
Constitution of The North Coast Community Housing Company Ltd

A Company limited by guarantee

Adopted 27 November 2017

Table of contents

1	Preliminary -----	1
1.1	Definitions	1
1.2	Interpretation	2
1.3	Application of the Corporations Act	3
1.4	Exercising powers	3
2	Objects-----	4
2.1	Objects	4
2.2	Separate objects	4
2.3	Exercise of powers to achieve objects	4
3	Not for profit -----	5
3.1	Promotion of the objects	5
3.2	No income or property to a member	5
4	Membership -----	5
4.1	Members	5
4.2	Classes	5
4.3	Application	5
4.4	Admission to membership	6
4.5	Notice by members	6
4.6	Fees	6
4.7	Resignation and termination of membership	6
5	Winding up -----	7
5.1	Limited liability on winding up	7
5.2	No distribution of profits to members on a winding up	7
6	Annual General Meeting -----	8
6.1	Annual General Meeting	8
6.2	Notice	8
6.3	Business at Annual General Meetings	8
6.4	Provisions about General Meetings apply to Annual General Meeting	9
7	General meetings-----	9
7.1	Calling General Meetings	9
7.2	Postponing or cancelling a meeting	9
7.3	Notice of General Meetings	9
7.4	Non-receipt of notice	10

7.5	Admission to General Meetings	10
7.6	Quorum at General Meeting	11
7.7	Chair	11
7.8	Acting Chair	12
7.9	Conduct at general meetings	12
7.10	Adjournment and postponement by the Chair	12
7.11	Decisions at General Meetings	13
7.12	When poll may be demanded	13
7.13	Voting rights	14
7.14	Representation at General Meetings	14
7.15	Reserved	15
7.16	Voting where the member is of unsound mind	15
7.17	Appointment of proxies	15
8	Directors -----	15
8.1	Directors	15
8.2	Election of Directors	16
8.3	Qualification for membership of the Board	16
8.4	Retirement of directors	16
8.5	Resignation	17
8.6	Removal	17
8.7	Vacating office	17
8.8	Casual vacancies	17
8.9	Directors interests	18
8.10	Remuneration of Directors	19
9	Powers and duties of directors -----	19
9.1	General powers	19
9.3	Powers of appointment	20
10	Proceedings of Board Meetings -----	20
10.1	Meetings of Directors of the Board	20
10.2	Calling Meetings of the Board	20
10.3	Notice of meetings of the Board	21
10.4	Quorum at Board Meetings	21
10.5	Chair and Deputy Chair of the Board	21
10.6	Decisions of the Board	22
10.7	Written Resolutions	22
10.8	Committees	22
10.9	Tenant Council	23
10.10	Appointment of advisory group	23

10.11	Delegation to a Director	23
10.12	Validity of acts	23
11	Secretary and Chief Executive Officer -----	23
11.1	Secretary	23
11.2	Chief Executive Officer	24
12	Indemnity and insurance -----	24
12.1	Officer’s right of indemnity	24
12.2	Indemnity	24
12.3	Scope of indemnity	24
12.4	Insurance	25
12.5	Savings	25
12.6	Contract	25
13	Financial records and auditor -----	25
13.1	Keeping of financial records	25
13.2	Appointment of auditor or reviewer	26
14	Minutes -----	26
14.1	Contents of minutes	26
14.2	Signing of minutes	26
15	Inspection of records-----	26
15.1	Inspection by member	26
15.2	Access by Director	26
16	Notices-----	27
16.1	Method of service	27
16.2	Time of service	27
16.3	Evidence of service	27
16.4	Other communications and documents	27
17	General -----	28
17.1	Submission to jurisdiction	28
17.2	Prohibition and enforceability	28
17.3	Amendment to the Constitution	28

Constitution

The North Coast Community Housing Company Ltd

1 Preliminary

1.1 Definitions

In this Constitution:

Term	Definition
AGM	means an Annual General Meeting of the Company that the Corporations Act requires to be held.
Board	means the Board of Directors of the Company.
Business Day	means a day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in the place where an act is to be performed, notice received or a payment is to be made.
Chief Executive Officer	The highest ranking executive in the company whose main responsibilities include developing and implementing high-level strategies, making major corporate decisions, managing the overall operations and resources of the company, and acting as the main point of communication between the board of directors and the corporate operations.
Community Housing Assets	has the same meaning as that term in the <i>Community Housing Providers (Adoption of National Law) Act 2012</i>
Company	means the North Coast Community Housing Company Ltd.
Corporations Act	means <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth).
Director	of the company means a person who is appointed to the position of a director
General Meeting	means a meeting open to all members of the Company
Indictment	the act of officially accusing somebody of a crime
ITAA	the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> (Cth).
Officer	of a corporation means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a director or secretary of the corporation; or (b) a person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) who makes, or participates in making, decisions that affect the whole, or a substantial part, of the business of the corporation; or (ii) who has the capacity to affect significantly the corporation's financial standing; or (iii) in accordance with whose instructions or wishes the directors of the corporation are accustomed to act (excluding advice given by

Term	Definition
	<p>the person in the proper performance of functions attaching to the person's professional capacity or their business relationship with the directors or the corporation); or</p> <p>(c) a receiver, or receiver and manager, of the property of the corporation; or</p> <p>(d) an administrator of the corporation; or</p> <p>(e) an administrator of a deed of company arrangement executed by the corporation; or</p> <p>(f) a liquidator of the corporation; or</p> <p>(g) a trustee or other person administering a compromise or arrangement made between the corporation and someone else.</p>
Participating jurisdiction	has the same meaning as that term in the <i>Community Housing Providers (Adoption of National Law) Act 2012</i>
Registered Community Housing Provider	has the same meaning as that term in the <i>Community Housing Providers (Adoption of National Law) Act 2012</i>
Surplus deductible gift recipient funds	<p>means, for rule 5.2(c), all:</p> <p>(a) gifts of money or property for the deductible gift recipient purposes of the Company;</p> <p>(b) contributions described in Item 7 or 8 of the Table in section 30-15 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> (Cth) in relation to a fundraising event held for the deductible gift purposes of the Company; and</p> <p>(c) money received by the entity because of the gifts or contributions referred to in (a) and (b).</p>

1.2 Interpretation

In this Constitution:

- (a) a reference to a member present at a General Meeting is a reference to a member present in person or by proxy or attorney;
- (b) a reference to a person holding or occupying a particular office or position is a reference to any person who occupies or performs the duties of that office or position;
- (c) unless the contrary intention appears:
 - (i) a reference to a person includes a corporation, trust, partnership, unincorporated body, government and local authority or agency, or other entity whether or not it comprises a separate legal entity;
 - (ii) a reference to a person includes that person's successors, legal personal representatives, permitted substitutes and permitted assigns;

- (iii) a reference to legislation or to a provision of legislation (including subordinate legislation) is to that legislation as amended, re-enacted or replaced, and includes any subordinate legislation issued under it;
 - (iv) if a word or phrase is defined, its other grammatical forms have a corresponding meaning;
 - (v) a reference to a Rule is a reference to a Rule of this Constitution;
 - (vi) a reference to a document or agreement (including a reference to this document) is to that document or agreement as amended, supplemented, varied or replaced; and
 - (vii) if any day on or by which a person must do something under this document is not a Business Day, then the person must do it on or by the next Business Day; and
- (d) headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation.

1.3 Application of the Corporations Act

- (a) The replaceable rules in the Corporations Act do not apply to the Company.
- (b) Where an expression is used in a manner consistent with a provision of the Corporations Act, the expression has the same meaning as in that provision.

1.4 Exercising powers

- (a) The Company may exercise any power, take any action or engage in any conduct which the Corporations Act permits a company limited by guarantee to exercise, take or engage in.
- (b) A power conferred on a person to do a particular act or thing under this Constitution includes, unless the contrary intention appears, a power (exercisable in the same way and subject to the same conditions) to repeal, rescind, revoke, amend or vary that act or thing.
- (c) A power conferred under this Constitution to do a particular act or thing:
 - (i) may be exercised from time to time and subject to conditions; and
 - (ii) may, where the power concerns particular matters, be exercised for only some of those matters or as to a particular class of those matters, and to make different provision concerning different matters or different classes of matters.
- (d) Where a power to appoint a person to an office or position is conferred under this Constitution (except the power to appoint a Director under Rule 8) the power includes, unless the contrary intention appears, a power to:
 - (i) appoint a person to act in the office or position until a person is appointed to the office or position;
 - (ii) remove or suspend any person appointed (without prejudice to any rights or obligations under any contract between the person and the Company); and

- (iii) appoint another person temporarily in the place of any person removed or suspended or in the place of any sick or absent holder of the office or position.
- (e) Where this Constitution gives power to a person to delegate a function or power:
 - (i) the delegation may be concurrent with, or (except in the case of a delegation by the Board) to the exclusion of, the performance or exercise of that function or power by the person;
 - (ii) the delegation may be either general or limited in any way provided in the terms of delegation;
 - (iii) the delegation need not be to a specified person but may be to any person holding, occupying or performing the duties of a specified office or position;
 - (iv) the delegation may include the power to delegate; and
 - (v) where performing or exercising that function or power depends on that person's opinion, belief or state of mind about a matter, that function or power may be performed or exercised by the delegate on the delegate's opinion, belief or state of mind about that matter.

2 Objects

2.1 Objects

- (a) The Company is established for the public charitable objects of providing social and affordable housing and other services for people in need.
- (b) To achieve these objects, the Company may, without limitation:
 - (i) harness the resources of the community in support of the objects in Rule 2.1(a);
 - (ii) establish and maintain affiliations and information exchange with other organisations having similar objects to those in Rule 2.1(a);
 - (iii) act as trustee of any trust and establish any public gift fund the purpose of which relates to the objects in Rule 2.1(a);
 - (iv) promote the objects in Rule 2.1(a); and
 - (v) do all other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects in Rule 2.1(a).

2.2 Separate objects

Each of the objects in Rule 2.1(a) is a separate object of the Company, and must not be construed by reference to any other object.

2.3 Exercise of powers to achieve objects

Nothing restricts the Company from exercising a power which in itself is not charitable, for any purpose which is incidental to the charitable objects of the Company or which is intended to generate revenue for, or otherwise further, those objects.

3 Not for profit

3.1 Promotion of the objects

The income and property of the Company must only be applied towards promoting the Company's objects set out in this Constitution.

3.2 No income or property to a member

No income or property of the Company may be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, to a member except for payments to a member:

- (a) in return for services rendered by, or goods supplied, by the member to the Company in the ordinary and usual course of business;
- (b) for reasonable and proper rent for premises leased by a member to the Company; or
- (c) as principal payments on money lent by the member, and interest payments if the interest is at a commercial rate.

4 Membership

4.1 Members

- (a) The members are any person the Board admits to membership under this Constitution.
- (b) The number of members of the Company is limited to ten (10).

4.2 Classes

Until otherwise decided by the members in general meeting, the only class of membership is ordinary membership.

4.3 Application

- (a) Any individual who:
 - (i) is not less than 18 years of age at the date of application;
 - (ii) in the opinion of the Board, is supportive of the objects of the Company;
 - (iii) has the nomination of another two members;may apply to be a member of the Company.
- (b) An application for membership must be in a form approved by the Board together with:
 - (i) any other documents or evidence as to qualification for membership that the board requires; and
 - (ii) any application fee and membership fee as required by the board.

4.4 Admission to membership

- (a) The Board may in its absolute discretion accept or reject an application for membership.
- (b) The Board need not give a reason for rejecting an application for membership.
- (c) If an application for membership is rejected, the secretary must:
 - (i) give written notice of the rejection to the applicant; and
 - (ii) refund any application fee and membership fee paid by the applicant, as soon as reasonably possible.
- (d) If an application for membership is accepted, the secretary must:
 - (i) give written notice of the acceptance to the applicant; and
 - (ii) enter the member's name and details in the register of members.

4.5 Notice by members

Each member must promptly notify the secretary in writing of:

- (a) any change in their qualification to be a member of the Company; and
- (b) any change in their address or contact details.

4.6 Fees

The application fee and membership fee payable by a member are determined by the Board from time to time.

4.7 Resignation and termination of membership

- (a) A member ceases to be a member if the member:
 - (i) resigns as a member by giving written notice to the Company;
 - (ii) being an individual: dies;
 - (iii) is terminated by the Board under Rule 4.7(b).
 - (iv) retires as a Director.
- (b) The Board may terminate a member's membership if the member:
 - (i) fails to notify the Company of a change in address or contact details and is unable to be contacted at the address in the Company register for a period of one year;
 - (ii) has failed to comply with the Constitution or any Rules, regulations, by-law or policy of the Company;
 - (iii) is of unsound mind or is a patient under laws relating to mental health or whose estate is administered under the laws about mental health;

- (iv) has membership fees in arrears; or
- (v) has conducted themselves in a way the Board considers to be injurious or prejudicial to the character or interests of the Company.
- (c) The Board must give the member written notice of its intention to terminate the member's membership and the reason for the proposed termination.
- (d) If the reason set out in the notice under Rule 4.7(c) remains unresolved, in the opinion of the Board, for one month after the date of the notice, the member's membership is terminated.
- (e) The rights or privileges of membership may be reinstated at the absolute discretion of the Board.
- (f) Membership is personal to the member and is not transferable.

5 Winding up

5.1 Limited liability on winding up

- (a) If the Company is wound up while a person is a member, or within one year after the person ceases to be a member, the person must contribute the guarantee amount to the assets of the Company for the:
 - (i) payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the person ceased to be a member; and
 - (ii) costs of winding up.
- (b) Each member of the Company agrees the guarantee amount under rule 5.1(a) is \$2.00.

5.2 No distribution of profits to members on a winding up

- (a) Where property remains after the winding up or dissolution of the Company and satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, it must not be distributed among members.
- (b) If the Company is wound up, any surplus property must, subject to this Rule, be given to another fund, authority or institution:
 - (i) with Objects similar to the Objects of the Company; whose Constitution prohibits the distribution of its income and property among its members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the Company under this Constitution; and
 - (ii) which is charitable at law.
- (c) If the Company is endorsed as a deductible gift recipient then:
 - (i) upon the revocation of its endorsement as a deductible gift recipient; or
 - (ii) upon its winding up;

any surplus deductible gift recipient funds must be transferred to another fund, authority or institution to which income tax deductible gifts can be made.

- (d) If the Company is a registered community housing provider and it is a requirement of its registration that it do so, then upon the Company's winding up all remaining Community Housing Assets in a participating jurisdiction must be transferred to another registered community housing provider or to a housing agency in the jurisdiction in which the asset is located.
- (e) In determining the entity to which the remaining Community Housing Assets are to be distributed, under Rule 5.2(d), the Company must not make a distribution which would adversely impact on its charitable status.
- (f) The fund, authority or institution to receive property under this rule must be decided by the Board at or before the time of the winding-up or dissolution. If the Directors do not wish to decide, or do not decide, the members by ordinary resolution must decide. If the members do not decide, the decision must be referred to the Supreme Court of the state or territory in which the Company's registered office is located.

6 Annual General Meeting

6.1 Annual General Meeting

A general meeting, to be called the Annual General Meeting, must be held at least once in every calendar year and within five months of the end of the financial year.

6.2 Notice

- (a) An Annual General Meeting must be specified as such in the notice convening it.
- (b) Notice of the Annual General Meeting must be given at least 21 days prior to the date of such meeting.

6.3 Business at Annual General Meetings

- (a) The business of an annual general meeting is:
 - (i) if required by the Corporations Act, to receive and consider the financial and other reports required by the Corporations Act to be laid before each Annual General Meeting;
 - (ii) to elect Directors;
 - (iii) if required by the Corporations Act, to appoint an auditor or reviewer; and
 - (iv) to transact any other business which, under this document, is required to be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.
- (b) All other business transacted at an Annual General Meeting and all business transacted at other General Meetings is Special Business.
- (c) The auditor or reviewer, if any, and its representative may attend and be heard on any part of the business of a meeting concerning the auditor or reviewer. The auditor or reviewer, if any, or its representative, if present at the meeting, may be questioned by the members, as a whole, about the audit or review, if undertaken.

6.4 Provisions about General Meetings apply to Annual General Meeting

The provisions of this Constitution about General Meetings apply, with necessary changes, to Annual General Meetings.

7 General meetings

7.1 Calling General Meetings

A General Meeting may only be called:

- (a) by a Board's resolution; or
- (b) as otherwise provided in the Corporations Act.

7.2 Postponing or cancelling a meeting

- (a) The Board may:
 - (i) postpone a meeting of members;
 - (ii) cancel a meeting of members; or
 - (iii) change the place for a General Meeting ,

if it considers that the meeting has become unnecessary, or the venue would be unreasonable or impractical or a change is necessary in the interests of conducting the meeting efficiently.

- (b) A meeting which is not called by a Board's Resolution and is called under a members' requisition under the Corporations Act may not be postponed or cancelled without the prior written consent of the persons who called or requisitioned the meeting.

7.3 Notice of General Meetings

- (a) Notice of a General Meeting must be given to each person who at the time of giving the notice is a member, Director or auditor of the Company.
- (b) The Board may decide the content of a notice of a General Meeting , but the notice must include the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting and any other matters required by the Corporations Act.
- (c) Unless the Corporations Act provides otherwise:
 - (i) no business may be transacted at a General Meeting unless the general nature of the business is stated in the notice calling the meeting; and
 - (ii) except with the approval of the Board or the Chair, no person may move any amendment to a proposed resolution the terms of which are set out in the notice calling the meeting or to a document which relates to that resolution and a copy of which has been made available to members to inspect or obtain.
- (d) A person may waive notice of any General Meeting by written notice to the Company.
- (e) Subject to Rule 7.3(f), at least 21 days' notice must be given of a meeting of members.

- (f) The Company may call a meeting on shorter notice:
 - (i) if an AGM, when all the members entitled to attend and vote at the AGM agree beforehand; and
 - (ii) if any other General Meeting: when members with at least 95% of the votes that may be cast at the meeting agree beforehand.
- (g) The Company cannot call an AGM or other general meeting on shorter notice if it is a meeting at which a resolution will be moved to:
 - (i) remove a Director under section 203D of the Corporations Act or appoint a Director in place of a Director removed under that section; or
 - (ii) remove an auditor under section 329 of the Corporations Act.

7.4 Non-receipt of notice

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, the:
 - (i) non-receipt of a notice of any General Meeting by; or
 - (ii) accidental omission to give notice to,

any person entitled to notice does not invalidate anything done (including the passing of a resolution) at that meeting.
- (b) A person's attendance at a General Meeting waives any objection that person may have to:
 - (i) a failure to give notice, or the giving of a defective notice, of the meeting unless the person at the beginning of the meeting objects to the holding of the meeting; and
 - (ii) the consideration of a particular matter at the meeting which is not within the business referred to in the notice of the meeting, unless the person objects to considering the matter when it is presented.

7.5 Admission to General Meetings

- (a) The Chair of a General Meeting may refuse admission to, or require to leave and remain out of, the meeting any person:
 - (i) in possession of a pictorial-recording or sound-recording device;
 - (ii) in possession of a placard or banner;
 - (iii) in possession of an article considered by the chair to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption;
 - (iv) who refuses to produce or permit examination of any article, or the contents of any article, in the person's possession;
 - (v) who behaves or threatens to behave in a dangerous, offensive or disruptive way; or

- (vi) who is not entitled to receive notice of the meeting.
- (b) The Chair may delegate the powers conferred by Rule 7.5(a) to any person.
- (c) A person, whether a member or not, requested by the Directors or the Chair to attend a General Meeting is entitled to be present and, at the request of the Chair, to speak at the meeting.

7.6 Quorum at General Meeting

- (a) No business may be transacted at a general meeting, except the election of a Chair and the adjournment of the meeting, unless a quorum of members is present when the meeting proceeds to business.
- (b) A quorum is where the number of members is:
 - (i) The quorum necessary for the transaction of the Board is fifty percent of the total number of Directors in office. If this is not a whole number, it is rounded up to the next whole number. In any event, the quorum is to be not less than four Directors.
- (c) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the General Meeting :
 - (i) where the meeting was called at the request of members, the meeting must be dissolved; or
 - (ii) in any other case:
 - (A) the meeting stands adjourned to the day, and at the time and place, the Board decides; or
 - (B) if it does not make a decision, to the same day in the next week at the same time and place.
- (d) At an adjourned meeting, if a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting must be dissolved.

7.7 Chair

- (a) The Chair of the Board is entitled to take the Chair at every General Meeting.
- (b) If at any General Meeting :
 - (i) the Chair of the Board is not present at the specified time for holding the meeting; or
 - (ii) the Chair of the Board is present but is unwilling to act as Chair of the meeting, the Deputy Chair of the Board is entitled to take the Chair at the meeting.
- (c) If at any General Meeting :
 - (i) there is no Chair of the Board or Deputy Chair of the Board;

- (ii) the Chair of the Board and Deputy Chair of the Board are not present at the specified time for holding the meeting; or
- (iii) the Chair of the Board and the Deputy Chair of the Board are present but each is unwilling to act as Chair of the meeting,

the Directors present may choose another Director as Chair of the meeting and if no Director is present or if each of the Directors present are unwilling to act as Chair of the meeting, a member chosen by the members present is entitled to take the Chair at the meeting.

7.8 Acting Chair

- (a) A Chair of a General Meeting may, for any item of business or discrete part of the meeting, vacate the Chair in favour of another person nominated by him or her (**Acting Chair**).
- (b) Where an instrument of proxy appoints the Chair as proxy for part of the proceedings for which an Acting Chair has been nominated, the instrument of proxy is taken to be in favour of the Acting Chair for the relevant part of the proceedings.

7.9 Conduct at general meetings

The Chair of a General Meeting:

- (a) has charge of the general conduct of the meeting and the procedures to be adopted at the meeting;
- (b) may require the adoption of any procedure which is in the Chair's opinion necessary or desirable for proper and orderly debate or discussion and the proper and orderly casting or recording of votes at the General Meeting; and
- (c) may, having regard where necessary to the Corporations Act, terminate discussion or debate on any matter whenever the Chair considers it necessary or desirable for the proper conduct of the meeting,

and a decision by the Chair under this Rule is final.

7.10 Adjournment and postponement by the Chair

- (a) Despite Rules 7.2(a) and 7.2(b), where the Chair considers that a postponement is necessary in light of the behaviour of persons present or for any other reason so that the business of the meeting can be properly carried out, the Chair may postpone the meeting before it has started, whether or not a quorum is present.
- (b) A postponement under Rule 7.10(a) is to another time, which may be on the same day as the meeting, and may be to another place (and the new time and place is taken to be the time and place for the meeting as if specified in the notice which called the meeting originally).
- (c) The Chair may at any time during the course of the meeting:
 - (i) adjourn the meeting or any business, motion, question or resolution being considered or remaining to be considered by the meeting either to a later time at the same meeting or to an adjourned meeting; and

- (ii) for the purpose of allowing any poll to be taken or determined, suspend the proceedings of the meeting for any period or periods he or she decides without effecting an adjournment – no business may be transacted and no discussion may take place during any suspension of proceedings unless the Chair otherwise allows.
- (d) The Chair's rights under rules 7.10(a) and 7.10(c) are exclusive and, unless the chair requires otherwise, no vote may be taken or demanded by the members present about any postponement, adjournment or suspension of proceedings.
- (e) Only unfinished business may be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.
- (f) Where a meeting is postponed or adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the postponed or adjourned meeting must be given as in the case of the original meeting.

7.11 Decisions at General Meetings

- (a) Except where a Resolution requires a special majority, questions arising at a General Meeting must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the members present at the meeting. A decision made in this way is for all purposes, a decision of the members.
- (b) If the votes are equal on a proposed resolution, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote, in addition to any deliberative vote.
- (c) A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded:
 - (i) before the show of hands is taken;
 - (ii) before the result of the show of hands is declared; or
 - (iii) immediately after the result of the show of hands is declared.
- (d) Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the Chair of a General Meeting that a Resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or carried by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the Company's minute book is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against the Resolution.

7.12 When poll may be demanded

- (a) A poll may be demanded by:
 - (i) the Chair;
 - (ii) at least five members entitled to vote on the Resolution; or
- (b) A demand for a poll does not prevent a General Meeting continuing to transact any business except the question on which the poll is demanded.
- (c) If a poll is duly demanded at a General Meeting, it must be taken in the way and either at once or after an interval or adjournment as the Chair of the meeting directs. The result of the poll as declared by the Chair is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

7.13 Voting rights

- (a) Subject to this Constitution and to any rights or restrictions attached to any class of membership, at a General Meeting :
 - (i) on a show of hands, each member present has one vote;
 - (ii) where a person is entitled to vote by virtue of Rule 7.17 in more than one capacity, that person is entitled only to one vote on a show of hands;
 - (iii) if the person appointed as proxy has two or more appointments that specify different ways to vote on a Resolution, the proxy must not vote on a show of hands; and
 - (iv) on a poll, each member present has one vote.
- (b) Where any of the membership fee or other amount payable to the Company has not been duly paid that member is not entitled to vote.
- (c) A member is not entitled to vote on a Resolution if, under the Corporations Act the notice which called the meeting specified that:
 - (i) the member must not vote or must abstain from voting on the Resolution; or
 - (ii) a vote on the Resolution by the member must be disregarded for any purposes.
- (d) If the member referred to in Rule 7.13(c) or a person acting as proxy or attorney of that member does tender a vote on that Resolution, their vote must not be counted.
- (e) An objection to the validity of a vote tendered at a General Meeting must be:
 - (i) raised before or immediately after the result of the vote is declared; and
 - (ii) referred to the Chair of the meeting, whose decision is final.
- (f) A vote tendered, but not disallowed by the chair of a meeting under Rule 7.13(e), is valid for all purposes, even if it would not otherwise have been valid.
- (g) The Chair may decide any difficulty or dispute which arises as to the number of votes which may be cast by or on behalf of any member and the decision of the chair is final.

7.14 Representation at General Meetings

- (a) Subject to this Constitution, each member entitled to vote at a General Meeting may vote:
 - (i) in person;
 - (ii) by not more than one proxy; or
 - (iii) by not more than one attorney.
- (b) A proxy or attorney may, but need not, be a member of the Company.

7.15 Reserved

7.16 Voting where the member is of unsound mind

If a member is:

- (a) of unsound mind;
- (b) a patient under laws relating to mental health; or
- (c) whose estate is administered under the laws about mental health,

their trustee or guardian or other person who has the management of their property, may exercise the rights of the member at a General Meeting as if the trustee or guardian or other person were the member. The trustee, guardian or other person must first give the Board the information it reasonably requires to establish their entitlement to act on behalf of the member.

7.17 Appointment of proxies

- (a) Any member entitled to vote at a General Meeting may appoint one proxy.
- (b) The document appointing a proxy must:
 - (i) be in the form approved by the Board;
 - (ii) be signed by the appointor;
 - (iii) set out the name of the person to be appointed as proxy;
 - (iv) allow the member to direct the proxy to vote for or against (or abstain from voting on) any proposed Resolution;
 - (v) set out the period of appointment including whether it is valid only for stipulated meetings; and
 - (vi) be received by the Company at least 48 hours (or a lesser period as the Board may decide and stipulate in the notice of meeting) before the time for holding the meeting or poll at which the person named in the document proposes to vote.
- (c) Unless otherwise specified or revoked, a proxy appointment is valid for any adjournment of the meeting as well as for the meeting to which it relates.
- (d) The proxy document is deemed to include the right to demand or join in demanding a poll and (except to the extent to which the proxy is specifically directed to vote for or against any proposal) the power to act generally at the meeting for the person giving the proxy.

8 Directors

8.1 Directors

The Board will consist of at least four and not more than seven Directors.

8.2 Election of Directors

The election of Directors will occur as follows:

- (a) any two ordinary members may nominate any qualified person to serve as a Director;
- (b) no person is eligible for election as a Director unless the nominee gives written consent;
- (c) the nomination and consent must be lodged at the Office at least 30 days before the meeting;
- (d) the candidate's name (in alphabetical order) and the proposer's name must be forwarded to members with the notice of Annual General Meeting;
- (e) at the Annual General Meeting each member present and entitled to vote is entitled to cast a vote 'for' or 'against' the appointment of a named candidate for a vacant position for which they have nominated;
- (f) where the number of candidates is equal to or less than the number of available positions, no vote is necessary, and the candidates are automatically appointed to the positions for which they have nominated;
- (g) where the number of candidates exceeds the number of available positions, members are entitled to cast a vote 'for' or 'against' the appointment of each named candidate and the candidates receiving the highest number of votes 'for' are elected, in progressive order, until all vacant positions are filled; and
- (h) if there are insufficient nominations for available positions, the Chair may seek the nomination of candidates at the Annual General Meeting.

8.3 Qualification for membership of the Board

- (a) To be eligible for election as a Director under Rule 8.2(a) an individual must:
 - (i) become a member; and
 - (ii) in the opinion of the Board, be supportive of the Objects of the Company.
- (b) Nominees to the Board must demonstrate skills or expertise as determined by the Board as appropriate.
- (c) An employee of the Company is not eligible to be a Director.

8.4 Retirement of directors

- (a) Directorships will be for a three year period.
- (b) At the Annual General Meeting in each year the Directors shall retire in a rotation of three in the first year of a three year cycle and two Directors in year two and three of the three year cycle.
- (c) Notwithstanding rule 8.4(a), the Board may determine which of the Directors, are to retire from time to time and, to the extent the law permits, the date of their retirement.
- (d) Directors can only serve for a maximum of two consecutive three year terms beyond any casual vacancy term the Director may have held unless a longer term is approved by the

Board. The decision of the Board to approve a Director nominating for a third or subsequent three year term will be made by secret ballot. Where a Director has been in office at the time of adopting this constitution for more than the maximum two three year terms they will retire from the Board and not seek re-election at the end of their current three year term unless the Board has approved an extension in accordance with this clause.

8.5 Resignation

A Director may resign from the Board by written notice delivered to the Secretary. The resignation takes effect when the notice is received by the Secretary, or on a later date specified in the notice.

8.6 Removal

- (a) A Director may be removed from office by Resolution of the members present and entitled to vote at a General Meeting of the Company convened for that purpose. At the meeting the Director must be given the opportunity to present his or her case orally or in writing.
- (b) A Director removed under rule 8.6(a) retains office until the dissolution or adjournment of the General Meeting at which he or she is removed.

8.7 Vacating office

In addition to the circumstances prescribed by the Corporations Act and this Constitution, the office of a Director becomes vacant if the Director:

- (a) becomes an insolvent under administration, suspends payment generally to creditors or compounds with or assigns the Director's estate for the benefit of creditors;
- (b) becomes a person of unsound mind or a person who is a patient under laws relating to mental health or whose estate is administered under laws about mental health;
- (c) is absent without permission of the Board for more than two consecutive meetings of the Board;
- (d) resigns office by written notice to the Company;
- (e) is removed from office under the Corporations Act or any other relevant legislation;
- (f) is prohibited from being a Director by reason of the operation of the Corporations Act or any other relevant legislation; or
- (g) is convicted on indictment of an offence and the Board does not within one month after that conviction resolve to confirm the Director's appointment or election (as the case may be) to the office of Director.

8.8 Casual vacancies

- (a) The Board has power to appoint a qualified person as a Director to fill a casual vacancy among the Board.
- (b) Any person appointed under this rule holds office until the next Annual General Meeting.

8.9 Directors interests

- (a) A Director is not disqualified by reason only of being a Director (or the fiduciary obligations arising from that office) from:
 - (i) holding an office (except auditor) or place of profit or employment in the Company or a related body corporate of the Company;
 - (ii) holding an office or place of profit or employment in any other Company, body corporate, trust or entity promoted by the Company or in which it has interest;
 - (iii) being a member, creditor or otherwise being interested in any body corporate (including the company), partnership or entity, except as auditor of the Company;
 - (iv) entering into any agreement or arrangement with the Company; or
 - (v) acting in a professional capacity (or being a member of a firm which acts in a professional capacity) for the Company, except as auditor of the Company.
- (b) Each Director must comply with the Corporations Act on the disclosure of the Director's interests.
- (c) The Directors may make regulations requiring the disclosure of interests that a Director, and any person taken by the Directors to be related to or associated with the Director, may have in any matter concerning the Company or a related body corporate. Any regulations made under this constitution bind all Directors.
- (d) No act, transaction, agreement, instrument, Resolution or other thing is invalid or voidable only because a person fails to comply with any regulation made under Rule 8.9(c).
- (e) A Director who has a significant or pecuniary personal interest in a matter that is being considered by the Board may be asked to leave the meeting while the matter is being considered and cannot vote on the matter, except where permitted by the Corporations Act.
- (f) If a Director has an interest in a matter, then subject to Rules 8.9(c), 8.9(g) and the Constitution:
 - (i) that Director may not be counted in a quorum at the board meeting that considers the matter that relates to the interest;
 - (ii) that Director may not participate in and vote on matters that relate to the interest;
 - (iii) the Company can proceed with any transaction that relates to the interest and the Director may participate in the execution of any relevant document by or on behalf of the Company;
 - (iv) the Director may retain the benefits under the transaction that relates to the interest even though the Director has the interest; and
 - (v) the Company cannot avoid any transaction that relates to the interest merely because of the existence of the interest.

- (g) If an interest of a Director is required to be disclosed under rule 8.9(b), rule 8.9(f)(iv) applies only if the interest is disclosed before the transaction is entered into.
- (h) A contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which a Director is in any way interested is not invalid or voidable merely because the Director holds office as a Director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office.
- (i) A Director who is interested in any arrangement involving the Company is not liable to account to the Company for any profit realised under the arrangement merely because the Director holds office as a Director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office, if the Director complies with the disclosure requirements applicable to the Director under rule 8.9(a) and under the Corporations Act about that interest.
- (j) A Director who is interested in any contract or arrangement may, despite that interest, witness the signing of any document evidencing or otherwise connected with that contract or arrangement.

8.10 Remuneration of Directors

- (a) The Directors may be remunerated for their services as determined by the Board from time to time.
- (b) The Directors are entitled to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in performing their role as Directors as determined by the Board from time to time.

9 Powers and duties of directors

9.1 General powers

- (a) The Board is responsible for managing the business of the Company and may exercise all powers and do all things that are within the Company's power and are not expressly required by the Corporations Act or this Constitution to be exercised by the Company in a General Meeting.
- (b) The Board may make regulations, by-laws and policies consistent with the Constitution, which in the opinion of the Board are necessary or desirable for the proper control, administration and management of the Company's finances, affairs and property, or are necessary for the convenience, comfort and well-being of the members (including the terms of entry of members to the Company's premises and any event or function sponsored, promoted, facilitated or conducted by the Company) and amend or rescind any regulations and by-laws.
- (c) A regulation, policy or by-law of the Company made by the Board may be disallowed by the Company in a later General Meeting. A Resolution or regulation made by the Company in a General Meeting cannot invalidate prior acts of the Board which would have been valid if that Resolution or regulation had not been passed or made.

9.2 Power to borrow and give security

- (a) The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to:
 - (i) borrow or raise money in any other way;
 - (ii) charge mortgage or otherwise encumber any of the Company's property or business or any of its property; and

- (iii) issue debentures or give any security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person.
- (b) The Board may decide how cheques, promissory notes, banker's drafts, bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments must be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as applicable, by or on behalf of the Company.

9.3 Powers of appointment

The Board may:

- (a) appoint or employ any person as an officer, agent or attorney of the Company for the purposes, with the powers, discretions and duties (including powers, discretions and duties vested in or exercisable by the Board), for any period and on any other conditions it decides;
- (b) authorise an officer, agent or attorney to delegate any of the powers, discretions and duties vested in the officer, agent or attorney; and
- (c) remove or dismiss any officer, agent or attorney of the Company at any time, with or without cause.

10 Proceedings of Board Meetings

10.1 Meetings of Directors of the Board

- (a) The Board shall meet at least six times per year to attend to business and adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as they decide.
- (b) The contemporaneous linking together by telephone or other electronic means of a sufficient number of Directors to constitute a quorum, constitutes a meeting of the Board. All the provisions in this Constitution relating to meetings of the Board apply, as far as they can and with any necessary changes, to meetings of the Board by telephone or other electronic means.
- (c) A meeting by telephone or other electronic means is to be taken to be held at the place where the Chair of the meeting is or at any other place the Chair of the meeting decides on, if at least one of the Directors involved was at that place for the duration of the meeting.
- (d) A Director taking part in a meeting by telephone or other electronic means is to be taken to be present in person at the meeting.
- (e) If, before or during the meeting, any technical difficulty occurs where one or more Directors cease to participate, the Chair may adjourn the meeting until the difficulty is remedied or may, where a quorum of Directors remains present, continue with the meeting.

10.2 Calling Meetings of the Board

- (a) A Director may request a meeting of the Board.
- (b) A Secretary must, if requested by a Director, call a meeting of the Board.

10.3 Notice of meetings of the Board

- (a) Notice of a Board Meeting of Directors must be given to each person who is, at the time the notice is given, a Director.
- (b) A notice of a Board Meeting:
 - (i) must specify the time and place of the Meeting;
 - (ii) need not state the nature of the business to be transacted at the Meeting; and
 - (iii) may, if necessary, be given immediately before the Meeting; may be given in person or by post or by telephone, fax or other electronic means.
- (c) A Director may waive notice of a Board Meeting by giving notice to that effect in person or by post or by telephone, fax or other electronic means.
- (d) Failure to give a Director notice of a Board Meeting does not invalidate anything done or any Resolution passed at the Meeting if:
 - (i) the failure occurred by accident or inadvertent error; or
 - (ii) the Director attended the meeting or waived notice of the meeting (whether before or after the Meeting).
- (e) A person who attends a Board Meeting waives any objection that person may have to a failure to give notice of the Meeting.

10.4 Quorum at Board Meetings

- (a) No business may be transacted at a Board Meeting unless a quorum of Directors is present at the time the business is dealt with.
- (b) The quorum necessary for the transaction of the Board is fifty percent of the total number of Directors in office. If this is not a whole number, it is rounded up to the next whole number. In any event, the quorum is to be not less than four Directors.
- (c) If there is a vacancy in the office of a Director, the remaining Directors may act. But, if their number is not sufficient to constitute a quorum, they may act only in an emergency or to increase the number of Directors to a number sufficient to constitute a quorum or to call a General Meeting of the Company.

10.5 Chair and Deputy Chair of the Board

- (a) The Board may elect, for any period it decides:
 - (i) a Director to the office of Chair of the Board; and
 - (ii) may elect one or more Directors to the office of Deputy Chair of the Board.
- (b) The Chair of the Board is entitled (if present within ten minutes after the time appointed for the Meeting and willing to act) to preside as Chair at a Board Meeting.
- (c) If at a Board meeting:
 - (i) there is no Chair of the Board;

- (ii) the Chair of the Board is not present within ten minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the Meeting; or
- (iii) the Chair of the Board is present within that time but is not willing or declines to act as Chair of the Meeting,

the Deputy Chair if any, if then present and willing to act, is entitled to be Chair of the Meeting or if the Deputy Chair is not present or is unwilling or declines to act as Chair of the Meeting, the Directors present must elect one of themselves to Chair the Meeting.

10.6 Decisions of the Board

- (a) The Board, at a Meeting at which a quorum is present, may exercise any authorities, powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Board under this Constitution.
- (b) Questions arising at a Board Meeting must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the Directors present and entitled to vote on the matter.
- (c) If the votes are equal on a proposed Resolution, the Chair of the Meeting has a casting vote, in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

10.7 Written Resolutions

- (a) A Resolution in writing of which notice has been given to all Directors and which is signed or consented to by all of the Directors entitled to vote on the Resolution is as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a Board Meeting duly called and constituted and may consist of several documents in the same form, each signed or consented to be one or more of the Directors.
- (b) A Director may consent to a Resolution by:
 - (i) signing the document containing the Resolution (or a copy of that document);
 - (ii) giving to the Company a written notice (including by fax or other electronic means) addressed to the Secretary or to the Chair of the Board signifying assent to the Resolution and either setting out its terms or otherwise clearly identifying them; or
 - (iii) telephoning the Secretary or the Chair of the Board and signifying assent to the Resolution and clearly identifying its terms.

10.8 Committees

- (a) The Company may have committees as the Board determines.
- (b) A committee must have at least one director and may include any other person appointed by the board upon such terms and conditions as it decides.
- (c) The Board may delegate their powers to a committee.
- (d) The provisions of this Constitution applying to Meetings and Resolutions of the Board apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to meetings and Resolutions of a committee of Directors, except to the extent they are contrary to any direction given under rule 10.8(c).

10.9 Tenant Council

- (a) The Company may have an advisory group known as the Tenant Council.
- (b) The Board may have a policy setting out the role of the Tenant Council, its composition, powers and procedures.

10.10 Appointment of advisory group

- (a) The Board may establish an advisory group. The Board may appoint and remove members of the advisory group and terminate an advisory group at any time.
- (b) The functions of the advisory group will be decided by the Board.
- (c) The Board may specify:
 - (i) the manner in which proceedings of an advisory group are conducted;
 - (ii) the matters which the advisory group must consider in carrying out its functions; and
 - (iii) any other matters concerning the advisory group or its functions that the Directors decides.
- (d) For the avoidance of doubt, an advisory group established under Rule 10.10(a) will not be delegated with any power of the Board.

10.11 Delegation to a Director

- (a) The Board may delegate any of their powers to one Director.
- (b) A Director to whom any powers have been so delegated must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the Board.

10.12 Validity of acts

All acts done at any meeting of the Board or by a committee or by any person acting as a Director are, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered:

- (a) that there was some defect in the appointment of any of the Directors; or
 - (b) the committee or the person acting as a Director or that any of them were disqualified,
- valid as if every person had been duly appointed and was qualified and continued to be a Director or a member of the committee (as the case may be).

11 Secretary and Chief Executive Officer

11.1 Secretary

- (a) The Company must have at least one Secretary appointed by the Board.
- (b) The Board may suspend or remove a secretary from that office.

11.2 Chief Executive Officer

- (a) The Board may appoint a Chief Executive Officer for a period, at the remuneration and on the conditions the Board decides.
- (b) The Board may:
 - (i) delegate to a Chief Executive Officer any powers, discretions and duties it decides;
 - (ii) withdraw, suspend or vary any of the powers, discretions and duties given to a Chief Executive Officer; and
 - (iii) authorise the Chief Executive Officer to delegate any of the powers, discretions and duties given to the Chief Executive Officer.
- (c) An act done by a person acting as a Chief Executive Officer is not invalidated by:
 - (i) a defect in the person's appointment as an Chief Executive Officer;
 - (ii) the person being disqualified to be a Chief Executive Officer; or
 - (iii) the person having vacated office,if the person did not know that circumstance when the act was done.

12 Indemnity and insurance

12.1 Officer's right of indemnity

Rules 12.1(a) and 12.4 apply:

- (a) to each person who is or has been a Director, Secretary or Chief Executive Officer of the Company;
 - (b) to any other officers or former officers of the Company as the Board in each case determine; and
 - (c) if the Board so determines, to any auditor or former auditor of the Company,
- each an Officer for the purposes of this Rule.

12.2 Indemnity

The Company must indemnify each Officer on a full indemnity basis and to the full extent permitted by law against all losses, liabilities, costs, charges and expenses (**Liabilities**) incurred by the Officer as an officer of the Company.

12.3 Scope of indemnity

The indemnity in rule 12.1(a):

- (a) does not operate in respect of any Liability of the Officer to the extent that Liability is covered by insurance;

- (b) is enforceable without the Officer having to first incur any expense or make any payment; and
- (c) is a continuing obligation and is enforceable by the Officer even though the Officer may have ceased to be an officer or auditor of the Company.

12.4 Insurance

The Company may, to the extent the law permits:

- (a) purchase and maintain insurance; or
- (b) pay or agree to pay a premium for insurance,

for each Officer against any Liability incurred by the Officer as an officer or auditor of the Company including, but not limited to:

- (a) costs and expenses in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, whatever their outcome; or
- (c) a liability arising from negligence or other conduct.

12.5 Savings

Nothing in rule 12.1(a) or 12.4:

- (a) affects any other right or remedy that a person to whom those rules apply may have in respect of any Liability referred to in those rules;
- (b) limits the capacity of the Company to indemnify or provide or pay for insurance for any person to whom those rules do not apply; or
- (c) limits or diminishes the terms of any indemnity conferred or agreement to indemnify entered into before the adoption of this Constitution.

12.6 Contract

The Company may enter into an agreement with any Officer to give effect to the rights conferred by this Rule or the exercise of a discretion under this Rule on any terms as the Board thinks fit which are not inconsistent with this Rule.

13 Financial records and auditor

13.1 Keeping of financial records

- (a) The financial year of the Company begins on 1 July and ends at 30 June in the following calendar year.
- (b) Proper books and financial records must be kept recording the financial affairs of the Company. The Company must comply with the relevant accounting, financial reporting, review and audit requirements of the Corporations Act.
- (c) If required by the Corporations Act, the Board must:

- (i) notify all Members at the end of each financial year of their entitlement to receive copies of the financial report prepared by the Company including a copy of the auditor's report, if any, and any other documentation as required by the Corporations Act;
- (ii) lay before the Members at each Annual General Meeting the financial statements required under Rule 13.1(b).

13.2 Appointment of auditor or reviewer

If required by the Corporations Act, the Company must appoint a qualified auditor or reviewer. No Member may act as auditor or reviewer of the Company.

14 Minutes

14.1 Contents of minutes

The Board must ensure that minutes are duly recorded in any manner it thinks fit and include:

- (a) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Company, the Board and of committees; and
- (b) details of all Resolutions and proceedings of General Meetings of the Company and of meetings of the Board and committees.

14.2 Signing of minutes

The minutes of a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Company, if signed by the Chair of the meeting or by the Chair of the next meeting, are prima facie evidence of the matters stated in the minutes.

15 Inspection of records

15.1 Inspection by member

Except as provided by law, this Constitution or as authorised by a Board Resolution, a person who is not a Director does not have the right to inspect any of the Board papers, books, records or documents of the Company.

15.2 Access by Director

The Company may enter into contracts, and procure that its subsidiaries enter into contracts, on any terms the Board thinks fit, to grant a Director or former Director continuing access for a specified period after the Director ceases to be a Director, to Board papers, books, records and documents of the Company which relate to the period during which the Director or former Director was a Director of the Company.

16 Notices

16.1 Method of service

- (a) The Company may give a notice to a member by:
 - (i) delivering it personally;
 - (ii) sending it by prepaid post to the member's address in the Register of Members or any other address the member gives the Company for notices; or
 - (iii) sending it by electronic means to the electronic address the member gives the Company for notices.
- (b) Where a member does not have a registered address or where the company believes that member is not known at the member's registered address, all notices are taken to be:
 - (i) given to the member if the notice is exhibited in the Company's registered office for a period of 48 hours; and
 - (ii) served at the commencement of that period,unless and until the member informs the Company of the member's address.

16.2 Time of service

- (a) A notice from the Company properly addressed and posted is taken to be given and received five business days after the day of its posting.
- (b) A notice sent by electronic transmission:
 - (i) is taken to be effected by properly addressing and transmitting the fax or other electronic transmission; and
 - (ii) is taken to have been given and received on the day of its transmission.
- (c) Where a given number of days notice or notice extending over any other period must be given, the day of service is not to be counted in the number of days or other period.

16.3 Evidence of service

A certificate signed by a Director or Secretary stating that a notice has been given under this Constitution is conclusive evidence of that fact.

16.4 Other communications and documents

Rules 16.1 to 16.3 (inclusive) apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to serving any communication or document.

17 General

17.1 Submission to jurisdiction

Each member submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the state or territory in which the Company is taken to be registered for the purposes of the Corporations Act, the Federal Court of Australia and the courts which may hear appeals from those courts.

17.2 Prohibition and enforceability

Any part of this Constitution which is prohibited or unenforceable in any place is, in that place, ineffective only to the extent of that prohibition or unenforceability.

17.3 Amendment to the Constitution

Any amendment to this Constitution must be approved by a special resolution of the members.