

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**CONSTITUTION
OF
MAF INTERNATIONAL**

Prepared by

Moores Legal

1st Floor, 9 Prospect Street

Box Hill Vic 3128

Telephone: (03) 9898 0000

Facsimile: (03) 9898 0333

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**CORPORATIONS LAW
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
CONSTITUTION OF
MAF INTERNATIONAL**

PRELIMINARY

EXCLUSION OF REPLACEABLE RULES

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

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

2. In this Constitution -
 - (i) “the Company” means MAF International.
 - (ii) “Directors” means the directors for the time being of the Company.
 - (iii) “Board” means the board of directors for the time being of the Company.
 - (iv) “Law” means the *Corporations Act 2001* or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.
 - (v) “Office Bearers” means the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Treasurer appointed in accordance with Article 64.
 - (vi) “Seal” means the common seal of the Company (if any).
 - (vii) “Secretary” means the secretary for the time being of the Company, and if there are joint secretaries, any one or more of such joint secretaries.
 - (viii) Except so far as the contrary intention appears in this Constitution, an 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.
 - (ix) Words importing any one gender shall be deemed and taken to include all genders and the singular to include the plural and the plural the singular unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided.

OBJECTS

3. (i) The primary object for which the company is incorporated is to glorify God, expressing His love for the world through the use of:
 - (a) aviation; and

(b) other strategic technologies

in order to multiply the effectiveness of the mission of the Church in:

(c) marketplace witness,

(d) servicing human need, and

(e) the proclamation of the Gospel of Christ to the nations.

(ii) Solely for the purpose of furthering the primary objects set out above, the Company shall have power to do all things that are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and the exercises of the powers of the Company.

APPLICATION OF INCOME AND PROPERTY

4. (i) The income and property of the Company however derived will be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Company as set out in this Constitution, and no portion of the income or the property of the Company will be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to Members of the Company.

(ii) No member of the Board of the Company will be appointed to, or shall hold, any salaried position or office of the Company or any office of the Company paid by fees and no remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth will be paid or given by the Company to any member of the Board except repayment of out-of-pocket expenses and payment of interest (at a rate not exceeding the 180 day bank bill rate) on money lent or reasonable and proper rent for premises leased to the Company. Notwithstanding this, nothing in this Constitution shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any officers or servants of the Company or to any Member of the Company in return for any services actually rendered to the Company nor for goods supplied in the ordinary course of business, nor prevent the payment of interest aforesaid on money borrowed from any Member of the Company or reasonable and proper rent for premises leased by any Member to the Company.

(iii) Nothing in this Article will prevent the provision of any benefit in good faith to a Member of the Company for the purposes of the Company as set out in the previous Article.

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

5. The liability of the Members is limited.

CONTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS ON WINDING UP

6. Every Member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the Company being wound up while he or she is a Member, or within one year of ceasing to be a Member such amount as may be required not exceeding twenty dollars (\$20.00), for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted whilst the

Member or past Member as the case may be was a Member of the Company, and the costs charges and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors or Members amongst themselves.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY ON WINDING UP

7. (i) Where on the winding up of the Company or dissolution of the Company, there is a surplus of assets after satisfying all the Company's liabilities and expenses, the surplus will not be paid or distributed to the Members of the Company but will be given or transferred to such other institution or company having similar objects to those of the Company as described in this Constitution, and is an institution or body and which prohibits the distribution of income, profit or assets to its Members. Such institution or company will be determined by the Members of the Company on or before the time of such winding up or dissolution, failing such determination the institution or company shall be determined by application to the Supreme Court in the State of incorporation. In addition to the above requirements, any transferee of surplus gifts and tax deductible contributions made to the Company for its principal purpose, and surplus money received by the Company because of such gifts and contributions, shall be an institution or company to which income tax deductible gifts can be made.
- (ii) In the event that endorsement by the Australian Tax Office of the Company as a Tax Deductible Gift Recipient is revoked, gifts and other tax deductible contributions remaining after payment of the Company's liabilities, and surplus money received by the Company because of such gifts and contributions, shall be transferred to a fund, authority or institution to which tax deductible gifts can be made.

MEMBERSHIP

ELIGIBILITY, APPLICATION AND ADMISSION

8. Any natural person or corporation committed to the objects of the Company, and by reason of their experience, skill, knowledge and commitment to the Company may be admitted as a Member of the Company. Staff of the Company, State Council members and members of MAF New Zealand may be represented in the membership of the Company. The following process shall be followed for a person or corporation to be admitted as a Member of the Company:
 - (i) Application for membership is made on the prescribed Application Form and the determined fee (if any) has been paid;
 - (ii) The person or corporation agrees in writing to provide a guarantee of not less than twenty dollars (\$20.00) to defray such liabilities and expenses of the Company upon its winding up or dissolution;
 - (iii) The person or corporation agrees in writing that they subscribe to the Company's Doctrinal Statement as approved by the Board from time to time;

- (iv) The Application for Membership has been accepted by the Board and such acceptance may be determined by the Board using any criteria as the Board alone may determine; and
 - (v) The name of the Member has been entered in the Register of Members.
- 9. The Board may decline any application for membership and is not bound to give reasons why the application was not accepted.
- 10. The first Members of the Company shall be the Members of the Company at the time that this Constitution was adopted by the Company and they shall not be required to apply for membership.
- 11. The minimum number of Members shall be three (3) and there shall be up to twenty five (25) Members or such other number as the Board may determine from time to time.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS

- 12.
 - (i) The Company Secretary will maintain a Register of Members of the Company at the Company's registered office.
 - (ii) When an applicant has been accepted for membership the Secretary will cause the Member's name to be entered in the Register of Members and will send to the Member written notice of the acceptance.
- 13. The address of a Member in that Register will be the address of the Member for the purpose of service of any notices to Members.
- 14. The rights of any Member will not be transferable.

DISCIPLINE OF MEMBERS

- 15. The Board may by a two-thirds majority vote expel, or by a majority vote suspend, or otherwise discipline any Member of the Company for conduct inconsistent with this Constitution or which in the opinion of the Board is unbecoming of a Member or prejudicial to the interests of the Company, provided that the Member receives fourteen (14) days written notice of any proposal to discipline and reasonable opportunity is given for the Member to be heard in relation to the proposal for discipline.
- 16. Any Member excluded from the Company may at any time apply to the Board to be readmitted as a Member.

17. No person may be a Director of the Company following expulsion or during suspension as a Member unless such a person is subsequently readmitted as a Member.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

18. Membership of the Company will terminate upon:
- (i) The Company Secretary receiving from a Member a letter of resignation;
 - (ii) A Member being expelled or suspended in accordance with this Constitution; or
 - (iii) Death of a Member.
19. A Member whose membership of the Company is terminated will be liable for all moneys due by that Member to the Company in addition to any sum not exceeding twenty dollars (\$20.00) for which the Member is liable under Article 6 of this Constitution.
20. A Member whose membership is terminated will not make any claim, monetary or otherwise, on the Company, its funds or property except as a creditor thereof.
21. Any person or corporation who for any reason ceases to be a Member shall no longer represent themselves in any manner as being a Member.

MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

22. (i) Subject to the Law, a general meeting shall be held at least once in every calendar year and within the period of five (5) months after the end of the financial year at such time and place as may be determined by the Directors. The abovementioned general meeting shall be called the "Annual General Meeting" and all other meetings of the Company shall be called "general meetings".
- (ii) The business of the Annual General Meeting shall include any of the following, even if not referred to on the notice of meeting:
- (a) the consideration of the Annual Financial Report, Directors' Report and Auditors' Report;
 - (b) the election of Directors;
 - (c) the appointment of the auditor;
 - (d) the fixing of the auditor's remuneration.

CONVENING GENERAL MEETINGS

23. (i) Any Director may whenever he or she thinks fit convene a meeting of the Company's Members.
- (ii) The Directors must convene a meeting of the Company's Members on the request of Members in accordance with section 249D of the Law. The Members may convene a meeting of the Company's Members in accordance with section 249E and 249F of the law.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

24. A notice of meeting of the Company's Members shall specify:-
- (i) the place, the day and the time of the meeting (and, if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this);
- (ii) the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting; and
- (iii) such other information as is required by section 249L of the Law.
25. The Company may hold a meeting of its Members at two or more venues using any technology that gives the Members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate.
26. Subject to the provisions of the Law relating to agreements for shorter notice, at least twenty-one (21) days notice must be given of a meeting of the Company's Members.
27. (i) Notice of every meeting of the Company's Members shall be given in the manner authorised by Article 83 to -
- (a) every Member and to every Director; and
- (b) the auditor for the time being of the Company.
- (ii) No other person is entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Company's Members.

CHAIRPERSON OF GENERAL MEETINGS

28. (i) The Chairperson of the Board shall preside as Chairperson at every General Meeting.
- (ii) If there is no Chairperson or the Chairperson is not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act for all or part of the meeting, the Deputy Chairperson will be the Chairperson.

- (iii) If the Deputy Chairperson is not present or is present but is unwilling to act for all or part of the meeting, the Members present shall elect one of their number to be Chairperson of the meeting (or part of it).

QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS

- 29. (i) No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Company's Members unless a quorum of Members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.
- (ii) A quorum of Members for a meeting is a number equal to half of the registered Members plus one and if that number is not a whole number then the nearest whole number above shall be the quorum. No less than three Members shall constitute a quorum at a general meeting of the organisation.
- (iii) For the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present, a person attending as a proxy, or as representing a body corporate that is a Member, shall be deemed to be a Member.

ADJOURNMENT OF GENERAL MEETINGS

- 30. If a quorum is not present within fifteen (15) minutes from the time appointed for the meeting:-
 - (i) where the meeting was convened upon the request of Members - the meeting shall be dissolved; or
 - (ii) in any other case:-
 - (a) the meeting stands adjourned to such day, and at such time and place, as the Directors determine or, if no determination is made by the Directors, to the same day in the next week at the same time and place; and
 - (b) if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within fifteen (15) minutes from the time appointed for the meeting, then the meeting shall be dissolved.
- 31. (i) The Chairperson shall adjourn a meeting of the Company's Members from time to time and from place to place if the Members present with a majority of votes that may be cast at that meeting agree or direct the Chairperson to do so. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.
- (ii) When a meeting of the Company's Members is adjourned for thirty (30) days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting.

- (iii) Except as provided by the preceding paragraph, it is not necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 32.
 - (i) At any meeting of the Company's Members a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded (before a vote is taken or immediately after the declaration of the result of the show of hands) by at least two thirds of the Members present in person or by proxy.
 - (ii) Unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the Chairperson that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company, is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
 - (iii) The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
- 33.
 - (i) If a poll is duly demanded, it shall be taken in such a manner as the Chairperson directs and unless the meeting is adjourned, the result of the poll will be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
 - (ii) A poll demanded on the election of a Chairperson or on a question of adjournment shall be taken immediately.
- 34. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairperson of the meeting of the Company's Members at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded will have a casting vote in addition to any vote the Chairperson may have in the capacity as a Member.
- 35. Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any Member:-
 - (i) at meetings of the Company's Members or classes of Members each Member entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy or attorney or representative; and
 - (ii) on a show of hands every person present who is a Member or a proxy or representative of a Member has one vote, and on a poll every person present in person or by proxy or attorney or representative has one vote.
- 36. If the membership is held jointly and more than one such joint Member votes, only the vote of the Member whose name appears first in the Register of Members counts.
- 37. If a Member is of unsound mind or is a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health, his or her committee or trustee or

such other person as properly has the management of his or her estate may exercise any rights of the Member in relation to a meeting of the Company's Members as if the committee, trustee or other person were the Member.

- 38. A Member is not entitled to vote at a meeting of the Company's Members unless all sums presently payable by him or her in respect of the Company have been paid.
- 39.
 - (i) An objection may be raised to the qualification of a voter only at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered.
 - (ii) Any such objection shall be referred to the Chairperson of the meeting of the Company's Members, whose decision is final.
 - (iii) A vote not disallowed pursuant to such an objection is valid for all purposes.

PROXIES

- 40. A Member of the Company who is entitled to attend and cast a vote at a meeting of the Company's Members may appoint a person (whether or not a Member of the Company) as the Member's proxy to attend and vote for the Member at the meeting.
- 41.
 - (i) An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his or her attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under seal or executed in accordance with the Law or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised.
 - (ii) An instrument appointing a proxy may specify the manner in which the proxy is to vote in respect of a particular resolution and, where an instrument of proxy so provides, the proxy is not entitled to vote in the resolution except as specified in the instrument.
 - (iii) An instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.
- 42. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or in a form that is as similar to the following form as the circumstances allow:-

(Name of Company)

I/We being a
member/members of the abovenamed Company hereby appoint
..... of
..... or, in his or her absence,
..... of
..... as my/our proxy to vote for me/us
on my/our behalf at the meeting of the Company's members of the

Company to be held on the day of , 20.. and at any adjournment of that meeting.

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

SIGNED this day of , 20..

* Strike out whichever is not desired

To be inserted if desired

43. An instrument appointing a proxy shall not be treated as valid unless the instrument and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which the instrument is signed or a copy of that power or authority certified by a solicitor or a notary public, is or are deposited not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, or, in the case of a poll, not less than twenty-four (24) hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, at the registered office of the Company or at such other place in Australia as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting.
44. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy or of a power of attorney is valid notwithstanding the previous death or unsoundness of mind of the principal, the revocation of the instrument (or of the authority under which the instrument was executed) or of the power, providing no intimation in writing of the death, unsoundness of mind or revocation was made before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the instrument is used or the power is exercised.

DIRECTORS

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

45. The number of the Directors shall be not less than three (3) and shall be no more than nine (9) or such other number as the Board may determine from time to time.
46. The Company may from time to time by resolution passed at a general meeting fix the number of Directors or increase or reduce the number of Directors (but so that the number shall be not less than three) and may also determine in what rotation (if any) the increased or reduced number is to go out of office.
47. (a) The Directors holding office at the time of adopting this Constitution shall continue as Directors until the next Annual General Meeting after the adoption of this Constitution when all Board positions shall be vacated, and
- (b) If this Constitution is adopted at an Annual General Meeting then all positions on the Board shall be declared vacant, and
- (c) At the Annual General Meeting where all Board positions have been vacated in accordance with either Article 47(a) or 47(b), the Members shall elect a new Board in accordance with this Constitution and, notwithstanding Article 56(i), for the following terms of office:

- (1) one-third of the Board will be elected for one (1) year,
- (2) one-third will be elected for two (2) years, and
- (3) one-third will be elected for three (3) years

in order to commence the Board rotation.

48. The Company may from time to time by resolution passed at a general meeting appoint a person to be a Director of the Company. The resolution may specify the period during which the Director is to hold office and if it does so specify the Director will cease to hold office at the expiration of that period but will be eligible for reappointment. If the Members' resolution does not specify the term of the Director's appointment, the Director will hold office in accordance with Article 56.
49. A Director of the Board must have the suitable qualifications, skills and experience to discharge the function of a Member of the Board as determined by the Board from time to time.
50. In the event of a vacancy or vacancies in the office of a Director or offices of Directors, 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 such a quorum or of convening a meeting of the Company's Members for that purpose.
51.
 - (i) The Directors shall have power at any time and from time to time to:-
 - (a) appoint a new Director to fill any casual vacancy; and
 - (b) appoint additional Directors.
 - (ii) Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following Annual General Meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for election but shall not then be taken into account in determining the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.
52. It shall not be necessary for a Director to be a Member of the Company by way of qualification when nominated as a Director and a nominee Director who is not a Member of the Company shall be entitled to receive notices of and attend and speak at meetings of the Company's Members, however upon being appointed as a Director the Director shall apply to be a Member of the Company in accordance with Article 8 and the appointment of such person as a Director shall be conditional on that person being appointed as a Member.
53. The Company may from time to time by resolution passed at a general meeting remove any Director.

54. In addition to the circumstances in which the office of a Director becomes vacant by virtue of the Law, the office of a Director becomes vacant if the Director:
- (i) 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;
 - (ii) resigns his or her office by notice in writing to the Company;
 - (iii) is absent without the consent of the Directors from three (3) consecutive meetings of the Board;
 - (iv) without the consent of the Company in general meeting holds any other office of profit under the Company; or
 - (v) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract or proposed contract with the Company and fails to declare the nature of his or her interest as required by Article 70;
 - (vi) is expelled or suspended as a Member in accordance with Article 18.

DEFECTS IN APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

55. All acts done by any meeting of the Directors or of a committee of Directors or by any person acting as a Director are, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of a person to be a Director or a Member of the committee, or to act as a Director, or that person so appointed was disqualified, as valid as if the person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director or to be a Member of the committee.

ROTATION OF DIRECTORS

56. With the exception of the Chief Executive Officer, the following provisions shall apply to all the Directors:-
- (i) Subject to the initial terms of office as set out Article 47, at every Annual General Meeting those Directors who have been in office for three years or until the third Annual General Meeting following such Directors' appointment (whichever is the longer) shall retire but shall be eligible for re-election.
 - (ii) The Company at any general meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid or in accordance with Article 47 may fill up the vacated office by electing a like number of persons to be Directors and may fill up any other vacancies.
 - (iii) If, at any Annual General Meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place, the places of the retiring Directors are not filled up, the retiring Directors, or such of them as have not had their places filled up, shall (if willing to act) continue in office until the Annual General Meeting in the next year and so on from year to year until their places are filled up, unless and except insofar as it shall be determined at such meeting to reduce the number of Directors.

- (iv) Subject to the provisions of the Law the Company in general meeting may at any time by ordinary resolution remove any appointed or elected Director before the expiration of such Director's period of office and, if so desired, elect another person in such Director's stead. The person so elected shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place such Director is elected would have held office if such Director had not been removed.
- (v) No person (not being a retiring Director) shall be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting unless such person or some other Member intending to propose such person has, at least fourteen (14) clear days before the meeting, left at the registered office of the Company a notice in writing duly signed by the person giving such person's consent to the nomination and signifying such person's candidature or the intention of such Member to propose him or her or unless such person has been recommended by the Board for election and notice in writing of such recommendation has been left at the registered office of the Company at least fourteen (14) clear days before the meeting. Notice of every candidate for the position of Director shall be served on Members at least seven (7) days before the meeting at which the election is to take place.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

57. The Directors shall not be paid by way of remuneration for their services provided that:-
- (i) reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of a Director shall be paid where the payment does not exceed the amount previously approved by the Board; or
 - (ii) payment for any service rendered to the Company in a professional or technical capacity shall be made where the provision of that service has the prior approval of the Board and the amount payable is approved by a resolution of the Board and is on reasonable commercial terms; or
 - (iii) payment is as an employee of the Company where the terms of employment have been approved by resolution of the Board.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

58. (i) Subject to the Law and to any other provision of this Constitution, the business of the Company shall be controlled and directed by the Directors, who may pay all expenses incurred.
- (ii) Without limiting the generality of the preceding paragraph, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, to charge any property or business of the Company or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person.
59. (i) The Directors may, by power of attorney, appoint any person or persons (either by name or by reference to position or office held) to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes, with such powers, authorities and discretions

(being powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Directors), for such period and subject to such conditions as they think fit.

- (ii) Any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with the attorney as the Directors think fit and may also authorise the attorney to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him or her.

60. All cheques, promissory notes, bankers drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for money paid to the Company, shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed, executed, as the case may be in such manner as the Directors determine.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

61. The Board of Directors may meet together for the dispatch of business and adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit.

CONVENING MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

62. The Board of Directors may at any time, and a Secretary shall on the requisition of a Director, convene a meeting of the Directors.

QUORUM FOR DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

63. At a meeting of the Directors, the number of Directors whose presence is necessary to constitute a quorum is such number as is equal to half of the total number of Directors plus one and if that number is not a whole number then the nearest whole number above, provided that each such person is a Director or an alternate Director and is entitled under the law to vote on a motion that may be moved at that meeting. No less than three Directors must be present at a meeting to constitute a quorum.

CHAIRPERSON AND OFFICE BEARERS

64. (i) At the first Board Meeting after this Constitution's adoption, the Board by simple majority shall appoint the Chairperson.
- (ii) The Directors shall elect one of their number as Vice Chairperson.
- (iii) The Directors shall elect one of their number as Treasurer.
- (iv) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Treasurer will each hold office for a three (3) year term but in the first three (3) years after the adoption of this Constitution one of the Office Bearers as determined by the Board shall retire each year to allow for the commencement of the rotation of the Office Bearers
- (v) Where a meeting of the Directors is held and:-

- (a) a Chairperson or Vice Chairperson has not been elected as provided by the preceding two paragraphs; or
- (b) the person so elected is not present within ten (10) minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act for all or part of the meeting,

the Directors present shall elect one of their number to be Chairperson of such meeting or part of it.

- (vi) Office Bearers of the Company will be elected by the Board by a simple majority for a three year term of office.
- (vii) The duties of the Office Bearers shall be determined by the Board from time to time.
- (viii) An Office Bearer, including the Chairperson, may be elected for more than one successive term.

VOTING AT DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 65. (i) Subject to this Constitution, questions arising at a meeting of Directors shall be decided by a majority of votes of Directors present and voting and any such decision shall for all purposes be deemed a decision of the Directors.
- (ii) In a case of an equality of votes, the Chairperson of the meeting shall not have a casting vote in addition to any vote the Chairperson may have in the capacity as a Director.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

- 66. (i) A Director may, with the approval of the other Directors, appoint a person (who is a Member of the Company) to be an alternate Director in his or her or her place during such period as he or she thinks fit.
- (ii) An alternate Director is entitled to notice of meetings of the Directors and, if the appointor is not present at such a meeting, is entitled to attend and vote in his or her stead.
- (iii) An alternate Director may exercise any powers that the appointor may exercise and the exercise of any such power by the alternate Director shall be deemed to be the exercise of the power by the appointor.
- (iv) An alternate Director is required to be a Member of the Company.
- (v) The appointment of an alternate Director may be terminated at any time by the appointor notwithstanding that the period of the appointment of the alternate Director has not expired, and terminates in any event if the appointor ceases to hold office as a Director.

- (vi) An appointment, or the termination of an appointment, of an alternate Director shall be effected by a notice in writing signed by the Director who makes or made the appointment and served on the Company.

DELEGATION OF POWERS

- 67. (i) The Directors may delegate any of their powers to a committee or committees consisting of such Members or non-Members as they think fit. Such committees may include, but will not be limited to, the following committees:
 - (a) An Executive Committee;
 - (b) An Advisory Committee that may include State Council Members;
 - (c) A Nominating Committee;
 - (d) An Audit Committee.
- (ii) A committee to which any powers have been so delegated shall exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the Directors as set out in any applicable Policy Documents of the Board and a power so exercised shall be deemed to have been exercised by the Directors.
- (iii) The Members of such a committee may elect one of their number as Chairperson of their meetings.
- (iv) Where such a meeting is held and:
 - (a) a Chairperson has not been elected as provided by the preceding paragraph; or
 - (b) the person so elected is not present within ten (10) minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act for all or part of the meeting,the Members present shall elect one of their number to be Chairperson of the meeting or part of it.
- (v) A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper.
- (vi) Questions arising at a meeting of a committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the Members present and voting.
- (vii) In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairperson shall not have a casting vote in addition to any vote the Chairperson may have in the capacity as a committee Member.

ELECTRONIC MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

- 68. (i) A meeting of Directors may be called or held using any technology consented to by all the Directors. A consent of a Director for the purposes of this Article may be

a standing one. A Director may only withdraw his or her consent within a reasonable time before the meeting of Directors.

- (ii) For the purposes of this Constitution, the contemporaneous linking together by an instantaneous communication device of a number of Directors not less than the quorum, whether or not any one or more of the Directors is out of Australia, shall be deemed to constitute a meeting of the Directors and all the provisions of this Constitution as to meetings of the Directors shall apply to any such meeting held by an instantaneous communication device so long as the following conditions are met:
 - (a) All the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of the meeting of Directors (including any alternate for any Director) shall be entitled to notice of a meeting held by an instantaneous communication device and to be linked by an instantaneous communication device for the purpose of such meeting. Notice of any such meeting shall be given on the instantaneous communication device or in any other manner permitted by this Constitution; and
 - (b) Each of the Directors taking part in the meeting by an instantaneous communication device must be able to hear each other of the Directors taking part at the commencement of the meeting.
- (iii) A Director may not leave a meeting held by an instantaneous communication device by disconnecting his or her instantaneous communication device unless he or she has previously expressly notified the Chairperson of the meeting of his or her intention to leave the meeting and a Director shall be conclusively presumed to have been present and to have formed part of the quorum at all times during such a meeting until such notified time of his or her leaving the meeting.
- (iv) A minute of the proceedings at meetings held by an instantaneous communication device shall be sufficient evidence of such proceedings and of the observance of all necessary formalities if certified as a correct minute by the Chairperson of the meeting.
- (v) For the purpose of this Article "instantaneous communication device" shall include telephone, television, computer terminal or any other audio and/or visual device which permits instantaneous communication.

CIRCULATING RESOLUTIONS

- 69. (i) If all the Directors entitled to vote on a resolution have signed a document containing a statement that they favour of a resolution of the Directors in terms set out in the document, a resolution in those terms shall be deemed to have been passed at a meeting of the Directors held on the day on which the document was signed and at the time at which the document was last signed by a Director or, if the Directors signed the document on different days, on the day on which, and at the time at which, the document was last signed by a Director.
- (ii) For the purposes of the preceding Article, two or more separate documents containing statements in identical terms each of which is signed by one or more Directors shall together be deemed to constitute one document containing a

statement in those terms signed by those Directors on the respective days on which they signed the separate document.

DIRECTORS' CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

70. (i) Subject to the Law no Director shall be disqualified by his or her office from contracting or entering into any arrangement with the Company either as vendor, purchaser, or otherwise, nor shall any such contract or arrangement or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director shall be in any way interested be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or agreement, by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relation thereby established, but every Director shall observe the provisions of Section 191 of the Law relating to the disclosure of the interest of Directors which might create duties or interests in conflict with their duties or interests as Directors as if the Company were a proprietary company.
- (ii) Subject to the Law, a Director shall not as a Director be present at a meeting of Directors or vote in respect of any contract or arrangement in which such Director is interested in the manner described in the preceding Article being considered at that meeting.
- (iii) A Director who is interested in any contract or arrangement as aforesaid may notwithstanding such interest attest the affixing of the Seal of the Company to any document evidencing or otherwise connected with such contract or arrangement.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

71. The provisions of Article 56 shall not apply to the Chief Executive Officer.
72. (i) The Directors may, upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions and as they think fit, confer upon the Chief Executive Officer any of the powers exercisable by them.
- (ii) Any powers so conferred may be concurrent with, or be to the exclusion of, the powers of the Directors.
- (iii) The Directors may at any time withdraw or vary any of the powers so conferred on the Chief Executive Officer.

ADMINISTRATION

MINUTES

73. The Directors will cause minutes of:-

- (i) all proceedings and resolutions of meetings of the Company's Members;
- (ii) all proceedings and resolutions of meetings of the Directors, including meetings of a committee of Directors;
- (iii) resolutions passed by Members without a meeting;
- (iv) resolutions passed by Directors without a meeting,

to be duly entered into the books kept for that purpose in accordance with the Law.

74. A minute recorded and signed in accordance with the Law is evidence of the proceeding, resolution or declaration to which it relates, unless the contrary is proved.
75. Books containing the minutes of meetings of the Company's Members and resolutions passed by Members without a meeting will be open for inspection by any Member free of charge.

ACCOUNTS

76. (i) The Directors will cause to be kept proper books of accounts in which will be kept true and complete accounts of the affairs and transactions of the Company. Proper books will not be deemed to be kept unless the books give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and explain its transactions.
- (ii) The Financial Year shall be the Calendar year unless otherwise determined by the Board and permitted by the Law.
- (iii) The accounts will be held at the registered office or any other place as the Directors think fit.
- (iv) The accounts will always be open to inspection by the Directors.
- (v) The Directors will arrange for the accounts of the Company accompanied by a copy of the Auditor's Report thereon as required by the Law to be made out and laid before the Annual General Meeting.

AUDIT

77. (i) A registered company auditor must be appointed.
- (ii) The remuneration of the auditor must be fixed and the auditor's duties regulated in accordance with the Law.

INSPECTION OF RECORDS

78. Subject to the Law, the Directors shall determine whether and to what extent, and at what time and places and under what conditions, the accounting records and other documents

of the Company or any of them will be open to the inspection of Members other than Directors, and a Member other than a Director does not have the right to inspect any document of the Company except as provided by law or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in a meeting of the Company's Members.

DIVIDENDS AND RESERVES

79. No payment of dividends or other distributions to Members shall be made.

EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS

80. (i) The Company may have a Seal, known as the common seal, on which its name, its Australian Company Number and the words "Common Seal" are engraved.
- (ii) If the Company has a seal the Directors shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal.
- (iii) The Seal shall be used only by the authority of the Directors, or of a committee of the Directors authorised by the Directors to authorise the use of the Seal.
- (iv) The Company may execute a document by affixing the Seal to the document where the fixing of the Seal is witnessed by:-
- (a) two Directors; or
 - (b) one Director and one Secretary; or
 - (c) one Director and another person appointed by the Directors for that purpose.
- The signature of such persons may be affixed to the document by manual, autographic or mechanical means.
- (v) The Company may execute a document without using a seal if the document is signed by:-
- (a) two Directors; or
 - (b) one Director and one Secretary; or
 - (c) one Director and another person appointed by the Directors for that purpose.
- (vi) A facsimile signature may not be affixed to a document unless the auditors, internal auditors or bankers of the Company have reported to the Board in writing that the document may be sealed in that manner.

BY LAWS AND POLICY DOCUMENTS

81. The Board has power to make By Laws or Policy Documents concerning membership application, qualification for membership of the Company, delegation of powers to

committees of the Company and any other matter which the Board deems suitable for including in such By Laws or Policy Documents.

ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION

82. The Company may only alter this Constitution by special resolution passed at a general meeting of the Members.

NOTICES

83. (i) A notice may be given by the Company to any Member either:-
- (a) by serving it on him or her personally;
 - (b) by sending it by post to him or her at his or her address, including an email address, as shown in the Register of Members or the address supplied by him or her to the Company for the giving of notices to him or her;
 - (c) by sending it by facsimile transmission to a facsimile number supplied by the Member to the Company for the giving of notices to the Member.
- (ii) Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effective by properly addressing prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice, and to have been effected, in the case of a notice to a Member, on the day after the date of its posting and, in any other case, at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.
- (iii) Where a notice is sent by facsimile, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected on receipt by the Company of a transmission report confirming successful transmission.
- (iv) Where a notice is sent by email, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected twenty-four (24) hours after the transmission of the email unless the person transmitting the email is notified at any time that the email was undelivered or undeliverable.
- (v) A notice may be given by the Company to joint members by giving notice to the joint member first named in the Register of Members.

OFFICERS: INDEMNITIES AND INSURANCE

84. (i) To the extent permitted by the Law:-
- (a) the Company indemnifies every person who is or has been an Officer of the Company or of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company against any liability for costs and expenses incurred by that person in defending any proceedings in which judgement is given in that person's favour, or in which the person is acquitted, or in connection with an application in

relation to any proceedings in which the Court grants relief to the person under the Law; and

- (b) the Company indemnifies every person who is or has been an Officer of the Company or of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company against any liability incurred by that person, as an Officer of the Company or of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, to another person (other than the Company or a related body corporate of the Company) unless the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.

85. 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 of a subsidiary of the Company against a liability:-

- (i) incurred by the person in his or her capacity as an Officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company or in the course of acting in connection with the affairs of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company or otherwise arising out of the Officer's holding such office PROVIDED THAT the liability does not arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company or a subsidiary of the Company or a contravention of Sections 182 and 183 of the Law; or
- (ii) for costs and expenses incurred by that person in defending proceedings, whatever their outcome.

86. In the two preceding Articles:-

- (i) the term "proceedings" means any proceedings whether civil or criminal, being proceedings in which it is alleged that the person has done or omitted to do some act, matter or thing in his or her capacity as such an Officer or in the course of acting in connection with the affairs of the Company or a wholly-owned subsidiary or subsidiary of the Company or otherwise arising out of the Officer's holding such officer (including proceedings alleging that he or she was guilty of negligence, default, breach of trust or breach of duty in relation to the Company or a wholly-owned subsidiary or subsidiary of the Company); and
- (ii) the term "Officer" has the meaning given to that term in Section 9 of the Law.

WINDING UP

87. Subject to Article 7, the Company may be dissolved by a special resolution of Members at a meeting of the Company Members.