special business.

- 102.2 The business of the annual general meeting also includes any other business which under this constitution or the Law ought to be transacted at an annual general meeting.
- 102.3 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 the management of the Company.
- 102.4 If the Company's auditor or the auditor's representative is at the meeting, the chair of an annual general meeting must allow a reasonable opportunity for the members as a whole at the meeting to ask the auditor

or that representative questions relevant to the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

103. Resolutions Proposed by Members

[compare section 249O]

103.1 A member may not at any meeting move any resolution relating to special business unless:

- (1) the member has given not less than 30 business days' notice in writing of the member's intention to move an ordinary resolution or 2 months' notice in writing of the member's intention to move a special resolution at the meeting by leaving the notice and a signed copy of the resolution at the registered office of the Company; or
- (2) the resolution has previously been approved by the directors.

103.2 Upon receiving a notice referred to in rule 103.1(1) the secretary must:

- (1) if the notice convening the meeting has already been sent, immediately notify the members of the proposed resolution; or
- (2) otherwise include notice of the proposed resolution in the notice convening the meeting.

Minutes

104. Minutes to be Kept

[compare section 251A]

104.1 The directors must keep minute books in which they record within 1 month:

- (1) proceedings and resolutions of meetings of the Company's members;
- (2) proceedings and resolutions of directors' meetings (including meetings of a committee of directors);
- (3) resolutions passed by members without a meeting; and
- (4) resolutions passed by directors without a meeting.

104.2 The directors must ensure that minutes of a meeting are signed within a reasonable time after the meeting by 1 of the following:

- (1) the chair of the meeting; or
- (2) the chair of the next meeting.

104.3 The directors must ensure that minutes of the passing of a resolution without a meeting are signed by a director within a reasonable time after the resolution is passed.

104.4 Without limiting rule 104.1 the directors must record in the minute books:

- (1) all appointments of officers and executive employees;
- (2) the names of the directors and alternate directors present at all meetings of directors and the Company;
- (3) in the case of a technology meeting the nature of the technology; and
- (4) all other matters required by the Law to be recorded in the minute books, including each notice and standing notice given by a director of a material personal interest.

Accounts, Audit and Records

105. Accounts

[compare sections 285-297, 314-317]

105.1 The directors must cause proper accounting and other records to be kept in accordance with the Law.

105.2 The directors must distribute copies of every profit and loss account, balance sheet and statement of cash flows (including every document required by law to be attached to them) as required by the Law.

106. Audit

[compare sections 301, 327-331]

106.1 A registered company auditor must be appointed.

106.2 The remuneration of the auditor must be fixed and the auditor's duties regulated in accordance with the Law.

107. Funds

107.1 The funds of the Company shall be deposited in the name of the Company and promptly after receipt in such bank, building society or credit union as the directors may from time to time direct.

Execution of Documents

108. Common Seal

108.1 The Company may, but need not, have a common seal.

109. Use of Common Seal

[compare sections 127(2) and 129(6)]

109.1 If the Company has a common seal the directors must provide for its safe custody.

109.2 The common seal may not be fixed to any document except by the authority of a resolution of the directors or of a committee of the directors duly authorised by the directors.

109.3 The Company executes a document with its common seal if the fixing of the seal is witnessed by:

- (1) 2 directors of the Company; or
- (2) a director and a company secretary of the Company.

110. Execution of Documents Without Common Seal

[compare sections 127(1) and 129(5)]

110.1 The Company may execute a document without using a common seal if the document is signed by:

- (1) 2 directors of the Company; or
- (2) a director and a company secretary of the Company

unless otherwise delegated by the board in writing

111. Execution of Document as a Deed

[compare section 127(3)]

111.1 The Company may execute a document as a deed if the document is expressed to be executed as a deed and is executed in accordance with rule 109 or rule 110.

112. Execution - General

[compare sections 129(5), 129(6) and 127(4)]

112.1 The same person may not sign in the dual capacities of director and secretary.

112.2 A director may sign any document as director, with or without the common seal, although the document relates to a contract, arrangement, dealing or other transaction in which he or she is interested and his or her signature complies with the requirements of this constitution as to execution despite his or her interest.

112.3 Rules 109 and 110 do not limit the ways in which the directors may authorise documents (including deeds) to be executed on behalf of the Company.

Inadvertent Omissions

113. Formalities Omitted

[compare section 1322]

113.1 If some formality required by this constitution is inadvertently omitted or is not carried out the omission does not invalidate anything, including any resolution, which but for the omission would have been valid unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the directors that the omission has directly prejudiced any member financially. The decision of the directors is final and binding on all members.

Alterations to Constitution

114. Alterations

114.1 If required, the Company must notify in writing and, if relevant, obtain approval from the Australian Taxation Office, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and the Department of Gaming and Racing NSW for proposed amendments to this constitution.

Winding Up of the Company

115. Winding up

(1) At the first occurrence of:

(a) the winding up of the Company; or

(b) the Company ceasing to be endorsed as a deductible gift recipient under Division 30 of the ITAA,

any surplus assets of the Company must be transferred to a fund, authority or institution:

(c) which is charitable at law;

- (d) whose constitution prohibits distributions or payments to its members and directors (if any) to an extent at least as great as is outlined in rule 6.1; and
 - (e) gifts to which are deductible under Division 30 of the ITAA.
- (2) The identity of the fund, authority or institution must be given or transferred to the some other institution or institutions determined by the members of the Company that best represents the role previously undertaken by the Company at or before the time of dissolution which has similar objects to the Company.
 - (3) If the members do not make the necessary determination under rule 115(2), the Company may apply to the Supreme Court to determine the fund, authority or institution.
 - (4) Where gifts to a fund, authority or institution are deductible only if the conditions set out in the ITAA are satisfied, a transfer under this rule to that fund, authority or institution must be made in accordance with or subject to those conditions.

116. Dispute Resolution

116.1 Notice of Dispute and Response

- (1) If a dispute or difference (hereafter called a 'dispute') between two or more members arises out of or in connection with the Company or anything associated with the Company and/or the Constitution, then if a party wants to pursue the dispute, that party shall deliver (by hand or by certified mail or facsimile transmission) a written notice to the other party which identifies the dispute (Notice of Dispute).
- (2) A party delivering a Notice of Dispute must provide enough information about the dispute for the receiving party to reasonably understand:
 - (a) the alleged facts on which the issue is based; and
 - (b) the remedy or outcome that is sought.
- (3) Within ten (10) business days of a Notice of Dispute being delivered, the receiving party will deliver (by hand, certified mail or facsimile transmission) a written response to the other party stating:
 - (a) his/her position in relation to the dispute; and
 - (b) the basis for that position.

116.2 Meeting in Good Faith

- (1) If a Notice of Dispute is delivered the parties and one director of the Company (not being a party) agreed on by the parties will, within twenty (20) business days of the Notice being delivered, meet in good faith for the purpose of:
 - (a) resolving the dispute, in whole or in part; or
 - (b) considering whether a process other than that contemplated by this Constitution should be used to resolve the dispute.
- (2) At the meeting under this clause, all communications and discussions shall be deemed to occur on a without prejudice confidential basis and any agreement must be in writing and signed by the parties and witnessed by the director.

116.3 Further Meeting in Good Faith

- (1) In the event that the meeting referred to above cannot resolve the dispute within thirty (30) days of the date of delivery of the Notice of Dispute, the parties will meet again with the Chairperson of the Company for the purpose of:
 - (a) resolving the dispute, in whole or in part; or
 - (b) considering whether a process other than that contemplated by this Constitution should be used to resolve the dispute.
- (2) At the meeting under this clause, all communications and discussions shall be deemed to occur on a without prejudice confidential basis and any agreement must be in writing and signed by the parties and witnessed by the Chairperson.
- (3) In the event that the dispute cannot be resolved within forty (40) business days of the delivery of the Notice of Dispute, either party may start mediation, arbitration or court proceedings in respect of the dispute, if he/she so chooses.

117. Dispute Resolution – Disputes between member(s) and Company

- (1) If a dispute or difference (hereinafter called a “dispute”) between one or more members and the Company arises out of or in connection with the Company or anything associated with the Company and/or the Constitution then, if the dispute cannot be resolved by meetings between the member(s) and the directors, the dispute is to be referred to an independent mediator agreed to by the parties for mediation.
- (2) If a dispute is not resolved by mediation within 3 months of the referral to a mediator, the dispute is to be referred to arbitration.

- (3) The Commercial Arbitration Act 1984 applies to any such dispute referred to arbitration.
