

Dunoon and District Sports and Recreation Club Limited

ACN 003 159 779

Constitution

A public company limited by guarantee

Adopted on: 30th November, 2020

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Purpose and description of special resolution	Article reference	Date of special resolution
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Wholesale revision and update of Memorandum and Articles of Association	Whole document	Adopted by members at AGM 27 th November, 2019
Update of select sections to amend discrepancy and clarify roles and actions. Inclusion of Part 20.	9.1(b) 9.3 (c-e) 9.5 (d) Part 12 Part 13 Part 20	Adopted by members at AGM 30 th November, 2020

Part 1 Interpretation

1.1 Definitions

In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:

Annual Subscription Fee means any amount determined in accordance with article 4.5.

ASIC means Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

Ballot means a system of voting secretly and in writing on a particular issue.

Board means the Board of Directors of the Company as constituted from time to time.

By-laws means any regulations, rules or other standards made in accordance with article 19.

Chief Executive Officer means a person appointed in accordance with article 12.

Committee means a committee of Directors constituted in accordance with article 10.6.

Company means Dunoon and District Sports and Recreation Club ACN 003 159 7795, as that name may be changed from time to time.

Constitution means this constitution and a reference to an article is a reference to an article of this constitution.

Core Property has the meaning given in the Registered Clubs Act.

Corporations Act means the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

Director means a person holding office as a director of the Company.

Directors means all or some of the Directors acting as a board.

Directors Handbook means the Directors Handbook approved by the Board from time to time.

Eligibility Criteria means the requirements to be eligible for appointment as a Director set out in article 9.3.

First Board means the Board appointed as provided for in article 9.4.

Full Member means a person who is an Ordinary Member or a Life Member of the Company.

Honorary Member means a person who is admitted in accordance with article 3.3 of this Constitution.

ILGA means the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority.

Independent Expert means a third party expert appointed by the Board with appropriate legal, financial or other qualifications (as determined by the Board) for the purposes of article 9.8.

Life Member means a person who is elected to membership of the Company for life in accordance with article 3.2.

Maximum Tenure has the meaning set out in article 9.5(c).

Member means a person who is an Ordinary Member, a Life Member, a Provisional Member, an Honorary Member or a Temporary Member of the Company. A member must be a natural person.

Objects means the primary objects specified in article 2.1.

OLG means Liquor & Gaming NSW.

Ordinary Member means a person who is elected to membership of the Company in accordance with article 4.3.

President means a person elected as President in accordance with article 11.5.

Provisional Member means a person who has applied for admission as an Ordinary Member of the Company, has paid the relevant application fee and is awaiting a decision on the application.

Register means the register of Members of the Company and, if appropriate, includes a branch register.

Registered Club has the meaning in the Registered Clubs Act.

Registered Clubs Act means the Registered Clubs Act 1976 (NSW).

Registered Office means the registered office of the Company.

Retirement Cycle has the meaning set out in article 9.5(d).

Secretary or **Company Secretary** means a person appointed in accordance with Part 13 as a secretary of the Company.

Sub-committee means a sub section of the Board, established for the purpose of managing programs, clubs, functions or other activities in accordance with the constitution.

Temporary Member means a person who, as provided for in article 3.4 of the constitution of the Company, is a temporary member of the Company.

Voting Member means any Full Member.

1.2 Interpretation

Headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation. Unless the contrary intention appears, in this Constitution:

- (a) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (b) words importing any gender include all other genders;
- (c) a reference to a document includes any variation or replacement of it;
- (d) the meaning of general words is not limited by specific examples introduced by “including”, “for example”, “such as” or similar expressions;

- (e) a reference to “**person**” includes an individual, a body corporate, a partnership, a joint venture, an unincorporated association and an authority or any other entity or organisation;
- (f) a reference to dollars, \$ or A\$ is a reference to the currency of Australia;
- (g) a reference to “**law**” includes common law, principles of equity and legislation (including regulations);
- (h) a reference to any legislation includes regulations under it and any consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacement of any of them;
- (i) a reference to “**regulations**” includes instruments of a legislative character under legislation (such as regulations, rules, by-laws, ordinances and proclamations);
- (j) a reference to a group of persons is a reference to any 2 or more of them jointly and to each of them individually;
- (k) a power, an authority or a discretion given to a Director, the Directors, the Company in general meeting or a Member may be exercised at any time and from time to time;
- (l) a reference to “**writing**” or “**written**” includes printing, typing and other modes of reproducing words in a visible form including any representation of words in a physical document or in an electronic communication or form or otherwise;
- (m) a chair appointed under this Constitution may be referred to as a chairperson, chairwoman or as chair, as appropriate; and
- (n) a reference to a person being “**present**” at a meeting includes participating using technology approved by the Directors in accordance with this Constitution.

1.3 Corporations Act and Registered Clubs Act

In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) a word or expression defined or used in the Corporations Act or the Registered Clubs Act has the same meaning when used in this Constitution in a similar context (and to the extent of inconsistency between the Corporations Act and the Registered Clubs Act, adopting the Registered Clubs Act meaning); and
- (b) “section” means a section of the Corporations Act.

1.4 Replaceable rules not to apply

The provisions of the Corporations Act that apply as replaceable rules are displaced by this Constitution and do not apply to the Company.

1.5 Application of the Registered Clubs Act

While the Company is a Registered Club:

- (a) despite anything contained in this Constitution, if the Registered Clubs Act prohibits an act being done, the act must not be done;

- (b) nothing contained in this Constitution prevents an act being done that the Registered Clubs Act requires to be done;
- (c) if the Registered Clubs Act requires an act to be done or not to be done, authority is given for that act to be done or not to be done as the case may be;
- (d) if the Registered Clubs Act requires this Constitution to contain a provision and it does not contain such a provision, this Constitution is taken to contain that provision;
- (e) if the Registered Clubs Act requires this Constitution not to contain a provision and it contains such a provision, this Constitution is taken not to contain that provision; and
- (f) if any provision of this Constitution is or becomes inconsistent with the Registered Clubs Act, this Constitution is taken not to contain that provision to the extent of the inconsistency.

If the Company ceases to be a Registered Club any provision of this Constitution requiring compliance with the Registered Clubs Act ceases to apply to the Company.

Part 2 Objects of the Company

2.1 Primary Objects

The Company will pursue the following primary objects:

- (a) to encourage, promote and foster such other sports games, amusements, recreations, entertainments and past-times both indoor and outdoor in the Dunoon district or elsewhere as the Company may consider necessary or convenient for the carrying out of its objects and to provide or facilitate playing, training, coaching and teaching in relation to the same;
- (b) to promote and foster social capital and connections and encourage the development of strong and healthy communities;
- (c) to provide for members and their guests a social and sporting club with all the usual facilities and conveniences for the accommodation of members of the Company and their guests and/or visitors including, liquid and other refreshment, poker machines and other forms of gaming devices, and provision for sporting, cultural, music and other social and recreational facilities, to be conducted as a Registered Club;
- (d) to hold a certificate of registration under the Registered Clubs Act;
- (e) to provide financial or other assistance that the Company may consider necessary or convenient for the carrying out of its objects;
- (f) to purchase, hire, take on lease or licence or otherwise acquire or dispose of real property at or near Dunoon or elsewhere that the Company may consider necessary or convenient for the carrying out of its objects; and
- (g) to carry out such other functions and purposes which are necessary or incidental to the other objects of the Company.

2.2 Powers of a natural person

The Company has all the powers of a natural person and of a body corporate, including those set out in the Corporations Act. The primary objects specified in article 2.1 do not limit the powers and permitted objects and activities of the Company, provided that an object or activity may not be undertaken that is inconsistent with the primary objects specified in article 2.1 (as they may be amended).

Part 3 Classes of Membership

3.1 Ordinary Member

Any person who is 18 years or older is eligible for election as an Ordinary Member under article 4.3 if that person has made an application for Ordinary Membership in accordance with this Constitution and the Registered Clubs Act.

3.2 Life Member

An Ordinary Member is eligible for election to Life Membership if that person:

- (a) has rendered exceptional or unusual or distinguished service to the Company;
- (b) is nominated for election to Life Membership in writing by one and seconded by another Life Member or Ordinary Member; and
- (c) is recommended by the Board for election to Life Membership.

A person who satisfies the eligibility requirements in paragraphs (a) to (c) above will become a Life Member if a resolution to that effect is carried by a special resolution of Voting Members.

A Life Member has all the entitlements, rights and privileges of an Ordinary Member. In addition, a Life Member will be exempt from payment of the Annual Subscription Fee and other fees or amounts payable by an Ordinary Member.

3.3 Honorary Member

The following persons may be admitted as Honorary Members of the Company in accordance with procedures established by the Board from time to time:

- (a) any prominent citizen or local dignitary of the Dunoon and surrounding area.

Honorary Members may be relieved by the Board of any obligation or liability with respect to the payment of entrance fees and subscriptions. Honorary Members are entitled only to those facilities and amenities of the Company as the Board may determine from time to time. Honorary Members are not entitled to vote at any general meeting or ballot of Members, to be nominated for or elected to the Board or any office of the Company or participate in the management, business and affairs of the Company in any way.

The Board has power to cancel the membership of any Honorary Member without notice and without being required to give reasons.

3.4 Temporary Member

The following persons may be admitted as Temporary Members of the Company in accordance with procedures established by the Board from time to time:

- (a) subject to the Registered Clubs Act, a person whose permanent place of residence in New South Wales is at least 5 kilometres from the Company's premises or such greater distance as the Board may determine;
- (b) a full member (as defined in the Registered Clubs Act) of any other club which is registered under the Registered Clubs Act and which has objects similar to those of the Company;
- (c) notwithstanding article 3.4(a), a full member (as defined in the Registered Clubs Act) of any Registered Club or any interstate club (as defined in the Registered Clubs Act) who, at the invitation of the Board or of a Full Member of the Company, attends on any day at the premises of the Company for the purpose of participating in an organised sport or competition to be conducted by the Company on that day, from the time on that day when the person so attends the premises of the Company until the end of that day; or
- (d) an interstate or overseas visitor to the Company's premises.

Temporary Members are not required to pay an entrance or subscription fee, but may be required to pay a temporary membership fee as the Board may determine from time to time.

Temporary Members are entitled only to those facilities and amenities of the Company as the Board may determine from time to time. Temporary Members are not entitled to attend or vote at any general meeting or ballot of Members, to be nominated for or elected to the Board or any office of the Company or participate in the management, business and affairs of the Company in any way. Temporary Members may only be admitted as Temporary Members for a period of up to 7 consecutive days or for such other period as prescribed by the Registered Clubs Act.

The Secretary, or in the Secretary's absence the senior employee of the Company then on duty, may terminate the membership of any Temporary Member at any time without notice and without being required to give reasons.

3.5 Provisional Member

A person will be admitted to Provisional Membership of the Company if they have properly made application pursuant to article 4.1 and paid the relevant application fee required by article 4.2.

Should a person who is admitted as a Provisional Member not be elected to Ordinary Membership of the Company in accordance with article 4.3 within 8 weeks from the date of depositing the application form at the office or should that person's application to be an Ordinary Member be rejected (whichever is the earlier), that person will cease to be a Provisional Member. In these circumstances, the relevant application fee paid pursuant to article 4.2 will be returned to that person.

If the Board approves the application to be an Ordinary Member, that person will cease to be a Provisional Member and become an Ordinary Member.

Provisional Members are entitled only to those facilities and amenities of the Company as the Board may determine from time to time. Provisional Members are not entitled to attend or vote at any general meeting or ballot of Members, to be nominated for or elected to the Board or any office of the Company or participate in the management, business and affairs of the Company in any way.

3.6 Junior Member - persons aged under 18

The Board may admit as Junior Members, persons under the age of 18, on and subject to the following conditions:

- (a) if the purpose of the Membership is to enable them to take part in regular sporting activities organised by the Company;
- (b) the annual subscription of Junior Members will be 50% of the subscription payable by Ordinary Members;
- (c) the membership of a Junior Member will terminate at the end of the year in which the Junior Member attains the age of 18 years; and
- (d) Junior Members will be issued with a Junior Member's badge but will not be entitled to any other rights or privileges accorded to Members.

Part 4 Membership

4.1 Application for Ordinary Membership

A person may apply to become an Ordinary Member by submitting to the Secretary a properly completed and signed application in the form prescribed by the Directors. An application must be proposed by one Full Member who must also sign the application form as sponsor of the applicant.

By completing an application form, if accepted, the applicant agrees to be bound by this Constitution and any other By-laws, rules, policies or other standards prescribed by the Directors from time to time.

4.2 Application fee

The Directors may resolve from time to time that any person applying to become an Ordinary Member must pay an application fee and, if so, how much and when and how it is to be paid.

4.3 Becoming an Ordinary Member

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, a person shall not be admitted as an Ordinary Member of the Company, unless the person is elected as an Ordinary Member at a meeting of the Board or of a duly appointed Committee by a three-quarters majority of the Directors present and voting. If a person is not elected to become an Ordinary Member the Board is not required to give reasons for that decision to the applicant.

4.4 Register of Members

The Company must maintain Registers in such form, for such time and in respect of such classes of Members as required by the Registered Clubs Act and the Corporations Act.

A Member must promptly notify the Company of any change in the Member's details which are recorded in the Register.

4.5 Annual Subscription Fee and other amounts payable

The Directors may from time to time determine whether there will be an Annual Subscription Fee and any other fees or amounts payable by Members and, if so, the amount for each Member or class of Members and the terms and time of payment of those amounts. The Annual Subscription Fee must not be less than any minimum amount set out in the Registered Clubs Act.

The Directors or Secretary may notify Members of the date and manner for payment of the Annual Subscription Fee. Otherwise, each Member must pay any applicable Annual Subscription Fee in advance of 30 June in each year.

The Directors may waive the payment of all or any part of an Annual Subscription Fee and any other fee or amount for any individual Member or any class of Members.

4.6 Limited liability

A Member has no liability as a Member except as set out in this Part 4 and article 20.1.

4.7 Use of Company facilities and amenities by Members

Subject to the Registered Clubs Act, the rights of Members to use the facilities and amenities of the Company are as the Board may determine from time to time by By-law or otherwise. In making this determination, the Board may have reference to the Company's responsible service of alcohol policy or responsible conduct of gambling policy (if such policies exist).

4.8 Guests

- (a) All Members will have the right to introduce guests to the premises of the Company. However, Temporary Members may only introduce (but not sign in) a guest who is under the age of 18 years and in relation to whom the Temporary Member is a responsible adult.
- (b) Any Member who introduces a guest is responsible for the conduct of the guest on the Company premises and each guest must not remain on the Company's premises for longer than the Member who introduced the guest.
- (c) Subject to the Registered Clubs Act, the Board may make By-laws from time to time regulating the terms and conditions on which guests may be admitted to the Company's premises.

4.9 Directors may create and vary classes and class rights

The Directors may, subject to this Constitution, the Corporations Act and the Registered Clubs Act:

- (a) prescribe, revoke and amend the criteria for Membership and any classes of Membership (but are not obliged to accept persons fulfilling those criteria as Members or Members of a class);
- (b) establish any new class of Members and define the rights, restrictions and obligations of Members in that class; and
- (c) vary or cancel the rights, restrictions and obligations of Members in any new or existing class, if:

- (i) at least 75% of the Members of that class give their written consent; or
- (ii) a special resolution to that effect is passed by those Members.

The articles applicable to general meetings or ballots apply to a class of Members approving a variation or cancellation under this article 4.9(c) so far as they are capable of application and with any necessary changes.

4.10 No transfer of Membership

A Member may not sell, transfer or dispose of their interests in the Company to another Member or to a third party. This article does not prevent a Member of one class of Member becoming a Member of another class of Member in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

4.11 Ceasing to be a Member

A person ceases to be a Member on:

- (a) resignation pursuant to article 4.12;
- (b) the termination of the person's Membership by the Directors in accordance with this Constitution; or
- (c) death.

4.12 Resignation

A Member may by written notice to the Company resign from Membership with immediate effect or with effect from a specified date occurring not more than six months after the service of the notice.

4.13 Unpaid fees

A Member remains liable after ceasing to be a Member under article 4.11 for all amounts payable by the Member to the Company at the date of cessation of Membership as well as the Annual Subscription Fee for that year of Membership, in addition to any sum for which the person is liable for under article 20.1.

4.14 Non-payment of fees

If an Annual Subscription Fee or other fee or amount payable by a Member remains unpaid after it becomes due, the Member's Membership automatically terminates and the Member ceases to be a Member. The Directors may, but need not, reinstate a Member whose Membership is terminated if the Member pays all overdue Annual Subscription Fees and other fees or amounts payable.

4.15 Disciplinary proceedings against a Member

If a Member:

- (a) wilfully refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this Constitution, the By-Laws, policies or other standards prescribed by the Directors;

- (b) acts in a manner which in the opinion of the Directors is prejudicial to the interests of the Company;
- (c) engages in conduct that is unbecoming of a Member (including intoxication, possession or use of prohibited drugs, violence, verbal abuse or indecency);
- (d) owes amounts to the Company either as a Member or as a debtor generally that are outstanding beyond the Company's trading terms; or
- (e) engages in conduct in breach of, or that would render the Company liable to penalty under, the Liquor Act 2007 (NSW),

the Directors may by resolution impose the penalties of censure, suspension or termination of the person's Membership of the Company, provided that the following procedure is observed:

- (f) at least one week before the Directors' meeting at which the resolution is to be considered, the Member must be given notice of the meeting setting out:
 - (i) what is alleged against the Member; and
 - (ii) the potential penalties that may be imposed if the Member is found to have engaged in the relevant conduct;
- (g) at the Directors' meeting, and before voting on the resolution, the Member must be given an opportunity to give a written or verbal explanation as the Member thinks fit, is entitled to call witnesses in their defence and is entitled to make submissions as to the appropriate penalty; and
- (h) if a resolution for the termination of the person's Membership is passed in accordance with this article, the person's Membership automatically terminates and the person ceases to be a Member.

Any decision of the Directors under this article is final and binding on the Member. The Directors are not required to give reasons for a decision made under this article.

The powers of the Directors in relation to the disciplinary proceedings above may be exercised by a disciplinary Committee appointed by the Board.

Where a notice is given under article 4.15(f) the Board may suspend the Member from any or all privileges of Membership until the matter is heard or determined.

4.16 Temporary suspension

If a Member is engaging in conduct at the premises of the Company of the kind that in the opinion of the Secretary (or in their absence at the time of conduct, the most senior employee of the Company then present) is of a kind referred to in article 4.15(a) to 4.15(e), the Secretary or employee (as relevant) can with immediate effect suspend that person's Membership and remove the person from the premises of the Company. That suspension will extend until resolution of the issue under article 4.15 or 6 weeks, whichever is the earlier.

Part 5 Requirements of the Registered Clubs Act

The provisions of this Part 5 apply so long as the Company is a Registered Club. The provisions set out in this Part 5 apply subject to the Registered Clubs Act and Corporations Act.

- (a) Subject to the provisions of sections 10(6) and 10(6A) of the Registered Clubs Act, a Member, whether or not the person is a Director, or a member of any Committee, is not entitled, under this Constitution or otherwise, to derive, directly or indirectly, any profit, benefit or advantage from the Company that is not offered equally to every Full Member of the Company.
- (b) Subject to the provisions of section 10(6) and 10(7) of the Registered Clubs Act, only the Company and its Members are to be entitled under the Constitution or otherwise to derive, directly or indirectly, any profit, benefit or advantage from the ownership or occupation of the premises of the Company unless the profit, benefit or advantage is in the form of:
 - (i) reasonable and proper interest paid to a lender on any loan made to the Company that is secured against the premises of the Company, or
 - (ii) reasonable and proper rent or occupation fees paid to the owner of the premises of the Company,being, in either case, a payment arising out of dealings reasonably carried out, or contracts reasonably made, with the Company in the ordinary course of its lawful business.
- (c) The Secretary, or an employee, or a Director, or a member of any Committee, of the Company, is not entitled, under the Constitution or otherwise to receive, directly or indirectly, any payment calculated by reference to the quantity of liquor purchased, supplied, sold or disposed of by the Company or the receipts of the Company for any liquor supplied or disposed of by the Company or the keeping or operation of approved gaming machines of the Company.
- (d) An employee of the Company must not vote at:
 - (i) any general meeting or ballot of Members of the Company or of the Board or at any election of Directors, or hold office as a Director; and
 - (ii) any election of a governing body of another club or association if any member of that governing body would, as the result of that election, be entitled or qualified to be appointed (or be nominated for appointment) to the Board.
- (e) Any profits or other income of the Company must be applied only to the promotion of the objects of the Company and must not be paid to or distributed among the Members of the Company.
- (f) The Company must not lend money to a Director unless an exemption under the Registered Clubs Act applies.
- (g) The Company must not lend money to an employee of the Company unless an exemption under the Registered Clubs Act applies.

- (h) The Company must not enter into any loan contract or management contract with any person unless it does so in accordance with the notice, reporting and other requirements in the Registered Clubs Act.
- (i) The Company must not accept or agree to accept a benefit or advantage offered by any person unless the Company does so in accordance with the Registered Clubs Act.
- (j) The Company must only dispose of Core Property in accordance with the Registered Clubs Act.
- (k) The Membership shall consist of or include not less than such number of Ordinary Members as is prescribed under the Registered Clubs Act.
- (l) Voting by proxy is not permitted:
 - (i) at any election of Directors;
 - (ii) at any meeting of the Board or of a Committee of the Company;
or
 - (iii) at any general meeting.

Part 6 General meetings

6.1 Annual general meeting

Annual general meetings of the Company are to be held in accordance with the Corporations Act.

6.2 Convening a general meeting

The Directors may convene and arrange to hold a general meeting of the Company whenever they think fit and must do so if required to do so under the Corporations Act and may arrange a ballot for any ordinary resolution or special resolution as provided for in article 8.1.

6.3 Members have power to convene general meeting

Not less than 5% of the Voting Members of the Company or 250 Voting Members of the Company (whichever is the lesser) who have a right to vote at general meetings, may request the Board to call a general meeting.

6.4 Use of technology at general meetings

The Company may hold a meeting of Voting Members at two or more venues using any technology that gives the Voting Members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate.

6.5 Notice of general meeting

Notice of a general meeting must be given to Full Members in accordance with Part 17 and the Corporations Act.

6.6 Calculation of period of notice

In computing the period of notice for a general meeting, both the day on which the last notice to Full Members is given or taken to be given and the day of the meeting convened by it are to be disregarded.

6.7 Cancellation or postponement of general meeting

- (a) Where a general meeting (including an annual general meeting) is convened by the Directors, they may by notice, whenever they think fit, cancel the meeting or postpone the holding of the meeting to a date and time determined by them or change the place for the meeting. This article does not apply to a meeting convened in accordance with the Corporations Act by Members, by the Directors on the request of Members, or to a meeting convened by a court.
- (b) Written notice of cancellation or postponement or change of place of a general meeting must state the reason for cancellation or postponement and be given to all persons entitled to receive notices of general meetings from the Company. A notice of a change of place of a general meeting must specify the different place for the holding of the meeting.
- (c) A notice of postponement of the holding of a general meeting must specify:
 - (i) the postponed date and time for the holding of the meeting;
 - (ii) a place for the holding of the meeting, which may be either the same as or different from the place specified in the notice convening the meeting; and
 - (iii) if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate the holding of the meeting in that manner.
- (d) The number of clear days from the giving of a notice postponing the holding of a general meeting to the date specified in that notice for the holding of the postponed meeting must not be less than the number of clear days' notice of the general meeting required to be given by this Constitution or the Corporations Act.
- (e) The only business that may be transacted at a postponed general meeting is the business specified in the original notice convening the meeting.

6.8 Non-receipt of or defective notice

- (a) The non-receipt of notice of a general meeting or ballot or cancellation or postponement of a general meeting or ballot by, or the accidental omission to give notice of a general meeting or ballot or cancellation or postponement of a general meeting or ballot to, a person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate any resolution.
- (b) A person who attends a general meeting waives any objection the person may have to:
 - (i) any failure to give notice, or the giving of a defective notice, of the meeting unless at the start of the meeting the person objects to the holding of the meeting; and
 - (ii) the consideration of a particular matter which is not within the business referred to in the notice of meeting, unless the person objects to the consideration of the matter when first presented.

6.9 Director entitled to notice of meeting

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

Part 7 Proceedings at general meetings

7.1 Number for a quorum

Subject to article 7.3, the quorum requirements at a general meeting of the Company and the minimum response requirement for a ballot to be effective to pass a resolution are as follows:

- (a) for a general meeting which is called on the request of Members in accordance with article 6.3, 40 Voting Members of the Company who are present and entitled to vote; and
- (b) for a general meeting which is not called on the request of Members in accordance with article 6.3 and for an annual general meeting, not less than 20 Voting Members of the Company who are present and entitled to vote.

7.2 Requirement for a quorum

An item of business may not be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to consider it. If a quorum is present at the time the first item of business is transacted, it is taken to be present when the meeting proceeds to consider each subsequent item of business unless the chair of the meeting (on the chair's own motion or at the request of a Voting Member who is present) declares otherwise.

7.3 If quorum not present

If within 30 minutes after the time appointed for a general meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting:

- (a) if convened at the request of Members, is dissolved; and
- (b) in any other case, stands adjourned to the same day in the next week and the same time and place, or to such other day, time and place as the Directors appoint by notice to the Full Members and others entitled to notice of the meeting.

7.4 Adjourned meeting

At a meeting adjourned under article 7.3(b), 20 persons each being a Voting Member present at the meeting are a quorum. If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the adjourned meeting, the Voting Members present (being not less than 10) will be a quorum.

7.5 Appointment of chair of general meeting

If the Directors have elected one of their number as President, that person is entitled to preside as chair at a general meeting of the Company.

7.6 President absent or unable or unwilling to act

If a general meeting is held and:

- (a) a President has not been elected by the Directors; or
- (b) the elected President is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting, or is unable or unwilling to act for all or part of the meeting,

the following may preside as chair for all or the relevant part of the meeting (in order of precedence):

- (c) a Director chosen by a majority of the Directors present;
- (d) the only Director present; or
- (e) a Voting Member chosen by a majority of the Voting Members present in person.

If the President withdraws for any part of the proceedings, the nominated person acts as chair for those proceedings, then withdraws and the President resumes as chair of the meeting.

7.7 Conduct of general meetings

The chair of a general meeting (including any person acting with the authority of the chair):

- (a) has charge of the general conduct of the meeting and the procedures to be adopted in relation to or at the meeting;
- (b) may require any person wishing to attend the meeting to comply with restrictions or other security arrangements considered appropriate;
- (c) may refuse entry to, or require security measures be taken in respect of any person who does not comply with security arrangements, or who possesses a recording or broadcasting device without consent, or an article considered to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption, or who was not entitled to notice of the meeting;
- (d) if there is insufficient room at the meeting venue, may arrange another or a second venue (without giving notice or putting the matter to a vote);
- (e) 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;
- (f) may determine that a vote be disregarded and treated as not having been cast (without requiring that the matter be put to a vote), if a person purports to cast a vote at or for the purposes of a general meeting in contravention of the Corporations Act, the Registered Clubs Act or this Constitution;
- (g) subject to the Corporations Act, may refuse to allow:

- (i) any amendment to be moved to a resolution set out in the notice of that meeting;
 - (ii) any business to be transacted unless the general nature of the business is stated in the notice calling the meeting;
- (h) may withdraw from consideration by the meeting any resolution that is set out in the notice of that meeting (other than those requisitioned by Members or required by law); and
- (i) subject to the Corporations Act, may terminate discussion or debate on any matter whenever the chair considers it necessary or desirable for the proper conduct of the meeting,

A decision by the chair under this article 7.7 (including any person acting with the chair's authority) is final.

7.8 Adjournment of general meeting

- (a) The chair of a general meeting may at any time during the meeting adjourn the meeting or any business, motion, question, resolution, debate or discussion being considered or remaining to be considered by the meeting either to a later time at the same meeting or to an adjourned meeting at any time and place, but:
- (i) in exercising the discretion to do so, the chair may, but need not, seek the approval of the Voting Members present in person; and
 - (ii) only unfinished business is to be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.

Unless required by the chair, a vote may not be taken or demanded by the Voting Members present in person.

- (b) It is not necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting unless a meeting is adjourned for one month or more. In that case, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given as in the case of an original meeting.

7.9 Questions decided by majority

Subject to the requirements of the Corporations Act, an ordinary resolution is taken to be carried if a simple majority of the votes cast on the resolution are in favour of it.

7.10 No casting vote for the chair

If there is an equality of votes in a ballot the chair is not entitled to a casting vote in addition to any votes to which the chair is entitled as a Member.

7.11 Objection to voting qualification

An objection to the right of a person to attend a meeting or vote on a resolution:

- (a) may not be raised except at that meeting or adjourned meeting; and
- (b) must be referred to the chair of the relevant meeting, whose decision is final.

A vote not disallowed under the objection is valid for all purposes.

7.12 Suspension

In addition to any other rights of the Company, if a Voting Member is then suspended, the Voting Member has no right to be present at a meeting, be counted among the quorum for, or vote on a resolution at a general meeting of the Company.

7.13 Other voting requirements

Where a resolution for the election of the Directors is being considered, the number of Voting Members must comprise not less than 4% (or such other percentage prescribed by the Registered Clubs Act) of the Full Members of the Company.

7.14 Direct voting

The Directors may determine that a Voting Member is entitled to a direct vote in respect of that resolution. A "direct vote" includes a vote delivered to the Company by post, fax or other electronic means approved by Directors. The Directors may prescribe rules to govern direct voting including specifications as to the form, method and timing of giving the direct vote in order for the vote to be valid, and the treatment of direct votes. A direct vote is not considered to determine a meeting quorum.

7.15 Voting on show of hands

Subject to any rules prescribed by the Directors pursuant to article 7.14 at any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting must be decided on a show of hands, unless:

- (a) the chair decides that a poll will be held without a show of hands; or
- (b) a poll is effectively demanded and the demand is not withdrawn.

A declaration by the chair 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 or proceedings of the Company, is conclusive evidence of the fact. Neither the chair nor the minutes need state, and it is not necessary to prove, the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

7.16 Poll

If a poll is effectively demanded:

- (a) each Member present in person and entitled to vote has one vote;
- (b) it must be taken in the manner and at the date and time directed by the chair and the result of the poll is a resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded;
- (c) on the election of a chair or on a question of adjournment, it must be taken immediately;
- (d) the demand may be withdrawn;

- (e) the demand does not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded; and
- (f) the result of the poll may be announced in the manner and at the time (whether during the relevant meeting or afterwards) that the chair considers appropriate.

7.17 Entitlement to vote

Subject to this Constitution, the Corporations Act, the Registered Clubs Act and any rules prescribed by the Directors under article 7.14:

- (a) on a show of hands, each Voting Member has one vote; and
- (b) on a poll, each Voting Member has one vote.

Part 8 Ballots

8.1 Use of ballots

- (a) Any resolution to appoint a Director must be determined by ballot.
- (b) If so determined by the Board, any other resolution to be put to Voting Members concerning the Company is to be determined by ballot unless the Corporations Act requires the resolution to be decided by vote at a general meeting.
- (c) For the avoidance of doubt, a ballot can be used to consider a special resolution.

8.2 Method

- (a) A ballot is to be conducted using such method, in such form and returnable in such manner, as the Board may determine.
- (b) Subject to the Constitution, the Corporations Act, the Registered Clubs Act and any rules prescribed by the Directors under article 7.14, each Voting Member is entitled to one vote on a ballot.
- (c) The Board is to specify a record date for determining the Voting Members on the Register entitled to vote in the ballot.
- (d) The Board may specify direct voting methods for the ballot as defined by article 7.14.

8.3 Returning officer

The Board is to appoint a returning officer to conduct the ballot or, in default of such appointment, the Secretary is the returning officer.

8.4 Conduct of ballot

- (a) At least 21 days prior to the closing date of a ballot the returning officer is to send ballot papers (in the form and with such content and in such manner as the Board may approve) to all Voting Members giving:
 - (i) particulars of the proposed resolutions in relation to which the postal ballot is being conducted;

- (ii) an explanation of how to lodge a valid vote and the majority required to pass the vote; and
 - (iii) notice of the closing date and closing time of the ballot.
- (b) The returning officer shall receive, validate and count the votes and advise the Board of the number of:
 - (i) formal votes cast in favour of each resolution;
 - (ii) formal votes cast against each resolution; and
 - (iii) informal votes cast.
- (c) The minimum response criteria set out in article 7.1 must be received.
- (d) Subject to the requirements of the Corporations Act, an ordinary resolution is taken to be carried on a ballot if a simple majority of the votes cast on the resolution are in favour of it.

8.5 Results of ballot

A determination by the returning officer of the result of the ballot in respect of each proposed resolution included in the ballot is final.

Part 9 Directors

9.1 Number and composition of Directors

- (a) Unless otherwise determined by the Company by ordinary resolution, the number of Directors may be up to twelve (12) and must, in any event, not be less than four (4) except as allowed in article 11.8.
- (b) At all times, at least four (4) Directors must have been Full Members for at least 2 consecutive years. Where a person nominates for appointment as a Director and has not been a Full Member for 2 consecutive years that person can only be appointed as a Director if following that election of Directors there will be four (4) Directors who have been Full Members for at least 2 consecutive years. This requirement will be achieved by the ballot for the election of Directors being conducted so that a person who has not been a Full Member for 2 consecutive years who might otherwise qualify for appointment based on the results of the ballot being disqualified from being eligible for appointment if their appointment would otherwise result in four (4) Directors not having been Full Members for at least 2 consecutive years and, in this event, the results of the ballot applicable to other candidates standing for election will be affected accordingly. Any casual vacancy appointment by the Directors must also satisfy this requirement.
- (c) Once appointed, all Directors must comply with the Directors Handbook.

9.2 Nomination procedure

- (a) Nominations for election as a Director must be made in writing and signed by 2 Full Members and by the nominee who must consent to act as a Director if elected.
- (b) The Board will determine the closing date for the receipt of nominations in each year or for each Director election.

9.3 Eligibility for election as Director

To be eligible to be appointed as a Director a person must:

- (a) be a person of at least 18 years of age who ordinarily resides in Australia;
- (b) be a Full Member;
- (c) have not, at any time, been disqualified from managing a corporation or been found liable for, or admitted to, an offence involving corporate or financial misconduct (which has not been the subject of a successful appeal);
- (d) have not, in the 15 year period prior to the closing date for receipt of nominations, been convicted of a criminal offence (other than an offence that cannot give rise to a custodial sentence) (and which has not been the subject of a successful appeal);
- (e) have not at any time been bankrupt;
- (f) have not been declared ineligible to stand for office of a Registered Club, been convicted of an offence under the Registered Clubs Act or had a negative finding made or had another disciplinary order made by the ILGA or OLG or any successor entities performing the same functions as the ILGA or OLG (and which has not been the subject of a successful appeal);
- (g) provide the Company with a signed statutory declaration containing the declarations specified in the Directors Handbook;
- (h) not have dealings with the Company that would cause the person not to be considered eligible as set out in the Directors Handbook;
- (i) has agreed to the electioneering requirements concerning appointment as a Director set out in the Directors Handbook and has not breached those requirements prior to appointment as a Director;
- (j) have ceased permanent employment with the Company at least 5 years prior to their appointment as a Director if previously a permanent employee of the Company;
- (k) not have been cited to appear before the Board or the disciplinary Committee in relation to any conduct and had a penalty imposed within the period of 2 years immediately prior to the date of the closing of the ballot for that election;
- (l) not be a current employee of the Company; and
- (m) not be a former employee of the Company whose services were terminated by the Company for misconduct.

9.4 Appointment of Directors

- (a) Subject to article 9.1(b), if the number of persons eligible to be appointed as Directors in an election of Directors equals or is less than the vacancies to be filled those persons will be appointed as Directors from the time of the annual general meeting (or other meeting or ballot) at which the vacancies arise.

- (b) Subject to article 9.1(b), if the number of persons eligible to be appointed as a Director are greater than the vacancies to be filled in an election of Directors the persons receiving the greatest number of votes in the relevant ballot for the election of Directors will be appointed as Directors from the time of the annual general meeting (or other meeting or ballot) at which the vacancies arise (and in the case of an equality of votes as selected by lot from those candidates having an equal number of votes).

9.5 Retirement or Rotation of Directors

- (a) Subject to this Constitution, Directors shall be elected for a term of three (3) years and hold office until the date of the annual general meeting in the year of their retirement. A retiring Director holds office until the conclusion of the meeting at which that Director retires.
- (b) Retiring Directors are eligible for re-appointment as Directors, subject to article 9.5(c).
- (c) The maximum period a Director may hold office is twelve (12) years in total ("**Maximum Tenure**"). If a Director's term would exceed twelve (12) years in total during their three (3) year term if reappointed, they will not be eligible for re-appointment.
- (d) The retirement cycle ("**Retirement Cycle**") for Directors is for one third of Directors to retire each year over the three year cycle.

A minimum of one third of Directors must retire or stand for re-appointment each year.

If the number of Directors completing their term at the annual general meeting is fewer than one third of Directors, the Director/s with the closest date of retirement must retire. Where two or more Directors share the closest date of retirement, the retiring Director/s will be determined by lot.

- (e) The first Retirement Cycle for Directors will commence on the date of the Company's annual general meeting in 2020. The Directors comprising the First Board will determine by lot the Directors retiring on the date of the Company's annual general meeting in 2020 (Year 1), the date of the Company's annual general meeting in 2021 (Year 2) and the date of the Company's annual general meeting in 2022 (Year 3).
- (f) When a new Director is appointed to replace a retiring Director or to fill a casual vacancy that new Director will take the place of the retiring Director for purposes of determining the date of retirement in accordance with the Retirement Cycle. Where two or more new Directors are appointed to replace two or more retiring Directors who retire in different years of the Retirement Cycle, the allocation of those Directors for purposes of determining the date of retirement in accordance with the Retirement Cycle will be determined by lot.

9.6 Casual vacancy

- (a) Subject to article 9.1(b), the Directors may at any time appoint any person to be a Director (who for the avoidance of doubt, must be eligible to be appointed a Director) to fill a casual vacancy created by a Director retiring before the end of that Director's term of office.

- (b) A Director appointed under article 9.6(a) holds office until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company but is eligible for election at that meeting.

9.7 Performance review

The performance of the Directors will be subject to an annual review in accordance with the criteria in the Directors Handbook.

9.8 Director breach

- (a) If the Directors form the view that a Director has committed a material breach of that Director's obligations under the Directors Handbook or this Constitution they may retain an Independent Expert to review the conduct of that Director.
- (b) The Independent Expert will be identified and appointed by the Directors with expertise considered by the Directors relevant to the issues to be considered.
- (c) The Independent Expert will be instructed to make a finding as to whether or not the Director has committed a material breach of that Director's obligations under the Directors Handbook or this Constitution.
- (d) A Director who is the subject of review under this article may not participate in or vote at any meeting of Directors called to consider the issues the subject of this article.
- (e) A Director subject to review under this article is entitled to make representations to the Independent Expert, as determined by the Independent Expert, in relation to the conduct being investigated by the Independent Expert.
- (f) A decision of the Independent Expert will be final and binding on the Director the subject of review under this article.

9.9 No remuneration for services as a Director

A Director must not be paid any remuneration for services as a Director.

9.10 Reimbursement of expenses

A Director is entitled to be reimbursed out of the funds of the Company such reasonable travelling, accommodation and other expenses as the Director may incur when travelling to or from meetings of the Directors or a Committee or when otherwise engaged on the business of the Company.

9.11 Contracts with Directors

Unless otherwise exempted under the Registered Clubs Act, the Company must not enter into a contract with:

- (a) a Director; or
- (b) a company or other body in which a Director has a pecuniary interest, unless the proposed contract is first approved by the Board.

9.12 Director's interests

Subject to complying with the Corporations Act regarding disclosure of and voting on matters involving material personal interests, the provisions of the Registered Clubs Act and the requirements of the Directors Handbook, a Director may:

- (a) hold any office or place of profit in the Company, except that of auditor;
- (b) hold any office or place of profit in any other company, body corporate, trust or entity promoted by the Company or in which it has an interest of any kind;
- (c) subject to article 9.11, enter into any contract or arrangement with the Company;
- (d) participate in any association, institution, fund, trust or scheme for past or present employees of the Company or Directors or persons dependent on or connected with them;
- (e) act in a professional capacity (or be a member of a firm, or an officer or employee of a body corporate, which acts in a professional capacity) for the Company, except as auditor;
- (f) participate in, vote on and be counted in a quorum for any meeting, resolution or decision of the Directors and may be present at any meeting where any matter is being considered by the Directors;
- (g) sign or participate in the execution of a document by or on behalf of the Company;
- (h) do any of the above despite the fiduciary relationship of the Director's office:
 - (i) without any liability to account to the Company for any direct or indirect benefit accruing to the Director; and
 - (ii) without affecting the validity of any contract or arrangement;
- (i) exercise the voting power conferred by securities in any entity held by the Company, in accordance with the terms of their appointment, even in circumstances where a Director may be interested in the exercise (such as a resolution appointing a Director as an officer of the entity or providing for the payment of remuneration to officers of the entity); and
- (j) act as a nominee or representative of a Member of the Company.

A reference to the Company in this article 9.12 is also a reference to each related body corporate of the Company.

9.13 Vacation of office of Director

In addition to the circumstances in which the office of a Director becomes vacant under the Corporations Act, the office of a Director becomes vacant if the Director:

- (a) 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;

- (b) resigns from office by notice in writing to the Company;
- (c) ceases to meet any Eligibility Criteria referred to in article 9.3;
- (d) is not present at meetings of the Directors for a continuous period of 4 months without leave of absence from the Directors;
- (e) has had an Independent Expert make a finding that the Director has committed a material breach of that Director's obligations under the Directors Handbook or the Constitution as provided for in article 9.8; or
- (f) is removed from office by resolution under section 203D of the Corporations Act.

Part 10 Powers and duties of Directors

10.1 Directors to manage the Company

- (a) The Directors are responsible for overseeing the proper management of the business of the Company. They may exercise all the powers of the Company as are not by the Corporations Act, the Registered Clubs Act or by this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting or through a ballot of Voting Members.
- (b) No individual Director may exercise executive or management functions concerning the business of the Company without the specific approval of the Board.

10.2 Specific powers of Directors

Without limiting the generality of article 10.1, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow or raise money, to charge any property or business of the Company or all or any of its uncalled capital and to issue debentures or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person.

10.3 Appointment of attorney

The Directors may, by power of attorney, appoint any person or persons to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for the purposes and with the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Directors for such period and subject to such conditions as they think fit.

10.4 Provisions in power of attorney

A power of attorney granted under article 10.3 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 (including by way of appointment of a substitute attorney) all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the attorney.

10.5 Signing of receipts and negotiable instruments

The Directors may determine and include in the Directors Handbook details of the manner in which and persons by whom cheques, promissory notes, bankers' drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and receipts for money paid to the Company, may be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed.

10.6 Governance committees

- (a) The Directors must establish and maintain, at a minimum, the following Committee:
 - (i) Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee.which will be formed and governed by a charter adopted by the Board.
- (b) In addition to the Committee listed under article 10.6(a), the Directors may delegate any of their powers, other than powers required by law to be dealt with by Directors as a board, to another Committee or Committees consisting of such members of the Board and/or such Full Members of the Company as it may from time to time think fit, including any committees required for legislative reasons or deemed suitable by the Board, or for the purposes of article 4.15 or 10.11.
- (c) The charter of a Committee may only be amended if the amendment is proposed by the Committee and approved by the Directors.
- (d) A Committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper.
- (e) Questions arising at a meeting of a Committee are to be determined by a majority of votes of the members of the Committee present and voting.
- (f) If there are an equal number of votes for and against a question, the chair of a Committee has a casting vote, unless only two (2) members of the Committee are present and entitled to vote on the question.
- (g) The President, or the President's nominee from the Directors, will act as an ex-officio member of any committee not listed under article 10.6(a).

10.7 Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee

- (a) The Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee is to comprise not less than three (3) members appointed by the Board.
- (b) The chair of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee must have accounting or audit qualifications. The chair of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee may not be the President of the Board except in circumstances where that is required on an interim basis to satisfy the qualification requirement of this article 10.8 (where such a situation arises the Nominations Committee must have regard to that situation in recommending Directors for appointment).
- (c) The Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee can draw upon expertise and advice from persons who are not Directors
- (d) All members of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee must in the opinion of the Board be financially literate.
- (e) Members of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee will be appointed for one (1) year terms. A member will be eligible for reappointment on retirement.
- (f) The quorum for a meeting of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee is two (2) members.

10.8 Powers of delegation

The Directors may delegate any of their powers to any persons they select for any period, to be exercised for any objects and purposes on any terms and subject to any conditions and restrictions as they think fit, and may revoke, withdraw, alter or vary the delegation of any of those powers.

The powers of delegation expressly or impliedly conferred by this Constitution on the Directors are conferred in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the power conferred by section 198D of the Corporations Act.

10.9 Sections and committees

- (a) The Board may permit any section created under this Constitution to adopt a name distinctive of such section (provided it be described as a section of the Company) and to become affiliated with the body controlling the game or activity in New South Wales or Australia on such terms and conditions (not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Registered Clubs Act) as such controlling body may from time to time require and to pay on behalf of the Company, capitation fees to any such controlling body or as required by such body.
- (b) A person is ineligible to be a member of any section or committee created under this Constitution unless he or she is a Full Member of the Company.
- (c) The Board may empower any section or committee created under this Constitution to open and operate an account in the name of the section in such bank or financial institution as the Board may from time to time approve, provided that the persons eligible to operate upon any such account must be approved by the Board which from time to time may remove and replace such persons or any of them.
- (d) Subject to the absolute control and supervision of the Board, each such section or committee created under this Constitution will manage its own affairs but must make regular reports to the Board (or otherwise as may be required from time to time by the Board).
- (e) The minutes and records of the section or committee must also be produced regularly and promptly for inspection by or on behalf of the Board.
- (f) Subject to this article 10.11, the constitutions and rules or by-laws of each such section created under this Constitution may be amended from time to time by a majority of the members for the time being of such section at a general meeting of such members either annually or at a meeting convened specifically for such purpose, provided that no amendment proposed to and approved by the meeting of the members of the section shall have effect unless and until it has been approved by resolution of the Board.
- (g) Any disciplinary action which is taken by a section or committee created under this Constitution in respect of any member of such section or committee (provided that such disciplinary action can only be undertaken in accordance with the rules of that section, and not under article 4.15 must at once be reported to the Board together with the reasons for such action and with a recommendation as to further action (if any) to be taken by the Board.

Part 11 Proceedings of Directors

11.1 Directors' meetings

The Directors may meet together for the dispatch of business and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. Such meetings are to be held

at least once each month and minutes of all proceedings and resolutions of such meetings are to be kept and entered in a book provided for such purpose.

11.2 Director may convene a meeting

A Director may at any time, and the Secretary must on the written request of a Director, convene a meeting of the Directors on not less than seven days' notice (unless all Directors consent to shorter notice).

11.3 Use of technology for Directors' meetings

A Directors' meeting may be called or held using any technology consented to by all the Directors. The consent may be a standing one. A Director may only withdraw their consent within a reasonable period before the meeting.

11.4 Questions decided by majority

A question arising at a meeting of Directors is to be decided by a majority of votes of Directors present and entitled to vote and that decision is for all purposes a decision of the Directors.

11.5 President, Vice President, Treasurer

- (a) The Directors may elect one of their number as President, with such member to also be the chair of their meetings and may also determine the period for which the person remains as President.
- (b) The election process for the President is the same election process that applies for the Vice President and Treasurer.

11.6 President's casting vote at Directors' meetings

If there are an equal number of votes for and against a question, the President has a casting vote, unless only two (2) Directors are present and entitled to vote on the question.

11.7 Quorum for Directors' meeting

At a meeting of Directors, the number of Directors whose presence is necessary to constitute a quorum is four (4) Directors, unless otherwise determined by the Directors.

11.8 Continuing Directors may act

The continuing Directors may act despite a vacancy in their number. If their number is reduced below four (4), the continuing Directors may, except in an emergency, act only for the purpose of filling vacancies to the extent necessary to bring their number up to that number and with a view to making appointments to satisfy the number of Directors required by article 9.1 as soon as practicable.

11.9 Circulating resolutions

- (c) The Directors may pass a resolution without a Directors' meeting being held if all but one (1) of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution have consented to the resolution in accordance with this article 11.9. The resolution is passed when the last participating Director consents to the resolution in accordance with this article 11.9. The resolution is not invalidated if it is consented to by a Director who is not entitled to vote.

- (d) A Director may consent to a resolution by signing a document that sets out the terms of the resolution and contains a statement to the effect that the Director is in favour of the resolution.
- (e) Alternatively, a Director may consent to a resolution by giving the Company a written notice (including by fax or other electronic means) addressed to and received by the Secretary or the President:
 - (i) that signifies the Director's assent to the resolution;
 - (ii) that sets out the terms of the resolution or identifies those terms; and
 - (iii) if the Director has notified the Company in writing of a specified means by which his or her consent must be authenticated (including by providing particular personal information or an allocated code), that authenticates the Director's consent by those specified means.
- (f) Any document referred to in this article 11.9 may be in the form of a fax or electronic notification. Separate copies of a document (including in electronic form) may be signed by the Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- (g) This article 11.9 applies to resolutions of Committees as if the references to Directors were references to Committee members.

11.10 Validity of acts of Directors

All acts done at a meeting of the Directors or of a Committee, or by a person acting as a Director are, even if it is afterwards discovered that:

- (a) there was a defect in the appointment or continuance in office of a person as a Director or of the person so acting; or
- (b) a person acting as a Director was disqualified or was not entitled to vote,

as valid as if the relevant person had been duly appointed or had duly continued in office and was qualified and entitled to vote.

Part 12 Club Manager

12.1 Club Manager

- (a) The Directors may:
 - (i) appoint a Club Manager, who will also be the Company Secretary as required by the Registered Clubs Act, for any period;
 - (ii) delegate to the Club Manager any of the powers conferred on the Directors; and
 - (iii) withdraw or vary any of those powers,

on any terms and conditions and with any restrictions as they think fit.

- (b) So long as the Company is a Registered Club, the Club Manager must have applied to, and obtained the approval of, the ILGA to become Company Secretary of the Company.
- (c) So long as the Company is a Registered Club, the Club Manager shall have the power to carry out such investigations and inquiries as provided for in the Registered Clubs Act.

Part 13 Seal

13.1 Safe custody of common seal

The Directors must provide for the safe custody of any seal of the Company.

13.2 Use of common seal

If the Company has a common seal or duplicate common seal:

- (a) it may be used only by the authority of the Directors, or of a Committee authorised by the Directors to authorise its use; and
- (b) every document to which it is affixed must be signed by a Director and be countersigned by another Director, a Secretary or another person appointed by the Directors to countersign that document or a class of documents in which that document is included.

Part 14 Financial statements

14.1 Financial statements

(a) The Company must prepare financial statements with respect to the financial affairs of the Company as required by and in accordance with the Registered Clubs Act and the Corporations Act.

(b) The Company must make its financial statements available to any Member of the Company and provide them to any Member of the Company or any other persons in accordance with the Registered Clubs Act.

Part 15 Inspection of records

15.1 Certain information to be recorded

The Company must keep a record of any information in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act and the Registered Clubs Act.

15.2 Inspection by Members

Subject to the Corporations Act and the Registered Clubs Act, the Directors may determine whether and to what extent, and at what times and places and under what conditions, the records (including accounting records) and other documents of the Company or any of them will be open to the inspection of Members (other than Directors).

15.3 Right of a Member or other person to inspect

Subject to the Corporations Act and the Registered Clubs Act, a Member or other person (other than a Director) does not have the right to inspect any document of the Company except as authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting.

Part 16 Service of documents

16.1 Document includes notice

In this Part 17, a reference to a document includes a notice and a notification by electronic means.

16.2 Form of document

Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Constitution, all notices, certificates, statements, demands, appointments, directions and other documents referred to in this Constitution must be in writing.

16.3 Methods of service

The Company may give a document to a Member:

- (a) personally;
- (b) by delivering it or sending it by post to the address for the Member in the Register or an alternative address nominated by the Member;
- (c) by sending it to a fax number or electronic address nominated by the Member;
- (d) by notifying the Member by an electronic means nominated by the Member that:
 - (i) the document is available; and
 - (ii) how the Member may use the nominated access means to access the document; or
- (e) by any other means permitted by law

16.4 Post

A document sent by post:

- (a) if sent to an address in Australia, may be sent by ordinary post; and
- (b) if sent to an address outside Australia, must be sent by airmail,

and in either case is taken to have been received on the day after the date of its posting.

16.5 Fax or other electronic means

A document sent or given by fax or other electronic means:

- (a) is taken to be effected by properly addressing and transmitting the fax or other electronic transmission; and
- (b) is taken to have been given and received on the day after the date of its transmission.

16.6 Deemed notice to uncontactable Members

If a Member does not have an address in the Register, or has not nominated an alternative address in accordance with article 17.3, or if the Company reasonably

believes that a Member is not known at the Member's address in the Register or any alternative address provided, a document is taken to be given to the Member if the document is exhibited in the registered office of the Company for 48 hours. The document is taken to be served at the start of that period. It need not be addressed to the Member.

16.7 Evidence of service

A certificate signed by a Director or a Secretary stating that a document was sent, delivered or given to a Member personally by post, fax or other electronic means on a particular date is evidence that the document was sent, delivered or given on that date and by that means.

Part 17 Indemnity and insurance

17.1 Indemnity

To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Company will indemnify any current or former Director or Secretary out of the property of the Company against:

- (a) any liability incurred by the person in that capacity (except a liability for legal costs);
- (b) legal costs incurred in defending or resisting (or otherwise in connection with) proceedings, whether civil or criminal or of an administrative or investigatory nature, in which the person becomes involved because of that capacity; and
- (c) legal costs incurred in good faith in obtaining legal advice on issues relevant to the performance of their functions and discharge of their duties as an officer of the Company or a subsidiary, if that expenditure has been approved in accordance with the Company's policy, except to the extent that:
- (d) the Company is forbidden by law to indemnify the person against the liability or legal costs; or
- (e) an indemnity by the Company of the person against the liability or legal costs, if given, would be made void by law.

It is not necessary for a Director or Secretary to incur expense or make payment before enforcing a right of indemnity against the Company.

17.2 Insurance

The Company may pay or agree to pay, whether directly or through an interposed entity, a premium for a contract insuring a person who is or has been a Director or Secretary against liability incurred by the person in that capacity, including a liability for legal costs, unless:

- (a) the Company is forbidden by law to pay or agree to pay the premium; or
- (b) the contract would, if the Company paid the premium, be made void by law.

17.3 Contract

The Company may enter into an agreement with a person referred to in articles 18.1 and 18.2 with respect to the matters covered by those articles. An agreement entered into pursuant to this article may include provisions relating to

rights of access to the books of the Company conferred by the Corporations Act or otherwise by law.

Part 18 By-laws

18.1 The Board's power to make By-laws

The Board has power to make By-laws not inconsistent with this Constitution which in the Board's opinion are necessary or desirable for the proper control, administration and management of the Company's business premises, finances, affairs, interests, effects and property and for the convenience, comfort and wellbeing of Members and the Board may from time to time amend or rescind any such By-laws.

18.2 Scope of By-laws

Without limiting the generality of article 19.1, the Board may make By-laws which relate to the following matters:

- (a) the conduct of Members and guests of Members;
- (b) the privileges to be enjoyed by Members or classes of Members; and
- (c) generally all matters as are commonly the subject matter of company constitutions or by-laws or which are not reserved either under the Corporations Act, the Registered Clubs Act or this Constitution for decision by the Company in general meeting.

Part 19 Winding up

19.1 Dissolution of the Company

The Company shall not be dissolved except at a general meeting of the Company convened for the purposes and by a resolution carried by a majority of four fifths of those present and voting.

19.2 Contributions on winding up

Each Member undertakes to contribute to the Company's property an amount not exceeding \$5 if the Company is wound up during, or within one year after the cessation of, the Member's membership, on account of:

- (a) payment of the Company's debts and liabilities contracted before they ceased to be a Member;
- (b) the costs of winding up; and
- (c) adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

19.3 Application of property on winding up

If any property or funds remain on the winding-up or dissolution of the Company and after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, the property or funds may not be paid to or distributed among the Members but must be given or transferred to one or more entities, funds or institutions which has or have Objects similar to the Objects of the Company and which prohibit the distribution of its income and property among its or their members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the Company under or by virtue of this Constitution.

The entities, funds or institutions are to be determined by the Voting Members by ordinary resolution, at or before the time of winding up or dissolution and in default by application to the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Part 20 Alteration of Constitution

20.1 Alterations

This Constitution shall not be altered except through a resolution approved at a general meeting of the Company.