# Police Credit Union Limited ABN 30087651205 

## Constitution

Effective from close of Annual General Meeting of 18th November 2022

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## Constitution

## Division 1. - Introductory Matters

### 1.1 Definitions

In this Constitution, unless the context requires otherwise:

ADI (Authorised Deposit Taking Institution) means a body corporate that APRA has authorised to conduct banking business in Australia under the Banking Act 1959 (Cth)

APRA means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
appointed director means a director for the time being of the credit union appointed by the board under Rule 10.4
board means the board of directors
common bond refers to the common bond of membership, if any, set out in Appendix 2

Corporations Act means the Corporations Act 2001
credit union means Police Credit Union Limited ABN 30087651205
deposit means the placement of money in an account that the credit union conducts in the ordinary course of its banking business director means a director for the time being of the credit union
elected director means a director for the time being of the credit union appointed by members under Rule 10.3
financial accommodation means:
(a) an advance;
(b) money paid for, on behalf of or at the request of a person (other than by drawing on the person's deposit account with the credit union);
(c) a forbearance to require payment of money owing on any account; and
(d) a transaction that, in substance, effects a loan or is regarded by the parties to the transaction as a loan,
that the credit union provides or enters in the ordinary course of its banking business
general meeting means a general meeting of the members and any MCI vote holders
material personal interest has the same meaning as in Part 2D. 1 of the Corporations Act
MCI and mutual capital instrument means a share as described in Appendix 3, Division 3
MCI holder means a person who is the holder of an $\mathbf{M C I}$ and whose name the credit union has entered for the time being in the Register of Members it keeps under the Corporations Act

MCI vote holder means any MCI holder who has one vote at a general meeting under the terms of issue of the MCls held
member means a person who is the holder of a member share and whose name the credit union has entered for the time being in the Register of Members it keeps under the Corporations Act
member share means a share as described in Appendix 3, Division 1
person includes a body corporate as well as an individual
prudential standard means:
(a) any prudential standard that APRA determines under the Banking Act 1959 (Cth);
(b) any prudential regulation made under Banking Act 1959 (Cth); and
(c) any APRA transitional prudential standard applying to the credit union under the Financial Sector Reform (Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Regulations 1999 (Cth).
secretary means a secretary for the time being of the credit union
share means a share in the capital of the credit union and includes a member share and an $M C I$
shareholder means a person who holds a share
subscription price means:
(a) in relation to a member share, the amount payable by a person on subscription for a member share; or
(b) in relation to an $M C I$, the amount (if any) payable by a person on subscription for an $M C I$ or, if the MCI was created on conversion of a capital instrument in accordance with any prudential standard, the nominal dollar value of that capital instrument prior to conversion into the MCI

### 1.2 Interpretation

(1) In this Constitution, unless the context requires otherwise:
(a) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
(b) where an expression is defined in this Constitution, any other grammatical form of the expression has a corresponding meaning;
(c) words and expressions defined in the Corporations Act have the same meaning in this Constitution;
(d) headings are for purposes of convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this Constitution;
(e) a reference to a statute or regulation includes all amendments, consolidations or replacements of the statute or regulation;
(f) a reference to this Constitution or another instrument includes all amendments or replacements of the Constitution or the other instrument;
(g) a reference to a statutory or other body that ceases to exist or the powers and functions of which are transferred to another body includes a reference to the body:
(i) that replaces it; or
(ii) to which substantially all the powers and functions relevant to this Constitution are transferred; and
(h) a reference to 'in writing' is a reference to any mode of representing or reproducing words in tangible and permanently visible form and includes facsimile and email transmission and documents in electronic form.
(2) The notes to this Constitution are for purposes of convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this Constitution. The notes do not form part of this Constitution and may be removed or modified without the credit union complying with the Corporations Act requirements that apply to removal or modification of constitutional provisions.

### 1.3 Time

Unless expressly provided otherwise, when this Constitution, or any notice given under this Constitution, states a time or a period of time, the time stated is, or the period of time is calculated by reference to, Standard Time or Summer Time, as the case may be, at the credit union's registered office.

### 1.4 Replaceable Rules do not Apply

The replaceable rules in the Corporations Act do not apply.

### 1.5 Intention to be MCI mutual entity

The credit union is intended to be an MCI mutual entity for the purposes of the Corporations Act.

### 1.6 Notices

(1) This Rule applies to all notices and documents that the Corporations Act or this Constitution requires a party to this Constitution to give to another party to this Constitution in their capacities as parties to this Constitution, provided that if it is inconsistent with any other provision in this Constitution which requires a notice or other document to be given the other provision will prevail to the extent of that inconsistency.
(2) Unless the Corporations Act provides otherwise, a notice or document must be given in writing.
(3) The credit union may give a notice or other document to a shareholder in any way permitted by the Corporations Act, and such a notice or document is taken to be given when such a notice or document is taken to be given for the purposes of the Corporations Act.
(4) A shareholder may give a notice to the credit union by delivering or posting it to the credit union's registered office or by giving it in some other way that has been nominated in writing by the credit union for the purpose of giving notices or documents of a particular type. A notice given by post is taken to be given 3 days after it is posted.

### 1.7 Transitional Provisions

Upon this Constitution taking effect:
(a) each person who is a member immediately before the Constitution takes effect remains a member and each person who holds a member share immediately before the Constitution takes effect continues to hold a member share,
(b) each person who is a director immediately before the Constitution takes effect remains a director, and
(c) each person who is a secretary immediately before the Constitution takes effect remains a secretary.

## Division 2. - Objects \& Limit on Powers

### 2.1 Objects

The credit union has the objects set out in Appendix 1.

### 2.2 Customers Must be Members

The credit union may only accept deposits from, or provide financial accommodation to, its members. However, this Rule does not apply to the following persons who are not members:
(a) bodies that do not have the power to acquire, or that the law prohibits from acquiring, the credit union's shares;
(b) ADIs; and
(c) any person or class of persons as determined by the board from time to time in its absolute discretion.

## Division 3. - Membership

### 3.1 Admission to Membership

(1) Subject to any other Rule allowing admission of members, the credit union may admit a person as a member only if:
(a) the person makes a written application in a form the credit union requires;
(b) the person provides evidence, satisfactory to the credit union, that the person is eligible to be a member under the common bond;
(c) the person applies for a member share; and
(d) the person pays the subscription price for the member share.

Note: $\quad$ The credit union may also admit a person as a member by registering a transfer or transmission of a member share to the person under Rule 6.3, Rule 7.2, Rule 7.3 or Rule 7.4.
(2) The board has an absolute discretion in exercising the credit union's power to admit members without any obligation to give a reason for not admitting a person as a member.
(3) When the credit union admits a person as a member, the credit union must:
(a) issue the member share to the person;
(b) enter the person's particulars in the Register of Members as required by the Corporations Act; and
(c) give the person notice that it has admitted the person as a member.
(4) An MCI holder is not a member merely by virtue of holding an $\mathbf{M C l}$.

### 3.2 Delegation of Power to Admit Members

(1) The board may delegate its power to admit members to officers of the credit union. The delegation must not include authority:
(a) to admit persons as either Approved Persons or Approved Bodies Corporate as referred to in Appendix 2; or
(b) to further delegate the power to admit members.
(2) The board may delegate its power to reject an application for membership to officers of the credit union. The delegation must not include authority to further delegate the power to reject an application for membership.

### 3.3 Joint Members

(1) The credit union may admit 2 or more persons eligible for admission under Subrule 3.1(1) as a joint member of the credit union.
(2) The persons constituting the joint member may determine the order in which their names appear in the Register of Members. If the persons constituting the joint member do not do so, the credit union may determine the order in which their names appear in the Register of Members.
(3) The person named first in the Register of Members is the primary joint member. The credit union may duly send any notice, certificate or other document to the joint member by sending it to the primary joint member. Only the primary joint member is entitled to vote on behalf of the joint member.
(4) At any time, the joint member may give the credit union a notice requiring the credit union to change the primary joint member or otherwise change the order in which their names appear in the Register of Members. Each person constituting the joint member must sign the notice. The credit union must change the Register of Members as soon as practicable after receiving the notice.
(5) Any person constituting a joint member may give an effective receipt for any dividend, distribution on winding-up or return of capital in relation to the joint member's shares.
(6) The credit union may accept deposits from, or provide financial accommodation to, the joint member or to any person constituting the joint member.
(7) The persons constituting a joint member are jointly and individually liable for any liability that the joint member may have in relation to the joint member's shares.
(8) In this Constitution, the joint member is taken to be a person separate to the persons constituting the joint member.
(9) A joint member is regarded as one member, regardless of the number of persons who may constitute that joint member.

### 3.4 Minors

The board may admit a minor who is eligible for admission under Subrule 3.1 (1) as a member of the credit union.

## Division 4. - Termination of Membership

### 4.1 Removal of the Member's Name from the Register of Members

The credit union can remove the member's name from the Register of Members if:
(a) the credit union redeems the member's member share under Rule 4.2, Rule 4.3 or Rule 4.4 ;
(b) if the member is an individual - the member.
(i) dies;
(ii) becomes a bankrupt and the credit union registers the member's trustee in bankruptcy as the holder of the member's member share under Rule 7.3; or
(iii) becomes mentally incapable and the credit union registers the member's trustee or guardian as the holder of the member's member share under Rule 7.4;
(c) if the member is a body corporate - the member is deregistered or dissolved; or
(d) if the member is a trustee for an unincorporated association - the credit union registers the transfer of the member's member share to another person who is to act as trustee for the unincorporated association;

Note: Rule 2.2 restricts the credit union from accepting further deposits from, or providing further financial accommodation to, persons who cease to be members.

### 4.2 Member's Request for Termination

(1) A member may request termination of membership but only upon withdrawing all deposits and repaying all financial accommodation.
(2) If a member makes a request under Subrule (1), the credit union must redeem the member's member share as soon as practicable after receiving the request. However, the credit union may defer redeeming the member's member share until the board is satisfied that the member has withdrawn all deposits and repaid all financial accommodation.

### 4.3 Termination by the credit union

(1) The board may redeem a member's member share, without notice to the member, if it reasonably considers, or reasonably suspects, that the member has engaged in, or is engaging in, conduct that gives rise to an immediate material risk to, or materially endangers, the credit union or its assets, other members or employees or officers of the credit union.
(2) The board may also redeem a member's member share if:
(a) the member fails to discharge the member's obligations to the credit union;
(b) the member is guilty, or suspected, of engaging in conduct that it reasonably considers to be detrimental to the credit union; or
(c) the member obtained membership by misrepresentation or mistake.
(3) The credit union must give notice of a proposed redemption under Subrule (2) to the member at least 14 days before considering the proposed redemption.
(4) At the time a proposed redemption under Subrule (2) is considered, the member is entitled:
(a) to be present with or without the member's legal representative; and
(b) to be heard, either in person or through the member's legal representative.
(5) The board may delegate its power to redeem a member's member share under Subrules (1) and/or (2) to a committee of directors, a director, or an officer or officers of the credit union. The delegation must not include authority to further delegate the power to redeem a member's member share. If the board has delegated its power to redeem, reference Subrules (1) and/or (2) to what the board reasonably considers or suspects are to be read as being references to what the delegate or delegates reasonably considers or suspects.
(6) On redeeming the member share, the credit union must pay the amount payable on redemption of the member share to the member by either:
(a) sending a cheque to the member's address as set out in the Register of Members; or
(b) crediting any of the member's accounts with the credit union,
at the time the member share is redeemed.

### 4.4 Termination Where Accounts Dormant

(1) This Rule does not apply to a retirement savings account to the extent that the Retirement Savings Account Act 1997 (Cth) provides otherwise.
(2) The credit union may:
(a) determine that the member's deposit accounts are dormant; and
(b) redeem the member's member share,
by board resolution if the member has not initiated any transactions in relation to any deposit account in the 12 month period before the date of the resolution.
(3) The credit union must give notice of the proposed resolution under Subrule (2) to the member at the member's last known address as shown on the Register of Members at least 28 days before considering the proposed resolution.
(4) On redemption of the member share, the credit union must pay the amount payable on redemption of the member share into the member's account.
(5) If the credit union redeems a person's member share under this Rule, the person may require the credit union to reinstate the person's deposit accounts at any time before the credit union pays the money in the deposit account in accordance with the relevant unclaimed money legislation. If the person requires the credit union to reinstate the person's deposit accounts:
(a) the credit union must reinstate the person's deposit accounts as soon as practicable; and
(b) if the credit union has redeemed the member's member share - the credit union must issue a member share to the person and may debit the member's deposit account for the subscription amount.

## Division 5. - Issue of Shares

### 5.1 Classes of Shares

Subject to ensuring that the credit union continues to be a mutual entity for the purposes of the Corporations Act, the credit union may issue member shares and MCIs

### 5.2 Board Power to Issue Shares

The board may exercise the credit union's power to issue shares to the exclusion of the general meeting.

### 5.3 Restrictions on Issue of Member Shares

(1) The credit union must not issue:
(a) options to subscribe for member shares;
(b) securities that may be converted to member shares; or
(c) securities with pre-emptive rights to member shares.
(2) The credit union may only issue member shares in accordance with Subrule 3.1(3).
(3) The credit union may only issue member shares on the basis that the person pays the full subscription price on issue.
(4) The credit union may only issue 1 member share to any person. However, the credit union may issue to a trustee for an unincorporated association:
(a) 1 member share to the trustee in the trustee's own right; and
(b) 1 member share to the trustee as trustee for the unincorporated association

Note: $\quad$ The credit union can issue a member share to a person who already constitutes a joint member. See Rule 3.3.

### 5.4 Share Certificates

Unless required by law to do so, the credit union will not issue share certificates in respect of member shares.

## Division 6. - Transfer of Shares

### 6.1 Form of Share Transfer

A shareholder wishing to transfer the shareholder's shares must use a share transfer that complies with the following requirements:
(a) the share transfer relates to 1 class of shares only;
(b) the share transfer is in writing; and
(c) the share transfer is:
(i) in a form that the board approves; or
(ii) in any other usual or common form

Note: $\quad$ Subrule 6.3(1) prevents the credit union registering share transfers in some situations, even though the share transfer complies with the requirements set out in this Rule.

### 6.2 Ownership of Share Transfer

On receiving a share transfer (or a document that appears to be a share transfer), the credit union becomes the owner of the share transfer and has a right to exclusive possession of the share transfer.

### 6.3 Registration of Share Transfer

(1) The credit union must not register a share transfer if:
(a) the terms of issue for the shares prohibit the transfer of the shares to the transferee;
(b) the share transfer is not in the form set out in Rule 6.1: or
(c) if the transfer of shares is dutiable - the share transfer is not duly stamped.
(2) The credit union may refuse to register a share transfer unless:
(a) the shares are fully-paid;
(b) the credit union does not have a lien on the shares;
(c) the transferor has executed the share transfer;
(d) the transferee has executed the share transfer;
(e) a certificate for the shares accompanies the share transfer;
(f) the board has all information that it reasonably requires to establish the right of the transferor to transfer the shares; and
(g) the board has all information that it reasonably requires to establish that the transferee agrees to be a member of the credit union.
(3) The transferor of shares remains the holder of those shares until the credit union enters the transferee's name as holder of those shares in the Register of Members.

### 6.4 Powers of Attorney

(1) The credit union may assume that a power of attorney authorising the attorney to transfer some or all of the shareholder's shares that a shareholder appears to have granted:
(a) is a valid and effective grant of the power it appears to grant; and
(b) continues in full force and effect.
(2) The credit union may rely on the power of attorney until it receives a notice informing it that:
(a) the power of attorney has been revoked; or
(b) the shareholder has died.

### 6.5 Suspension of Registration

The board may suspend the registration of share transfers at the times and for the periods it determines. The periods of suspension must not exceed 30 days in any 1 calendar year.

### 6.6 Application of Division to MCls

Subject to the Corporations Act and the terms of issue of the MCI, the provisions of this Division 6 do not apply to a transfer of an $M C I$ effected through a clearing and settlement facility.

## Division 7. - Transmission of Shares

### 7.1 Transmissions and the Common Bond

The credit union may register a person as holder of a member's shares under this Division even though the person is not eligible to be a member under the common bond.

### 7.2 Transmission of Shares on Death

(1) On the death of a shareholder, the credit union may recognise either the personal representative of the deceased shareholder or another person who appears to the board to be entitled to the deceased shareholder's estate as being entitled to the deceased shareholder's interest in the shares.
(2) If the personal representative gives the board the information it reasonably requires to establish an entitlement to be registered as holder of the shareholder's shares, the personal representative may elect to:
(a) be registered as the holder of the shares; or
(b) apply to terminate the membership.

### 7.3 Transmission of Shares on Bankruptcy

If the trustee of a bankrupt shareholder's estate gives the board the information it reasonably requires to establish the trustee's entitlement to be registered as holder of the shareholder's shares, the trustee may require the credit union to register the trustee as holder of the shareholder's shares.

### 7.4 Transmission of Shares on Mental Incapacity

If a person entitled to shares because of a shareholder's mental incapacity gives the board the information it reasonably requires to establish the person's entitlement to be registered as a holder of the shareholder's shares:
(a) the person may require the credit union to register the person as holder of the shareholder's shares; and
(b) whether or not registered as the holder of the shares, the person has the same rights, obligations and restrictions as the shareholder.

## Division 8. — Holding General Meetings

### 8.1 Calling General Meetings

The board may call a general meeting.

### 8.2 Adjourning General Meetings

(1) The chair of a general meeting at which a quorum is present:
(a) may adjourn the meeting with the consent of the meeting by ordinary resolution; and
(b) must adjourn the meeting if directed by ordinary resolution.
(2) The credit union must give notice of an adjourned general meeting if the adjournment is for 1 month or more to every member to whom notice of the meeting was given.
(3) The only business that an adjourned general meeting may deal with is business unfinished at the general meeting that was adjourned.

### 8.3 Proceedings at General Meetings

(1) The quorum for a general meeting is:
(a) 25 members present in person; or
(b) if less than 50 members are eligible to attend and vote at a general meeting - $50 \%$ of the members eligible to attend and vote at the general meeting.

Note: Paragraph (b) may apply in relation to meetings of classes of members, where the only members eligible to attend the meeting are members of the relevant class.
(2) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time for the general meeting set out in the notice of meeting, the meeting is adjourned to the date, time and place the board specifies. If the board does not specify 1 or more of those things, the meeting is adjourned to:
(a) if the date is not specified - the same day in the next week;
(b) if the time is not specified - the same time; and
(c) if the place is not specified - the same place.

If no quorum is present at the resumed meeting within 30 minutes after the time for the meeting, the meeting is dissolved.
(3) The chair of general meeting is:
(a) the chair of meetings of the board; or
(b) if the chair of meetings of the board is not present or declines to act for the meeting (or part of
it) - the deputy chair of meetings of the board.

If the chair or deputy chair of meetings of the board is not available within 30 minutes of the appointed start of the meeting, or declines to act, the members must elect an individual present to chair the meeting.
(4) The Standing Orders in Appendix 4 apply to the conduct of debate at a general meeting.

### 8.4 Holding General Meetings

(1) The credit union may hold a general meeting:
(a) at one or more physical venues;
(b) at one or more physical venues and using virtual meeting technology; or
(c) using virtual technology only.
(2) The credit union must comply with all requirements of the Corporations Act in relation to the holding of general meetings.
(3) All other provisions in this Constitution, including those in any Appendix, which:
(a) require or permit a general meeting to be held; or
(b) regulate the conduct of a general meeting;
are to be read subject to this Rule 8.4, and this Rule 8.4 prevails to the extent of any inconsistency.

## Division 9. - Voting at General Meetings

### 9.1 Voting

(1) A resolution put to the vote at a general meeting may be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded.
(2) Before a general meeting votes on a resolution, the chair must inform the meeting:
(a) how many proxy documents the credit union has received that validly appoint a person present at the meeting as proxy;
(b) how many of these proxy documents direct the proxies how to vote on the resolution; and
(c) how the proxies are directed to vote on the resolution.
(3) The general meeting passes an ordinary resolution only if more than half the total number of votes cast on the resolution are in favour of it.
(4) The chair does not have a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.
(5) If a member is also an $M C I$ holder, that member has no more than one vote at a general meeting, regardless of the terms of issue of the MCl .

### 9.2 Voting on a Show of Hands

On a show of hands, the chair's declaration is conclusive evidence of the result, so long as the declaration reflects the show of hands. Neither the chair nor the minutes need to state the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against the resolution. The minutes only need to record that the resolution was passed or not passed.

### 9.3 Voting on a Poll

(1) A poll cannot be demanded on any resolution concerning the election of a person to chair the general meeting.
(2) A poll on the question of an adjournment must be taken immediately. The chair may direct when and the manner in which any other poll must be taken.
(3) The general meeting may conduct other business even though a poll is demanded on a resolution.

### 9.4 Body Corporate Representatives

(1) A member that appoints a body corporate representative must give the credit union:
(a) if the member appointed the representative by board resolution - a certified copy of the board resolution appointing the representative; and
(b) otherwise - a copy of the instrument appointing the representative,
as soon as practicable after appointing the representative, and in any event before any general meeting at which the representative may exercise the member's rights.
(2) In addition to the rights and powers a member's representative may exercise under the Corporations Act, the representative may exercise the member's right to vote in a ballot to appoint directors by election.

### 9.5 Proxies

(1) The board may determine the form of proxy document from time-to-time.
(2) An appointment of a proxy is not invalid merely because it does not contain all the information required for a valid proxy appointment, so long as it contains:
(a) the member's name and signature; and
(b) the proxy's name or the name of the office that the proxy holds.
(3) A proxy does not have a right to vote on a show of hands.
(4) Unless the credit union receives written notice of the matter before the meeting at which a proxy votes starts or resumes, the proxy's vote at that meeting will be valid if, before the proxy votes:
(a) the appointing member dies; or
(b) the member is mentally incapacitated;
(c) the member revokes the proxy's appointment;
(d) the member revokes the authority under which the proxy was appointed by a third party; or
(e) the member transfers the share in respect of which the member or a third party appointed the proxy.

### 9.6 Objections

An objection to the qualification of a voter:
(a) may only be made at the general meeting or adjourned general meeting at which the vote objected to is cast; and
(b) must be ruled upon by the chair whose decision is final.

## Division 10. - Directors - Appointment \& Vacation of Office

### 10.1 Number of Directors

(1) The board shall comprise:
(a) 5 elected directors; and:
(b) not more than 3 appointed directors, if any appointed directors are appointed by the board under Rule 10.4.
(2) For the purposes of Rule 10.1(1) only, the term 'elected directors' is deemed to include directors appointed to fill casual vacancies under Rule 10.5(1), but nothing in Rule 10.1(1) imposes any obligation on the board to make appointments to fill casual vacancies.

### 10.2 Eligibility to be a Director

An individual is eligible to be a director if the person:
(a) is a member,
(b) has been a member continuously for a period of at least 3 years when the person is nominated as a candidate for election as a director,
(c) has not had a personal representative or trustee appointed to administer the person's estate or property because of their mental incapacity;
(d) is not a minor; and
(e) is not disqualified or prevented by law from being a director of the credit union;
provided that paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply to an appointed director.

### 10.3 Appointment by Members - Election

(1) The members may appoint a person to be an elected director by an election held under the provisions of Appendix 5 .

### 10.4 Appointment by Board

(1) The board may, by resolution at any time, appoint a person as an appointed director.
(2) A board resolution appointing an appointed director must specify the appointed director's term of office.

### 10.5 Appointment by Board - Casual Vacancies

(1) The board may appoint a person to be a director.
(a) if an elected director's office becomes vacant other than because the elected director's term of office has ended; or
(b) if, for any other reason, the number of elected directors is less than the number of elected directors specified in Rule 10.1(1)(a).

The board may only appoint a person who is eligible to be a director under Rule 10.2.
(2) The term of office for a director appointed to fill a vacancy under paragraph (1)(a) ends:
(a) if a general meeting approves the appointment before the end of the next AGM after the director's appointment - at the end of the term of office of the director whose office has become vacant; and
(b) otherwise - at the end of the next AGM after the director's appointment.
(3) The term of office of a director appointed to fill a vacancy under paragraph (1)(b) ends at the end of the next AGM after the director's appointment.

### 10.6 Term of Office

(1) Subject to the Corporations Act, an elected director's term of office:
(a) starts at the end of the AGM at which the elected director's election is announced; and
(b) ends at the end of the third AGM after the AGM at which the elected director's election is announced.
(2) Subject to the Corporations Act, the term of office of an appointed director starts at the time of the board resolution appointing the appointed director as a director and ends at the end of the term specified in that board resolution.

### 10.7 Automatic Vacation of Office

The office of a director automatically becomes vacant if the director.
(a) dies;
(b) ceases to be eligible to be a director under Rule 10.2;
(c) is absent from 3 consecutive ordinary meetings of the board without leave; or
(d) is 3 months or more in arrears in relation to money due to the credit union and has failed to make arrangements for payment satisfactory to the credit union.

Neither the board nor the general meeting may waive the operation of this Rule.

### 10.8 Resignation

(1) A director may resign by giving the credit union notice of the director's resignation.
(2) The director's office becomes vacant:
(a) if the notice of resignation specifies a date of resignation - on the date of resignation; or
(b) otherwise - on the date the credit union receives the notice of resignation.

### 10.9 Alternate Directors

(1) In this Rule, unless the context requires otherwise:
alternate means a person that a director appoints as his or her alternate director under Subrule (3), but only in the person's capacity as the alternate director; and
appointor means the director who appoints an alternate under Subrule (3)
(2) A person is eligible to be an alternate for a director if the person:
(a) is eligible to be a director under Rule 10.2;
(b) is not a director, and
(c) is not an alternate for another director.
(3) A director (but not an alternate) may give the credit union a notice appointing a person eligible under Subrule (2) to be his or her alternate. The notice must set out:
(a) the name of the person to be appointed as alternate;
(b) the term of the alternate's appointment (or that the appointment is for an indefinite term);
(c) whether or not the appointor requires the credit union to give notices of board meetings to the alternate; and
(d) whether or not the alternate can sign circulating resolutions instead of the appointor.

The notice of appointment only takes effect if the board approves the alternate's appointment.
(4) The alternate is not the appointor's agent, but a director of the credit union. The alternate has all the duties, powers and rights of the appointor as a director. Except to the extent that this Rule provides otherwise, all references to directors in this Constitution include references to the alternate.
(5) The credit union only has to give notice of board meetings to the alternate if the appointor has given the credit union a notice requiring it to do so.

Note: See Rule 12.1 in relation to notice of board meetings.
(6) The alternate may only be present at meetings of directors at which the appointor is absent. The alternate:
(a) may be present and may vote on a matter even though the appointor has a material personal interest in the matter; and
(b) does not breach his or her duties to the credit union by reason of any matter considered or voted on at a meeting of directors at which the alternate was absent because the appointor was present.

Note: See Rule 12.2 in relation to quorum at a board meeting. See Rule 12.4 in relation to voting on resolutions at board meetings. See Rule 13.2 in relation to directors not being present or voting on matters in relation to which they have a material personal interest.
(7) The reference to 'all of the directors' in Rule 12.5 refers to:
(a) if the appointor notifies the credit union that the alternate can sign circulating resolutions instead of the appointor - the alternate and other directors but not the appointor,
(b) otherwise - the appointor and other directors but not the alternate.
(8) The credit union must not provide remuneration to the alternate (in his or her capacity as alternate) except out of remuneration that it has allocated to the appointor. The alternate has no right to remuneration against the credit union. This does not affect any right to remuneration that the alternate may have against the appointor.

Note: See Rule 14.1 in relation to remuneration of directors.
(9) The alternate's office automatically becomes vacant if:
(a) the appointor revokes the alternate's appointment; or
(b) the appointor's office as a director becomes vacant (except where the appointor's term as a director ends at the end of an AGM under Rule 10.6 and the members re-elect the appointor as a director at that AGM).

The alternate's office may also become vacant in the circumstances set out in Rule 10.7 and Rule 10.8.

## Division 11. - Directors' Powers

### 11.1 Powers and Duties of the Board

The board:
(a) manages the credit union's business; and
(b) may exercise all the powers of the credit union except any powers that the Corporations Act or this Constitution expressly allocates to the general meeting.

### 11.2 Negotiable Instruments

The board may authorise a person or persons to sign, draw, accept, endorse or otherwise execute negotiable instruments for the credit union. The board may authorise the application of signatures to negotiable instruments by machine or other facsimile method.

### 11.3 Delegation

(1) The board may delegate any of its powers to any committee or any other person or persons, subject to Rule 3.2. The board may permit the delegate to sub-delegate any powers delegated to them.
(2) The board must establish policies for the guidance of delegates in the exercise of any powers so delegated.
(3) Without limiting its powers, the board may appoint a person to be the credit union's attorney for purposes, with powers (being the board's powers), for the period and on terms the board determines. In particular, the power of attorney may:
(a) include terms protecting persons dealing with the attorney, as the board determines; and
(b) authorise the attorney to delegate any or all of the attorney's powers.

## Division 12. - Directors' Meetings

### 12.1 Calling and Conduct of Board Meetings

(1) A director or the secretary (upon the authority of a director) may call a board meeting by giving reasonable notice to every other director.
(2) The board may meet, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit.

### 12.2 Quorum of Board

(1) The quorum for a board meeting is:
(a) if the number of directors is divisible by 2, one half the number of directors plus one; or
(b) if the number of directors is not divisible by 2 , a simple majority of the number of directors; or
(c) such other number as the board determines,
and the quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.
(2) If, at any time, the number of directors is less than the quorum:
(a) the board may meet only for the purpose of filling any casual vacancies or for calling a general meeting; and
(b) the board may conduct business by circulating resolutions under Rule 12.5.

### 12.3 Chair of Board

(1) The board may appoint a director to chair its meetings. The board may determine the period for which the director is to be the chair. The board may remove the chair from the position of chair at any time.
(2) The board must elect a director present to chair a meeting (or part of it) if:
(a) a director has not already been appointed to chair the meeting; or
(b) a previously appointed chair is not available, or declines to act, for the meeting (or part of it).

### 12.4 Passing of Directors' Resolutions

(1) A resolution of the board must be passed by a majority of the votes cast by directors entitled to vote on the resolution.
(2) The chair has a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

### 12.5 Circulating Resolutions

(1) The board may pass a resolution without a board meeting 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.
(2) Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by different directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
(3) The resolution is passed when the last director signs.

### 12.6 Committees of Directors

(1) The board may establish one or more committees consisting of such number of directors as the board thinks fit.
(2) The members of a committee may appoint one of their number as chair of theirmeetings.
(3) Subject to any restrictions that the board imposes, a committee may meet, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit.
(4) Questions arising at a meeting of a committee are to be determined by a majority of votes of those present and voting.
(5) The chair does not have a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

## Division 13. - Conflicts of Interest

### 13.1 Director Not in Breach if Acts in Matters Relating to Director's Interests

(1) This Rule applies if:
(a) a director has an interest or duty in relation to a matter that is not a material personal interest; or
(b) if a director with a material personal interest in relation to the credit union's affairs:
(i) complies with the requirements of the Corporations Act in relation to disclosure of the nature and extent of the interest and its relation to the credit unions affairs before acting in a matter that relates to the interest; and
(ii) may be present and vote on the matter under the Corporations Act.
(2) The director is not in breach of his or her duties to the credit union merely because he or she acts in matters that relate to the director's interest.
(3) The director may vote on matters that relate to the director's interest.
(4) In relation to any transactions that relate to the director's interest:
(a) the transactions may proceed;
(b) the credit union cannot avoid the transactions merely because of the director's interest;and
(c) the director may retain benefits under the transactions despite the director's interest.

### 13.2 Director Not in Breach if Does Not Act in Matters Relating to Director's Interests

(1) This Rule applies if a director with a material personal interest in relation to a matter:
(a) complies with the requirements of the Corporations Act in relation to disclosure of the nature and extent of the interest and its relation to the credit unions affairs; but
(b) must not be present and vote on the matter under the Corporations Act.
(2) The director is not in breach of duty to the credit union merely because he or she does not act in relation to the matter.
(3) The board may vote on matters that relate to the director's interest in the director's absence.
(4) In relation to any transactions that relate to the director's interest:
(a) the transactions may proceed;
(b) the credit union cannot avoid the transactions merely because of the director's interest;and
(c) the director may retain benefits under the transactions despite the director's interest.

### 13.3 Execution of Instruments

A director may participate in the execution of an instrument for the credit union, regardless of any interest or duty that the director may have:
(a) whether or not the director has complied with the requirements of the Corporations Act in relation to disclosure of the nature and extent of the interest and its relation to the credit unions affairs; and
(b) whether or not the director may be present and vote in relation to the execution of the instrument under the Corporations Act.

## Division 14. - Remuneration, Indemnity and Insurance

### 14.1 Remuneration of Directors

(1) In any financial year, the remuneration of directors may not exceed the aggregate amount that the general meeting determines for that year.
(2) The board may determine the allocation of the aggregate amount of remuneration among the directors. If the board does not determine the allocation, the aggregate amount of remuneration must be allocated equally among the directors.
(3) The directors' remuneration accrues daily from the day that the general meeting approves the remuneration to the day that the general meeting next determines the directors'remuneration.

### 14.2 Travelling Expenses and Insurance

In addition to any remuneration to which a director may be entitled, the credit union may also pay:
(a) the director's travelling and other expenses that they properly incur:
(i) in attending board meetings or any meetings of committees of directors; and
(ii) in attending any general meetings; and
(iii) otherwise in connection with the credit union's business; and
(b) subject to the Corporations Act, insurance premiums for a contract that insures the director against liabilities that the director incurs as an officer of the credit union.

### 14.3 Indemnities for Officers and Former Officers

(1) In this Rule indemnified person means an officer or agent, or former officer or agent, of the credit union.
(2) To the extent that the Corporations Act permits:
(a) the credit union must indemnify an indemnified person against any liability that the indemnified person incurs in conducting the credit union's business or exercising the credit union's powers as an officer or agent of the credit union; and
(b) the credit union may indemnify, agree to indemnify or enter into (and pay premiums on) a contract of insurance in relation to an indemnified person or any other person.
(3) The indemnity in paragraph (2)(a) applies in relation to an indemnified person for all incidents occurring during the period that person is an officer or agent of the credit union, even though a claim is made against the indemnified person after they have ceased to be an officer or agent of the credit union.

## Division 15. — Administration

### 15.1 Execution of Documents

(1) The credit union may execute documents (including deeds) in any way permitted by the Corporations Act.
(2) The credit union's power to make, vary, ratify or discharge a contract, or execute a document (including a deed), may be exercised by an individual acting with the credit union's express or implied authority and on behalf of the credit union.

### 15.2 Secretary

Subject to Rule 15.3, the board may determine a secretary's terms of appointment, powers, duties and remuneration. At any time, the board may vary or revoke a determination, or an appointment, whatever the terms of the appointment.

### 15.3 Resignation of Secretary

(1) A secretary may resign by giving the credit union notice of the secretary's resignation.
(2) The secretary's office becomes vacant:
(a) if the notice of resignation specifies a date of resignation — on the date of resignation; or
(b) otherwise - on the date the credit union receives the notice of resignation.

## Appendix 1 - Objects

The credit union has the following objects:
(a) to raise funds by subscription, deposit or otherwise, as authorised by the Corporations Act and Banking Act 1959 (Cth);
(b) to apply the funds in providing financial accommodation to members, subject to the Corporations Act and Banking Act 1959 (Cth);
(c) to encourage savings amongst members;
(d) to promote co-operative enterprise;
(e) to provide programs and services to members to assist them to meet their financial, economic and social needs;
(f) to promote, encourage and bring about human and social development among individual members and within the larger community within which members work and reside; and
(g) to further the interests of members and the communities within which they work and live through co-operation with:
(i) other credit unions and co-operatives; and
(ii) associations of credit unions and co-operatives, locally and internationally.

## Appendix 2 - Common Bond

## A2-1 Common Bond - Natural Person

An individual is eligible to be a member under any one of the following categories:

| Category |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Employment | the person is an employee of South Australia or Northern Territory Police |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Trade Union or <br> Professional <br> Association | The person resides in South Australia or the Northern Territory and is involved <br> in the preservation of life and/or in the dispensation of justice, provided that <br> person belongs to an association or body approved by the Board |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Family | the person is a spouse, child, parent, brother or sister of a person admitted <br> as a member under any other category |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Community | the person is a resident of Australia |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Depositors and <br> Borrowers | the person was a depositor with, held an account with or received financial <br> accommodation from the credit union without being a member as at 1 July <br> 1999 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Approved <br> Persons | the person has an affinity with the credit union and is approved by the <br> board |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Continuing <br> Members | the person is a member but has ceased to be eligible to be a member in <br> accordance with the above categories |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | Transferring <br> Members | the person was a member of another ADI that transferred its business and <br> members to the credit union under the Financial Sector (Transfers of <br> Business) Act 1999 (Cth) |

## A2-2 Common Bond - Body Corporate

A body corporate is eligible to be a member under any of the following categories:

| Category |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Community | the body corporate has an office or a business address in Australia |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Trustee | the body corporate is trustee of a trust of which a member is a beneficiary |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Employer | the body corporate is the employer of a member |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Corporate Group | the body corporate is a related body corporate of a body corporate admitted as <br> a member under any other category |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Depositors and <br> Borrowers | the body corporate was a depositor with, held an account with or received <br> financial accommodation from the credit union without being a member as at <br> 1 July 1999 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Approved Body <br> Corporate | the body corporate has an affinity with the credit union and is approved by the <br> board |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Continuing <br> Members | the body corporate is a member but has ceased to be eligible to be a <br> member in accordance with the above categories |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | Transferring <br> Members | the body corporate was a member of another ADI that transferred its business <br> and members to the credit union under the Financial Sector (Transfers of <br> Business) Act 1999 (Cth) |

## Appendix 3 <br> Shares

## Division 1 - Member Shares

## A3-D1-1 Subscription Price

The subscription price for a member share is $\$ 10.00$

## A3-D1-2 Rights, Obligations and Restrictions Attaching to Member Shares

(1) The following rights attach to each member share:
(a) the right to vote on the terms set out in clause A3-D1-3;
(b) the right to participate in the distribution of profits or assets on a winding-up on the terms set out in clause A3-D1-5; and
(c) the right to redeem the member shares on the terms set out in clause A3-D1-6.
(2) The restriction on transfer of member shares in clause A3-D1-7 attaches to each membershare.
(3) The credit union may issue more member shares at any time. The issue of more member shares does not vary the rights attached to member shares that the credit union has already issued.

Note: For the holder of a member share's entitlement to make deposits with, and receive financial accommodation from, the credit union, see Rule 2.2 and Subrule 3.1 (3).

## A3-D1-3 Voting Rights

(1) Subject to subclauses A3-D1-3(3) and (4) and clause A3-D1-8, holders of member shares may participate and vote:
(a) at a meeting ;
(b) at a meeting of the class of holders of member shares; and
(c) in a ballot to appoint directors by election.
(2) Subject to subclauses A3-D1-3 (3) and (4) and clause A3-D1-8, each member has one vote and, if a member is also an $M C I$ vote holder, the member has no more than one vote at a general meeting of the credit union, regardless of the terms of issue of the MCI.
(3) A member who is a minor has no vote.
(4) A member may exercise only one vote at a meeting or in a ballot to appoint directors by election even if the member holds more than one member share, provided that this rule does not:
(a) prevent a member who holds member shares in more than one capacity (eg an individual membership and a joint membership with another member) from having one vote for each membership; nor
(b) prevent a member who has been appointed as a body corporate representative or as a proxy from exercising a vote on behalf of the member who appointed him or her.

## A3-D1-4 No Dividend Entitlements

No dividend is payable in respect of any member share.

## A3-D1-5 Distribution on Winding-Up

Subject to Rule A3-D3-2(4), on a winding-up of the credit union each member is entitled to participate in any surplus equally and without regard to the number of member shares held by each member.

## A3-D1-6 Redemption of Member Shares

(1) The credit union may redeem a member share only if one or more of the following conditions are satisfied:
(a) the member has given the credit union notice requesting termination of the member's membership of the credit union under Rule 4.2;
(b) the board has resolved to terminate the member's membership of the credit union under Rule 4.3; or
(c) the board has determined that the member's deposit accounts with the credit union are dormant under Rule 4.4.
(2) On redemption, the credit union must pay the member an amount equal to the subscription price for the member share when the member subscribed for the member share.
(3) On redemption, the member shares are cancelled.
(4) This Rule does not affect the terms on which member shares may be cancelled under a reduction of capital or a share buy-back under Corporations Act Part 2J.1.

## A3-D1-7 Transfer of Member Shares

(1) Subject to Subclause (2), a member may not transfer their member share.
(2) A trustee for an unincorporated association may transfer the member share that they hold as trustee for the unincorporated association to another person who is to act as trustee for the unincorporated association.

## A3-D1-8 Entitlement to Exercise Vote - New Members

(1) A member's entitlement to vote may not be exercised if the member was not a member entitled to vote:
(a) in relation to an election of directors - on the day before nominations for the election of directors closed; and
(b) in relation to a general meeting - at least 7 days before notice of the general meeting was given.

## Division 2 - Reserves

## A3-D2-1 Commencement Date

This Division 2 of Appendix 3 takes effect on the date provided for by section 137(a)(i) of the Corporations Act.

## A3-D2-2 Definitions

In this Division 2, unless the context requires otherwise:
associate means in relation to a primary person:
(a) a spouse or defacto spouse of the primary person;
(b) a parent, son or daughter of the primary person, spouse or defacto spouse;
(c) a person who is a partner of the primary person;
(d) a person who is a director of a body of which the primary person is a director;
(e) a person who is a trustee of a trust in relation to which a person or entity of a kind referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) or (g) benefits or is capable of benefiting;
(f) an entity over which:
(i) a person of a kind referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) has control; or
(ii) two or more persons of a kind referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) together have control; and
(g) any entity in which:
(i) a person of a kind referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) is beneficially entitled to more than twenty per cent of any class of securities; or
(ii) two or more persons of a kind referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) together are beneficially entitled to more than twenty per cent of any class of securities.
control means the ability or power of an entity:
(a) whether direct or indirect;
(b) whether or not enforceable; and
(c) whether presently exercisable by means of, in breach of or by revocation of any combination of the following:
(i) trusts;
(ii) relevant agreements; and
(iii) practices,
to dominate decision making, directly or indirectly, in relation to the financial and operating policies of any other entity so as to enable that other entity to operate with it in pursuing those objectives of the controlling entity.
entity means any:
(a) incorporated or unincorporated body;
(b) trust or partnership; or
(c) any legal, administrative or fiduciary arrangement, organisational structure or other party (including a person) having the capacity to deploy scarce resources in order to achieve objectives.
qualifying member means:
(a) a person who has been admitted to membership of the credit union under Division 3 of this Constitution on the date that this Division 2 of Appendix 3 takes effect under the Corporations Act; or
(b) a person admitted to membership of the credit union under Division 3 of this Constitution after the date on which this Division 2 of Appendix 3 takes effect under the Corporations Act who has been a member for not less than one year.
securities has the same meaning as in the Corporations Act, but also includes exchange traded options.

Terms that are not expressed in this Constitution or this Division 2 of Appendix 3, but that are defined in the Corporations Act, have the same meaning as in the Corporations Act.

## A3-D2-3 Entitlement to Reserves

Subject to Rule A3-D3-2(4), the terms of issue of any MCIs and the Corporations Act, only a qualifying member is entitled to participate in the surplus and profits of the credit union when the credit union (whether acting through its board, its members or otherwise) conducts a reduction of capital, scheme of arrangement, deed of arrangement, transfer of business or any other form of corporate restructure where after completion of the restructure:
(a) the credit union is not a mutual entity; or
(b) the successor to the credit union's business is not a mutual entity.

## A3-D2-4 Special Consent Required for Modification or Repeal of Division 2 of Appendix 3

(1) A special resolution does not have any effect in relation to:
(a) a modification or repeal of any clause in this Division 2 of Appendix 3; or
(b) a modification or repeal of the Constitution where the effect of the modification or repeal is to modify, exclude or restrict the operation of the clauses in this Division 2 of Appendix 3 , unless the written consent of $5 \%$ of qualifying members (by number) is obtained either before or within three months after the special resolution is passed.
(2) The number of qualifying members whose written consent is required is to be determined as at midnight before the special resolution.

## Division 3 - Mutual Capital Instruments

## A3-D3-1 Issue of MCls

(1) Subject to compliance with the Corporations Act and any applicable prudential standards, the credit union may issue MCls or capital instruments convertible into MCIs.
(2) The credit union may create or issue more MCls at any time. The creation or issue of more MCls does not vary the rights attached to MCIs or any other shares that the credit union has already issued.
(3) The subscription price for an $M C I$, or a capital instrument convertible to an $M C I$, will be as determined by the board.
(4) An MCI can only be issued as a fully paid share.
(5) Any dividends in respect of an MCI must be non-cumulative.

## A3-D3-2 Rights of MCI holders

(1) The terms of issue of an $M C I$ (including any terms, conditions or rights attaching to the $M C I$ ) will be determined by the board and include such terms as the board considers necessary or desirable for those MCIs to be eligible for inclusion as regulatory capital under any applicable prudential standards, provided that the terms must comply with this Constitution, the Corporations Act and any applicable prudential standards.
(2) Without limiting the generality of paragraph (1), the terms of issue of an $M C I$ may (but do not need to) entitle an MCI holder to vote at a general meeting, provided that an MCI holder may have no more than one vote at a general meeting regardless of how many MCIs the MCI holder holds.
(3) An MCI vote holder is, for the purposes of Divisions 8 and 9 of this Constitution only (excluding Rule 9.4(2)), deemed to be a member and entitled to vote on resolutions at any general meeting to the extent specified in the terms of issue of the relevant MCIs. However, an MCI vote holder may only vote at a general meeting if the MCI vote holder was an MCI vote holder at least 7 days before notice of the general meeting was given.
(4) Subject to the terms of issue of an $M C I$, an $M C I$ holder is entitled to claim on the surplus assets and profits of the credit union in a winding-up of the credit union after all senior claims, including the aggregate subscription price paid for any member shares, have been satisfied and:
(a) the $M C I$ holder's claim ranks equally and proportionately with the claims of all other $M C I$ holders and members; and
(b) the amount of the MCI holder's claim cannot exceed the subscription price of the MCI.
(5) The rights attached to MCls (or a class of MCls ) can only be varied or cancelled by special resolution of the credit union and either:
(a) by a special resolution passed at a meeting of MCI holders holding $M C / s$ in the relevant class; or
(b) with the written consent of $M C I$ holders of at least $75 \%$ of the issued $M C I s$ of that class.
(6) Any variation of the rights attached to MCls which constitute Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (as defined by $A P R A$ ) of the credit union is subject to the prior written approval of $A P R A$, if the variation may affect the eligibility of such $M C I$ is for inclusion as Common Equity Tier 1 Capital of the credit union.

## A3-D3-3 Registration as holder of MCls

Except as provided by the rules of a clearing and settlement facility which apply in relation to an $\mathbf{M C l}$, a person becomes registered as the $M C I$ holder of that $M C I$ upon entry by the credit union in its Register of Members of the person's particulars in relation to the $M C I$ as required by the Corporations Act.

## Appendix 4 — Standing Orders

## A4-1 Time Limits for Speakers

(1) The mover of a motion may speak for no more than 5 minutes.
(2) Subsequent speakers may speak for no more than 5 minutes.
(3) The mover of the motion may reply for no more than 5 minutes.
(4) The meeting is free to extend the time a speaker may speak.

## A4-2 Amendment

(1) On an amendment being proposed to an original motion, no second amendment may be considered until the first amendment has been dealt with.
(2) An amendment, when carried, displaces the original motion and becomes the motion to which any further amendment may be moved.
(3) If the amendment is not carried, then further amendments to the original motion may be considered.

## A4-3 Speakers

(1) The mover of an original motion has a right of reply.
(2) The mover of an amendment does not have a right of reply.
(3) Otherwise, a member may speak only once on the same question except to raise a point of order or, with the consent of the chair of the meeting, to give an explanation.

## A4-4 Motions to be in Writing

Every motion and every amendment to a motion must be submitted in writing as and when the chair of the meeting requests.

## A4-5 Closure of Debate

(1) Debate on a motion or an amendment may be brought to a close by a resolution that the question be now put'.
(2) The motion 'that the question be now put' must be put to the meeting without debate.

## Appendix 5 - Election of Elected Directors and operation of Nominations Panel

## Election of Elected Directors

## A5-1 Election

(1) An election of elected directors is held by secret ballot to which the provisions of this Appendix apply.
(2) The following table sets out the timetable for election of elected directors by members:

| Steps in Election Procedure | Time |
| :--- | :---: |
| Call for nominations (see subclause A5-3(1)) | Not less than 84 days <br> before AGM |
| Nominations close (see subclause A5-3(2)) | On date stated in notice <br> calling for nominations, <br> not less than 63 days <br> before AGM. |
| Nominations Panel interviews undertaken (see subclause A5- <br> 9(1)) | within 21 days of the <br> close of nominations |
| Nominations Panel to give candidate reports to the candidates <br> (see Clause A5-9(2)) | within 21 days of the <br> close of nominations |
| Candidates may submit comments about candidate reports to <br> the Nominations Panel (see subclause A5-9(3)) | within 26 days of the <br> close of nominations |
| Nominations Panel to make any amendments to candidate <br> reports and give candidate reports to the board and <br> candidates (see subclause A5-9(3)) | within 28 days of the <br> close of nominations |
| Nomination withdrawal period ends (see clause A5-8) | 28 days after the close of <br> nominations |
| Returning officer must send ballot papers to members (see <br> subclause A5-14(1)) together with notice of the AGM | Not less than 21 days <br> before AGM |
| Closure of ballot (see clause A5-15) | 7 days before the AGM |
| Announcement of directors (see subclause A5-16(3)) | AGM |

## A5-2 Appointment of Returning Officer

(1) The board must appoint a returning officer, who may appoint assistant returning officers, none of whom can be a director or a candidate.
(2) The secretary must prepare and give the returning officer a list of members who are, as at midnight on the day before the nominations for the election close, eligible to vote on the election of directors (see clause A3-D1-8 of Division 1 of Appendix 3).

## A5-3 Nominations

(1) The board must give members a notice calling for members to nominate candidates not less than 84 days before the AGM. A "candidate" is a person who is nominated for election as a director. The notice may be given by any of the methods allowed in Rule 1.6 or by advertisement:
(a) at each of the credit union's offices;
(b) in at least one edition of a daily newspaper circulating generally in each jurisdiction in which the credit union conducts its business; or
(c) in any newsletter or other document given to all members by the credit union.
(2) Nominations close on the date stated in the notice calling for nominations, which must be a date not less than 63 days before the AGM and provided that nominations must remain open for a period of not less than 21 days.
(3) Two members together have the right to nominate a candidate. To nominate a candidate, the two members must give the credit union a notice of nomination before nominations close. The notice of nomination must:
(a) declare that the candidate is eligible to be a director under Rule 10.2; and
(b) be signed by the nominating members and the candidate.
(4) A retiring director may stand for re-election without nomination by members by giving notice of self-nomination to the returning officer before nominations close pursuant to subclause A5-3(2) (and will then be a candidate) but the retiring director must be eligible to be a director under Rule 10.2. A retiring director who becomes a candidate is subject to all the requirements of this Appendix 5 applying to candidates other than the requirement to be nominated by members.

## A5-4 Rejection of Nomination

(1) The returning officer must scrutinise nominations immediately upon receipt and reject a nomination where it appears to the returning officer that the candidate is not eligible under Rule 10.2.
(2) Upon rejecting a nomination, the returning officer is to notify the candidate, the candidate's proposers (if any) and the board.

## A5-5 Candidate Declaration

(1) A candidate must give the credit union, before nominations close, a declaration in such form as the board may require from time to time (a "candidate declaration'):
(a) confirming that the candidate satisfies any eligibility requirements for election as a director that are imposed by this Constitution, the Corporations Act, the Banking Act (Cth) or any other legislation or prudential standard; and
(b) stating whether the candidate:
(i) has any interest in a contract, or proposed contract, with the credit union; or
(ii) holds an office or has an interest in property whereby, whether directly or indirectly, duties or interests may be created that could conflict with a director's duties or interests as a director of the credit union;
and giving particulars of any such interest or office; and
(c) attaching or containing such other information as may be required by the board.
(2) A candidate must forthwith give written notice to the credit union if there is any material change to the information provided under subclause A5-5(1) up to 28 days after the close of nominations.
(3) When nominations close the credit union must advise the returning officer of the name of any candidate who has not provided a candidate declaration, and the returning officer must then reject that candidate's nomination and notify the candidate, the candidate's proposers (if any) and the board, and the candidate will thereupon cease to be eligible for election as adirector.

## A5-6 Candidate Statement

A candidate may give to the credit union a written statement not exceeding 150 words (a "candidate statement') setting out information that the candidate wishes members to take into account when deciding whether to vote for the candidate. The candidate statement must be given at the same time as the candidate declaration under subclause A5-5(1).

A5-7 Information in Candidate Declarations and Candidate Statements
(1) Neither the information provided by a candidate under subclause A5-5(1)(c) nor a candidate statement may contain any material that is inaccurate, misleading or deceptive or likely to mislead or deceive (including by the omission of material information), or that is defamatory or offensive.
(2) If the board considers the information provided by a candidate under subclause A5-5(1)(c) or in a candidate statement is inaccurate, misleading or deceptive, or likely to mislead or deceive, or defamatory or offensive, it must give notice to the candidate requiring the candidate to, within 7 days:
(a) give the credit union an amended version of the information required under clause A5$5(1)$ (c) or amended candidate statement (as the case may be) that complies with subclause A5-7(1); and/or
(b) provide written evidence of the accuracy of the information provided under subclause A5$5(1)(c)$ or in the candidate statement (as the case may be); and/or
(c) give the credit union a written submission setting out why, in the opinion of the candidate, the material provided under subclause $\mathbf{A 5 - 5 ( 1 ) ( c )}$ or in the candidate statement is not inaccurate, misleading or deceptive, or likely to mislead or deceive, or defamatory or offensive (as the case may be).
(3) The board will consider any information given, or amended documents provided, by a candidate under subclause A5-7(2) but, if it reasonably remains of the view that the information provided by a candidate under subclause A5-5(1)(c) or the material in the candidate statement (or the amended version given by the candidate) is inaccurate, misleading or deceptive, or likely to mislead or deceive, or defamatory or offensive, it may cause that material to be deleted from the version of the information provided under subclause A5-5(1)(c) or candidate statement (as the case may be) that is given or made available to members. The board's decision on the publication of the material is final

## A5-8 Withdrawal of a Candidate

A candidate may withdraw his or her nomination by written notice to the credit union given up to 28 days from the close of nominations, and will then no longer be a candidate for election.

## A5-9 Assessment of candidates by Nominations Panel

(1) Each candidate must submit to an interview by the Nominations Panel within 21 days of the close of nominations. An interview may be conducted in whatever manner the Nominations Panel deems appropriate, including (without limiting the generality of the forgoing) by telephone, email or other electronic means. At the end of the interview period the Nominations Panel must advise the returning officer of the name of any candidate who has not submitted to an interview, and the returning officer must then reject that candidate's nomination and notify the candidate, the candidate's proposers (if any) and the board, and the candidate will thereupon cease to be eligible for election or re-election (as the case may be) as a director.
(2) Within 21 days of the close of nominations, the Nominations Panel must prepare a report in relation to each candidate it has interviewed (a "candidate report") setting out:
(a) a summary of the material the Nominations Panel has considered to make itsassessment;
(b) whether the Nominations Panel is satisfied as to the matters set out in subclauses A5$22(4)$ and (5) in relation to the candidate;
(c) if the Nominations Panel considers it appropriate, a brief explanation of the basis for the Nominations Panel's determination in relation to the candidate; and
(d) such other information (if any) that the Nominations Panel considers appropriate,
and give to the candidate, by any of the means permitted by Rule 1.6, a copy of the candidate report relating to that candidate.
(3) Within 26 days of the close of nominations, a candidate may submit to the Nominations Panel, in writing, any comments the candidate wishes to make in relation to the candidate report relating to that candidate. The Nominations Panel must consider any comments submitted to it. The Nominations Panel may then, in its absolute discretion, make amendments to the candidate report relating to that candidate and thereafter the amended candidate report will be deemed to be the candidate report relating to that candidate. Within 28 days of the close of nominations the Nominations Panel must give the candidate report relating to each candidate to the candidate and copies of all the candidate reports to the board.
(4) The board must consider (but is not bound by) the information contained in the candidate report relating to each candidate and must determine whether in its opinion the candidate has demonstrated an ability (as assessed against the model criteria provided by the board to the Nominations Committee in accordance with subclause A5-20(3)) to be a director and is fit and proper to be and act as a director by reference to the credit union's Fit and Proper Policy. Upon completing its determinations in relation to all candidates the board must provide the returning officer with a declaration as to:
(a) those candidates (if any) who in its opinion have demonstrated an ability to be a director and are fit and proper, and those candidates will remain eligible for election or re-election (as the case may be) as a director, and
(b) those candidates (if any) who in its opinion have not demonstrated an ability to be a director or are not fit and proper, and those candidates will thereupon cease to be eligible for election or re-election (as the case may be) as a director and the returning officer must reject those candidates' nominations and notify those candidates and their proposers (if any).

A5-10 Proceeding with Election if the number of candidates is equal to or less than the number of positions to be filled

If, after the returning officer has received the declaration of the board made under clause A5-9(4), the number of candidates who are eligible for election as a director is equal to or less than the number of positions to be filled:
(a) the general meeting may appoint each candidate as a director by passing a separate resolution at the next AGM;
(b) the election process set out in clauses A5-12 to A5-19 of this Appendix will not apply; and
(c) the credit union must give each member a notice (which may be given by advertisement in at least one edition of a daily newspaper circulating generally in each jurisdiction in which the credit union conducts its business) that:
(i) states that an election by postal ballot will not be necessary;
(ii) sets out the name of each candidate;
(iii) states that the general meeting will vote on the appointment of each candidate as a director by a separate ordinary resolution at the next AGM;
(iv) if any information has been provided by candidates under clause A5-5(1)(c), or any candidate statements have been received, indicate that the information and candidate statements (as the case may be) will be available to members at the AGM and that copies may be obtained from the credit union, prior to the AGM, upon request; and
(d) the credit union will make a reasonable number of copies of any information provided by candidates under clause $\mathrm{A}-5(1)(\mathrm{c})$ and any candidate statements received available to members at the AGM and will, prior to the AGM, give copies thereof to members upon request.

A5-11 Proceeding with Election if the number of candidates is more than the number of positions to be filled

If, after the returning officer has received the declaration of the board made under subclause A5-9(4), the number of candidates who are eligible for election as a director is more than the number of positions to be filled, the election process set out in clauses A5-12 to A5-19 of this Appendix will apply.

## A5-12 Appointment of Scrutineer

(1) The board may appoint a maximum of three scrutineers, none of whom is a candidate.
(2) A candidate may appoint a scrutineer. Any costs associated with the appointment of a scrutineer by a candidate will be the responsibility of the candidate.
(3) The duties and responsibilities of scrutineers are:
(a) to observe the sorting, counting and recording of ballot papers;
(b) to ensure that the votes of un-rejected ballot papers are correctly credited to the appropriate candidates; and
(c) to raise any query with the returning officer regarding any of the ballot papers.

## A5-13 Ballot Papers

(1) After nominations have closed, the returning officer must prepare ballot papers for theelection.
(2) The order in which the candidates appear on the ballot paper is to be determined by the returning officer by lot.
(3) At the returning officer's discretion the ballot paper may identify candidates who are current directors standing for re-election.
(4) The returning officer must ensure some authenticating mark appears on each ballot paper before sending them to the members.

## A5-14 Postal Vote

(1) The returning officer must send to each member on the list referred to in subclause A5-2(2), at least 21 days before the AGM:
(a) a ballot paper;
(b) an unsealed envelope, marked "Ballot Paper", in which the member must enclose their completed ballot paper. The reverse side of this envelope must bear the following on a detachable flap:

## Name of member

## Membership number

Signature of member or corporate member's representative
(c) an unsealed envelope marked "Returning Officer" addressed to the returning officer; and
(d) any information provided by candidates under subclause A5-5(1)(c) and any candidate statements received.
(2) The returning officer must send ballot papers by mail and addressed to each member at the address shown in the Register of Members for the purposes of giving notices.
(3) A member exercising a right to vote by post must:
(a) firstly, complete the ballot paper in accordance with this Constitution;
(b) secondly, place the ballot paper in the envelope marked "Ballot Paper", seal the envelope and complete the information required on the detachable flap attached to the envelope; and
(c) thirdly, place the sealed envelope marked "Ballot Paper" in the envelope addressed to the returning officer and return it to the returning officer.
(4) A member must ensure that the returning officer receives the member's ballot papers by $5: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ South Australian time on the day fixed for the closing of the ballot.
(5) Any ballot paper that the returning officer receives after the ballot closes is informal.
(6) A member on the list referred to in subclause A5-2(2) who does not receive the member's ballot paper or who spoils it must give the returning officer a declaration to that effect. The returning officer must then:
(a) send a duplicate ballot paper to that member;
(b) mark the envelope marked "Returning Officer" "Duplicate"; and
(c) keep a record of all duplicate ballot papers issued.

## A5-15 Closure of the Ballot

The ballot closes 7 days before the AGM.

## A5-16 Procedures After Close of the Ballot

(1) As soon as practicable after the ballot closes, the returning officer must ensure that the ballots are dealt with as follows:
(a) open all envelopes received and extract the envelopes marked "Ballot Paper";
(b) for each envelope marked "Ballot Paper", mark the member's name off the list of eligible members referred to in subclause A5-2(2;
(c) if a duplicate ballot paper has been sent to a member and the original envelope marked "Ballot Paper" has been received - mark the original envelope marked "Ballot Paper" "rejected";
(d) if the member or the member's corporate representative has not signed the envelope marked "Ballot Paper", or there is insufficient detail to identify the member - mark the envelope marked "Ballot Paper" "rejected";
(e) remove the detachable flap containing the member information from the envelope marked "Ballot Paper" and securely dispose of the detachable flaps so that no ballot paper can be identified with any particular member. When all the envelopes marked "Ballot Paper" have been so dealt with, open all the envelopes marked "Ballot Paper" and take out the ballot papers;
(f) supervise the scrutinising of the ballot papers and reject informal ballot papers;
(g) count the votes;
(h) sign a declaration of the ballot as to the:
(i) names of the candidates appointed as directors;
(ii) votes cast for each candidate; and
(iii) number of votes rejected as informal; and
(i) deliver the declaration to the secretary.
(2) $\quad \boldsymbol{A}$ ballot paper is informal if it:
(a) is not authenticated by the returning officer;
(b) has no vote indicated on it;
(c) does not indicate the member's preference for a candidate or candidates; or
(d) has a greater number of votes indicated on it than the number of vacancies to be filled.
(3) The secretary must announce the results of the ballot at the nextAGM.
(4) If a member gives the credit union a written request, the credit union must make available to any member a copy of the returning officer's declaration of the ballot.
(5) The returning officer must destroy the ballot papers three months after the declaration of the ballot.
(6) No election shall be void on account of any error or omission of the returning officer which did not affect the results of the election.

## A5-17 Voting System

(1) The method of voting and the counting of votes shall be in accordance with the first past the post system where if only one candidate is to be elected the candidate elected shall be the candidate with the highest number of valid votes irrespective of whether that number is a majority or not and where if two or more candidates are to be elected the candidates to be elected are those with the highest number of valid votes.
(2) If 2 or more candidates have the same number of votes, the candidate appointed as a director is determined by lot.

## A5-18 Mental Incapacity or Death of a Candidate

If a candidate dies or becomes mentally incapable whilst an election is in process, the election process is not in any way invalidated.

## A5-19 Irregularity in the Conduct of an Election

(1) The candidates that the returning officer declares to have been appointed are appointed unless the secretary receives an objection to the ballot within 7 days of the AGM.
(2) If the board is of the opinion that the objection is reasonable, it may resolve to declare the returning officer's declaration void.
(3) The returning officer must then conduct a further scrutiny in accordance with the Constitution the results of which prevail unless the board resolves to call a new poll by a unanimous resolution of all directors other than those appointed as a result ofthe ballot to which the objection relates.

## Nominations Panel

## A5-20 Nominations Panel

(1) The board shall establish and maintain a Nominations Panel having 4 members being:
(a) two directors one of whom will be the chair of the board unless the chair is unable or unwilling to be a member of the Nominations Panel; and
(b) at least 2 other persons who are independent of the credit union and who possess, in the opinion of the board, an overall suitable mix of character, skills, knowledge and experience or who meet any other criteria determined by the board from time to time.
(2) No director may be a member of the Nominations Panel during any period in which it is dealing with an election in which the director is a candidate.
(3) The board will provide to the Nominations Panel a model set of criteria for directors (the "model criteria") against which the Nominations Panel must assess candidates and persons who the board proposes to appoint as a director pursuant to Rule 10.4 or Rule 10.5 ("nominees"). The board may change the model criteria from time to time but may not do so during any election of elected directors in the period between the call for nominations and the closure of the ballot.
(4) Subject to subclause A5-20(1), the board may at any time except during the period described in subclause A5-20(3) and in its absolute discretion:
(a) appoint persons to be members of the Nominations Panel;
(b) suspend or terminate the appointment of any person as a member of the Nominations Panel; and
(c) give directions to the Nominations Panel as to the procedures it is to follow.

## A5-21 Duty of Confidentiality

(1) Each member of the Nominations Panel must enter into an agreement with the credit union to keep confidential their assessments of candidates and nominees, during and after their appointment, except to the extent that the Nominations Panel is required by this Constitution to provide a candidate report to the board and to the candidate to whom it relates.
(2) Each director must keep confidential any assessment of any other director, any person seeking appointment as director and any nominee, during and after their term of office, except to the extent where that disclosure is required by law or by this Constitution.

## A5-22 Role of the Nominations Panel

The Nominations Panel must assess each person:
(1) who is nominated as a candidate pursuant to subclause A5-3(3);
(2) who is a retiring elected director standing for re-election pursuant to subclause A5-3(4) and is therefore a candidate, or
(3) who is a nominee;
and determine whether it is satisfied that:
(4) the person has demonstrated an ability (as assessed against the model criteria) to be a director, and
(5) the person is fit and proper to be and act as a director, by reference to the credit union's Fit and Proper Policy.

## A5-23 Assessment of nominees by Nominations Panel

(1) Each nominee must submit to an interview by the Nominations Panel. The interview must be conducted within 21 days of the board notifying the nominee in writing that the nominee must submit to an interview. An interview may be conducted in whatever manner the Nominations Panel deems appropriate, including (without limiting the generality of the forgoing) by telephone, email or other electronic means. At the end of the interview period the Nominations Panel must advise the board if the nominee has not submitted to an interview, and the nominee will thereupon cease to be eligible for appointment as a director.
(2) After interviewing a nominee the Nominations Panel must prepare a report in relation to the nominee it has interviewed (a "nominee reporf') setting out:
(a) a summary of the material the Nominations Panel has considered to make itsassessment;
(b) whether the Nominations Panel is satisfied as to the matters set out in subclauses A522(4) and (5) in relation to the nominee;
(c) if the Nominations Panel considers it appropriate, a brief explanation of the basis for the Nominations Panel's determination in relation to the nominee; and
(d) such other information (if any) that the Nominations Panel considers appropriate,
and give the nominee report to the board.
(4) Before appointing a nominee as a director the board must consider (but is not bound by) the information contained in the nominee report relating to a nominee and must determine whether in its opinion the nominee has demonstrated an ability (as assessed against the model criteria provided by the board to the Nominations Committee in accordance with subclause A5-20(3)) to be a director and is fit and proper to be and act as a director by reference to the credit union's Fit and Proper Policy.
(5) The board's powers under Rules 10.4 and 10.5 are subject to this clause A5-23.

## Appendix 6 - Consideration of Demutualisation Resolutions

## A6-1 Interpretation

In this Appendix, unless the contrary intention appears:
'Additional Costs' means all costs reasonably incurred by the credit union in complying with its obligations under clauses A6-4 and A6-5(1)(b) of this Appendix.
'Additional Information' means:
(a) an explanation as to how the Demutualisation Resolution will affect member rights as a holder of member shares and as a customer of the credit union;
(b) an explanation as to the effect of the Demutualisation Resolution on the credit union and members with respect to:
(i) the rights of members to vote and to participate in the distribution of profits and reserves of the credit union and the loss of any such rights; and
(ii) the effect on the business, operations, employees, products, services, pricing and distribution network of the credit union;
(c) an explanation of the mutuality benefits to members that will be lost if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed; and
(d) an explanation of the availability and effect of other alternatives to the Demutualisation Resolution.
'Ballot Closing Date' means the date upon which a Direct Ballot closes, being a date fixed by the Returning Officer under clause A6-4(6) and specified in the notice referred to in clause A6-4(7)(e).
'Demutualisation Resolution' means a proposed resolution, or combination of proposed resolutions:
(a) which, if passed, will or may result in:
(i) the credit union ceasing to be an authorised deposit-taking institution under the Banking Act 1959 that is a mutual entity;
(ii) a voluntary transfer of the credit union's business, pursuant to the Financial Sector (Transfer and Restructure) Act 1999, to an Entity that is not an authorised deposit taking institution under the Banking Act 1959 that is a mutual entity;
(iii) member shares becoming transferable or capable of sale or assignment otherwise than pursuant to Rule A3-7(2);
(iv) a member becoming entitled to hold more than one member share, unless Rule 5.3(4)(a) and (b) apply; or
(v) a right to vote attaching to any share other than a member share or an MCl ;
but does not include any resolution or combination of resolutions relating to the creation or issue of MCIs or the rights attaching to MCIs (including their variation or cancellation), or which facilitates the creation or issue of MCIs;
(b) in relation to which the consent of the Treasurer is required pursuant to either section 63 of the Banking Act 1959 or section 11 of the Financial Sector (Shareholdings) Act 1998, unless the consent is required for the purposes of a voluntary transfer of the credit union's business, pursuant to the Financial Sector (Transfer and Restructure) Act 1999, to an Entity that is not a mutual entity;
(c) the effect of which would be to modify or repeal any clause in this Appendix, unless the only effect would be to modify clause A6-7 in such a way that the date upon which this Appendix will cease to have effect pursuant to that clause is postponed; or
(d) the effect of which would be to modify or repeal this Constitution where the effect of the modification or repeal is to modify, exclude or restrict the operation of the clauses in this Appendix, unless the only effect would be to modify this Constitution in such a way that the date upon which this Appendix will cease to have effect pursuant to clause A6-7 ispostponed.
'Direct Ballot' means a ballot of Qualifying Members in respect of a Demutualisation Resolution that is conducted in accordance with Clause A6-4 of this Appendix.
'Directors' Statement' means a statement by the directors containing:
(a) the recommendation of each director as to whether the Demutualisation Resolution should be passed and their reasons for making that recommendation; and
(b) details of any benefit to be received by the directors if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed.
'Entity' includes any:
(a) incorporated or unincorporated bodies;
(b) trust or partnership; or
(c) any legal, administrative or fiduciary arrangement, organisational structure or other party (including a person) having the capacity to deploy scarce resources in order to achieve objectives.

## 'Information' means:

(a) a disclosure statement that:
(i) contains all the information that members would reasonably require and expect to be given to make an informed decision about the Demutualisation Resolution, including but not limited to the Additional Information;
(ii) states that the Demutualisation Resolution may alter the credit union's mutual structure and outlines the intentions of the member or Entity seeking to convene or convening a meeting of the credit union:
(II) in relation to the future of the credit union if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed;
(III) in relation to members' interests if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed;
(IV) in relation to the directors if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed; and
(iii) explains the effect the passing of the Demutualisation Resolution is likely to have on the business, operations, employees, products, services, pricing and distribution network of the credit union;
(b) an estimate of the financial benefits (if any) the members, the directors and/or other officers of the credit union will be offered if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed; and
(c) a report by an expert that:
(i) states whether, in the expert's opinion:
(I) the Demutualisation Resolution is in the best interests of the members of the credit union as a whole; and
(II) the Demutualisation Resolution is fair and reasonable to members having regard to any change of voting rights and the right to participate in profits and reserves;
(ii) sets out the expert's opinions in relation to the Additional Information;
(iii) gives the expert's reasons for forming those opinions;
(iv) complies with the requirements of clause 33 of Appendix 4 of the Corporations Act; and
(v) contains any additional information required to be provided under the Corporations Act.

## 'Qualifying Member' means a member:

(a) who has been admitted to membership of the credit union under this Constitution on the date that this Appendix takes effect under the Corporations Act; or
(b) who is admitted to membership of the credit union under this Constitution after the date on which this Appendix takes effect under the Corporations Act and who has been a member for not less than one year.
'Requisitionists' means the members who request the convening of a general meeting that is convened by the directors at the request of members made under section 249D of the Corporations Act or who call the meeting in accordance with sections 249E or 249F of the Corporations Act.
'Returning Officer' means a person appointed by the Directors as a Returning Officer under clause A64(1) of this Appendix.
'Special Resolution' means a resolution:
(a) in relation to which notice as set out in paragraph 249L(1)(c) of the Corporations Act has been given; and
(b) that has been passed by at least $75 \%$ of the votes cast by members entitled to vote on the resolution.

## A6-2 Application of Appendix 6

Notwithstanding any provision contained in this Constitution to the contrary, this Appendix will apply if a meeting of the credit union is convened, or is to be convened, at which a Demutualisation Resolution will be considered.

## A6-3 Requirement for General Meeting and Direct Ballot

If a meeting of the credit union is convened, or is to be convened, at which a Demutualisation Resolution will be considered:
(a) The general meeting must be convened and conducted in accordance with this Constitution to consider the Demutualisation Resolution as a Special Resolution;
(b) The information required by clause A6-5 of this Appendix must be provided to members in convening the general meeting to consider the Demutualisation Resolution;
(c) The Demutualisation Resolution may not be moved at the general meeting, or passed at the general meeting, if the Demutualisation Resolution, or a substantially similar Demutualisation Resolution, was moved at a general meeting held within the 3 years prior to the general meeting and:
(i) not passed; or
(ii) passed but its adoption was not subsequently approved by a Direct Ballot;
(d) The Demutualisation Resolution shall only be passed at the general meeting if at least $75 \%$ of the votes cast by members entitled to vote on the Demutualisation Resolution approve the Demutualisation Resolution; and
(e) The Demutualisation Resolution, if passed at the general meeting, shall not have any effect unless and until:
(i) a Direct Ballot is held within 4 months of the date of the general meeting to consider whether the adoption of the Demutualisation Resolution should be approved;
(ii) by the Ballot Closing Date the credit union has received votes from at least $25 \%$ of Qualifying Members; and
(iii) of the votes received from Qualifying Members by the Ballot Closing Date, at least 75\% of the votes are in favour of approving the adoption of the Demutualisation Resolution.

## A6-4. Conduct of Direct Ballot

(1) Within 7 days of a Demutualisation Resolution being passed at a general meeting the directors must appoint a Returning Officer, who must not be a director or officer of the credit union, and who must then conduct a Direct Ballot in accordance with this Clause A6-4.
(2) The Returning Officer must prepare a roll of the full names and addresses of the members of the credit union, as disclosed by the register of members as at midnight on the day before the general meeting referred to in Clause A6-3(a), who are Qualifying Members.
(3) Only members who are Qualifying Members as at midnight on the day before the general meeting referred to in Clause A6-3(a) are entitled to vote in the Direct Ballot.
(4) The Returning Officer must cause ballot papers to be prepared for the Direct Ballot.
(5) Each ballot paper must be initialled or marked by the Returning Officer or an appointed assistant.
(6) The Returning Officer must fix a Ballot Closing Date, which must be a date not more than 4 months after the date of the general meeting at which the Demutualisation Resolution was passed.
(7) The Returning Officer must, at least 30 days prior to the Ballot Closing Date, send by post or otherwise deliver to every Qualifying Member one set of the following material:
(a) one ballot paper;
(b) an envelope (in this Appendix referred to as the outer envelope) addressed to the Returning Officer;
(c) a smaller envelope (in this Appendix referred to as the middle envelope), the reverse side of which contains provision for the name, membership number and signature of the Qualifying Member;
(d) a small envelope marked "Ballot Paper" (in this Appendix referred to as the inner envelope) into which the ballot paper is to be enclosed;
(e) a notice which sets out:
(i) details of the Demutualisation Resolution upon which the decision of the Qualifying Members is to be sought;
(ii) details of the number of members who were eligible to vote at the general meeting at which the Demutualisation Resolution was passed and of the number of those members who voted;
(iii) the Ballot Closing Date;
(iv) instructions for voting;
(v) such further information, if any, as the directors consider appropriate; and
(f) the Information supplied to the credit union and the Directors Statement.
(8) the Returning Officer may send a duplicate ballot paper to any Qualifying Member if the Returning Officer is satisfied:
(a) that the Qualifying Member has not received a ballot paper; or
(b) that the ballot paper received by the Qualifying Member has been lost, spoilt or destroyed and the Qualifying Member has not already voted.
(9) A Qualifying Member casts a vote in the Direct Ballot by:
(a) firstly, completing the ballot paper according to the instructions on the ballot paper;
(b) secondly, placing the completed ballot paper in the inner envelope;
(c) thirdly, completing the details on the reverse side of the middle envelope and signing the middle envelope;
(d) fourthly, placing the middle envelope in the outer envelope; and
(e) fifthly, sending the outer envelope to the Returning Officer so that it is received by noon on the Ballot Closing Date.
(10) The Returning Officer must:
(a) provide a ballot box or boxes which must be locked immediately before the ballot papers are delivered to Qualifying Members in accordance with Clause A6-4(7) and must remain locked until noon on the Ballot Closing Date; and
(b) place all outer envelopes received from Qualifying Members in the ballot box or boxes as they are received.
(11) The counting of votes received by Direct Ballot shall be supervised by the Returning Officer.
(12) The Returning Officer may be assisted in the performance of his or her duties by any person (who would be eligible to be a Returning Officer) appointed by the Returning Officer.
(13) Ballot papers received after noon on the Ballot Closing Date are informal and must not be taken into account in the Direct Ballot.
(14) As soon as practicable after noon on the Ballot Closing Date, the Returning Officer must, in the presence of such scrutineers as may be appointed by the directors, open the ballot box or boxes and deal with the contents in accordance with clause A6-4(15).
(15) The Returning Officer must:
(a) remove the middle envelope from the outer envelope;
(b) if a duplicate outer envelope has been issued and the original outer envelope is received, reject the original envelope and mark it "Rejected";
(c) according to the information on the middle envelope, for each set of voting papers returned, mark the Qualifying Member's name on the roll;
(d) if a Qualifying Member's name has already been marked on the role, reject the vote and mark it "Rejected";
(e) if the middle envelope has not been signed, or if the details shown on the envelope are not sufficient to disclose by whom the vote is being exercised, reject the envelope and mark it "Rejected";
(f) extract the inner envelopes containing the ballot papers from all un-rejected middle envelopes, separating the contents from the middle envelopes in such a way that no inner envelope could subsequently be identified with any particular Qualifying Member; and
(g) when all the middle envelopes have been dealt with in the above manner, open all un-rejected inner envelopes and take the ballot papers from them.
(16) The ballot papers must be scrutinised by the Returning Officer who must reject as informal any ballot paper that:
(a) is not duly initialled or marked by the Returning Officer;
(b) is so imperfectly completed that the intention of the Qualifying Member cannot be ascertained by the Returning Officer;
(c) has any mark or writing not authorised by this Appendix which, in the opinion of a Returning Officer, will enable the Qualifying Member to be identified; or
(d) has not been completed as prescribed on the ballot paper itself.
(17) No general meeting is required to be held for the counting of the votes received by the credit union by Direct Ballot.
(18) The Returning Officer must count all votes cast and make out and sign a statement of:
(a) the number of formal votes in favour of approving the adoption of the Demutualisation Resolution;
(b) the number of formal votes against approving the adoption of the Demutualisation Resolution;
(c) the number of informal votes;
(d) the number of middle envelopes marked "Rejected"; and
(e) the proportion of the formal votes that were in favour of approving the adoption of the Demutualisation Resolution.
(19) The Returning Officer must forward a copy of the statement to the Chair of the credit union.
(20) Following the counting of votes in the Direct Ballot the credit union will:
(a) display the result at its registered office and on the credit union's website;
(b) notify members of the result of the Direct Ballot within 21 days; and
(c) retain the Direct Ballot votes in the possession of the credit union for a period of 3 months, at the end of which period they will be destroyed.

## A6-5. Disclosure Requirements

(1) If a meeting of the credit union at which a Demutualisation Resolution will be considered is convened or is to be convened at the request of members made under section 249D of the CorporationsAct:
(a) the member or members requesting the convening of the meeting shall at the time of requesting the convening of the meeting provide the Information to the credit union; and
(b) the credit union shall at the time of convening the meeting provide the members with:
(i) notice of the Demutualisation Resolution and of the intention to consider the Demutualisation Resolution as a special resolution in accordance with section 249L(1)(c) of the Corporations Act;
(ii) the Information supplied to the credit union;
(iii) the Directors' Statement; and
(iv) such further information, if any, as the directors consider appropriate.
(2) If a meeting of the credit union at which a Demutualisation Resolution will be considered is convened or is to be convened or by members in accordance with sections 249E or 249F of the Corporations Act, the member or members requesting the convening of the meeting shall at the time of convening the meeting provide the Information to the members.

## A6-6. Costs

If a meeting of the credit union at which a Demutualisation Resolution will be considered is convened by the directors at the request of members made under section 249D of the Corporations Act or by members in accordance with sections 249E or 249F of the Corporations Act, then the Requisitionists will:
(a) provide to the credit union, at the time of making the request or convening the meeting, an indemnity in respect of the liability that the Requisitionists may incur to the credit union for the Additional Costs in a form satisfactory to the directors; and
(b) if the Demutualisation Resolution is not passed at a general meeting, or if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed at a general meeting but its adoption is not approved by a Direct Ballot, be jointly and severally liable to the credit union for the Additional Costs and will pay the Additional Costs to the credit union within 7 days of the credit union making a written demand for payment.

## A6-7. Termination of this Appendix

This Appendix will cease to have effect at the end of the first AGM of the credit union held after 1 July 2024.

