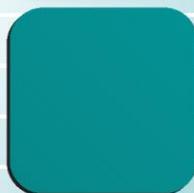


# Constitution

## Interrelate Limited

ACN 000 413 301 ("Company")  
A Company Limited by Guarantee



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## 1 Definitions, Acknowledgement and Interpretation

### 1.1 Definitions

In this Constitution unless a contrary intention appears:

**Alternate Director** means a person appointed as an alternate Director under clause 22.1.

**Annual General Meeting** means a General Meeting of the Members of the Company as required under clause 8.1.

**Auditor** means the auditor for the time being of the Company.

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

**Chairman** means the Chairman appointed under clause 21.1.

**Committee** means a committee of Directors constituted under clause 17.

**Company** means Interrelate Limited being an Australian Public Company Limited by Guarantee established under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Commonwealth) which bears the Australian Business Number (ABN) 43 932 956 053.

**Constitution** means this Constitution as amended from time to time and a reference to a clause is a reference to a clause of this Constitution.

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

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

**Directors** means all or some of the persons holding office as Directors of the Company.

**Deputy Chairman** means the Deputy Chairman appointed under clause 21.1.

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

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

**Register** means the register of Members under the Corporations Act.

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

**Related Body Corporate** has the same meaning it has in the Corporations Act.

**Representative** means a person appointed to represent a corporate Member at a General Meeting of the Company in accordance with the Corporations Act.

**Rule** means a rule made by the Board in accordance with clause 15.

**Schedule** means a schedule to this Constitution.

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

**Secretary** means a person appointed as a secretary of the Company and includes an honorary Secretary and where appropriate includes an acting secretary and a person appointed by the Directors to perform all or any of the duties of a secretary of the Company.

## 1.2 Acknowledgement

Interrelate Limited and its membership acknowledge the traditional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander custodians of the Australian land on which it provides its services; celebrate their ongoing culture and contribution to society; and respect their elders, both past and present.

## 1.3 Values and Short History

Today, the Company's guiding values are respect, equity, leadership, accountability, transparency and empowerment.

The Company was born out of the Christian tradition, which believes that the truths of the Christian Faith are relevant to every aspect of life.

## 1.4 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 law includes regulations and instruments made under the law,

- (d) 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 the State or the Commonwealth of Australia or otherwise,
- (e) a power, an authority or a discretion reposed in a Director, the Directors, the company in General Meeting or a Member may be exercised at any time and from time to time,
- (f) where, by a provision of this Constitution, a document including a notice is required to be signed, that requirement may be satisfied in relation to an electronic communication of the document in any manner permitted by law or by any State or Commonwealth law relating to electronic transmissions or in any other manner approved by the Directors,
- (g) “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,
- (h) a reference to an amount paid on a share includes an amount credited as paid on that share, and
- (i) Australian dollars, dollars, A\$ or \$ is a reference to the lawful currency of Australia.

## 1.5 Signing

Where, by a provision of this Constitution, a document including a notice is required to be signed, that requirement may be satisfied in relation to an electronic communication of the document in any manner permitted by law or by any State or Commonwealth law relating to electronic transmissions, or in any other manner approved by the Directors.

## 1.6 Corporations Act

In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) an expression has, in a provision of this Constitution that deals with a matter dealt with by a particular provision of the Corporations Act, the same meaning as in that provision of the Corporations Act, and
- (b) “section” means a section of the Corporations Act.

## 1.7 Headings

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

## 1.8 Replaceable rules do not apply

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

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## 2 Purpose of the Company

The objects of the Company are:

- (a) to provide for the direct provision of relief of poverty, suffering, distress, misfortune or helplessness of persons in Australia by providing assistance to persons, families and children in need of relief as a consequence of family breakdown through:
  - (i) providing counselling and other forms of therapeutic intervention,
  - (ii) facilitating family mediation or other forms of family dispute resolution,
  - (iii) facilitating child contact with parents and other persons significant to the care of children,
  - (iv) conducting educational courses and programmes,
- (b) to engage in further activities and initiatives to provide community responsive services for persons in Australia who are suffering from poverty or distress that will enhance their capacity to work through life's challenges,
- (c) to do such things as are ancillary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of these objects, including engage in further activities and initiatives to providing educational programs and community responsive services for persons in Australia that will enhance capacity to work through life's challenges;

- (d) to act as trustee and to perform and discharge the duties and functions incidental thereto where this is ancillary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of these objects, and
- (e) to do all or any of the things authorised by the Corporations Act.

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### **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.

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## **4 Application of income for Objects only**

### **4.1 Profits**

The profits (if any) and other income and the property of the Company, however derived:

- (a) must be applied solely towards the promotion of the purposes of the Company as set out in clause 2, 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 or otherwise.

### **4.2 Payment in good faith**

The above clause does not prevent payment in good faith to a Member, or to a business, firm or company of which a Member is a proprietor, partner or principal:

- (a) of remuneration for services to the Company,
- (b) for goods supplied in the ordinary course of business,
- (c) of interest on money borrowed from a Member at a rate not exceeding that fixed for the purposes of this clause by the Company in a General Meeting, or
- (d) of a reasonable rent for premises let by a Member or an entity or person associated with a Member.

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## 5 Winding Up

### 5.1 Contributions by members

- (a) Each Member undertakes to contribute to the Company's property if the Company is wound up while they are a Member, or within one year after they cease to be a Member.
- (b) This contribution is for:
  - (i) payment of the Company's debts and liabilities contracted before they ceased to be a Member,
  - (ii) the costs of winding up, and
  - (iii) adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.
- (c) The amount is not to exceed \$90.

### 5.2 Application of Property

- (a) If any property remains on the winding up or dissolution of the Company and after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, that property may not be paid to or distributed among the Members but must be given or transferred to some other institution:
  - (i) having objects similar to the objects of the Company, and
  - (ii) whose constitution prohibits the distribution of its income and property among its Members to an extent at least as great as imposed on the Company under this Constitution.
- (b) The institution will be determined by the Members at or before the time of dissolution.

### 5.3 Revocation of Australian Tax Office Endorsement

- (a) Where the Company has been endorsed as a Public Benevolent Institution as an organisation under Subdivision 30-BA of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Commonwealth) (as amended), then where:
  - (i) the Company is wound up, or

- (ii) the endorsement under Subdivision 30-BA of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Commonwealth) is revoked,

then any surplus assets of the Company remaining after payment of all liabilities must be transferred to an institution that complies with clause 5.2 and is endorsed as a Public Benevolent Institution.

- (b) Where the Company has been endorsed as a deductible gift recipient as an organisation or in relation to a public fund under Subdivision 30-BA of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Commonwealth) (as amended), then where:

- (i) the Company is wound up, or
- (ii) the fund is wound up, or
- (iii) the endorsement under Subdivision 30-BA of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Commonwealth) is revoked,

then any surplus assets of the Company or fund remaining after payment of all liabilities must be transferred to an institution or fund that complies with clause 5.2 and is an endorsed deductible gift recipient.

- (c) Where the Company operates more than one fund for which it is a deductible gift recipient and its endorsement under Subdivision 30-BA of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* is revoked only in relation to one of those funds then it may transfer any surplus assets of the fund after payment of all liabilities to any other fund for which it is endorsed as a deductible gift recipient.

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## 6 Membership

### 6.1 Number of members

- (a) The minimum number of Members of the Company will be one or such greater number as the Directors determine from time to time, subject to that number complying with the Corporations Act.

- (b) The Members at the date of adoption of this Constitution and any person the Directors admit to Membership under clause 6.2 are the Members of the Company.
- (c) The Directors may from time to time increase or decrease the maximum number of Members subject to any mandatory requirements of the Corporations Act.

## **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 agrees to be bound by this Constitution in any manner the Directors determine.

## **6.3 Membership Criteria**

To be eligible to be a Member, a person must:

- (a) be proposed and seconded by an existing Member,
- (b) consent in writing to become a Member of the Company, and
- (c) not be an employee of the Company.

## **6.4 Membership Process**

- (a) The application for Membership must be made:
  - (i) in writing, signed and dated by the applicant, and
  - (ii) in such form as the Directors from time to time prescribe.
- (b) Each application for Membership must be considered by the Directors at a meeting of Directors as soon as practicable after the application is made. At that meeting the Directors must determine whether to admit the applicant to Membership of the Company, whether to request further information to determine the application or whether to reject the application.
- (c) When an applicant has been accepted or rejected for Membership the Secretary must immediately notify the applicant of the decision of the Directors.

## **6.5 Directors' discretion to admit or refuse admission as a Member**

The Directors have the discretion to refuse any person or corporation admission as a Member and are not obliged to give any reason for refusing.

## **6.6 Membership terms**

From the date of adoption of this Constitution, all Membership of the Company will cease at the end of the financial year three years from the date of admission of the Member. At this time, each Member may reapply for Membership.

## **6.7 Payment of Membership subscription**

The Directors may prescribe an annual membership subscription amount to be paid by the Members and may determine the circumstances under which the subscription amount will not be required to be paid.

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# **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 occurring not more than seven days after the service of the notice,
- (c) failing to pay any subscription that may be prescribed by the Directors from time to time for a period of six months after the subscription was due and payable,
- (d) becoming of unsound mind or a person whose personal 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 pursuant to clause 7.2,

- (g) the expiry of the three year term of membership, unless the Member had applied for and been readmitted as a Member, or
- (h) termination of his or her appointment as a Director pursuant to clause 13(a), (c), (d), or (e).

## **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 Rules or regulations 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 for a period of three months after the date for payment (such debt not including a subscription referred to in clause 7.1(c)).
- (b) For a decision of the Directors or the Members in General Meeting under clause 7.2 to be effective the dispute resolution procedure contained in clause 28 must be followed. The nature of the allegations made against the Member must be notified to the Member and for the purposes of clause 28.1(a) this notification will be the notice of the Dispute.

## **7.3 Limited liability**

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

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# **8 General Meetings**

## **8.1 Annual General Meetings**

Annual General Meetings of the Company 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 of the Company when they think fit and must do so if required to do so under the Corporations Act.

## **8.3 Notice of a General Meeting**

Notice of a meeting of Members must be given in accordance with clause 33 and the Corporations Act.

## **8.4 Calculation of period of notice**

In computing the period of notice under clause 8.3, the day on which the notice is given or taken to be given is to be counted and the day of the meeting convened by it is to be disregarded.

## **8.5 Cancellation or postponement of General Meeting**

- (a) Where a meeting of Members (including an Annual General Meeting) is convened by the Directors they may by notice, whenever they think fit, cancel the meeting or postpone the holding of the meeting to a date and time determined by them.
- (b) This clause 8.5 does not apply to a meeting convened in accordance with the Corporations Act by a single Director, 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**

Notice of cancellation, postponement or change of place of a General Meeting must state the reason for cancellation or postponement and be given:

- (a) to each Member, and
- (b) to any other person entitled to be given notice of a meeting of the Company's Members under the Corporations Act.

## **8.7 Contents of notice of postponement of meeting**

A notice of postponement of a General Meeting must specify:

- (a) the postponed date and time for the holding of the meeting,

- (b) 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
- (c) if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate the holding of the meeting in that manner.

### **8.8 Number of clear days for postponement of meeting**

The number of clear days from the giving of a notice postponing the holding of a General Meeting to the date specified in that notice for the holding of the postponed meeting must not be less than the number of clear days' notice of the General Meeting required to be given by this Constitution or the Corporations Act.

### **8.9 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.

### **8.10 Proxy at postponed meeting**

Where by the terms of an instrument appointing a proxy:

- (a) the proxy is authorised to attend and vote at a General Meeting or 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 force of this clause 8.10, 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.

### **8.11 Non-receipt of notice**

The non-receipt of notice of a General Meeting or cancellation or postponement of a General Meeting by, or the accidental omission to give notice of a General Meeting or 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 cancellation or postponement of a meeting.

### **8.12 Director entitled to notice of meeting**

A Director is entitled to receive notice of and to attend all General Meetings and is entitled to speak at those meetings.

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## **9 Proceedings at General Meetings**

### **9.1 Reference to a member**

Unless a contrary intention appears, a reference to a Member in this clause 9.1 means a person who is a Member or a proxy of that Member.

### **9.2 Number of a quorum**

- (a) Subject to clause 9.1, eight Members present in person and entitled to vote under clause 9.15, or present by proxy are a quorum at a General Meeting.
- (b) In determining whether a quorum is present, each individual attending as a proxy is to be counted, except that:
  - (i) where a Member has appointed more than one proxy, only one is to be counted,
  - (ii) where an individual is attending both as a Member and as a proxy, the individual may be counted as both Member and proxy, and
  - (iii) where an individual is attending both as a Member and as a proxy for more than one member, the individual may be counted only as Member and one proxy.

### **9.3 Requirement for a quorum**

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

#### **9.4 If quorum not present**

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

- (a) if convened by a Director or 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.

#### **9.5 Adjourned meeting**

At a meeting adjourned under clause 9.4(b), two persons each being a Member and entitled to vote under clause 9.15 or a proxy present at the meeting are a quorum. If a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the adjourned meeting, the meeting is dissolved.

#### **9.6 Appointment and powers of Chairman of General Meeting**

If the Directors have elected one of their number as Chairman of their meetings, that person is entitled to preside as Chairman at a General Meeting.

#### **9.7 Absence of Chairman at General Meeting**

If a General Meeting is held and:

- (a) a Chairman has not been elected by the Directors, or
- (b) the elected Chairman 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 may preside as chair of the meeting (in order of precedence):

- (c) the deputy Chairman if a Director has been so elected by the Directors, or
- (d) a Director or Member elected by the Members present to preside as chair of the meeting.

#### **9.8 Conduct of General Meetings**

- (a) The Chairman 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 Chairman'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 Chairman considers it necessary or desirable for the proper conduct of the meeting.
- (b) A decision by the Chairman under this clause is final.

### **9.9 Adjournment of General Meeting**

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

### **9.10 Notice of adjourned meeting**

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

### **9.11 Questions decided by majority**

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

### **9.12 Equality of votes – no casting vote for Chairman**

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

### **9.13 Voting on show of hands**

At any General Meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is properly demanded and the demand is not withdrawn. A declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company, is conclusive evidence of the fact. Neither the Chairman 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.

### **9.14 Poll**

If a poll is demanded:

- (a) it must be taken in the manner and at the date and time directed by the Chairman and the result of the poll is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded,
- (b) on the election of a Chairman 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.

### 9.15 Votes of Members

- (a) Every Member, other than any Member who has failed to pay any membership subscription prescribed by the directors under clause 6.7 by the due date, has one vote.
- (b) Subject to this Constitution:
  - (i) on a show of hands, each Member present in person and each other person present as a proxy of a Member has one vote, and
  - (ii) on a poll, each Member present in person has one vote and each person present as proxy of a Member has one vote for each Member that the person represents.

### 9.16 Right to appoint proxy

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, a Member who is entitled under clause 9.15 to vote at a meeting is entitled to appoint another person (whether a Member or not) 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 under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised. The instrument appointing a proxy will be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll. A Member will be entitled to instruct his proxy to vote in favour of or against any proposed resolutions. The proxy may vote as he thinks fit unless otherwise instructed.
- (c) No Member, and no other person, may hold and vote in accordance with more than five proxies except for the Chairman who may act as proxy for any number of Members.
- (d) The instrument appointing a proxy may be in the form set out in Schedule 1 to this Constitution.
- (e) The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that

power or authority must be deposited at the registered office of the Company, or at such other place within the State as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, or, in the case of a poll, not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and in default the instrument of proxy will not be treated as valid.

- (f) A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy will be valid notwithstanding the previous death or unsoundness of mind of the principal or revocation of the instrument or of the authority under which the instrument was executed, if no notice in writing of such death unsoundness of mind or revocation as aforesaid has been received by the Company at the registered office by 5pm on the day before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the instrument is used.

#### **9.17 Validity of vote in certain circumstances**

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

- (a) the appointing Member dies, or
- (b) the Member revokes the appointment or authority.

#### **9.18 Objection to voting qualification**

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

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## 10 Directors

### 10.1 Number of Directors

- (a) The number of Directors will be nine (9) or such lesser number as the Directors shall determine from time to time, subject to that number complying with the Corporations Act.
- (b) The Company in General Meeting may by resolution increase or reduce the number of Directors, and may also determine the rotation in which the increased or reduced number of Directors is to retire from office.

### 10.2 Directors elected at General Meeting

The Company may, at a General Meeting at which a Director retires or otherwise vacates office, by resolution fill the vacated Director's position by electing a person to that office.

### 10.3 Eligibility of Directors

To be eligible to be elected as a Director, a person:

- (a) must be a Member of the Company, and
- (b) must not be an employee (whether a permanent employee or an employee under contract) of the Company.

### 10.4 Appointment of officers

At a meeting of the Directors held following the Company's adoption of this Constitution, the Directors shall elect the officers of the Company. Thereafter, the Directors shall elect those officers with such frequency as the Directors from time to time determine.

### 10.5 Term of appointment as Director

From the date of adoption of this constitution and subject to clause 10.8, each Director is elected for a term that will cease at the second Annual General Meeting after the date of last election of that Director and will retire at this meeting.

### 10.6 Re-election of Directors

After being elected as a Director by the members of the company for the first time (or a subsequent occasion in accordance with this clause), Directors are entitled to seek re-

election as Directors on up to four (4) successive occasions only so that a Director's consecutive period of service to the Company from the date of their election at the 2009 AGM or after that time shall not exceed a period of ten (10) consecutive years. Nothing in this clause prevents a former Director from seeking to be elected to the Board for a subsequent period of service or from filling a casual vacancy provided that it has been not less than 12 months since he or she served as a Director.

#### **10.7 Office held until conclusion of meeting**

A retiring Director holds office until the conclusion of the meeting at which that Director retires but is eligible for re-election as provided for by this Constitution.

#### **10.8 Casual vacancy or additional Director**

- (a) The Directors may at any time appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors, provided the total number of Directors does not exceed the maximum number determined in accordance with clause 10.1.
- (b) A Director appointed under this clause holds office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company but is eligible for election at that meeting.

#### **10.9 Removal of Directors**

The Members may by Ordinary resolution remove any Director before the expiration of that Director's period of office, and may by an Ordinary Resolution appoint another person in the place of that Director.

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### **11 Remuneration of Directors**

- (a) The Directors may be paid remuneration for their services as Directors.
- (b) The amount of the remuneration to be paid to and in respect of each Director for their service as Director is to be determined by the board from the approved pool of funds. The amount of the approved pool of funds for each financial year shall be the same as the previous year unless a different amount is approved by the Members in General Meeting.

- (c) The Directors must provide to the Members at the Annual General Meeting details in relation to the specific amount of remuneration paid to each Director for their services as Director during the previous financial year.

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## 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 or when otherwise engaged on the business of the Company.
- (b) Such payment to a Director must be approved by the Chairman, or in the case of such payment to the Chairman, by the Deputy Chairman or by two other Directors. All payments must be approved in accordance with an expense policy adopted by the Board from time to time.

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## 13 Vacation of office of Director

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

- (a) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health,
- (b) resigns from the office by notice in writing to the Company,
- (c) becomes insolvent or bankrupt, compounds with his creditors, or assigns his estate for the benefit of his creditors,
- (d) is absent personally or by proxy or Alternate Director at three successive meetings of the Directors without leave of absence from the other Directors,  
or
- (e) becomes prohibited from holding the office of a Director by reason of any order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

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## **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 borrow or raise money, to charge any property or business of the Company, and to give any security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person.

### **14.3 Appointment of Chief Executive Officer**

The Board has the power to appoint and remove the chief executive officer. The chief executive officer must not be a Director.

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## **15 Rules**

Subject to this Constitution, the Directors may from time to time by resolution make and rescind or alter Rules which are binding on Members for the management and conduct of the business of the Company.

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## **16 Appointment of attorney**

- (a) The Directors may, by power of attorney, appoint any person to be the attorney of the Company for the purposes and with the powers, authorities and discretions held by the Directors for the period and subject to the conditions that they think fit.
- (b) A power of attorney granted under this clause 16 may contain any provisions for the protection and convenience of 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.

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## **17 Committees**

- (a) The Directors may delegate any of their powers, other than powers required by law to be dealt with by Directors as a board, to a Committee or Committees consisting of such one or more of their number, and such executive managers of the Company or other persons, as they think fit.
- (b) A Committee to which any powers have been delegated under paragraph (a) of this clause must exercise those powers in accordance with any directions of the Directors. A power so exercised is taken to have been exercised by the Directors.

---

## **18 Chairman of Committee**

The Board may elect a member of a Committee as the Chairman of the Committee meetings. If a meeting of a Committee is held and:

- (a) a Chairman has not been elected by the Board, or
- (b) the Chairman is not present within ten 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 Chairman of the meeting.

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## **19 Powers of delegation**

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

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## **20 Proceedings of directors**

### **20.1 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.

### **20.2 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.

### **20.3 Alternate Director or proxy and voting**

A person who is present at a meeting of Directors as an Alternate Director or as a proxy for another Director has one vote for each absent Director who would be entitled to vote if present at the meeting and for whom that person is an Alternate Director or a proxy. If that person is also a Director, then that person also has one vote as a Director in that capacity.

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## **21 Chairman and Deputy Chairman of directors**

### **21.1 Election of Chairman**

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

### **21.2 Absence of Chairman at Directors' meeting**

If a Directors' meeting is held and:

- (a) a Chairman has not been elected under clause 21.1, or
- (b) the Chairman is not present within ten minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act,

then the Deputy Chairman, if elected under clause 21.1, must be the Chairman of the meeting or, if the Deputy Chairman is not present, the Directors present must elect one of their number to be a Chairman of the meeting.

### **21.3 No casting vote for Chairman at Directors' meetings**

In the event of an equality of votes cast for and against a question, the Chairman of the Directors' meeting does not have a second or casting vote.

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## **22 Appointment of alternate director**

### **22.1 Appointment**

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, a Director may appoint a person, with the approval of the Directors, to be an Alternate Director in the Director's place during such period as the Director thinks fit.
- (b) Subject to the Corporations Act, an appointment of an Alternate Director must be effected by a notice in writing signed by the Director who makes or made the appointment, and delivered to the Company.

### **22.2 Notice**

An Alternate Director is entitled to notice of all meetings of the Directors and, if the appointor does not participate in a meeting, the Alternate Director is entitled to participate and vote in the appointor's place.

### **22.3 Alternate Director's powers**

An Alternate Director may exercise all the powers of the appointor except the power to appoint an Alternate Director and, subject to the Corporations Act, may perform all the duties of the appointor except to the extent that the appointor has exercised or performed them.

### **22.4 Alternate Director responsible for own acts and defaults**

Whilst acting as a Director, an Alternate Director:

- (a) is an officer of the Company and not the agent of the appointor, and

- (b) is responsible to the exclusion of the appointor for the Alternate Director's own acts and defaults.

### **22.5 Alternate Director and remuneration**

An Alternate Director may be entitled to receive remuneration from the Company for services as Alternate Director in accordance with the provisions relating to the remuneration of Directors under clause 11 and such guidelines as may be set by the Board from time to time in respect of the appointment of an Alternate Director.

### **22.6 Termination of appointment of Alternate Director**

The appointment of an Alternate Director may be terminated at any time by the appointor even if the period, if any, of the appointment of the Alternate Director has not expired, and terminates in any event if the appointor ceases to be a Director.

### **22.7 Termination in writing**

The termination of an appointment of an Alternate Director must be effected by a notice in writing signed by the Director who made the appointment and delivered to the Company.

### **22.8 Alternate Director and number of Directors**

An Alternate Director is not to be taken into account separately from the appointor in determining the number of Directors.

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## **23 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 four (4).
- (b) The continuing Directors may act despite a vacancy in their number. If their number is reduced below the quorum fixed by part (a) of this clause, the continuing Directors may, except in an emergency, act only for the purpose of filling vacancies to the extent necessary to bring their number up to that minimum or to convene a General Meeting.

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## **24 Meetings of Committees**

### **24.1 Adjourning a meeting**

A Committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper.

### **24.2 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 Chairman of the meeting does not have a casting vote.

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## **25 Circulating resolutions**

The Directors may pass a resolution without a Directors' meeting being held if all of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution sign 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. The resolution is passed when the last Director signs.

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## **26 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, even if it is afterwards discovered that:

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

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

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## **27 Secretary**

### **27.1 Appointment of Secretary**

There must be at least one Secretary who is to be appointed by the Directors.

### **27.2 Suspension and removal of Secretary**

The Directors may suspend or remove a Secretary from that office.

### **27.3 Powers, duties and authorities of Secretary**

A Secretary holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) 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.

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## **28 Dispute resolution**

### **28.1 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 these rules or otherwise (“Dispute”), then either 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 twenty one 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 qualified mediator agreed by the Member and the Company.
- (c) If the disputants are unable to agree on a qualified mediator within seven days of the Initial Period, the Member or the Company may request the President of LEADR to nominate a mediator to whom the dispute will be referred.

- (d) The costs of the mediation will be shared equally between the Member and the Company.
- (e) Where:
  - (i) the party receiving the notice of the Dispute fails to attend the mediation required by clause 28.1(b), or
  - (ii) the mediation has not occurred within six 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.
- (f) The procedure in this clause does not apply and is not mandatory prior to proceedings for urgent or interlocutory relief.

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## 29 Documents

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

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

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## 30 Accounts

- (a) The Directors must cause proper financial records to be kept and cause the accounts of the Company to be audited in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act.
- (b) The Directors must distribute to the Members copies of the annual financial reports of the Company accompanied by a copy of the Auditor's report and

Directors' report in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act.

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## **31 Seals**

### **31.1 Safe custody of common seals**

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

### **31.2 Use of common seal**

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

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

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## **32 Inspection of records**

### **32.1 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).

### **32.2 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.

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## **33 Service of documents**

### **33.1 Document includes notice**

In this clause 33, a reference to a document includes a notice.

### **33.2 Methods of service**

- (a) The Company may give a document to a Member:
  - (i) personally,
  - (ii) by sending it by post to the address for the Member in the Register or an alternative address nominated by the Member, or
  - (iii) by sending it to a fax number or electronic address nominated by the Member.
  
- (b) A document sent by post:
  - (i) if sent to an address in Australia, may be sent by ordinary post, and
  - (ii) if sent to an address outside Australia, must be sent by airmail, and
  - (iii) in either case is taken to have been received on the day after the date of its posting.
  
- (c) If a document is sent by fax or electronic transmission, delivery of the document is taken:
  - (i) to be effected by properly addressing and transmitting the fax or electronic transmission, and
  - (ii) to have been delivered on the day following its transmission.

### **33.3 Evidence of service**

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

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### **34 Indemnity**

The Company may indemnify any current or former Director, Secretary or executive officer of the Company or of a Related Body Corporate of the Company out of the property of the Company against:

- (a) every liability incurred by the person in that capacity (except a liability for legal costs), and
- (b) 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:

- (c) the Company is forbidden by statute to indemnify the person against the liability or legal costs, or
- (d) an indemnity by the Company of the person against the liability or legal costs would, if given, be made void by statute.

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### **35 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 or of a Related Body Corporate of the Company against any and all liability incurred by the person in that capacity, including a liability for legal costs, unless:

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

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## **36 Contract**

The Company may enter into an agreement with a person referred to in clauses 34 and 35 with respect to the matters covered by these clauses. An agreement entered into pursuant to this clause may include provisions relating to rights of access to the books of the Company conferred by the Corporations Act or otherwise by law.

## Schedule 1

### Appointment of Proxy

**Interrelate Limited (ACN 000 413 301)**

I/We \_\_\_\_\_ [name]

of \_\_\_\_\_ [address]

being a member/members of the abovenamed Company hereby appoint

\_\_\_\_\_ [name]

of \_\_\_\_\_ [address]

or, in his or her 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.

**[Insert 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]**

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATED \_\_\_\_\_

This notice must be returned to Interrelate Limited at **[registered office or other address]** by **[time]** on **[date]** **[insert specific details ensuring that the time is 48 hours before the time for the holding of the meeting]**