

Constitution

Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Limited

ACN 679 740 142

A Public Company Limited by Guarantee

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Schedule 132

1 Definitions and interpretation

1.1 Definitions

In this Constitution unless a contrary intention appears:

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

Annual General Meeting has the same meaning as the term 'AGM' in the Corporations Act.

ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

Association means NSW WILDLIFE INFORMATION, RESCUE AND EDUCATION SERVICE INCORPORATED (Incorporation Number Y0116216) established as an incorporated association under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1984* (NSW), prior to their incorporation as the Company.

Authorised Person means a person authorised to operate under the terms of any biodiversity conservation licence held by the Company under Division 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (NSW) or similar legislation.

By-Laws means By-laws made by the Directors in accordance with clause 15.

Branch means the grouping of Members, including on a geographical basis in accordance with the By-Laws.

Company means Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Limited being an Australian public company limited by guarantee established under the Corporations Act which bears the ACN 679 740 142.

Constitution means this constitution as amended from time to time.

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

Director means an individual holding office as director of the Company.

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

External Nominated Director takes the meaning set out in clause 10.1(c)(ii).

General Meeting means a meeting of the Members of the Company and includes an Annual General Meeting.

Gift Fund means a management account of the Company that is established in accordance with clause 4.3.

Honorary Life Member means a Member honoured as an honorary life member by the Directors under clause 6.4.

Member means a person entered on the Register of the Company as a member.

Nominations Committee means the Nominations Committee established under clause 25.1

NPWS means the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW).

Object means the object of the Company as set out in clause 2.

Register means the register of members under the Corporations Act and if appropriate includes a branch register.

Registered Office means the registered office for the time being of the Company.

Schedule means a Schedule to this Constitution.

Secretary means an individual appointed as a secretary of the Company in accordance with clause 16.2.

Special Resolution takes the meaning given by section 9 of the Corporations Act.¹

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

Treasurer means an individual appointed as a treasurer of the Company in accordance with clause 16.3.

WIRES means Wildlife Information, Rescue & Education Service.

WIRES Chairs Advisory Group is the advisory body of that name established under the By-laws.

WIRES Elected Director takes the meaning set out in clause 10.1(c)(i).

Virtual Meeting Technology has the same meaning it has in the Corporations Act.²

1.2 Interpretation

In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) words importing any gender include all other genders;
- (b) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (c) a reference to a clause is a reference to a clause in this Constitution unless otherwise stated;
- (d) a reference to a law includes regulations and instruments made under the law;
- (e) a reference to a law or a provision of a law includes amendments, re-enactments or replacements of that law or the provision, whether by a state, territory or the Commonwealth of Australia or otherwise;
- (f) a reference to a meeting includes a meeting by technology provided the technology gives the persons entitled to attend the meeting, as a whole, reasonable opportunity to participate without being physically present in the same place, and includes a General Meeting:
 - (i) at one or more physical venues;
 - (ii) at one or more physical venues and using Virtual Meeting Technology; or
 - (iii) using Virtual Meeting Technology only;

¹ At the date of registration of the Company, section 9 provides that a Special Resolution is a resolution:

(a) of which notice has been given to the Members in accordance with clause 8.3; and
(b) that has been passed by at least 75% of the votes cast by Members entitled to vote on the resolution.

² At the date of registration of the Company, section 9 provides that Virtual Meeting Technology means any technology that allows a person to participate in a meeting without being physically present at the meeting.

- (g) a reference to a person being present in person includes an individual participating in a meeting as described in clause 1.2(f);
- (h) a reference to a person being present includes an individual participating in a meeting in person or through a proxy or attorney;
- (i) a reference to a “place” includes the place or location where a General Meeting may be held, is held or is taken to be held under the Corporations Act if Virtual Meeting Technology is used in holding the meeting;
- (j) “writing” and “written” includes printing, typing and other modes of reproducing words in a visible form including, without limitation, any representation of words in a physical document or in an electronic communication or form or otherwise; and
- (k) Australian dollars, dollars, A\$ or \$ is a reference to the lawful currency of Australia.

1.3 Signing and electronic communication

Where, by a provision of this Constitution, a document including a notice is required to be signed or communicated, that requirement may be satisfied in any manner permitted by the applicable law of a state or territory, or the Commonwealth of Australia relating to electronic signing and transmission of documents, or in any other manner approved by the Directors.

1.4 Corporations Act

- (a) In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:
 - (i) expressions in this Constitution that deal with a matter dealt with by a particular provision of the Corporations Act have the same meaning as they have in the Corporations Act;
 - (ii) “section” means a section of the Corporations Act; and
 - (iii) while the Company is a registered charity under the ACNC Act:
 - (A) subject to clause 1.4(a)(iii)(B), the provisions of the Corporations Act in Part 2G.2 (with the exception of section 249X) and Part 2G.3 apply as if section 111L(1) of the Corporations Act was not enacted; and
 - (B) if one of those provisions includes a reference to ASIC, including a reference to lodge any document with, or seek consent or approval from ASIC, that particular requirement does not apply to the Company.
- (b) The provisions of the Corporations Act that apply as replaceable rules are displaced by this Constitution and accordingly do not apply to the Company.

1.5 Headings

Headings are inserted for convenience and are not to affect the interpretation of this Constitution.

2 Object and activities of the Company

2.1 Object

The Object of the Company is to pursue the following charitable purposes:

- (a) the protection and enhancement of the natural environment or of a significant aspect of the natural environment including, but not limited to, actively rescuing, rehabilitating and preserving Australian wildlife and inspiring others to do the same;
- (b) the provision of information or education, or the carrying on of research, about the natural environment or a significant aspect of the natural environment;
- (c) to act as trustee and to perform and discharge the duties and functions incidental thereto where this is incidental or conducive to the attainment of the Object; and
- (d) to do such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the Object, including the establishment of a public fund.

2.2 Activities

In furtherance of the Object, the Company's activities may include without limitation any of the following:

- (a) rescuing and rehabilitation of sick, injured or orphaned native wildlife unable to fend for itself, with at all times the best interests of each individual animal placed first, with the object of returning the animal to the wild while considering those activities and their potential impact on wild populations;
- (b) if the animal is unable to be rehabilitated to fend for itself and be returned to the wild:
 - (i) arranging permanent care in accordance with policies of NPWS and the Company; or
 - (ii) where necessary, ensuring that euthanasia of the animal is effected in a humane manner;
- (c) training members, employees and others to carry out rescue and rehabilitation of native wildlife;
- (d) providing training other than animal rescue and rehabilitation to members, employees and others (e.g. Branch management positions, administrative roles);
- (e) advocating for and informing the public and responsible agencies about the native habitat conservation protection enhancement and habitat expansion for wildlife;
- (f) advocating on issues affecting the welfare of native wildlife e.g. illegal or unlicensed activities, animal cruelty;
- (g) fostering promoting and advocating an awareness in the community and government of the threats to, and the need to protect, native wildlife and its habitat;
- (h) advising on displaced or perceived nuisance wildlife bearing in mind the best interests of the animal and its habitat;
- (i) publishing any material desirable for the promotion of the Object;
- (j) selling material related to the pursuit of the Object;

- (k) facilitating, supporting and participating in research pertinent to the Object with the best interest of the animal or environment placed first; and
- (l) entering into any arrangements, with any government authority, government agency, private body or other not-for-profit, that is conducive to the Object.

3 Powers

The Company has the legal capacity and powers of an individual and also has all the powers of a body corporate under the Corporations Act and where the Company is a trustee, the powers of the trustee under the relevant trust instrument and laws related to trusts and trustees.

4 Application of income for Object only

4.1 Application of income and property

The income and the property of the Company, however derived:

- (a) must be applied solely towards the promotion of the Object; and
- (b) may not be paid or transferred to the Members, in whole or in part, either directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus, benefit or otherwise.

4.2 Payment in good faith

Clause 4.1 does not prevent payment, directly or indirectly, in good faith to a Member:

- (a) of reasonable remuneration for services to the Company in the ordinary course of business;
- (b) for goods supplied by the Member to the Company in the ordinary course of business;
- (c) of fair and reasonable interest on money borrowed by the Company in the ordinary course of business from the Member at a rate not exceeding that fixed for the purposes of this clause 4.2(c) by the Company in a General Meeting;
- (d) of reasonable rent or equivalent payment (including licence fees) for use of premises let by the Member to the Company; or
- (e) in furtherance of the Object.

4.3 Establishment of a Gift Fund

- (a) Without limiting clause 28, the Company must establish and maintain a Gift Fund:
 - (i) to identify and record gifts of money or property for the principal purpose of the Company;
 - (ii) to identify and record contributions of money or property as described in item 7 or item 8 of the table in section 30-15 of the Tax Act in relation to a fundraising event held for the principal purpose of the Company;
 - (iii) to identify and record money received by the Company because of such gifts or contributions; and
 - (iv) that does not identify and record any other money or property.

- (b) The Gift Fund is to be managed and administered by a committee of no fewer than 3 persons who will be appointed by the Directors. A majority of the members of the committee are required to be individuals who have the requisite level or degree of responsibility to the general public.³
- (c) The Gift Fund forms part of the accounts of the Company.

5 Winding up

5.1 Guarantee by Members

- (a) Each Member undertakes to contribute an amount not to exceed \$1 to the Company's property if the Company is wound up while they are a Member, or within 1 year after they cease to be a Member.
- (b) On winding up of the Company, this contribution is for:
 - (i) payment of the Company's debts and liabilities;
 - (ii) the costs of winding up; and
 - (iii) adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

5.2 Application of property

- (a) Subject to clause 4.2(e), if any property remains on the winding up or dissolution of the Company after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, then, subject always to clause 5.3, that property may not be paid to or distributed among the Members but must be transferred to one or more funds or institutions:
 - (i) that have charitable purposes similar to, or inclusive of, the Object; and
 - (ii) are not-for-profit entities whose governing documents prohibit the distribution of its income and property among its members (if it has members) to at least the same extent as imposed on the Company under this Constitution.
- (b) The funds or institutions will be determined by the Members at or before the time of dissolution.

5.3 Application of property if deductible gift recipient

Where the Company has been endorsed as a deductible gift recipient under Subdivision 30-BA of the Tax Act as an entity, and:

- (a) the Company is wound up; or
- (b) the endorsement under Subdivision 30-BA of the Tax Act is revoked;

then, after satisfaction of all debts and liabilities, any surplus assets of the Gift Fund must be transferred to one or more funds or institutions that comply with clause 5.2 and are each deductible gift recipients.

³ At the date of registration of the company, Taxation Ruling TR 95/27 provides guidance on individuals who have the requisite level or degree of responsibility to the general public.

5.4 Non-conduit policy

Any allocation of funds or property to other persons or organisations must be made in accordance with the established purposes of the Company and not be influenced by the preference of the donor.

6 Membership

6.1 Number of Members

- (a) The minimum number of Members of the Company will be 50.
- (b) The Members on the date of registration of the Company and any person the Directors admit to membership under clause 6.2 are the Members of the Company.

6.2 Admission as a Member

The Directors may admit any person as a Member if the person is eligible under clause 6.3 and makes an application in accordance with clause 6.6.

6.3 Membership criteria

- (a) To be eligible to be a Member, a person must:
 - (i) successfully complete the qualification requirements as set out in the By-Laws;
 - (ii) be a natural person of at least 18 years of age;
 - (iii) consent in writing to become a Member; and
 - (iv) agree to be bound by this Constitution.
- (b) To be eligible to be a Member, a person need not be an Authorised Person.
- (c) An Authorised Person need not be a Member, and is not made a Member under this Constitution unless they are admitted as a Member under clauses 6.2 and 6.8.

6.4 Honorary Life Members

- (a) The Directors may honour any Member as an Honorary Life Member, who has given outstanding service to the Company or the Association.
- (b) An "Honorary Life Member" of the Association that is a Member on registration of the Company is an Honorary Life Member under this Constitution.
- (c) An Honorary Life Member has membership rights as a Member under this Constitution.
- (d) Clauses 6.9 and 6.10 do not apply to an Honorary Life Member.
- (e) An Honorary Life Member ceases to be an Honorary Life Member on:
 - (i) ceasing to be a Member of the Company; or
 - (ii) the passing of a resolution by the Directors to remove the life membership of an Honorary Life Member.

6.5 WIRES members

- (a) An Authorised Person is admitted as a WIRES member.
- (b) A WIRES member is a person entered on the record of WIRES members.
- (c) A WIRES member is not a Member unless they are admitted as a Member under clauses 6.2 and 6.8.

6.6 Membership process

- (a) The application for membership must be:
 - (i) in such form as the Directors may from time to time prescribe, signed by the applicant and returned to the Company as directed on the form; and
 - (ii) accompanied by the membership fee, if any, prescribed by the Directors.
- (b) Each application for membership must be considered by the Directors within a reasonable time after the application is made.
- (c) When an applicant has been accepted or rejected for membership, the Secretary must notify the applicant of the decision of the Directors within a reasonable period.
- (d) When an applicant has been accepted for membership, the Directors will assign and allocate the Member to a Branch in accordance with the By-Laws.

6.7 Directors' discretion to admit or refuse admission as a Member

The Directors have the discretion to refuse any person admission as a Member without giving any reason for refusing.

6.8 Registration as Member

If the Directors accept an application for membership, as soon as practicable, the Directors must cause the name of the person to be entered in the Register.

6.9 Membership terms

- (a) From the date of adoption of this Constitution, Members are admitted for a term of 1 year ending on 30 June following the anniversary of each Member's date of admission or last renewal as a Member. At the end of each term of Membership, each Member may renew their membership. The renewal process must be made in accordance with the process prescribed by the Directors at the relevant time.
- (b) The requirement in clause 6.9(a) to renew membership does not apply to a Member who is:
 - (i) a Director;
 - (ii) an Honorary Life Member; or
 - (iii) both a Director and an Honorary Life Member.

6.10 Membership fees

- (a) The Members must pay such membership fees:
 - (i) on admission, an entrance fee; and

(ii) each year thereafter,
as prescribed from time to time by the Directors.

- (b) The requirement in clause 6.10(a) to pay membership fees does not apply to a Member who is an Honorary Life Member.

6.11 Register

- (a) The Company must establish and maintain a Register. The Register must be kept by the Secretary and must contain:
- (i) for each current Member:
- (A) name;
 - (B) address;
 - (C) any alternative address nominated by the Member for the service of notice; and
 - (D) date the Member was entered on to the Register.
- (ii) for each person who stopped being a Member in the last 7 years:
- (A) name;
 - (B) address;
 - (C) any alternative address nominated by the Member for the service of notices; and
 - (D) date the membership started and ended.
- (b) The Company must provide access to the Register in accordance with the Corporations Act.

7 Ceasing to be a Member

7.1 Cessation of membership

A Member ceases to be a Member on:

- (a) death;
- (b) resignation by written notice to the Company having immediate effect or with effect from a specified date in the notice;
- (c) except in the case of an Honorary Life Member, failing to pay any fee that may be prescribed by the Directors from time to time within 28 days after the fee was due and payable;
- (d) becoming a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under a law related to mental health;
- (e) becoming bankrupt or insolvent or making an arrangement or composition with creditors of a person's joint or separate estate generally;
- (f) the passing of a resolution by the Directors or Members in General Meeting in accordance with clause 7.2; or
- (g) the expiry of the 1 year term of membership, unless the Member had applied for and been readmitted as a Member for the following term as contemplated in clause 6.9.

7.2 Termination of membership

- (a) Subject to this Constitution, the Directors or Members in General Meeting may at any time terminate the membership of a Member if the Member:
 - (i) refuses or neglects to comply with this Constitution or any applicable By-Laws made by the Directors;
 - (ii) engages in conduct which in the opinion of the Directors is unbecoming of the Member or prejudicial to the interests of the Company; or
 - (iii) fails to pay any debt due to the Company within a period of 3 months after the date for payment (such debt not including a fee referred to in clause 7.1(c)).
- (b) For a decision of the Directors or the Members in General Meeting under clause 7.2(a) to be effective, the general nature of the allegations made against the Member must be notified to the Member in writing and the Member must be given a reasonable opportunity to respond.
- (c) If a dispute arises regarding the termination of a Member's membership under this clause 7.2, the dispute resolution procedure contained in clause 26 must be followed and, for the purposes of clause 26.1, written notification under clause 7.2(b) will be the notice of the dispute (as defined in clause 26.1).

7.3 Limited liability

The Members have no liability as Members except as set out in clause 5.1.

8 General Meetings

8.1 Annual General Meetings

Annual General Meetings are to be held in accordance with the Corporations Act.

8.2 Convening a General Meeting

The Directors may convene and arrange to hold a General Meeting when they think fit and must do so if required to do so under the Corporations Act.

8.3 Notice of a General Meeting

- (a) Notice of a General Meeting must be given in accordance with the Corporations Act and served in accordance with clause 30.
- (b) A Director is entitled to receive notice of and to attend all General Meetings and is entitled to speak at those meetings.

8.4 Calculation of period of notice

In computing the period of notice under clauses 8.3 and 8.6(c), both the day on which the notice is given or taken to be given and the day of the meeting convened by it are to be disregarded.

8.5 Cancellation or postponement of General Meeting

- (a) Where a 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.

- (b) This clause 8.5 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.

8.6 Notice of cancellation or postponement of a meeting

- (a) Notice of cancellation, postponement or change of place of a General Meeting must state the reason for cancellation or postponement and be given:
 - (i) to each Member individually; and
 - (ii) to each other person entitled to be given notice of a General Meeting under the Corporations Act.
- (b) A notice of postponement 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 2 or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate the holding of the meeting in that manner.
- (c) The number of 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 days' notice of the General Meeting required to be given under clause 8.3.

8.7 Business at postponed meeting

The only business that may be transacted at a General Meeting the holding of which is postponed is the business specified in the original notice convening the meeting.

8.8 Proxy at postponed meeting

Where by the terms of an instrument appointing a proxy:

- (a) the proxy is authorised to attend and vote at one or more General Meetings to be held on or before a specified date; and
- (b) the date for holding the meeting is postponed to a date later than the date specified in the instrument of proxy;

then, by operation of this clause 8.8, that later date is substituted for and applies to the exclusion of the date specified in the instrument of proxy, unless the Member appointing the proxy gives to the Company at its Registered Office notice in writing to the contrary not less than 48 hours before the time to which the holding of the meeting has been postponed.

8.9 Non-receipt of notice

The non-receipt of notice of a General Meeting or the convening, cancellation or postponement of a General Meeting by, or the accidental omission to give notice of a General Meeting or the convening, cancellation or postponement of a General Meeting to, a person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate any resolution passed at the General Meeting or at a postponed meeting or the convening, cancellation or postponement of a meeting.

9 Proceedings at General Meetings

9.1 Number of a quorum

- (a) A majority of Members or 30 Members, whichever is the lesser number, present are a quorum at a General Meeting.
- (b) In determining whether a quorum is present, each individual attending as a proxy appointed under clause 9.15 is to be counted, except that where a Member has appointed more than one proxy, only one is to be counted.

9.2 Requirement for a quorum

- (a) An item of business may not be transacted at a General Meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to consider it.
- (b) 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 chairperson of the meeting (on the chairperson's own motion or at the request of a Member or proxy who is present) declares otherwise.

9.3 If quorum not present

If within 15 minutes after the time appointed for a 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 Members and others entitled to notice of the meeting.

9.4 Adjourned meeting

At a meeting adjourned under clause 9.3(b), 30 Members present at the meeting are a quorum. If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the adjourned meeting, the meeting is dissolved.

9.5 Appointment and powers of chairperson of General Meeting

If the Directors have elected one of their number as chairperson of their meetings under clause 20.1, that person is also entitled to preside as chairperson at a General Meeting.

9.6 Absence of chairperson at General Meeting

If a General Meeting is held and:

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

then the following persons may preside as chairperson of the meeting (in order of precedence):

- (c) the deputy chairperson if a Director has been so elected by the Directors under clause 20.1; or
- (d) a Director or Member elected by the Members present in person to preside as chairperson of the meeting.

9.7 Conduct of a General Meeting

- (a) The chairperson of a General Meeting:
 - (i) has charge of the general conduct of the meeting and of the procedures to be adopted at the meeting;
 - (ii) may require the adoption of any procedure which is, in the chairperson's opinion, necessary or desirable for proper and orderly debate or discussion and the proper and orderly casting or recording of votes at the General Meeting; and
 - (iii) may, having regard where necessary to the Corporations Act, terminate discussion or debate on any matter whenever the chairperson considers it necessary or desirable for the proper conduct of the meeting.
- (b) A decision by the chairperson under this clause 9.7 is final.

9.8 Adjournment of a General Meeting

- (a) The chairperson 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 any place, but:
 - (i) in exercising the discretion to do so, the chairperson may, but need not, seek the approval of the Members present; and
 - (ii) only unfinished business is to be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.
- (b) Unless required by the chairperson, a vote may not be taken or demanded by the Members present in person or by proxy in respect of any adjournment.

9.9 Notice of an adjourned General Meeting

It is not necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned General Meeting unless it is adjourned for 1 month or more. In that case, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given as in the case of an original meeting.

9.10 Questions decided by majority

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

9.11 Equality of votes – no casting vote for chairperson

If there is an equality of votes, either on a show of hands or on a poll, then the chairperson of the meeting is not entitled to a casting vote in addition to any votes to which the chairperson is entitled as a Member or proxy or attorney, and consequently the resolution fails.

9.12 Voting at a General Meeting

- (a) At any General Meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting must be decided on:
 - (i) a show of hands; or

- (ii) where the meeting is being conducted by Virtual Meeting Technology, such other similar method as determined by the chairperson,

unless a poll is properly demanded, and the demand is not withdrawn.

- (b) A declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, is conclusive evidence of the fact.
- (c) Neither the chairperson 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.

9.13 Poll

If a poll is demanded at a General Meeting:

- (a) it must be taken in the manner and at the date and time directed by the chairperson and the result of the poll is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded;
- (b) on the election of a chairperson or on a question of adjournment, it must be taken immediately;
- (c) the demand may be withdrawn; and
- (d) 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.

9.14 Votes of Members

- (a) Every Member has one vote.
- (b) Subject to this Constitution, including clause 9.15(f):
 - (i) on a show of hands at a General Meeting, each Member present in person has one vote and does not have a vote in respect of each Member whose proxy they hold; and
 - (ii) on a poll at a General Meeting, each Member present in person has one vote and each person present as proxy of a Member has one vote for the Member that the person represents.

9.15 Right to appoint proxy

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, a Member entitled to attend a General Meeting is entitled to appoint a Member or an External Nominated Director as proxy to attend in the Member's place at the meeting. A proxy has the same right as the Member to speak and vote at the meeting and may be appointed in respect of more than one meeting.
- (b) The instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing signed by the appointor or their attorney duly authorised in writing
- (c) The instrument appointing a proxy will be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.
- (d) A Member is entitled to instruct their proxy to vote in favour of or against any proposed resolutions. The proxy may vote as they think fit unless otherwise instructed.

- (e) The instrument appointing a proxy may be in the form set out in Schedule 1 to this Constitution.
- (f) A Member or an External Nominated Director may only hold one proxy.
- (g) The instrument appointing a proxy (along with a certified copy of the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed) must be received at:
 - (i) the Registered Office;
 - (ii) such other place within the state or territory in which the Company has its Registered Office, or to an email address, as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting; or
 - (iii) if the notice convening the meeting specifies other electronic means by which a proxy document may be received by the Company, by those other electronic means,

not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or, in the case of a poll, not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll. Documents received after this time will not be treated as valid.
- (h) The Company receives a document referred to in clause 9.15(g):
 - (i) if the document is given by other electronic means as specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, when the document is received by the Company as prescribed by the Corporations Act; and
 - (ii) otherwise, when the document is received at:
 - (A) the Registered Office; or
 - (B) a place specified for the purpose in the notice of meeting.

9.16 Validity of vote in certain circumstances

Unless the Company has received written notice of the matter before the start or resumption of a General Meeting at which a person votes as a proxy or attorney, a vote cast by that person is valid even if, before the person votes:

- (a) the appointing Member dies;
- (b) the Member revokes the appointment or authority; or
- (c) the Member is mentally incapacitated.

9.17 Objection to voting qualification

- (a) An objection to the right of a person to attend or vote at a General Meeting or adjourned meeting:
 - (i) may not be raised except at that meeting or adjourned meeting; and
 - (ii) must be referred to the chairperson of that meeting, whose decision is final.
- (b) A vote not disallowed under the objection is valid for all purposes.

10 Directors

10.1 Composition of the board of Directors

- (a) The initial Directors of the Company are the individuals who have agreed to act as Directors and who are named as proposed Directors in the application for registration of the Company.
- (b) To facilitate a transition in governance arrangements, within 6 months from the date of registration of the Company, the Directors must convene a General Meeting at which:
 - (i) all Directors in office must retire from office (with effect from the conclusion of the General Meeting), but are eligible to stand for re-election (providing that any Director's period of service as a board member of the Association did not exceed a period of 6 years immediately prior to the registration of the Company);
 - (ii) the Company is to conduct elections to elect 9 individuals to fill the 9 vacancies, in accordance with the terms of this Constitution; and
 - (iii) to facilitate orderly board rotation over time, immediately after the election is held, the individuals elected as Directors must draw lots, in such manner as determined by the chairperson, to determine their initial term of office, such that:
 - (A) 3 directors have an initial 3 year term;
 - (B) 3 directors have an initial 2 year term; and
 - (C) 3 directors have an initial 1 year term,and at the conclusion of their initial term, such Directors must retire but may be eligible to stand for re-election in accordance with the terms of this Constitution.
- (c) From the commencement of the General Meeting referred to in clause 10.1(b), the number of Directors must be 9, and is to be comprised of:
 - (i) 5 persons who are eligible to be Directors under clause 10.3(a) and elected by the Members in accordance with clause 10.2 (**WIRES Elected Directors**); and
 - (ii) 4 persons who are eligible to be Directors under clause 10.3(b) and elected by the Members in accordance with clause 10.2 (**External Nominated Directors**).
- (d) Subject to clause 10.1(e), there must at all times be 1 more WIRES Elected Director than the number of External Nominated Directors.
- (e) If a vacancy occurs in the office of a WIRES Elected Director, then as soon as is reasonably practicable, the vacancy in the office of a WIRES Elected Director must be filled in accordance with clause 10.2 or clause 10.6.

10.2 Directors elected at General Meeting

The Company may, at a General Meeting at which:

- (a) a Director retires or otherwise vacates office; or
- (b) a Director vacancy exists by operation of clause 10.1 or otherwise,

by resolution fill the vacated office by electing an individual to that office.

10.3 Qualification of Directors

- (a) To be eligible for the office of a WIRES Elected Director, a person must:
 - (i) be a Member at the date of appointment and at all times during their term as Director; and
 - (ii) subject to clause 10.3(c), consent in writing to act as a Director.
- (b) To be eligible for the office of an External Nominated Director, a person must:
 - (i) not be a Member at the date of appointment and at all times during their term as Director; and
 - (ii) be nominated by the Nominations Committee of having the relevant expertise, skills, qualifications and/or experience as prescribed by the Nominations Committee from time to time; and
 - (iii) subject to clause 10.3(c), consent in writing to act as a Director.
- (c) Where a person is seeking election at a General Meeting for the first time, the signed consent must be lodged at the Registered Office at least 28 days (or such other period as determined by the directors) before the date fixed for the holding of the meeting.
- (d) In the event that it is required under a law, regulation or guideline applicable to the Company⁴, the Company must ensure that a majority of the Directors are persons who have the requisite level or degree of responsibility to the general public.

10.4 Terms and retirement of a Director

- (a) Subject to clauses 10.1(b) and 10.4(b), a Director is elected for a term of 3 years.
- (b) Subject to clause 10.1(b)(iii), at each Annual General Meeting, any Director who has held office for 3 years (excluding any period of service as a board member of the Association) or more since last being appointed, must retire from office but subject to clause 10.5 is eligible for reappointment. A retiring Director holds office until the conclusion of the meeting at which that Director retires.
- (c) The Members may by ordinary resolution increase or decrease the period of time for which a Director holds office under clause 10.4(a).

10.5 Reappointment of a Director

A Director is entitled to seek reappointment as a Director on 1 occasion provided that a Director's period of continuous service to the Company including any period of service as a board member of the Association) does not exceed a period of 6 years or 2 full terms under this Constitution, whichever is the longer (excluding any casual vacancy period).

⁴ Such as where the Company or its public fund is endorsed as a deductible gift recipient and this is a condition for such endorsement.

10.6 Casual vacancy in the office of a WIRES Elected Director

- (a) The Directors may at any time appoint any person meeting the requirements of clause 10.3 to fill a casual vacancy in the office of a Director, provided the number of Directors does not exceed the numbers in clause 10.1.
- (b) A Director appointed under clause 10.6(a) holds office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting but is eligible for election at that meeting.

10.7 Appointment of officers

The Directors are to appoint the other officers with such frequency as the Directors from time to time determine.

11 Remuneration of Directors

The Directors must not be paid any remuneration for their services as:

- (a) Directors; or
- (b) elected chairperson or deputy chairperson.

12 Expenses of Directors

- (a) A Director is entitled to be reimbursed out of the funds of the Company for such reasonable travelling, accommodation and other expenses as the Director may incur when travelling to or from meetings of the Directors or a committee of Directors or when otherwise engaged on the business of the Company.
- (b) Any payment to a Director must be approved by the Directors.

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) except in relation to the Directors on registration of the Company, ceases to be eligible under clause 10.3;
- (b) resigns from the office by notice in writing to the Company having immediate effect or with effect from a specified date in the notice;
- (c) is not present at 3 successive meetings of the Directors without leave of absence from the Directors;
- (d) 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;
- (e) becomes insolvent or bankrupt, compounds with their creditors, or assigns their estate for the benefit of their creditors;
- (f) becomes prohibited, disqualified or removed from being a Director by reason of any order of any court of competent jurisdiction or regulator; or
- (g) dies.

14 Powers and duties of Directors

14.1 Directors to manage the Company

The Directors are to manage the business of the Company and may exercise all the powers of the Company that are not, by the Corporations Act or by this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting.

14.2 Specific powers of Directors

Without limiting the generality of clause 14.1, and subject to any trusts relating to the assets of the Company, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to:

- (a) borrow or raise money;
- (b) charge any property or business of the Company; and
- (c) give any security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person.

14.3 Compliance with duties

While the Company is a registered charity under the ACNC Act, each Director must comply with the duties described in governance standard 5 as set out in the regulations made under the ACNC Act and such other obligations as apply under the ACNC Act or the Corporations Act from time to time.

14.4 Delegation

- (a) The Directors may resolve to delegate any of their powers to:
 - (i) a committee in accordance with clause 24;
 - (ii) a Director;
 - (iii) an employee of the Company on terms and subject to any restrictions to be decided by the Directors; or
 - (iv) any other person on terms and subject to any restrictions to be decided by the Directors.
- (b) The power may be delegated for such time as determined by the Directors and the Directors may at any time revoke or vary the delegation.
- (c) The delegate must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the Directors, and the exercise of the power by the delegate is as effective as if the Directors had exercised it.
- (d) The Directors may continue to exercise any power they have delegated.

15 By-Laws

- (a) Subject to this Constitution, the Directors may from time to time by resolution make and rescind or alter By-Laws which are binding on the Directors and Members for the management and conduct of the business of the Company.
- (b) Before any resolution under clause 15(a) is passed, the Directors will consult with the Members on any proposed new By-Laws, changes to By-Laws or rescission of By-Laws in accordance with the process prescribed by the Directors at the relevant time.

16 Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Public Officer

16.1 Chief Executive Officer

- (a) The Directors may appoint a Chief Executive Officer on such terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) as they think fit.
- (b) The Directors may delegate any of their powers to the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Executive Officer must exercise those powers:
 - (i) in accordance with the terms and subject to any restrictions or the directions of the Directors; and
 - (ii) so as to be concurrent with, or to the exclusion of, the powers of the Directors,and may revoke the delegation at any time.
- (c) The Chief Executive Officer may be invited to attend all meetings of the Directors, but may not hold the office of a Director and is not entitled to vote.

16.2 Secretary

- (a) There must be at least one Secretary who is to be appointed by the Directors.
- (b) The initial Secretary of the Company will be the individual who has agreed to act as Secretary in the application for registration of the Company. The initial Secretary will hold office until the conclusion of the first board meeting following the first Annual General Meeting of the Company. At the first board meeting following the Annual General Meeting of the Company, the Directors will appoint a new Secretary of the Company.
- (c) The Directors may suspend or remove a Secretary from that office.
- (d) A Secretary holds office on the terms and conditions, and with the powers, duties and authorities, as determined by the Directors. The exercise of those powers and authorities and the performance of those duties by a Secretary are subject at all times to the control of the Directors.
- (e) The Secretary may be paid remuneration for their services as Secretary, except where the person appointed as Secretary is:
 - (i) the initial Secretary of the Company; or
 - (ii) a Director at the time of appointment as Secretary.

16.3 Treasurer

- (a) There must be at least one Treasurer who is to be appointed by the Directors, and must also be a Director.
- (b) The Directors may suspend or remove a Treasurer from that office.
- (c) The Treasurer holds office on the terms and conditions, and with the powers, duties and authorities, as determined by the Directors. The exercise of those powers and authorities and the performance of those duties by a Treasurer are subject at all times to the control of the Directors.
- (d) The Treasurer must not be paid any remuneration for their services as Treasurer.

16.4 Public Officer

The Directors must appoint a person as Public Officer of the Company in accordance with the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (Cth).

17 Appointment of attorney

- (a) By power of attorney, the Directors may appoint any person to be an attorney of the Company, with such powers, authorities and discretions of the Directors as the Directors think fit and for such purposes, period and conditions as determined by the Directors.
- (b) A power of attorney granted under clause 17(a) may contain any provisions for the protection and convenience of the attorney and persons dealing with the attorney that 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 of the attorney.

18 Conflicts of interest

18.1 Disclosure of conflict of interest

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 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.

18.2 Disclosure recorded in minutes

The disclosure of a conflict of interest by a Director must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

18.3 Material personal interest

Each Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of the Directors (or that is proposed in a circular resolution) must not, except as provided under clause 18.4:

- (a) be present at the meeting while the matter is being discussed; or
- (b) vote on the matter.

18.4 Present and voting

A Director with a material personal interest in a matter may still be present and vote if:

- (a) their interest arises because they are a Member of the Company and the other Members have the same interest;
- (b) their interest arises in relation to remuneration as a Director of the Company;
- (c) 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 (see clause 31.2);

- (d) their interest relates to a payment by the Company under clause 31.1, or any contract relating to an indemnity that is allowed under the Corporations Act;
- (e) ASIC makes an order allowing the Director to vote on the matter; or
- (f) the Directors who do not have 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 related to the affairs of the Company; and
 - (ii) states that those Directors are satisfied that the interest should not stop the Director from voting or being present.

19 Proceedings of Directors

19.1 Directors' meetings

- (a) The Directors may meet together for conducting business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.
- (b) A Director may at any time, and the Secretary must on the written request of a Director, convene a meeting of the Directors.

19.2 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.

20 Chairperson and deputy chairperson of Directors

20.1 Election of chairperson and deputy chairperson

The Directors may elect from their number a chairperson and a deputy chairperson of their meetings and may also determine the period for which the persons elected as chairperson and deputy chairperson are to hold office.

20.2 Absence of chairperson at Directors' meeting

If a Directors' meeting is held and:

- (a) a chairperson has not been elected under clause 20.1; or
- (b) the chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act,

then the deputy chairperson, if elected under clause 20.1, must be the chairperson of the meeting or, if the deputy chairperson is not present, the Directors present must elect one of their number to be a chairperson of the meeting.

20.3 No casting vote for chairperson at Directors' meetings

In the event of an equality of votes cast for and against a resolution, the chairperson of the Directors' meeting does not have a second or casting vote, and consequently the resolution will not be passed.

21 Quorum for Directors' meeting

- (a) At a meeting of Directors, the number of Directors whose presence in person is necessary to constitute a quorum is as determined by the Directors, and, unless so determined, is a majority of Directors holding office or 6 whichever is the greater.
- (b) The Directors may act despite a vacancy in their number. If their number is reduced below 3, the 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 minimum or to convene a General Meeting.

22 Circular resolutions

- (a) The Directors may pass a resolution without a Directors' meeting being held in the manner set out in this clause.
- (b) A circular resolution is passed if each Director entitled to vote on the resolution signs a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document. Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- (c) The resolution is passed when the last Director signs.

23 Validity of acts of Directors

All acts done at a meeting of the Directors or of a committee of Directors, or by a person acting as a Director, are taken as valid as if the relevant person had been duly appointed or had duly continued in office and was qualified and entitled to vote, 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.

24 Committees

24.1 Delegation to committees

- (a) The Directors may delegate any of their powers, to a committee consisting of one or more Directors and such other persons as they think fit and may revoke the delegation at any time.
- (b) A committee to which any powers have been delegated under clause 24.1(a) must exercise those powers:
 - (i) in accordance with the terms and subject to any restrictions and any directions of the Directors; and
 - (ii) so as to be concurrent with, or to the exclusion of, the powers of the Directors,

and a power so exercised is taken to have been exercised by the Directors.

24.2 Meetings of committees

A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper.

24.3 Chairperson of a committee

The members of a committee may elect one of their number as chairperson of their meetings. If a meeting of a committee is held and:

- (a) a chairperson has not been elected; or
- (b) the chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act,

then the committee members involved may elect one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.

24.4 Determination of questions

- (a) Questions arising at a meeting of a committee are to be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.
- (b) In the event of an equality of votes, the chairperson of the meeting does not have a casting vote.

25 Standing committees

25.1 Nominations Committee

- (a) The Nominations Committee is established under this Constitution and is to operate as a committee under clause 24 for the purpose of assisting and advising the Directors in fulfilling their responsibilities on matters relating to the composition and effective operation of the board of Directors, including:
 - (i) seeking and receiving nominations from candidates for election as External Nominated Directors that are eligible under clause 10.3, and presenting all valid nominations for election to the Members at a General Meeting;
 - (ii) making recommendations to the Directors and Members regarding those candidates the Nominations Committee considers appropriate for appointment or re-election as External Nominated Directors to achieve an appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity to discharge the Directors' duties and responsibilities; and
 - (iii) assisting and advising on any other matters as provided in the By-Laws.
- (b) The Nominations Committee is to be comprised of:
 - (i) 2 Directors appointed by the Directors from time to time;
 - (ii) 2 individuals appointed by the Directors from time to time:
 - (A) each of whom is not a Director, a Secretary or an employee of the Company; and
 - (B) 1 of which is an expert consultant who can analyse the skills, qualifications and/or experience as required on the board of Directors from time to time; and
 - (iii) 1 member of the WIRES Chairs Advisory Group appointed by the WIRES Chairs Advisory Group from time to time.

26 Dispute resolution

26.1 Handling a dispute

Where there is a dispute, grievance or other disagreement between a Member and the Company, whether arising out of the application of this Constitution, the By-Laws or otherwise (**Dispute**), then either party must, prior to the commencement of any proceedings in a Court or Tribunal or before any authority or board, notify the other in writing of the nature of the Dispute, and the following must occur:

- (a) the Member and the Company must in the period of 14 days from the service of the notice of the Dispute (**Initial Period**) use their best endeavours to resolve the Dispute;
- (b) if the Company and the Member are unable to resolve the Dispute within the Initial Period, then the Dispute must be referred for mediation to a mediator agreed by the Member and the Company;
- (c) if the disputants are unable to agree on a mediator within 7 days of the expiration of the Initial Period, the Member or the Company may request the chairperson of Resolution Institute⁵ to nominate a mediator to whom the Dispute will be referred;
- (d) the costs of the mediation will be paid by the Company;
- (e) where:
 - (i) the party receiving the notice of the Dispute fails to attend the mediation required by clause 26.1(b);
 - (ii) the mediation has not occurred within 6 weeks of the date of the notice of the Dispute; or
 - (iii) the mediation fails to resolve the Dispute;

then the party serving the notice of Dispute will be entitled to commence any proceedings in a Court or Tribunal or before any authority or board in respect of the Dispute.

26.2 Urgent interlocutory relief

The procedure in clause 26.1 will not apply in respect of proceedings for urgent or interlocutory relief.

27 Execution of documents

Documents executed for and on behalf of the Company must be executed by:

- (a) 2 Directors;
- (b) a Director and the Secretary; or
- (c) such other persons as the Directors by resolution appoint from time to time.

⁵ Resolution Institute is a not-for-profit organisation facilitating dispute resolution – further information can be found at www.resolution.institute.

28 Accounts

- (a) The Directors must cause proper financial records to be kept and, if required by a law, regulation or guideline applicable to the Company or otherwise considered by the Directors to be appropriate, cause the accounts of the Company to be audited or reviewed accordingly.
- (b) The Directors must distribute to the Members copies of the annual financial reports of the Company accompanied by a copy of the report of the auditor or reviewer (as required) and report of Directors in accordance with the requirements of a relevant law, regulation or guideline at or before the Annual General Meeting for that year.

29 Inspection of records

29.1 Inspection by Members

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

29.2 Right of a Member to inspect

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 General Meeting.

30 Service of documents

30.1 Document includes notice

In this clause 30, a reference to a document includes a notice.

30.2 Methods of service

- (a) The Company may give a document to a Member or Director:
 - (i) personally;
 - (ii) by sending it by post to the address for the Member or Director in the Register or an alternative address nominated by the Member or Director;
 - (iii) by sending it to an electronic address nominated by the Member or Director; or
 - (iv) by any other method of service provided by the Corporations Act.
- (b) A Member or Director may give a document to the Company:
 - (i) by serving it on the Company at the Registered Office;
 - (ii) by sending it by post to the Registered Office; or
 - (iii) by sending it to the electronic address nominated by the Company.
- (c) A Member may elect to be sent notices of General Meetings and certain other documents that are required or permitted to be sent to a Member by the Company under the Corporations Act either in physical form; or in electronic form by notifying the Company of the election.

- (d) Except in relation to service of a document referred to in clause 9.15(g), a document is taken to be given:
 - (i) if it is sent by post, on the 3rd business day after the date of its posting;
 - (ii) if it is sent by electronic transmission:
 - (A) by properly addressing and transmitting the electronic transmission; and
 - (B) if the document is properly addressed and transmitted in accordance with clause 30.2(d)(ii)(A), on the day following its transmission; and
 - (iii) if it is given in any other way permitted under the Corporations Act, then when it is taken to have been given under the Corporations Act.

30.3 Evidence of service

A certificate in writing signed by a Director or a Secretary stating that a document was sent to a Member or Director by post or electronic transmission on a particular date is prima facie evidence that the document was so sent on that date.

31 Indemnity and insurance

31.1 Indemnity

- (a) The Company must indemnify any current or former Director, Secretary or executive officer of the Company out of the property of the Company against:
 - (i) every liability incurred by the person in that capacity; and
 - (ii) all 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;

except to the extent that:

 - (iii) the Company is forbidden by law (including the Corporations Act) to indemnify the person against the liability or legal costs;
 - (iv) an indemnity by the Company of the person against the liability or legal costs would, if given, be made void by any law; or
 - (v) the person is entitled to be, and is actually, indemnified by another person (including an insurer under any insurance policy).
- (b) The indemnity is a continuing obligation and is enforceable by a person even though they are no longer a Director, Secretary or executive officer of the Company.

31.2 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 or executive officer of the Company against liability arising out of conduct by the person in that capacity (**Relevant Conduct**), including a liability for legal costs, unless:

- (a) the Company is forbidden by law to pay or agree to pay the premium in respect of the Relevant Conduct (whether or not the law applies in the particular case); or

- (b) the contract would, if the Company paid the premium, be made void by any law (including the Corporations Act).

31.3 Contract

The Company may enter into an agreement with a person referred to in clauses 31.1 and 31.2 with respect to the matters covered by these clauses. An agreement entered into in accordance with this clause 31 may include provisions relating to rights of access to the books of the Company conferred by the Corporations Act or otherwise by law.

32 Amendment to Constitution

- (a) Subject to clause 32(c), this Constitution may only be amended by Special Resolution.
- (b) While the Company is a registered charity under the ACNC Act, the Members must not pass a Special Resolution that amends this Constitution if passing it causes the Company to no longer be a charity.
- (c) Any modification of this Constitution takes effect on the date the Special Resolution is passed or any later date specified, or provided for, in the resolution.

Schedule 1

Appointment of Proxy - (see clause 9.15(e))

Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Limited ACN 679 740 142

I/We, (name)

of (address)

being a member/members of the abovenamed Company hereby appoint

..... (name)

of (address)

or in their absence (name)

of (address)

as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the meeting of the members of the Company to be held on the day of 20 and at any adjournment of that meeting.

[TO BE INSERTED IF DESIRED] This form is to be used in favour of / against the resolution (Strike out whichever is not desired)

[INSERT DETAILS OF SPECIFIC RESOLUTIONS IF DESIRED]

Signed:

Name:

Dated:

This notice must be returned to Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Limited ACN 679 740 142 at:

[ADDRESS/EMAIL ADDRESS/FAX No]

by [TIME] on [DATE]

[INSERT SPECIFIC DETAILS ENSURING THAT THE TIME IS 48 HOURS BEFORE THE TIME FOR THE MEETING]