

CONSTITUTION OF [CPAC MUSICAL THEATRE]



BRINGING BROADWAY TO CARDINIA

CONSTITUTION
OF
[CPAC MUSICAL THEATRE]

AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS NUMBER (ABN 19828385361)
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

2023-2024

CPAC MUSICAL THEATRE

1300 CPACMT
WWW.CPACMUSICALTHEATRE.COM

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Preliminary

1. Name of the company

The name of the **company** is
[CPAC MUSICAL THEATRE INC]

2. Type of company

The **company** is a not-for-profit public **company** limited by guarantee established to be, and continue as, a not-for-profit entity.

3. Limited liability of members

The liability of members is limited to the amount of the guarantee in clause 4.

4. The guarantee

Each member must contribute an amount not more than \$[55] (the guarantee) to the property of the company if the company is wound up while the member is a member or within 12 months after they stop being a member, and this contribution is required to pay for the debts and liabilities of the company incurred before the member stopped being a member, or costs of winding up.

5. Definitions

In this constitution, words and phrases have meanings set out in clauses 69 and 71.

5.1 Constitutional corporation

A 'constitutional corporation' is a body that: is incorporated under a federal or state Act (for example, a company limited by guarantee or incorporated association), and conducts trading or financial activities. The key question for most not-for-profit organisations in determining whether they are a constitutional corporation is whether they are 'trading'. 'Trading' in this context means the provision of goods or services for payment and the provision of services carried on earning revenue. Satisfying this definition does not depend on whether trading is attached to the organisation's 'dominant' activities or whether they are merely an 'incidental' activity. Further, it doesn't matter that the income from trading activities is used for charitable purposes. Activities that have been classified as trading activities include:

- providing services in return for a fee or charge,
- selling goods from a shop or stall
- fundraising activities
- ticket sales and sales of publications
- advertising and broadcasting, and
- charging for admission

Receiving government grants and subsidies to not-for-profit organisations are generally not regarded by the courts as trading activities.

Charitable purposes and powers

6. Object/Mission Statement

CPAC MUSICAL THEATRE objective/mission is to pursue the following purpose(s):

We will present and deliver and inclusive theatrical experience for members of Cardinia and surrounding shire communities, embracing diversity through our volunteer musical productions.

7. Powers

Subject to clause 8, the **company** has the following powers, which may only be used to carry out its purpose(s) set out in clause 6:

- (a) the powers of a committee, and
- (b) all the powers of a **company** limited by guarantee under the **Corporations Act**.

8. Not-for-profit

- 8.1 The **company** must not distribute any income or assets directly or indirectly to its members, except as provided in clauses 8.2 and 68.
- 8.2 Clause 8.1 does not stop the **company** from doing the following things, provided they are done in good faith:
 - (a) paying a member for goods or services they have provided or expenses they have properly incurred at fair and reasonable rates or rates more favourable to the **company**, or
 - (b) paying a member to carry out the **company's** charitable purpose(s).

9. Amending the constitution

- 9.1 Subject to clause 9.2, the members may amend this constitution by passing a **special resolution**.
- 9.2 The members must not pass a **special resolution** that amends this constitution if passing it causes the **company** to no longer be a charity.

- 9.3 The members must be financial members of the company to vote on and submit to a special resolution.

Members

10. Membership and register of members.

- 10.1 The members of the **company** are:
- (a) **initial members**, and
 - (b) any other person that the committee allow to be a member, in accordance with this constitution.
- 10.2 The **company** must establish and maintain a register of members. The register of members must be kept by the secretary and must contain:
- (a) for each current member:
 - i. name
 - ii. address
 - iii. any alternative address nominated by the member for the service of notices, and
 - iv. date the member was entered on to the register.
 - (b) for each person who stopped being a member in the last 7 years:
 - i. name
 - ii. address
 - iii. any alternative address nominated by the member for the service of notices, and
 - iv. dates the membership started and ended.
- 10.3 The **company** must give current members access to the register of members; under the current privacy laws, written permission must be gained from each member to share personal information.
- 10.4 Information that is accessed from the register of members must only be used in a manner relevant to the interests or rights of members and current privacy laws.

11. Who can be a member?

- 11.1 A person who supports the purposes of the **company** is eligible to apply to be a member of the **company** under clause 12.
- 11.2 In this clause, 'person' means an individual or incorporated body.

12. How to apply to become a member

A person (as defined in clause 11.2) may apply to become a member of the **company** by:

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- (a) want to become a member.
- (b) Auditioning to be a volunteer, 'Cast', or 'Crew' of a given production.
- (c) support the purpose(s) of the **company**, and
- (d) agree to comply with the **company's** constitution, including paying the guarantee under clause 4 if required.

13. The committee decide whether to approve membership.

- 13.1 The committee must consider an application for membership within a reasonable time after the secretary receives the application or upon ratification of the selected 'cast' by the production team.'
- 13.2 If the committee approve an application, the secretary must do the following as soon as possible:
- (a) enter the new member on the register of members, and
 - (b) write to the applicant to tell them their application was approved and the date their membership started (see clause 14).
- 13.3 If the committee reject an application, the secretary must write to the applicant as soon as possible to tell them that their application has been rejected but does not have to give reasons.
- 13.4 For the avoidance of doubt, the committee may approve an application even if the application does not state the matters listed in clauses 12(a), 12(b) or 12(c). In that case, by applying to be a member, the applicant agrees to those three matters.

14. When a person becomes a member

Other than **initial members (the first committee)**, an applicant will become a member when they are entered on the register of members. NB: this is an annual membership and renewal procedure.

When a person stops being a member

A person immediately stops being a member if they:

- (a) die
- (b) are wound up or otherwise dissolved or deregistered (for an incorporated member)
- (c) resign, by writing to the secretary
- (d) are expelled under clause **Error! Reference source not found.**, or
- (e) does not pay the membership fee associated with the current production.

Dispute resolution and disciplinary procedures

15. Dispute resolution

- 15.1 The dispute resolution procedure in this clause applies to disputes (disagreements) under this constitution between a member or director and:
- (a) one or more members
 - (b) one or more committee, or
 - (c) the **company**.
- 15.2 A member must wait to start a dispute resolution procedure in relation to a matter which is the subject of a disciplinary procedure under clause 17 until the disciplinary procedure is completed.
- 15.3 Those involved in the dispute must try to resolve it between themselves within 14 days of knowing about it.
- 15.4 If those involved in the dispute do not resolve it under clause 15.3, they must do so within 10 days:
- (a) tell the committee about the dispute in writing.
 - (b) agree or request that a mediator be appointed, and
 - (c) attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.
- 15.5 The mediator must:
- (a) be chosen by agreement of those involved, or
 - (b) where those involved do not agree:
 - i. for disputes between members, a person chosen by the committee, or
 - ii. for other disputes, a person chosen by either the Commissioner of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission or the president of the law institute or society in the state or territory in which the **company** has its registered office.
- 15.6 A mediator is chosen by the committee under clause 15.5(b)(i):
- (a) may be a member or former member of the **company**.
 - (b) must not have a personal interest in the dispute, and
 - (c) must not be biased towards or against anyone involved in the dispute.
- 15.7 When conducting the mediation, the mediator must:
- (a) allow those involved a reasonable chance to be heard.
 - (b) allow those involved a reasonable chance to review any written statements.
 - (c) ensure that those involved are given natural justice, and
 - (d) not decide on the dispute.

- 15.8 **All members of the of the governing committee must comply with all financial management, policies and procedures.**
- 15.9 **All contractors must adhere to the outlines of financial management within their contractual agreement with CPAC Musical Theatre**

16. Disciplining members

- 16.1 In accordance with this clause, the committee may resolve to warn, suspend or expel a member from the **company** if the committee consider that:
- (a) the member has breached this constitution, or
 - (b) the member's behaviour is causing, has caused, or is likely to cause harm to the **company**.
 - (c) Is in breach of the volunteer agreement
 - (d) Is in breach of the conditions of the Audition Application form signed by the member (including the clause of the performance in their role and attendance)
- 16.2 At least 14 days before the committee meeting at which a resolution under clause 16.1 will be considered, the secretary must notify the member in writing:
- (a) that the committee are considering a resolution to warn, suspend or expel the member.
 - (b) that this resolution will be considered at a committee' meeting and the date of that meeting
 - (c) what the member is said to have done or not done
 - (d) the nature of the resolution that has been proposed, and
 - (e) that the member may explain to the committee and details of how to do so.
- 16.3 Before the committee pass any resolution under clause 16.1, the member must be given a chance to explain or defend themselves by:
- (a) sending the committee a written explanation before that committee's meeting, and/or
 - (b) speaking at the meeting.
- 16.4 After considering any explanation under clause 16.3, the committee may:
- (a) take no further action
 - (b) warn the member
 - (c) suspend the member's rights as a member for a period of no more than 12 months
 - (d) expel the member
 - (e) refer the decision to an unbiased, independent person on conditions that the committee consider appropriate (however, the person can only make a decision that the committee could have made under this clause), or

- (f) require the matter to be determined at a **general meeting**.
- 16.5 The committee cannot fine a member.
- 16.6 The secretary must give written notice to the member of the decision under clause 16.4 as soon as possible.
- 16.7 Disciplinary procedures must be completed as soon as reasonably practical.
- 16.8 There will be no liability for any loss or injury suffered by the member due to any decision made in good faith under this clause.

General meetings of members

17. General meetings called by the committee.

- 17.1 The committee may call a **general meeting**.
- 17.2 If members with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast at a **general meeting** make a written request to the **company** for a **general meeting** to be held, the committee must:
 - (a) within 21 days of the members' request, give all members notice of a **general meeting**, and
 - (b) hold the **general meeting** within 2 months of the members' request.
- 17.3 The percentage of members' votes (in clause 17.2) is to be worked out as at midnight before the members request the meeting.
- 17.4 The members who request a **general meeting** must:
 - (a) state in the request any resolution to be proposed at the meeting
 - (b) sign the request, and
 - (c) give the request to the **company**.
- 17.5 Members may sign separate copies of a document setting out the request if the wording of the request is the same in each copy.

18. General meetings called by members

- 18.1 If the committee do not call the meeting within 21 days of being requested under clause 17.2, 50% or more of the members who made the request may call and arrange to hold a **general meeting**.
- 18.2 To call and hold a meeting under clause 18.1 the members must:
 - (a) as far as possible, follow the procedures for **general meetings** set out in this constitution
 - (b) call the meeting using the list of members on the **company's** member register, which the **company** must provide to the members making the request at no cost, and

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- (c) hold the **general meeting** within three months after the request was given to the **company**.

18.3 The **company** must pay the members who request the **general meeting** any reasonable expenses they incur because the committee did not call and hold the meeting.

19. Annual general meeting

19.1 A **general meeting**, called the annual **general meeting**, must be held:

- (a) within 18 months after registration of the **company**, and
- (b) after the first annual **general meeting**, at least once in every calendar year.

19.2 Even if these items are not set out in the notice of the meeting, the business of an annual **general meeting** may include:

- (a) a review of the **company's** activities
- (b) a review of the **company's** finances
- (c) any auditor's report
- (d) the election of the committee, and
- (e) the appointment and payment of auditors, if any.

19.3 Before or at the annual **general meeting**, the committee must give information to the members on the **company's** activities and finances during the period since the last annual **general meeting**.

19.4 The chairperson of the annual **general meeting** must give members a reasonable opportunity at the meeting to ask questions or make comments about the company's management.

20. Notice of general meetings

20.1 Notice of a **general meeting** must be given to:

- (a) each member entitled to vote at the meeting
- (b) each director, and
- (c) the auditor (if any).

20.2 Notice of a **general meeting** must be provided in writing at least 21 days before the meeting.

20.3 Subject to clause 20.4, notice of a meeting may be provided less than 21 days before the meeting if:

- (a) for an annual **general meeting**, all the members entitled to attend and vote at the annual **general meeting** agree beforehand, or
- (b) for any other **general meeting**, members with at least 95% of the votes that may be cast at the meeting agree beforehand.

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- 20.4 Notice of a meeting cannot be provided less than 21 days before the meeting if a resolution will be moved to:
- (a) remove a director
 - (b) appoint a director in order to replace a director who was removed, or
 - (c) remove an auditor.
- 20.5 Notice of a **general meeting** must include:
- (a) the place, date and time for the meeting (and if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this)
 - (b) the general nature of the meeting's business
 - (c) if applicable, that a **special resolution** is to be proposed and the words of the proposed resolution
 - (d) a statement that members have the right to appoint proxies and that, if a member appoints a proxy:
 - i. the proxy does not need to be a member of the **company**
 - ii. the proxy form must be delivered to the **company** at its registered address, or the address (including an electronic address) specified in the notice of the meeting, and
 - iii. the proxy form must be delivered to the **company** 48 hours before the meeting. (Proxy counts as part of quorum)
- 20.6 If a **general meeting** is adjourned (put off) for one month or more, the members must be given new notice of the resumed meeting.

21. Quorum at general meetings

- 21.1 For a **general meeting** to be held, at least [2/other] members (a quorum) must be present (in person, by proxy or by representative) for the whole meeting. When determining whether a quorum is present, a person may only be counted once (even if that person is a representative or proxy of more than one member).
- 21.2 No business may be conducted at a **general meeting** if a quorum is absent.
- 21.3 If there is no quorum within 30 minutes after the starting time stated in the notice of the **general meeting**, the **general meeting** is adjourned to the date, time and place that the chairperson specifies. If the chairperson does not specify one 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.

- 21.4 If no quorum is present at the resumed meeting within 30 minutes after the starting time set for that meeting, the meeting is cancelled.

22. Auditor's right to attend meetings

- 22.1 The auditor (if any) is entitled to attend any **general meeting** and to be heard by the members on any part of the business of the meeting that concerns the auditor in the capacity of the auditor.
- 22.2 The **company** must give the auditor (if any) any communications relating to the **general meeting** that a company member is entitled to receive.

23. Representatives of members

- 23.1 An incorporated member may appoint as a representative:
- (a) one individual to represent the member at meetings and to sign circular resolutions under clause 31, and
 - (b) the same individual or another individual to be appointed or elected as a director.
- 23.2 The appointment of a representative by a member must:
- (a) be in writing
 - (b) include the name of the representative
 - (c) be signed on behalf of the member, and
 - (d) be given to the **company** or, for representation at a meeting, be given to the chairperson before the meeting starts.
- 23.3 A representative has all the rights of a member relevant to the purposes of the appointment as a representative.
- 23.4 The appointment may be standing (ongoing).

24. Using technology to hold meetings

- 24.1 The **company** may hold a **general meeting** at two or more venues using any technology that gives the members a reasonable opportunity to participate, including to hear and be heard.
- 24.2 Anyone using this technology is taken to be present in person at the meeting.

25. Chairperson for general meetings

- 25.1 The **elected chairperson** is entitled to chair **general meetings**.
- 25.2 The members present and entitled to vote at a **general meeting** may choose a director or member to be the chairperson for that meeting if:
- (a) there is no **elected chairperson**, or

- (b) the **elected chairperson** is not present within 30 minutes after the starting time set for the meeting, or
- (c) the **elected chairperson** is present but says they do not wish to act as chairperson of the meeting.

26. Role of the chairperson

- 26.1 The chairperson is responsible for the conduct of the **general meeting**, and for this purpose must give members a reasonable opportunity to make comments and ask questions (including to the auditor (if any)).
- 26.2 The chairperson does not have a casting vote.

27. Adjournment of meetings

- 27.1 If a quorum is present, a **general meeting** must be adjourned if most **members present** direct the chairperson to adjourn it.
- 27.2 Only unfinished business may be dealt with at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.

Members' resolutions and statements

28. Members' resolutions and statements

- 28.1 Members with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on a resolution may give:
 - (a) written notice to the **company** of a resolution they propose to move at a **general meeting** (members' resolution), and/or
 - (b) a written request to the **company** that the **company** give all of its members a statement about a proposed resolution or any other matter that may properly be considered at a **general meeting** (members' statement).
- 28.2 A notice of a members' resolution must set out the wording of the proposed resolution and be signed by the members proposing the resolution.
- 28.3 A request to distribute a member's statement must set out the statement to be distributed and be signed by the members making the request.
- 28.4 Members may sign separate copies of a document setting out the notice or request if the wording is the same in each copy.
- 28.5 The percentage of votes that members have (as described in clause 28.1) is to be worked out as at midnight before the request or notice is given to the **company**.
- 28.6 Suppose the company has been given notice of a members' resolution under clause 29.1(a). In that case, the resolution must be considered at the next **general meeting** held more than two months after the notice is given.

28.7 This clause does not limit any other right that a member has to propose a resolution at a **general meeting**.

29. Company must give notice of proposed resolution or distribute statement

29.1 If the **company** has been given a notice or request under clause **Error! Reference source not found.**:

- (a) in time to send the notice of proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement to members with a notice of meeting, it must do so at the **company's** cost, or
- (b) too late to send the notice of proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement to members with a notice of meeting, then the members who proposed the resolution or made the request must pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the **company** in giving members notice of the proposed members' resolution or a copy of the member's statement. However, the members may pass a resolution at a general meeting that the **company** will pay these expenses.

29.2 The **company** does not need to send the notice of the proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement to members if:

- (a) it is more than 1 000 words long
- (b) the committee consider it may be defamatory
- (c) clause 29.1(b) applies, and the members who proposed the resolution or made the request have not paid the **company** enough money to cover the cost of sending the notice of the proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement to members, or
- (d) in the case of a proposed members' resolution, the resolution does not relate to a matter that may be properly considered at a **general meeting** or is otherwise not a valid resolution able to be put to the members.

30. Circular resolutions of members

30.1 Subject to clause 30.3, the committee may propose a resolution to the members to pass a resolution without a general meeting (a circular resolution).

30.2 The committee must notify the auditor (if any) as soon as possible that a circular resolution has or will be put to members and set out the resolution's wording.

30.3 Circular resolutions cannot be used:

- (a) for a resolution to remove an auditor, appoint a director or remove a director
- (b) for passing a **special resolution**, or
- (c) where the **Corporations Act** or this constitution requires a meeting to be held.

- 30.4 A circular resolution is passed if all the members entitled to vote on the resolution sign or agree to the circular resolution, in the manner set out in clause 30.5 or clause 31.6.
- 30.5 Members may sign:
- (a) a single document setting out the circular resolution and containing a statement that they agree to the resolution, or
 - (b) separate copies of that document, as long as the wording is the same in each copy.
- 30.6 The **company** may send a circular resolution by email to members and members may agree by sending a reply email to that effect, including the text of the resolution in their reply.

Voting at general meetings

31. How many votes a member has

Each member has one vote.

32. Challenge to member's right to vote

- 32.1 A member or the chairperson may only challenge a person's right to vote at a **general meeting** at that meeting.
- 32.2 If a challenge is made under clause 32.1, the chairperson must decide whether or not the person may vote. The chairperson's decision is final.

33. How voting is carried out

- 33.1 Voting must be conducted and decided by:
- (a) a show of hands
 - (b) a vote in writing, or
 - (c) another method chosen by the chairperson that is fair and reasonable in the circumstances.
- 33.2 Before a vote is taken, the chairperson must state whether any proxy votes have been received and, if so, how the proxy votes will be cast.
- 33.3 On a show of hands, the chairperson's decision is conclusive evidence of the result of the vote.
- 33.4 The chairperson and the meeting minutes do not need to state the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against on a show of hands.

34. When and how a vote in writing must be held

- 34.1 A vote in writing may be demanded on any resolution instead of or after a vote by a show of hands by:

- (a) at least five **members present**
 - (b) **members present** with at least 5% of the votes that may be passed on the resolution on the vote in writing (worked out as at the midnight before the vote in writing is demanded), or
 - (c) the chairperson.
- 34.2 A vote in writing must be taken when and how the chairperson directs, unless clause 34.3 applies.
- 34.3 A vote in writing must be held immediately if it is demanded under clause 34.1:
- (a) for the election of a chairperson under clause 25.2, or
 - (b) to decide whether to adjourn the meeting.
- 34.4 A demand for a vote in writing may be withdrawn.

35. Appointment of proxy

- 35.1 A member may appoint a proxy to attend and vote at a **general meeting** on their behalf.
- 35.2 A proxy does not need to be a member.
- 35.3 A proxy appointed to attend and vote for a member has the same rights as the member to:
- (a) speak at the meeting
 - (b) vote in a vote in writing (but only to the extent allowed by appointment), and
 - (c) join in to demand a vote in writing under clause 34.1.
- 35.4 An appointment of proxy (proxy form) must be signed by the member appointing the proxy and must contain:
- (a) the member's name and address
 - (b) the **company's** name
 - (c) the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy, and
 - (d) the meeting(s) at which the appointment may be used.
- 35.5 A proxy appointment may be standing (ongoing).
- 35.6 The company must receive proxy forms at the address stated in the notice under clause 20.5(d) or at the **company's** registered address at least 48 hours before a meeting.
- 35.7 A proxy does not have the authority to speak and vote for a member at a meeting while the member is at the meeting.
- 35.8 Unless the **company** receives written notice before the start or resumption of a **general meeting** at which a proxy votes, a vote cast by the proxy is valid even if, before the proxy votes, the appointing member:
- (a) dies
 - (b) is mentally incapacitated

- (c) revokes the proxy's appointment, or
- (d) revokes the authority of a representative or agent who appointed the proxy.

35.9 A proxy appointment may specify the way the proxy must vote on a particular resolution.

36. Voting by proxy

36.1 A proxy is not entitled to vote on a show of hands (but this does not prevent a member appointed as a proxy from voting as a member on a show of hands).

36.2 When a vote in writing is held, a proxy:

- (a) does not need to vote, unless the proxy appointment specifies the way they must vote
- (b) if the way they must vote is specified on the proxy form, must vote that way, and
- (c) if the proxy is also a member or holds more than one proxy, may cast the votes held in different ways.

Committee

37. Number of committee

The **company** must have at least 3 and no more than 18 committee members.

38. Election and appointment of Committee

38.1 The initial committee are the people who have agreed to act as a committee and are named as the proposed committee in the application for company registration.

38.2 Apart from the initial committee and committee appointed under clause **Error! Reference source not found..5**, the members may elect a director by a resolution passed in a **general meeting**.

38.3 Each of the committee members must be appointed by a separate resolution unless:

- (a) the members present have first passed a resolution that the appointments may be voted on together, and
- (b) no votes were cast against that resolution.

38.4 A person is eligible for election as committee of the **company** if they:

- (a) are a member of the **company**, or a representative of a member of the **company** (appointed under clause 24)
- (b) are nominated by two members or representatives of members entitled to vote (unless the person was previously elected as a director at a **general meeting** and has been a director since that meeting),
- (c) give the **company** their signed consent to act as a director of the **company**, and

- (d) are not ineligible to be a director under the **Corporations Act** or the **ACNC Act**.
- 38.5 The committee may appoint a person as a director to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director if that person:
- (a) is a member of the **company**, or a representative of a member of the **company** (appointed under clause 24)
 - (b) gives the **company** their signed consent to act as a director of the **company**, and
 - (c) is not ineligible to be a director under the **Corporations Act** or the **ACNC Act**.
- 38.6 Suppose the number of committee members is reduced to fewer than three or is less than the number required for a quorum. In that case, the continuing committee may act to increase the number of committee members to three (or higher if required for a quorum) or call a **general meeting**, but for no other purpose.

39. Election of chairperson

The committee must elect a director as the **company's elected chairperson**.

40. Term of office

NB: At the commencement of this organisation an engagement period of 24 months was recommended and filled. This does not exclude any change of mind or position at the second AGM where the following clauses apply.

- 40.1 At each annual **general meeting**:
- (a) any director appointed by the committee to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director must retire, and
 - (b) at least one-third of the remaining committee must retire.
- 40.2 The committee who must retire at each annual **general meeting** under clause 40.1(b) will be the committee who have been longest in office since last being elected. Where committee were elected on the same day, the director(s) to retire will be decided by lot unless they agree otherwise.
- 40.3 Other than a director appointed under clause **Error! Reference source not found..5**, a director's term of office starts at the end of the annual **general meeting** at which they are elected and ends at the end of the annual **general meeting** at which they retire.
- 40.4 Each director must retire at least once every three years.
- 40.5 A director who retires under clause 40.1 may nominate for election or re-election, subject to clause 41.6.

40.6 A director who has held office for a continuous period of nine years or more may only be re-appointed or re-elected by a **special resolution**

41. When a committee member stops being a Committee member

A director stops being a director if they:

- (a) give written notice of resignation as a director to the **company**
- (b) die
- (c) are removed as a director by a resolution of the members
- (d) stop being a member of the **company**
- (e) are a representative of a member, and that member stops being a member.
- (f) are a representative of a member, and the member notifies the **company** that the representative is no longer a representative
- (g) are absent for [3] consecutive committee meetings without the approval from the committee, or
- (h) become ineligible to be a company director under the **Corporations Act** or the **ACNC Act**.

Powers of committee

42. Powers of committee

- 42.1 The committee is responsible for managing and directing the company's activities to achieve the purpose(s) set out in clause **Error! Reference source not found.**
- 42.2 The committee may use all the company's powers except for powers that, under the **Corporations Act** or this constitution, may only be used by members.
- 42.3 The committee must decide on the responsible financial management of the **company** including:
- (a) any suitable written delegations of power under clause **Error! Reference source not found.**, and
 - (b) how money will be managed, such as how electronic transfers, negotiable instruments or cheques must be authorised and signed or otherwise approved.
- 42.4 The committee cannot remove a director or auditor. Committee and auditors may only be removed by a members' resolution at a **general meeting**.

43. Delegation of committee' powers

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43.1 The committee may delegate any of their powers and functions to a committee, a director, an employee of the **company** (such as a chief executive officer) or any other person, as they consider appropriate.

43.2 The delegation must be recorded in the **company's** minute book.

44. Payments to committee

44.1 The **company** must not pay fees to a director for acting as a director.

44.2 The **company** may:

- (a) pay a director for work they do for the **company**, other than as a director, if the amount is no more than a reasonable fee for the work done, or
- (b) reimburse a director for expenses properly incurred by the director in connection with the affairs of the **company**.

44.3 The committee must approve any payment made under clause 45.2.

44.4 The **company** may pay premiums for the insurance indemnifying committee, as allowed for by law (including the **Corporations Act**) and this constitution.

45. Execution of documents

The **company** may execute a document without using a common seal if the document is signed by:

- (a) two committee members of the **company**, or
- (b) a director and the secretary.

Duties of committee

46. Duties of committee

The committee must comply with their duties as committee under legislation and common law (judge-made law), and with the duties described in governance standard 5 of the regulations made under the **ACNC Act** which are:

- (a) to exercise their powers and discharge their duties with the degree of care and diligence that a reasonable individual would exercise if they were a director of the **company**
- (b) to act in good faith in the best interests of the **company** and to further the charitable purpose(s) of the **company** set out in clause **Error! Reference source not found.**
- (c) not to misuse their position as a director
- (d) not to misuse information they gain in their role as a director

- (e) to disclose any perceived or actual material conflicts of interest in the manner set out in clause 47
- (f) to ensure that the financial affairs of the **company** are managed responsibly, and
- (g) not to allow the **company** to operate while it is insolvent.

47. Conflicts of interest

- 47.1 A director must disclose the nature and extent of any actual or perceived material conflict of interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of committee (or that is proposed in a circular resolution):
- (a) to the other committee, or
 - (b) if all of the committee have the same conflict of interest, to the members at the next **general meeting**, or at an earlier time if reasonable to do so.
 - (c) Conflict of Interest plan and disclosure document and management action plan
- 47.2 The disclosure of a conflict of interest by a director must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 47.3 Each director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of committee (or that is proposed in a circular resolution) must not, except as provided under clauses 47.4:
- (a) be present at the meeting while the matter is being discussed, or
 - (b) vote on the matter.
- 47.4 A director may still be present and vote if:
- (a) their interest arises because they are a member of the **company**, and the other members have the same interest
 - (b) their interest relates to an insurance contract that insures or would insure, the director against liabilities that the director incurs as a director of the **company** (see clause 65)
 - (c) their interest relates to a payment by the **company** under clause 64 (indemnity), or any contract relating to an indemnity that is allowed under the **Corporations Act**
 - (d) the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) makes an order allowing the director to vote on the matter, or
 - (e) the committee who do not have a material personal interest in the matter pass a resolution that:
 - (i) identifies the director, the nature and extent of the director's interest in the matter and how it relates to the affairs of the **company**, and

- (ii) says that those committee are satisfied that the interest should not stop the director from voting or being present.

Committee' meetings

48. When the committee meet

The committee may decide how often, where and when they meet.

49. Calling committee' meetings

- 49.1 A director may call a committee' meeting by giving reasonable notice to all of the other committee.
- 49.2 A director may give notice in writing or by any other means of communication that has previously been agreed to by all of the committee.

50. Chairperson for committee' meetings

- 50.1 The **elected chairperson** is entitled to chair committee' meetings.
- 50.2 The committee at a committee' meeting may choose a director to be the chairperson for that meeting if the **elected chairperson** is:
- (a) not present within 30 minutes after the starting time set for the meeting, or
 - (b) present but does not want to act as chairperson of the meeting.

51. Quorum at committee' meetings

- 51.1 Unless the committee determine otherwise, the quorum for a committee' meeting is a majority (more than 50%) of committee.
- 51.2 A quorum must be present for the whole committee' meeting.

52. Using technology to hold committee' meetings

- 52.1 The committee may hold their meetings by using any technology (such as video or teleconferencing) that is agreed to by all of the committee.
- 52.2 The committee' agreement may be a standing (ongoing) one.
- 52.3 A director may only withdraw their consent within a reasonable period before the meeting.

53. Passing committee resolutions

A committee's resolution must be passed by a majority of the votes cast by the committee present and entitled to vote on the resolution.

54. Circular resolutions of the committee

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- 54.1 The committee may pass a circular resolution without a committee' meeting being held.
- 54.2 A circular resolution is passed if all the committee entitled to vote on the resolution sign or otherwise agree to the resolution in the manner set out in clause 54.3 or clause 54.4.
- 54.3 Each director may sign:
- (a) a single document setting out the resolution and containing a statement that they agree to the resolution, or
 - (b) separate copies of that document, as long as the resolution's wording is the same in each copy.
- 54.4 The **company** may send a circular resolution by email to the committee and the committee may agree to the resolution by sending a reply email to that effect, including the text of the resolution in their reply.
- 54.5 A circular resolution is passed when the last director signs or otherwise agrees to the resolution in the manner set out in clause 54.3 or clause 54.4.

Secretary

55. Appointment and role of secretary

- 55.1 The **company** must have at least one secretary, who may also be a director.
- 55.2 A secretary must be appointed by the committee (after giving the **company** their signed consent to act as secretary of the **company**) and may be removed by the committee.
- 55.3 The committee must decide the terms and conditions under which the secretary is appointed, including any remuneration.
- 55.4 The role of the secretary includes:
- (a) maintaining a register of the **company's** members, and
 - (b) maintaining the minutes and other records of **general meetings** (including notices of meetings), committee' meetings and circular resolutions.

Minutes and records

56. Minutes and records

- 56.1 The **company** must, within one month, make and keep the following records:
- (a) minutes of proceedings and resolutions of **general meetings**
 - (b) minutes of circular resolutions of members
 - (c) a copy of a notice of each **general meeting**, and
 - (d) a copy of a members' statement distributed to members under clause **Error!**
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- 56.2 The **company** must, within one month, make and keep the following records:
- (a) minutes of proceedings and resolutions of committee' meetings (including meetings of any committees), and
 - (b) minutes of circular resolutions of committee.
- 56.3 To allow members to inspect the **company's** records:
- (a) the **company** must give a member access to the records set out in clause 56.1, and
 - (b) the committee may authorise a member to inspect other records of the **company**, including records referred to in clause 56.2 and clause 57.1.
- 56.4 The committee must ensure that minutes of a **general meeting** or a committee' meeting are signed within a reasonable time after the meeting by:
- (a) the chairperson of the meeting, or
 - (b) the chairperson of the next meeting.

56.5 The committee must ensure that minutes of the passing of a circular resolution (of members or committee) are signed by a director within a reasonable time after the resolution is passed.

57. Financial and related records

57.1 The **company** must make and keep written financial records that:

(a) correctly record and explain its transactions and financial position and performance, and

(b) enable true and fair financial statements to be prepared and to be audited.

57.2 The **company** must also keep written records that correctly record its operations.

57.3 The **company** must retain its records for at least 7 years.

57.4 The committee must take reasonable steps to ensure that the **company's** records are kept safe.

By-laws

58. By-laws

58.1 The committee may pass a resolution to make by-laws to give effect to this constitution.

58.2 Members and committee must comply with by-laws as if they were part of this constitution.

Notice

59. What is notice

59.1 Anything written to or from the **company** under any clause in this constitution is written notice and is subject to clauses 60 to 62, unless specified otherwise.

59.2 Clauses 60 to 62 do not apply to a notice of proxy under clause 35.6.

60. Notice to the company

Written notice or any communication under this constitution may be given to the **company**, the committee or the secretary by:

(a) delivering it to the **company's** registered office

(b) posting it to the **company's** registered office or to another address chosen by the **company** for notice to be provided

(c) sending it to an email address or other electronic address notified by the **company** to the members as the **company's** email address or other electronic address, or

- (d) sending it to the fax number notified by the **company** to the members as the **company's** fax number.

61. Notice to members

61.1 Written notice or any communication under this constitution may be given to a member:

- (a) in person
- (b) by posting it to, or leaving it at the address of the member in the register of members or an alternative address (if any) nominated by the member for service of notices
- (c) sending it to the email or other electronic address nominated by the member as an alternative address for service of notices (if any)
- (d) sending it to the fax number nominated by the member as an alternative address for service of notices (if any), or
- (e) if agreed to by the member, by notifying the member at an email or other electronic address nominated by the member, that the notice is available at a specified place or address (including an electronic address).

61.2 If the **company** does not have an address for the member, the **company** is not required to give notice in person.

62. When notice is taken to be given

A notice:

- (a) delivered in person, or left at a the recipient's address, is taken to be given on the day it is delivered
- (b) sent by post, is taken to be given on the third day after it is posted with the correct payment of postage costs
- (c) sent by email, fax or other electronic method, is taken to be given on the business day after it is sent, and
- (d) given under clause 62.1(e) is taken to be given on the business day after the notification that the notice is available is sent.

Financial year

63. Company's financial year

The **company's** financial year is from [1 July] to [30 June], unless the committee pass a resolution to change the financial year.

Indemnity, Insurance, and Access

64. Indemnity

- 64.1 The **company** indemnifies each officer of the **company** out of the assets of the **company**, to the relevant extent, against all losses and liabilities (including costs, expenses and charges) incurred by that person as an officer of the **company**.
- 64.2 In this clause, 'officer' means a director or secretary and includes a director or secretary after they have ceased to hold that office.
- 64.3 In this clause, 'to the relevant extent' means:
- (a) to the extent that the **company** is not precluded by law (including the **Corporations Act**) from doing so, and
 - (b) for the amount that the officer is not otherwise entitled to be indemnified and is not actually indemnified by another person (including an insurer under an insurance policy).
- 64.4 The indemnity is a continuing obligation and is enforceable by an officer even though that person is no longer an officer of the **company**.

65. Insurance

To the extent permitted by law (including the **Corporations Act**), and if the committee consider it appropriate, the **company** may pay or agree to pay a premium for a contract insuring a person who is or has been an officer of the **company** against any liability incurred by the person as an officer of the **company**.

66. Committee' access to documents

- 66.1 A director has a right of access to the financial records of the **company** at all reasonable times.
- 66.2 If the committee agree, the **company** must give a director or former director access to:
- (a) certain documents, including documents provided for or available to the committee, and
 - (b) any other documents referred to in those documents.

Winding up

67. Surplus assets not to be distributed to members

If the **company** is wound up, any **surplus assets** must not be distributed to a member or a former member of the **company**, unless that member or former member is a charity described in clause 68.1.

68. Distribution of surplus assets

- 68.1 Subject to the **Corporations Act** and any other applicable Act, and any court order, any **surplus assets** that remain after the **company** is wound up must be distributed to one or more charities:
- (a) with charitable purpose(s) similar to, or inclusive of, the purpose(s) in clause **Error! Reference source not found.**, and
 - (b) which also prohibit the distribution of any **surplus assets** to its members to at least the same extent as the **company**.
- 68.2 The decision as to the charity or charities to be given the **surplus assets** must be made by a **special resolution** of members at or before the time of winding up. If the members do not make this decision, the **company** may apply to the Supreme Court to make this decision.

Definitions and interpretation

69. Definitions

In this constitution:

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

company means the **company** referred to in clause 1

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

elected chairperson means a person elected by the committee to be the **company's** chairperson under clause 39

general meeting means a meeting of members and includes the annual **general meeting**, under clause 19.1

initial member means a person who is named in the application for registration of the **company**, with their consent, as a proposed member of the **company**

member present means, in connection with a **general meeting**, a **member present** in person, by representative or by proxy at the venue or venues for the meeting

registered charity means a charity that is registered under the **ACNC Act**

special resolution means a resolution:

- i. of which notice has been given under clause 20.5(c), and

- ii. that has been passed by at least 75% of the votes cast by **members present** and entitled to vote on the resolution, and

surplus assets means any assets of the **company** that remain after paying all debts and other liabilities of the **company**, including the costs of winding up.

70. Reading this constitution with the Corporations Act

- 70.1 The replaceable rules set out in the **Corporations Act** do not apply to the **company**.
- 70.2 While the **company** is a **registered charity**, the **ACNC Act** and the **Corporations Act** override any clauses in this constitution which are inconsistent with those Acts.
- 70.3 If the **company** is not a **registered charity** (even if it remains a charity), the **Corporations Act** overrides any clause in this constitution which is inconsistent with that Act.
- 70.4 A word or expression that is defined in the **Corporations Act**, or used in that Act and covering the same subject, has the same meaning as in this constitution.

71. Interpretation

In this constitution:

- (a) the words 'including', 'for example', or similar expressions mean that there may be more inclusions or examples than those mentioned after that expression, and
- (b) reference to an Act includes every amendment, re-enactment, or replacement of that Act and any subordinate legislation made under that Act (such as regulations).

CONSTITUTION OF [CPAC MUSICAL THEATRE]

This committee was developed and ratified by the following committee on the 8th day of April 2023, and signed for officially by the Directors of the Company Mr Scott Hili and Mr Tim warren-Smith.

Committee

President Tim Warren-Smith

Vice President Jason Sainsbury-King

Secretary Scott Hili

Treasurer Michael Gloss

General Committee:

Tania Hallisey, Scott Dowling, Jessica Rawlins, Trystan Warren-Smith, Simone Lim, Lee Geraghty, Darren Hili, Rebecca Hili, Kathrine Gloss.

President/Company Director Timothy Jason Warren-Smith

Sign/Date:  _____ 8/4/23

Secretary/Company Director Scott Jason Hili

Sign/Date:  _____ 8/4/23