



Castle

Corporate

**Corporations Act 2001
Public Company Limited By Guarantee**

**Constitution
Collective Empowerment Foundation Ltd**

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Order: 394414**

CONSTITUTION
Collective Empowerment Foundation Ltd

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**CORPORATIONS ACT
PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
CONSTITUTION
Collective Empowerment Foundation Ltd
PRELIMINARY**

1. Exclusion of Replaceable Rules

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

2. Definitions

In this Constitution:

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

Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Commonwealth).

Alternate Director means an alternate director appointed pursuant to this Constitution.

Applicant means a Person who wishes to apply for membership of the Company.

Application for Membership means the form, the contents of which may be determined by the Board from time to time, which is to be used by an Applicant.

Board means the body which is comprised of the Directors for the time being of the Company.

Charged Member means a Member against whom an allegation has been made which may lead to the Discipline of that Member.

Commissioner has the same meaning ascribed to that expression in the Tax Act.

Company means the entity whose name upon the adoption of this Constitution was «Company_Name» and will be taken to mean the same entity by whatever name from time to time it may be called.

Corporate Member means a Member which is a company, a corporation or an incorporated body.

Deductible Gift Recipient has the same meaning as given to that expression in the Tax Act.

Director means a natural person holding the office of director of the Company for the time being.

Discipline means, in relation to a Charged Member, any type or form of penalty or sanction, financial or otherwise, imposed by the Board or the Company, including the suspension or expulsion of that Charged Member.

Disciplined Member means a Member who has been suspended, fined or expelled under this Constitution.

Financial Member means a Member who has paid by the relevant due date the Membership Fees and all other sums owed by that Member to the Company.

General Meeting means a meeting of the Members and includes any means by which Members make decisions including but not limited to virtual meetings and circulating resolutions.

Guarantee means the sum not exceeding \$10 for which a Member may become liable upon the winding up or dissolution of the Company.

Member means a Person whose name is entered in the Register as a member of the Company.

Membership Fees means the fees payable by an Applicant or a Member as determined by the Board from time to time.

Member Representative means a natural person who will represent an absent or Corporate Member at a General Meeting or for the purposes of signing a resolution reduced to writing and includes a proxy, an attorney or a corporate representative of the Member.

Notice of Allegation means a notice in writing issued by the Secretary to a Charged Member on the instruction of the Board.

Person includes:

- (a) a natural person; and
- (b) a registered company, corporation or incorporated association.

Public Fund means the fund established and maintained pursuant to this Constitution.

Register means the register of Members.

Responsible Entity has the same meaning as defined in the ACNC Act.

Responsible Person means a natural person who:

- (a) performs a significant public function; or
- (b) is a member of a professional body having a code of ethics or rules of conduct; or
- (c) is officially charged with spiritual functions by a religious institution; or
- (d) is a director of a company whose shares are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange; or
- (e) has received a formal recognition from government for services to the community; or
- (f) because of their tenure in a public office or their position in the community, have a degree of responsibility to the community as a whole; or
- (g) is approved as a Responsible Person by the Commissioner.

Seal means the common seal of the Company (if any).

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.

Service Address means the address nominated by a Member for the purpose of receiving notices from the Company.

Small Company has the same meaning as that given to the expression "Small Company Limited by Guarantee" under section 45B of the Act.

Special Purpose Company means a company which meets the definition of a "special purpose company" as set out in Regulation 3 of the *Corporations (Review Fees) Regulations 2003*.

Subscriber means a person who consents to act as a Member prior to the registration of the Company.

Tax Act means the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Commonwealth).

Unfinancial Member means a Member who is in default of a financial obligation (including the payment by the due date of Membership Fees) to the Company.

Voting Member means a Member who:

- (a) has been granted membership of a class of membership which confers an entitlement to vote at a General Meeting; and
- (b) is not an Unfinancial Member.

3. Interpretation

- 3.1 The *Acts Interpretation Act, 1901* (Commonwealth) will apply in the interpretation of this Constitution as if it were an act of the Commonwealth.
- 3.2 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 Act, the same meaning as in that provision of the Act.
- 3.3 Words importing any one gender 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.
- 3.4 Any reference to any statute or any section, regulation or schedule of any statute or any other legislation is a reference to that statute as amended, consolidated, supplemented or replaced.

PURPOSE OF COMPANY

4. Objects

- 4.1 The Company is a charitable institution established in order to empower some of the most isolated communities on Earth. The Company's mission is to deliver essential resources, build sustainable infrastructure, and foster economic self-reliance in remote communities from the highlands of Papua New Guinea and beyond. The principal purpose of the Company is to deliver development and humanitarian assistance activities to the most remote and isolated communities in the world.
- 4.2 The Company exists to be a charity whose purpose is to advance social and public welfare with reference to the objects in Schedule 1 and by:
 - (a) providing infrastructure empowerment through setting up and enhancing infrastructure in remote and rural communities around the world like gifting water filtration systems, solar electricity, and Starlink satellite internet stations;
 - (b) providing economic empowerment through the provision of resources like agricultural seeds, fishing equipment, and essential tools, as well as initiating initiatives like donating fund for poultry farm to remote communities in order to build self-sufficiency;
 - (c) providing community empowerment through the provision of internet access, basic healthcare training, medical equipment, supporting community-led economic initiatives, and implementing small-scale infrastructure improvements like clean water access.
 - (d) undertaking such other activities that further the Company's purposes.
- 4.3 In order to attain these objects, the Company will:
 - (a) attract and retain for the Company the continuing interest and financial support of members of the public;
 - (b) solicit donations, gifts, bequests and other forms of financial assistance;
 - (c) raise money from the public; and
 - (d) do all things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects or any of them.

- 4.4 The assets and income of the Company will be applied solely in furtherance of its objects and no portion may be distributed directly or indirectly to the Members except as bona fide compensation for services rendered, expenses incurred on behalf of the Company or a benefit that is consistent with the Company genuinely carrying out its objects.
- 4.5 Nothing in this Constitution prevents the payment in good faith:
- (a) of the payments authorised by this Constitution;
 - (b) of insurance premiums to the extent permitted by the Act; and
 - (c) of indemnification to the extent permitted by the Act and this Constitution.
- 4.6 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Constitution, and in the event of conflict, any provisions of this Constitution which may be in conflict with this Article will be read down, the Company must at all times operate and pursue the objects set out in Article 4.1 in a manner ensuring that it pursues its objects and more specifically, the Company will:
- (a) pursue charitable purposes only;
 - (b) only apply its income in promoting charitable purposes;
 - (c) not make distributions to its Members;
 - (d) not pay fees to its Directors; and
 - (e) require its Directors to approve all other payments the Company makes to them.

MEMBERSHIP

5. First Members

The Subscribers will be the first Members of the Company and:

- 5.1 they must consent in writing to become a Member of the Company;
- 5.2 they are not required to apply for membership;
- 5.3 they will be admitted as Voting Members.

6. Eligibility

- 6.1 Any natural person or corporation (incorporated or otherwise) committed to the Objects of the Company may become a Member of the Company provided all eligibility requirements and other membership qualifications as set out in the by-laws or elsewhere have been met. The provisions of this Article do not apply to the Subscriber or Subscribers to the Company.

7. Application

Any Person may apply for membership of the Company by submitting to the Secretary:

- 7.1 an Application for Membership;
- 7.2 an agreement in writing to provide a sum not exceeding the Guarantee to defray such liabilities and expenses of the Company upon its winding up or dissolution;
- 7.3 an agreement in writing to be bound by the Constitution of the Company; and
- 7.4 payment of the entrance fee and the annual subscription for the first year, where relevant.

8. Admission

- 8.1 All Applications for Membership must be submitted by the Secretary to the Board which will determine each Application for Membership. The Board may use any criteria for determining whether to accept or reject an Application for Membership.
- 8.2 If the Board determines to accept an Applicant's Application for Membership, the Secretary will, as soon as possible:
- (a) enter the name of the Applicant in the Register;
 - (b) notify the Applicant of the Board's determination.
- 8.3 An Applicant becomes a Member and is entitled to exercise the rights of membership when the name of the Applicant is entered in the Register.
- 8.4 The Board may decline any Application for Membership and is not bound to give reasons why the Application for Membership was not accepted.
- 8.5 The Secretary will, as soon as possible after the Board has declined an Applicant's Application for Membership:
- (a) notify the Applicant of the Board's determination;
 - (b) return to the Applicant the entrance fee and annual subscription paid by the Applicant, if any.

9. Classes of Membership

- 9.1 By special resolution, the Company may create different classes of membership and may confer on each such newly created class of membership such rights, privileges or benefits as the Company sees fit.
- 9.2 Where different classes of membership have been created, the Directors may, on accepting an Applicant's Application for Membership, admit an Applicant to a class of membership which appears appropriate to the Directors.

10. Membership Fees

The Board will determine:

- 10.1 the quantum; and
- 10.2 the due date for payment,

of the entrance fees, the annual subscription and any other amount which an Applicant or a Member is required to pay to be admitted or remain as a Financial Member.

11. Register of Members

- 11.1 The Secretary will maintain a Register at the registered office of the Company.
- 11.2 When an Applicant has been accepted for membership the Secretary will cause the Applicant's name to be entered in the Register, thereupon conferring membership.

12. Service Address

- 12.1 The Service Address of a Member in the Register will be the address nominated by the Member for the purpose of receiving notices from the Company and may be:

- (a) a residential address;
- (b) a postal address;
- (c) a business address;
- (d) a facsimile number;
- (e) an email address.

12.2 The Company will use its best endeavours to use the Service Address nominated by each Member for the purpose of delivering notices.

12.3 Each Member must notify the Secretary within fourteen (14) days of any change of name or Service Address of the Member and each such change will be recorded in the Register.

13. Rights of Members

The rights of a Member are not transferable.

14. Liability of Members

The liability of a Member is limited to the extent of the Guarantee. This liability continues for the duration of the membership of a Member and for a period of twelve (12) months following the cessation of membership of a Member.

15. Cessation of Membership

Membership of the Company will terminate upon:

- 15.1 the Secretary receiving from a Member a letter of resignation;
- 15.2 a Member being expelled or suspended in accordance with this Constitution;
- 15.3 the death of a Member.

16. Consequences of Loss of Membership

A Member whose membership of the Company is terminated will be liable for:

- 16.1 all moneys due by that Member to the Company; and
- 16.2 any other sum for which the Member is liable under this Constitution.

17. Prohibition on Claims on Company

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.

18. Prohibition on Representation as a Member

Any Person who for any reason ceases to be a Member will no longer represent themselves in any manner as being a Member.

19. Allegation of Charge

- 19.1 Any allegation that might lead to the discipline of a Member must be lodged with the Secretary in writing, signed by any Member and detailing the circumstance which gave rise to such allegation.
- 19.2 If the Secretary considers the allegation to be such as may warrant the discipline of that Member, the Secretary will issue a Notice of Allegation to the Member informing the Member:

- (a) of the allegation; and
- (b) the date at which the Board will consider the allegation, such date to be not less than twenty eight (28) days after the date of the Notice of Allegation; and
- (c) inviting the Member to submit a written explanation to defend the allegation; and
- (d) inviting the Member to present himself to the Board to answer any questions which the Board may ask of him and to present his defence of the allegation.

19.3 If the Member chooses to defend the allegation, the Member must submit a written explanation which must be received by the Secretary not less than two (2) days prior to the Board meeting at which the allegation is to be heard. Such explanation must be tabled at the Board meeting at which the allegation is to be heard and reasonable opportunity must be given for the Member to appear before the Board to answer the allegation.

19.4 The Board may:

- (a) by two-thirds majority vote, expel; or
- (b) by a majority vote suspend or otherwise discipline

any Member for conduct inconsistent with any by-law, regulation or any provision contained in this Constitution or which in the opinion of the Board is unbecoming of a Member or prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

19.5 Any Member so disciplined, fined, suspended or expelled will be notified in writing by the Secretary within twenty-one (21) days of such penalty being imposed.

19.6 Any Member who may be disciplined, fined, suspended or expelled has the right to appeal against such penalty.

20. Appeal Against Discipline

20.1 A Disciplined Member has the right to appeal against the decision of the Board at a General Meeting by giving notice of his or her or its intention to appeal. Such notice must be received by the Secretary within one (1) month of the deemed date of receipt of the notice referred to in the previous Article. A notice of appeal operates as a stay of implementation of any decision.

20.2 The Board will convene a General Meeting within three (3) months of the date of receipt of the notice of appeal referred to in this Article and must give no less than one (1) month's notice of the date of that General Meeting to the Disciplined Member.

20.3 The Disciplined Member must be given the opportunity of being heard at the General Meeting with or without a solicitor or counsel.

20.4 The Disciplined Member may be represented by another Member.

20.5 A solicitor, with or without counsel, may be engaged by the Company to assist the Company at such General Meeting.

20.6 The Company is under no obligation to disclose to the Disciplined Member or any other Member the source of any information giving rise to the discipline.

20.7 The Company will, by a two-thirds majority, decide upon the appeal.

21. Unsuccessful Appeal

A Disciplined Member whose appeal is unsuccessful must pay to the Company all or any costs or expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in connection with the hearing of the appeal as the Board may determine.

22. Consequences of Expulsion or Suspension

Any Member expelled from the Company may at any time apply to the Board to be re-admitted as a Member.

23. Ineligibility to be Director

No person may be a Director following expulsion or during suspension unless such a person is subsequently re-admitted as a Member.

MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

24. Convening General Meetings

24.1 A Director may whenever he thinks fit convene a General Meeting.

24.2 The Directors must convene a General Meeting on the request of Members in accordance with section 249D of the Act. The Members may convene a General Meeting in accordance with sections 249E and 249F of the Act.

25. Contents of Notice of General Meetings

A notice of a General Meeting must specify:

25.1 the place, the day and the time of the General Meeting (and, if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this);

25.2 the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting; and

25.3 such other information as is required by section 249L of the Act.

26. Meeting at Several Venues

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

27. Period of Notice of General Meeting

Subject to the provisions of the Act relating to agreements for shorter notice, at least twenty one (21) days notice must be given of a General Meeting.

28. Persons entitled to Notice of General Meeting

28.1 Notice of every General Meeting will be given in the manner authorised by this Constitution to:

- (a) every Member and to every Director; and
- (b) the auditor for the time being of the Company.

28.2 No other Person is entitled to receive notices of General Meetings.

29. Annual General Meeting

- 29.1 Subject to the Act, a General Meeting must 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.
- 29.2 The business of the Annual General Meeting may 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 Auditor's Report if required to be prepared;
 - (b) the election of Directors;
 - (c) the appointment of the auditor (if any);
 - (d) the fixing of the auditor's remuneration if the Company has appointed an auditor.

30. Chair of General Meetings

- 30.1 The Directors may elect an individual to chair a General Meeting.
- 30.2 Where a General Meeting is held and:
- (a) a chair has not been elected; or
 - (b) the person so elected 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 Members present must elect one of their number to be chair of the meeting (or part of it).

31. Quorum for General Meetings

- 31.1 No business may be transacted at any General Meeting unless a quorum of Members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.
- 31.2 A quorum is constituted by three (3) persons or one half of the persons entitled to attend and vote at a General Meeting whichever is the greater.
- 31.3 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, will be deemed to be a Member.
- 31.4 If the Company has only one Member, that Member may pass a resolution by the Member recording it and signing the record.

32. Adjournment of General Meetings if No Quorum Present

If a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting:

- 32.1 where the meeting was convened upon the request of Members - the meeting will be dissolved; or
- 32.2 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 half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, then the meeting will be dissolved.

33. Adjournment of General Meetings if Quorum Present

- 33.1 The chair may adjourn a General Meeting 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 chair to do so. No business may be transacted at any adjourned General Meeting other than the business left unfinished at the General Meeting from which the adjournment took place.
- 33.2 When a General Meeting is adjourned for thirty (30) days or more, notice of the adjourned General Meeting must be given as in the case of an original General Meeting. Except as provided by this Article, it is not necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned General Meeting.

34. Voting at General Meetings

- 34.1 At any General Meeting a resolution put to the vote of the Members will be decided on a show of hands unless a secret ballot is (before a vote is taken or before or immediately after the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded:
- (a) by the chair;
 - (b) by at least three (3) Members (present in person or by proxy or representative) entitled to vote on the resolution;
 - (c) by a Member or Members (present in person or by proxy or representative) with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on the resolution on a poll.
- 34.2 If a secret ballot is demanded:
- (a) by the chair; or
 - (b) by not less than one-third of the persons present at the meeting in question, such number being determined by including persons who are personally present, and persons who are represented by proxy or by corporate representative,
- it will be taken in such manner and, subject to the following Article, either at once or after an interval or adjournment or otherwise as the Chair directs, and the result of the secret ballot will be the resolution of the meeting at which the secret ballot was demanded.
- 34.3 A secret ballot demanded on the election of a chair or on a question of adjournment will be taken immediately.
- 34.4 Meetings of Members may be held:
- (a) in person at one or more venues; and/or
 - (b) by using any written, visual, electronic and/or audiological technology; and/or
 - (c) by any combination of these,
- provided that each person present at the meeting and entitled to vote has a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting.
- 34.5 The method or media used to conduct a meeting pursuant to clause 34.4 must permit each person participating in the meeting:
- (a) to hear and be heard by each other person participating in the meeting; or
 - (b) to otherwise communicate with and receive communication from each other person participating in the meeting.
- 34.6 A Member is taken to be present at a meeting if:
- (a) the Member is present in person, if the meeting has a physical venue;
 - (b) the Member is connected using electronic media; and/or
 - (c) the Member is engaging in the meeting using electronic mail.

34.7 A vote of a Member on a show of hands or a secret ballot may be cast using any method using any written, visual, electronic and/or audiological technology.

34.8 If the Company has one (1) Member, that Member may pass a resolution by the Member recording it and signing the record. The record of decisions made by the sole Member is valid and effective as if it were a resolution passed at a General Meeting. Where the sole Member is a Corporate Member, the proxy, attorney or corporate representative of the Corporate Member may sign the record of decisions.

35. Voting Deadlock

In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a secret ballot, the chair at which the show of hands takes place or at which the secret ballot is demanded has a casting vote in addition to any vote the chair may have in their capacity as a Member.

36. Voting Entitlement

Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any Member:

36.1 at General Meetings or Meetings of classes of Members, each Member entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy or attorney or representative; and

36.2 on a show of hands every person present who is a Member or a representative of a Member has one vote, and on a secret ballot every person present in person or by proxy or attorney or representative has one vote.

37. Voting by Joint Members

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 counts.

38. Voting by Members with Incapacity

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 committee or trustee or such other person as properly has the management of his estate may exercise any rights of the Member in relation to a General Meeting as if the committee, trustee or other person were the Member.

39. Voting Restrictions

A Member is not entitled to vote at a General Meeting unless all sums presently payable by him in respect of the Company have been paid.

40. Objections to Votes

40.1 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.

40.2 Any objection must be referred to the chair of the General Meeting, whose decision is final.

40.3 A vote not disallowed pursuant to such an objection is valid for all purposes.

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIVES

41. Proxies

A Member who is entitled to attend and cast a vote at a General Meeting may appoint a person (whether or not a Member) as the Member's proxy to attend and vote for the Member at the General Meeting.

42. Appointment of Proxy

42.1 An instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing and signed by the appointor or an attorney or, if the appointor is a corporation, executed in accordance with the Act or signed by an officer or attorney.

42.2 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.

42.3 An instrument appointing a proxy confers authority to demand or join in demanding a secret ballot.

43. Form of Proxy

An instrument appointing a proxy may be in a form that is similar as the circumstances allow to the form shown in Schedule 2.

44. Validity of Proxy Appointment

An instrument appointing a proxy will 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 certified copy of that power or authority, is or are deposited, not less than forty eight (48) hours before the time for holding the General Meeting or adjourned General 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 General Meeting.

45. Validity of Proxy Vote

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, if no intimation in writing of the death, unsoundness of mind or revocation before the commencement of the General Meeting or adjourned General Meeting at which the instrument is used or the power is exercised.

DIRECTORS

46. Minimum Number of Directors

The number of the Directors must be not less than three (3).

47. Altering the Number of Directors

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 is not less than three).

48. First Directors

The first Directors will be appointed in writing by the Subscriber or Subscribers.

49. Qualification of Directors

It is not necessary for a Director to be a Member by way of qualification and a Director who is not a Member of the Company is entitled to receive notices of and attend and speak at General Meetings.

50. Tenure of Directors

50.1 Directors hold office for a period of 2 years following the date of their appointment.

50.2 The following provisions apply to all Directors:

- (a) At every Annual General Meeting those Directors who have been in office for two (2) years or until the second Annual General Meeting following such Directors' appointment (whichever is the longer) must retire.
- (b) The Company at any Annual General Meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid may fill up the vacated office by electing a like number of persons to be Directors and may fill up any other vacancies.
- (c) 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, will (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 it is determined at the meeting to reduce the number of Directors.
- (d) No person (not being a retiring Director) is eligible for election to the office of Director at any General Meeting unless such Director or some other Member intending to propose such Director has at least thirty (30) clear days before the General Meeting left at the registered office of the Company a notice in writing signed by the nominee giving such Director's consent to the nomination and signifying such Director's candidature or the intention of such Member to propose him or unless such Director 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 thirty (30) clear days before the meeting. Notice of every candidate for the position of Director must be served on Members at least twenty one (21) days before the General Meeting at which the election is to take place.
- (e) A Director retiring pursuant to this Article retains office until the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting at which such Director's successor is elected and is eligible for re-election.

51. Appointment of Director by Board

51.1 The Directors have power to:

- (a) appoint a new Director to fill any casual vacancy; and
- (b) appoint additional Directors.

51.2 Any Director so appointed holds office only until the next following Annual General Meeting of the Company and is then eligible for election.

52. Appointment of Director by Members

The Members may at any time and from time to time by ordinary resolution:

52.1 appoint a new Director to fill any casual vacancy;

52.2 appoint additional Directors.

53. Casual Vacancy of Directors

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.

54. Defects in Appointment of Directors

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 a person so appointed was disqualified, as valid as if the person had been properly appointed and was qualified to be a Director or to be a member of the committee.

55. Appointment of a Managing Director

55.1 The Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their number to the office of Managing Director for such period and on such terms as they think fit, and, subject to the terms of any agreement entered into in a particular case, may revoke any such appointment.

55.2 Any such appointment of a Managing Director automatically terminates if the appointee ceases from any cause to be a Director.

56. Powers of Managing Director

56.1 The Directors may, upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions and as they think fit, confer upon a Managing Director any of the powers exercisable by them.

56.2 Any powers so conferred may be concurrent with, or be to the exclusion of, the powers of the Directors.

56.3 The Directors may at any time withdraw or vary any of the powers so conferred on a Managing Director.

57. Alternate Directors

No Director may appoint an Alternate Director.

58. Removal of a Director

The Members may at any time and from time to time, in accordance with the provisions of section 203D of the Act remove any Director.

59. Loss of Office

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

- 59.1 the Director dies or 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;
- 59.2 the Director resigns from office by notice in writing to the Company;
- 59.3 the Director is absent without the consent of the Directors from all meetings of the Directors held during a period of six (6) months;
- 59.4 without the consent of the Company in General Meeting, the Director holds any other office of profit under the Company;
- 59.5 the Director is directly or indirectly interested in any contract or proposed contract with the Company and fails to declare the nature of that interest as required by this Constitution;
- 59.6 the Director is expelled or suspended as a Member in accordance with this Constitution.

60. Remuneration of Directors

- 60.1 If the Company is a Special Purpose Company:
 - (a) the Company is prohibited from paying fees to its Directors; and
 - (b) the Board is required to approve all other payments the Company makes to a Director.
- 60.2 If the previous Article does not apply, then a Director:
 - (a) may receive remuneration for services provided that such remuneration has been approved by all the Directors and the rate of remuneration is fair and reasonable and is on reasonable commercial terms;
 - (b) who provides professional or technical services to the Company is entitled to receive payment for those services where the provision of the 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;
 - (c) who is an employee of the Company may be paid a salary or wage where the terms of employment have been approved by a resolution of the Board.

61. Reimbursement of Expenses

Subject to this Constitution, a Director is entitled to receive reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of a director where the payment does not exceed the amount previously approved by the Board.

62. Powers of Directors

- 62.1 Subject to the Act and to any other provision of this Constitution, the business of the Company will be managed by the Directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in promoting and forming the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not, by the Act or by this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Members.
- 62.2 Without limiting the previous Article, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, to charge any property or business of the Company and to issue debentures or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person.
- 62.3 All cheques, promissory notes, bankers drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for money paid to the Company, must be signed, drawn,

accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be in such manner as the Directors determine.

63. Appointment of Company Attorney

- 63.1 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.
- 63.2 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.

64. Delegation of Powers

- 64.1 The Directors may delegate any of their powers to a committee or committees consisting of such of their number as they think fit.
- 64.2 A committee to which any powers have been so delegated may exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the Directors and a power so exercised is deemed to have been exercised by the Directors.
- 64.3 The members of such a committee may elect one of their number as chair of their meetings.
- 64.4 Where such a meeting is held and:
- (a) a chair has not been elected; 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 must elect one of their number to be chair of the meeting or part of it.
- 64.5 A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper.
- 64.6 Questions arising at a meeting of a committee will be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.
- 64.7 In the case of an equality of votes, the chair does not have a casting vote in addition to any vote the chair may have in the capacity as a committee member.

65. Duties of Directors

- 65.1 The Directors must comply with the statutory duties of directors as provided in the Act and the common law duties imposed on directors.
- 65.2 Where the Company is registered as an entity under the ACNC Act, the Directors may dispense with compliance with the civil obligations duties of directors provided in the Act where such dispensation is permitted by law and, in such instances, the Directors will instead comply with the duties of Responsible Entities as provided in the regulations made under the ACNC Act.

66. Material Personal Interests

- 66.1 A Director must disclose the nature and extent of any actual or perceived material conflict of interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of Directors (or that is proposed in a circular resolution):

- (a) to the other Directors, or
 - (b) if all of the Directors have the same conflict of interest, to the Members at the next General Meeting, or at an earlier time if reasonable to do so.
- 66.2 The disclosure of a conflict of interest by a Director must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 66.3 Each Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of Directors (or that is proposed in a circular resolution) must not, except as provided this Constitution:
- (a) be present at the meeting while the matter is being discussed, or
 - (b) vote on the matter.
- 66.4 A Director may still be present and vote if:
- (a) their interest arises because they are a Member, and the other Members have the same interest;
 - (b) their interest relates to an insurance contract that insures, or would insure, the Director against liabilities that the Director incurs as a Director of the Company;
 - (c) their interest relates to a payment by the Company authorised by this Constitution or any contract relating to an indemnity that is allowed under the Act;
 - (d) the Australian Securities & Investments Commission makes an order allowing the Director to vote on the matter, or
 - (e) where the Company is not registered as an entity under the ACNC Act, the Directors who do not have a material personal interest in the matter pass a resolution that:
 - (i) identifies the Director, the nature and extent of the Director's interest in the matter and how it relates to the affairs of the Company, and
 - (ii) says that those Directors are satisfied that the interest should not stop the Director from voting or being present.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

67. Frequency of Board Meetings

The Board may meet together for the dispatch of business and adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business.

68. Convening Board Meetings

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

69. Notice of Board Meetings

Reasonable notice in the circumstances must be given of all Board meetings unless all Directors consent to waive the requirement for notice of a Board meeting.

70. Quorum for Board Meetings

70.1 Unless the Directors determine otherwise, the quorum for a meeting of Directors is two (2) Directors or two thirds of the number of Directors whichever is greater provided that each such person is a Director and is entitled under the Act to vote on a motion that may be moved at that meeting.

70.2 The quorum must be present at all times during a meeting of Directors.

71. Chair of Board Meetings

71.1 The Directors will elect one of their number as chair and another of their number as deputy chair of its meetings and determine the period for which such chair or deputy chair is to hold office. The first chair of the Company will be Adenyi Borire.

71.2 Where a meeting of the Directors is held and:

- (a) a chair or deputy chair has not been elected; 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 will elect one of their number to be chair of such meeting or part of it.

72. Voting At Board Meetings

72.1 Subject to this Constitution, questions arising at a meeting of Directors will be decided by a majority of votes of Directors present and voting and any such decision will for all purposes be deemed a decision of the Directors.

72.2 Unless provided otherwise, each Director is entitled to cast one (1) vote on each matter for determination.

73. Voting Deadlock

In the case of a deadlock in the voting on a particular motion the chair of the meeting has a casting vote in addition to any vote the chair may have in their capacity as a Director.

74. Virtual Meetings of Directors

74.1 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 consent within a reasonable time before the meeting of Directors.

74.2 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, will be deemed to constitute a meeting of the Directors and all the provisions of this Constitution as to meetings of the Directors 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 will 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 will 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.

74.3 A Director may not leave a meeting held by an instantaneous communication device by disconnecting his instantaneous communication device unless he has previously expressly notified the Chair of the meeting of his intention to leave the meeting and a Director will 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 leaving the meeting.

74.4 A minute of the proceedings at meetings held by an instantaneous communication device will be sufficient evidence of such proceeding and of the observance of all necessary formalities if certified as a correct minute by the Chair of the meeting.

74.5 For the purpose of this Article “instantaneous communication device” includes telephone, television or any other audio and/or visual device which permits instantaneous communication.

75. Passing Resolutions without Meetings

If all the Directors entitled to vote on a resolution have signed a document containing a statement that they are in favour of a resolution of the Directors in terms set out in the document, a resolution in those terms is 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.

76. Deemed Resolution

For the purposes of the previous Article, two or more separate documents containing statements in identical terms each of which is signed by one or more Directors will 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.

OTHER OFFICERS

77. Secretary

A Secretary holds office on such terms and conditions, as to remuneration and otherwise, as the Directors determine.

INSURANCE AND INDEMNITY OF APPLICABLE PERSONS

78. Applicable Persons

For the purposes of this Constitution the expression **Applicable Persons** includes:

78.1 every person who is or has been an Officer of the Company;

78.2 every person who is or has been an Officer of a Related Body Corporate of the Company;

78.3 if the Directors determine, an employee or former employee of the Company or a Related Body Corporate of the Company;

78.4 if the Directors determine and to the extent permitted under the Act, an auditor or former auditor of the Company or a Related Body Corporate of the Company.

79. Insurance

79.1 To the extent permitted under the Act, the Company may pay, or agree to pay, a premium in respect of a contract insuring any one or more Applicable Persons against any liability incurred by the Applicable Person PROVIDED THAT the liability does not arise out of conduct involving:

- (a) a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company or a Related Body Corporate of the Company; or
- (b) a contravention of section 182 or 183 of the Act.

79.2 To the extent permitted under the Act, the Company may pay, or agree to pay, an Applicable Person for costs and expenses incurred by that Applicable Person in defending proceedings, whatever the outcome of the proceedings.

80. Indemnity

80.1 The Company does not exempt an Applicable Person from a liability to the Company incurred in their capacity as an Applicable Person.

80.2 To the extent permitted by the Act, the Company indemnifies any Applicable Person against non legal costs incurred as an Applicable Person except:

- (a) for a liability owed to the Company or a Related Body Corporate of the Company;
- (b) for a liability for a pecuniary penalty order under section 1317G or compensation order under section 1317H or section 1317HA of the Act;
- (c) for a liability owed to a third party arising out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.

80.3 To the extent permitted by the Act, the Company indemnifies any Applicable Person against legal costs incurred in defending an action for a liability incurred as an Applicable Person except:

- (a) in defending or resisting proceedings in which the Applicable Person is found to have a liability for which they could not be indemnified; or
- (b) in defending or resisting criminal proceedings in which the Applicable Person is found guilty; or
- (c) in defending or resisting proceedings brought by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (and any of its successors) or a liquidator for a court order if the grounds for making the order are found by a court to have been established; or
- (d) in connection with proceedings for relief to the Applicable Person under the Act in which the Court denies relief.

80.4 Where the costs and expenses incurred by an Applicable Person are recovered by the Company under an insurance policy taken out or paid for by the Company, the extent of the indemnification of an Applicable Person will be reduced accordingly.

81. Loan to an Applicable Person

81.1 To the extent permitted by the Act, the Directors may give a loan or advance to an Applicable Person to assist with the payment of costs and expenses of the Applicable Person which may be incurred, where, in the opinion of the Directors, the costs and expenses are likely to become an amount for which the Company may become liable.

81.2 If, upon a determination of the proceedings, the costs and expenses for which the loan or advance was given are not the liability of the Company, the loan or advance given to the Applicable Person will be recoverable according to the terms of the loan or advance.

82. Definition of "Proceedings"

The term "proceedings" means any proceedings and any appeal in relation to any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, being proceedings in which it is alleged that the Applicable Person has done or omitted to do some act, matter or thing in his capacity under which the person has become an Applicable Person (including proceedings alleging that the Applicable Person was guilty of negligence, default, breach of trust or breach of duty in relation to the Company or a Related Body Corporate).

ADMINISTRATION

83. Notices

- 83.1 A notice may be given by the Company to any Member either:
- (a) by serving it on him personally;
 - (b) by sending it by post to him at his address as shown in the Register or to the Service Address supplied by him to the Company for the giving of notices to him.
- 83.2 Where a notice is sent by:
- (a) post, service of the notice will 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 of 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.
 - (b) by facsimile transmission, service of the notice will be deemed to be effected within twenty four (24) hours of the transmission, unless the Company receives notification that the transmission was not successful.
 - (c) by electronic transmission, service of the notice will be deemed to be effected within twenty four (24) hours of the transmission, unless the Company receives notification that the transmission was not successful.
- 83.3 A notice may be given by the Company to joint Members by giving the notice to the joint Member first named in the Register.

84. Minutes

The Directors will cause minutes of:

- 84.1 all proceedings and resolutions of meetings of the Company's Members;
- 84.2 all proceedings and resolutions of meetings of the Directors, including meetings of a committee of Directors;
- 84.3 resolutions passed by Members without a meeting;
- 84.4 resolutions passed by Directors without a meeting,

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

85. Evidentiary standing of Minutes

A minute recorded and signed in accordance with the Act is evidence of the proceeding, resolution or declaration to which it relates, unless the contrary is proved.

86. Inspection of Minute Books

Books containing the minutes of the Company's Members and resolutions passed by Members without a meeting will be open for inspection by any Member free of charge.

87. Inspection of Accounting Records and Other Documents

Subject to the Act, the Directors will 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 meeting of the Company's Members.

88. Execution of Documents

88.1 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.

88.2 If the Company has a seal the Directors will provide for the safe custody of the Seal.

88.3 The Seal may 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.

88.4 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.

88.5 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.

The signature of such persons may be affixed to the document by manual, autographic or mechanical means.

88.6 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.

89. Creation, Amendment and Repeal of By-Laws

The Board has power to make by-laws concerning membership application and qualification for membership of the Company and any other matter which the Board believes suitable for including in such by-laws.

90. Amendment of Constitution

90.1 The Company may only alter this Constitution by special resolution passed at a General Meeting.

90.2 The Directors must ensure that any alteration to this adopted by the Company which may put at risk or jeopardise the Company's status as a Deductible Gift Recipient under Division 30 of the Tax Act must be advised to the Commissioner.

90.3 The provisions of the previous Article only apply for such period or periods during which the Company has been endorsed as a Deductible Gift Recipient under Division 30 of the Tax Act.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

91. Accounts

The Directors will cause to be kept proper books of account 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.

92. Audit

92.1 The provisions in this Article apply to the Company unless the Company is:

- (a) a Small Company; or
- (b) otherwise exempted under the Act from the requirement to be audited.

92.2 A registered company auditor must be appointed. No appointment of an auditor will be effective unless the auditor has first tendered to the Company a signed consent to so act.

92.3 The auditor must not be an officer of the Company.

92.4 The first auditor will be appointed within one (1) month of the registration of the Company by:

- (a) the Directors; or
- (b) the Members,

and will hold office until the first Annual General Meeting of the Company.

92.5 The Company must:

- (a) at its first Annual General Meeting appoint an auditor; and
- (b) at each subsequent Annual General Meeting, if there is a vacancy in the office of auditor, appoint an auditor to fill the vacancy.

92.6 An auditor holds office until resignation or removal from office or until the auditor is not capable of acting as auditor for any reason.

92.7 An auditor may be removed by resolution passed at a General Meeting.

92.8 Where an auditor resigns or is removed, the Board may appoint another person to be the auditor.

92.9 An auditor appointed pursuant to this Constitution will remain as auditor until the next Annual General Meeting, whereupon his appointment will be subject to the ratification or otherwise of the Members.

93. Dividends and Reserves

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

PUBLIC FUND

94. Establishment of Public Fund

The Company may, and if granted endorsement as a Deductible Gift Recipient and required by the Tax Act must, establish a Public Fund for the specific purpose of supporting the objects of the Company. The Public Fund is established to receive all gifts of money or property for this purpose and any money

received because of such gifts must be credited to its bank account. The Public Fund must not receive any other money or property into its account and it must comply with Division 30 of the Tax Act. The public will be invited to contribute to the Public Fund.

95. Management of Public Fund

- 95.1 A management committee of no less than three (3) persons will manage the Public Fund.
- 95.2 The management committee will be appointed by the Directors. The members of the management committee may be Members and/or Directors. A majority of the committee members must be Responsible Persons.
- 95.3 The Directors have the power to remove any member of the management committee where it appears to the Directors that such member:
- (a) has lost his or her legal capacity to retain membership of the management committee;
 - (b) has used their position as a member, or information obtained through his or her membership, of the management committee to gain an advantage for any person or entity other than the Company or the Public Fund;
 - (c) has a conflict of interest with his or her membership of the management committee;
 - (d) does not devote sufficient time nor effort in discharging his or her duties as a member of the management committee; or
 - (e) is no longer making a contribution of sufficient value to the management committee or to the Public Fund.
- 95.4 Questions arising at a meeting of the management committee will be decided by a majority of votes of management committee members present and voting and any such decision will for all purposes be deemed a decision of the management committee.
- 95.5 The Public Fund must operate on a not-profit basis. No portion of the moneys nor non-monetary gifts will be paid, transferred or distributed directly or indirectly to members of the management committee or trustees of the Public Fund except as reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Public Fund or proper remuneration for administrative services.

96. Rules governing the Public Fund

- 96.1 All gifts of money made to the Public Fund and all income received by the Public Fund as gifts or donations from any member of the public or from any other source are to be deposited to one or more separate bank accounts operated by the Company and, in the books of account of the Company, credited to one or more separate accounts. For the purposes of this Constitution, any such bank account will be referred to as the Public Fund Account.
- 96.2 All gifts or donations of a non-monetary nature or type must be specifically identified on a gift register and all such items must in the books of account of the Company be credited to the Public Fund Account.
- 96.3 A receipt must be given by the Company to the donor of all gifts or donations, whether of a monetary or non-monetary nature. The receipt must show the following items:
- (a) name of the Company and of the Public Fund; and
 - (b) the Australian Business Number applicable to the Public Fund;
 - (c) if the gift or donation is of a
 - (i) monetary nature, the quantum of money received; or
 - (ii) non-monetary nature, a full and accurate description of the item or items the subject of the gift or donation; and

(d) a statement that the receipt is for a gift.

96.4 The funds standing to the credit of the Public Fund Account must be used solely in pursuance of the purposes of the Company. Detailed records are to be maintained of all amounts debited to the Public Fund Account.

96.5 All income and property received by the Company from all sources other than from gifts or donations from the public or from any other source such as government grants, funds from sponsors, proceeds of raffles, fundraising activities and the like are to be credited to such other accounts in the books of account of the Company and under no circumstances may any such income be credited to the Public Fund Account.

97. Distribution of Property on Revocation of Endorsement or Winding Up of Public Fund

97.1 Where on the withdrawal or revocation of any endorsement given by the Commissioner of Taxation of the Company's status as a Deductible Gift Recipient under Division 30 of the Tax Act, or upon the winding up of the Public Fund, any surplus assets or property of the Public Fund will not form part of the Company's assets or property but must be given or transferred to such other fund, authority or institution which has all of the following features:

- (a) it has been approved under Division 30 of the Tax Act as a body which may receive donations of money and/or property with such donations being deductible from the taxable income of the donor; and
- (b) it has similar objects to those described in Article 4.1; and
- (c) it is an institution or body which prohibits the distribution of income, profits or assets to its members; and
- (d) if the Company has been registered by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission as a registered charity, the other fund, authority or institution is a registered charity; and
- (e) it has gained approval to be recognised as a body whose income is exempt from taxation.

97.2 Such institution or company will be determined by the Members of the Company within three (3) months of the Company's receipt of formal written notification from the Commissioner of the withdrawal or revocation of endorsement.

98. Revocation of Deductible Gift Recipient Endorsement

In the event that the Company is endorsed as a Deductible Gift Recipient and subsequently, the endorsement of the Company as a Deductible Gift Recipient is revoked, any surplus:

98.1 gifts of money or property for the objects of the Company stated in Article 4.1;

98.2 contributions made in relation to an eligible fundraising event held for the objects of the Company, and

98.3 money received by the Company because of such gifts and contributions, must be transferred to another organisation which:

- (a) it has been approved under Division 30 of the Tax Act as a body which may receive donations of money and/or property with such donations being deductible from the taxable income of the donor; and
- (b) it has similar objects to those described in Article 4.1; and
- (c) it is an institution or body which prohibits the distribution of income, profits or assets to its members; and

- (d) if the Company has been registered by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission as a registered charity, the other fund, authority or institution is a registered charity; and
- (e) it has gained approval to be recognised as a body whose income is exempt from taxation.

WINDING UP

99. Procedure

The Company may be dissolved by a special resolution of Members at a General Meeting.

100. Contribution of Members on Winding Up

In the event of the Company being wound up while a Person is a Member, or within one year of ceasing to be a Member, every Member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company such amount as may be required not exceeding the Guarantee 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 amongst themselves.

101. Distribution of Property on Winding Up

101.1 In the event of the Company being wound up, any surplus assets remaining after the payment of the Company's liabilities and expenses must not be paid or distributed to the Members but will be given or transferred to such other institution or company:

- (a) having similar objects to those described in Article 4.1; and
- (b) is an institution or body and which prohibits the distribution of income, profit or assets to its Members; and
- (c) which has gained approval from the Commissioner to be recognised as a body whose income is exempt from taxation; and
- (d) if the Company has been registered by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission as a registered charity, the other fund, authority or institution is a registered charity.

101.2 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 may be determined by application to the Supreme Court in the deemed State of registration.

Constitution
Collective Empowerment Foundation Ltd

The Person whose details are shown below is the Person specified in the application for the Company's registration as the Person who consents to become a Member and who has agreed to the terms of the foregoing Constitution.

Full name and address of the Subscriber

Mazzo Bineng
162 Daley Street
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Kai Hang
2108/221 Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Ben Amedeo Imbardelli
18 Weeroona Avenue
WOOLLAHRA NSW 2025

Alessandro Rocco Prestia
270 Alfred Street
CROMER NSW 2099

DATED: 29 August 2024

Schedule 1
Collective Empowerment Foundation Ltd

MISSION STATEMENT

1. Infrastructure Development/Empowerment

To enhance the quality of life in some of the most remote and rural communities in the world by developing and creating essential infrastructure for the people to use. Specifically:

- (a) providing access to clean water through the installation of water filtration systems.
- (b) implementing renewable energy solutions, such as solar panels, to ensure sustainable and reliable access to green energy.
- (c) providing satellite internet through StarLink installation to allow remote communities to connect with the outside world.

2. Health and Medical Support/Empowerment

To improve healthcare outcomes in remote communities. Specifically:

- (a) distributing essential medical supplies and medicines to some of the most isolated communities with limited healthcare access.
- (b) addressing immediate health needs, such as medical help for the community upon arrival, provision of solutions to medical problems (i.e. purchase a water tank in order to resolve polluted water).
- (c) supporting long-term health initiatives that promote community wellness and prevent disease through first-aid training to community members by trained medics.

3. Economic Empowerment

To foster economic independence and sustainable livelihoods in underserved regions. Specifically:

- (a) providing agricultural tools, seeds, and training to enhance food security and boost local agricultural production, thus providing more time to individuals through alleviating the responsibility of individuals to feed themselves.
- (b) supporting the development of small businesses and micro-enterprises through the provision of resources (i.e. chicken/poultry farms).
- (c) encouraging economic initiatives that harness local skills and resources, thereby reducing poverty and promoting self-sufficiency (i.e. cash crop production) Supporting projects that balance economic development with ecological preservation, ensuring the sustainability of both community livelihoods and natural resources.

4. Education and Community Empowerment

To empower communities through education and leadership development. Specifically:

- (a) providing educational materials and financial support, such as providing pens and notebooks to children attending school.
- (b) establishing and supporting learning facilities that offer both formal and informal education opportunities.

- (c) developing leadership and governance skills within communities to promote self-reliance and effective local governance.
- (d) educating communities on sustainable practices that ensure the long-term health of their environment.

5. Volunteer and Youth Engagement

To engage and empower university students and young volunteers. Specifically:

- (a) offering meaningful volunteer opportunities that contribute to community development and provide valuable skills and experience to individuals seeking to provide positive contributions to the world.
- (b) developing programs that enhance the professional profiles of young volunteers, preparing them for future leadership roles.
- (c) encouraging youth-led initiatives that align with the charity's mission and values, fostering a new generation of socially responsible leaders.

6. Partnership Development

To strengthen and expand the impact of the organization. Specifically:

- (a) forming strategic partnerships with local governments, international organizations, corporations, and educational institutions.
- (b) collaborating with other nonprofits and community organizations to deliver effective and sustainable programs.
- (c) leveraging these partnerships to secure resources, funding, and expertise that support the charity's objectives.

Schedule 2
Collective Empowerment Foundation Ltd

FORM OF PROXY

I/We	[Name]	
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being a Member/Members of the abovenamed Company, hereby appoint

Proxy	[Name]	
	[Address]	

or, in his absence,

Proxy	[Name]	
	[Address]	

as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the General Meeting of the Company to be held on the date shown below and at any adjournment of that meeting.

Date of general meeting	
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Signed by the Member(s)	
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Signed by the Member(s)	
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If this is a directed proxy, please indicate your voting intentions in relation to the resolution(s).

Resolution Number	Vote in favour of	Vote against	Abstain from voting