



D R A F T

**Constitution of the
Australasian Diabetes in
Pregnancy Society**

March 2010

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Constitution

of

Australasian Diabetes in Pregnancy Society

Introduction

1. Replaceable rules excluded

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

2. Definitions and interpretation

2.1 Definitions

In this constitution:

- (1) **Act** means the *Corporations Act 2001* and includes any amendment or re-enactment of it or any legislation passed in substitution for it;
- (2) **business day** means a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday or bank holiday in the place where the Society has its registered office;
- (3) **department or unit** means a grouping of medical specialists/scientists recognised within an institution as an entity/department/unit;
- (4) **Council** means board of councillors and the secretary of the Society;
- (5) **secretary** means the secretary referred to in rule 31 and any other person appointed to perform the duties of a secretary of the Society;
- (6) **Society** means Australasian Diabetes in Pregnancy Society ABN ; 79 371 815 899 and
- (7) **voting members** means those members who are entitled to vote at general meetings of the Society according to this constitution.

2.2 Interpretation

- (1) Reference to:
 - (a) one gender includes the others;
 - (b) the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular; and
 - (c) a person includes a body corporate.
- (2) Except so far as the contrary intention appears in this constitution:
 - (a) an expression has in this constitution the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (b) if an expression is given different meanings for the purposes of different provisions of the Act, the expression has, in a provision of this constitution that deals with a matter dealt with by a particular provision of the Act, the same meaning as in that provision of the Act.
- (3) “Including” and similar expressions are not words of limitation.
- (4) Headings and any table of contents or index are for convenience only and do not form part of this constitution or affect its interpretation.

3. Objects

- 3.1 The objects for which the Society is established are to enhance the welfare of individuals having diabetes mellitus as it relates to pregnancy including:
 - (1) To promote among members of the medical profession, scientists and others the free exchange of knowledge with respect to diabetes mellitus related to pregnancy;
 - (2) To develop in association with other interested bodies, education methods designed to give those who have diabetes mellitus as it relates to pregnancy a better understanding of their condition;
 - (3) To improve standards of diagnosis and management of diabetes mellitus before, during and immediately following a pregnancy;
 - (4) To disseminate accurate information about diabetes mellitus related to pregnancy. To promote research related to diabetes mellitus related to pregnancy by individuals, hospitals, clinics, universities and other institutions and organisations;

- (5) To be responsible for statements relating to the professional and research aspects of diabetes mellitus related to pregnancy (both medical and scientific); and
- (6) to take such other measures and encourage such service as will enhance the welfare of individuals having diabetes mellitus as it relates to pregnancy.

3.2 The Society must pursue charitable purposes only and must apply its income in promoting those purposes.

4. Powers

4.1 The Society has all the powers of an individual and a body corporate but does not have the power to issue shares.

4.2 Despite rule 4.1 the powers of the Society are ancillary to and exercisable only to pursue the objects of the Society set out in rule 3.

5. Application of income and property

5.1 The income and property of the Society, from wherever it is derived, must be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Society set out in rule 3.

6. No distribution to members

6.1 No portion of the income or property of the Society may be paid directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise to the members of the Society.

6.2 Rule 6.1 does not prevent:

- (1) the payment in good faith of remuneration to any officer, servant or member of the Society in return for any services actually rendered to the Society or for goods supplied in the ordinary and usual way of business;
- (2) the payment of interest at a rate not exceeding the rate charged by the Society's bankers from time to time on overdraft accounts of under \$100,000 plus 2% on money borrowed from any member of the Society;
- (3) the payment of reasonable and proper rent by the Society to a member of the Society for premises leased by the member to the Society; or

- (4) the reimbursement of expenses incurred by any member on behalf of the Society.

7. Limited liability

- 7.1 The liability of the members is limited.

8. Guarantee

- 8.1 Every member of the Society undertakes to contribute an amount not exceeding \$10 to the property of the Society if it is wound up while the member is a member or within 1 year after the member ceases to be a member, if required for payment:

- (1) of the debts and liabilities of the Society (contracted before the member ceases to be a member);
- (2) of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and
- (3) for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

Membership

9. Number of members

- 9.1 The number of members for which the Society proposes to be registered is unlimited.

10. Categories of membership

- 10.1 There are four classes of members of the Society, namely:

- (1) ordinary members;
- (2) corresponding members;
- (3) sustaining members; and
- (4) honorary life members.

- 10.2 Additional categories of members, if recommended by the Council, may be created from time to time by the members in general meeting.

11. Ordinary membership

11.1 Any person who:

- (1) is a medical graduate, nurse, midwife, allied health professional or scientist interested in diabetes mellitus related to pregnancy, or
- (2) has a primary role in professional diabetes in pregnancy care;

may apply for ordinary membership of the Society.

11.2 Ordinary members have the right to receive notices of and to attend and be heard at any general meeting and to vote at any general meeting.

12. Corresponding membership

12.1 Any person who:

- (1) is a medical graduate, nurse, midwife, allied health professional or scientist eligible to be an ordinary member; and
- (2) is residing overseas for a period exceeding 12 months;

may apply for corresponding membership of the Society.

12.2 A corresponding member:

- (1) has the right to receive notices of and to attend and be heard at any general meeting; but
- (2) has no right to vote at any general meeting.

13. Sustaining membership

13.1 Any organisation, firm or company which is interested in supporting the Society may apply for membership as a sustaining member of the Society.

13.2 A sustaining member:

- (1) has the right to receive notices of and to attend and be heard at any general meeting; but
- (2) has no right to vote at any general meeting.

14. Form of application

14.1 An application for membership must be:

- (1) in writing in a form approved by the Membership Committee;

- (2) signed by the applicant;
- (3) signed by the proposer and seconder, who both must be financial members; and
- (4) lodged with the Society at its registered office for consideration by the Council.

14.2 If the applicant is a body corporate it must nominate 1 person (**nominated representative**) to represent it in the Society. The application form must:

- (1) state the name and address of the nominated representative; and
- (2) be signed by the nominated representative.

14.3 An application form must be accompanied by the annual subscription, determined in accordance with rule 19.

15. Admission to membership

15.1 The Membership Committee will, after considering the application, make a recommendation to the Council for or against admitting the applicant to membership. The Council will consider the recommendation of the Membership Committee but is not required to act in accordance with it.

15.2 The Council need give no reason for the rejection of an application.

15.3 If an application for membership is rejected the annual subscription must be refunded to the applicant.

15.4 If an applicant is accepted for membership:

- (1) the secretary must notify the applicant of admission in the form of a receipt for the annual subscription or in any other form the Council determines; and
- (2) the name and details of the member must be entered in the register of members.

16. Notification by members

16.1 Each member must promptly notify the Society at its registered office in writing of any change in their qualification to be a member of the Society.

16.2 Each sustaining member must promptly notify the Society at its registered office in writing of any change in the person nominated as its nominated representative under rule 14.2.

16.3 A person nominated as a nominated representative must consent to the nomination in writing.

17. Honorary life membership

17.1 An ordinary member or corresponding member may be nominated by a proposer and seconder (both of whom must be financial members) for admission as an honorary life member of the Society. Nominations must be delivered to the Society at its registered office for consideration by the Council and must be supported by a curriculum vitae which evidences the member's pre-eminence in professional, scientific or societal aspects of diabetes related to pregnancy. .

17.2 The nomination will be considered by the Council (members of the Council having a conflict of interest in the nomination are to declare that conflict and abstain from voting) and if, in the opinion of Council the nominee is distinguished by their contribution to the knowledge of diabetes related to pregnancy or to the welfare of people with this condition and is worthy of the distinction, the member will be conferred with honorary life membership.

17.3 Honorary life members have the right to receive notices of and to attend and be heard at any general meeting and to vote at any general meeting.

18. Register of members

18.1 A register of members of the Society must be kept in accordance with the Act.

18.2 Each member and nominated representative must promptly notify the Society at its registered office in writing of any change in that person's name, address, facsimile number or electronic mail address.

Annual subscription

19. Annual subscription

19.1 The annual subscription payable by a member of the Society is the sum the Council determines from time to time.

19.2 All annual subscriptions are due and payable in advance on 1 January in each year or on such other date as may be set by the Council.

19.3 If a person is admitted to membership of the Society during the months of June to December inclusive the Council may reduce the annual subscription payable by the applicant in any manner it sees fit.

19.4 No annual subscription is payable by any honorary life member.

20. Unpaid annual subscriptions

20.1 If:

- (1) the annual subscription of a member remains unpaid for 2 months after it becomes payable; and
- (2) a notice of default is given to the member following a resolution of the Council to do this;

the member ceases to be entitled to any of the rights or privileges of membership but these may be reinstated on payment of all arrears if the Council sees fit.

Cessation of membership

21. Resignation

21.1 A member may resign from membership of the Society by giving written notice to the Society at its registered office.

21.2 The resignation of a member takes effect on the date of receipt of the notice of resignation or any later date provided in the notice.

22. Failure to pay

22.1 Membership will be terminated and the member's name will be removed from the register of members by the Council if a member has not paid all arrears of annual subscriptions under rule 19 for a period of two years.

22.2 A person whose membership is so terminated may reapply for membership at any time but the member must have paid all outstanding arrears of subscription moneys.

23. Cessation of membership

23.1 A member who is an individual ceases to be a member:

- (1) on the death of the member; or
- (2) if the member is expelled under rule 24.

23.2 A sustaining member ceases to be a member:

- (1) if it is wound up or is otherwise dissolved or deregistered; or
- (2) if it is expelled under rule 24.

23.3 An honorary life member ceases to be a member:

- (1) in accordance with rule 23.1; or
- (2) if the Council, for any reason, requests in writing the resignation of the member and the member does not resign within 2 months after the request is sent.

24. Expulsion of members

24.1 If any member:

- (1) willfully refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this constitution; or
- (2) is guilty of any conduct which, in the opinion of the Council, is unbecoming of a member or prejudicial to the interests of the Society;

the Council may resolve to expel the member from the Society and remove the member's name from the register of members.

24.2 At least 1 week before the meeting of the Council at which a resolution of the nature referred to in rule 24.1 is proposed, the Council must give to the member notice of:

- (1) the meeting;
- (2) what is alleged against the member; and
- (3) the intended resolution.

24.3 At the meeting and before the passing of the resolution, the member must have an opportunity of giving orally or in writing [as Council decides] any explanation or defence the member sees fit.

24.4 A member may, by notice in writing lodged with the secretary at least 24 hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the resolution is to be considered by the Council, elect to have the question dealt with by the Society in general meeting and in that event, a general meeting of the Society must be called for that purpose.

24.5 If at the meeting a resolution to the same effect as the resolution which was to be considered by the Council is passed by a majority of two thirds

of those present and voting (and the vote must be taken by secret ballot), the member concerned is expelled and the member's name must be removed from the register of members.

25. Effect of cessation of membership

- 25.1 If any member ceases to be a member under this constitution, the member remains liable to pay to the Society any money which, at the time of the member ceasing to be a member, the member owes to the Society on any account and for any sum not exceeding \$10 for which the member is liable under rule 8 of this constitution.

Appointment of Councillors

26. Composition of the Council

- 26.1 The Council will comprise 8 members, not more than three of whom are resident in the same State or Territory and not more than one of whom is a member of the same Department or Unit.
- 26.2 A member of the Council may attend all general meetings of the Society and may be heard on any matter but, unless also a voting member, will not be entitled to vote.
- 26.3 The Society in general meeting may, by resolution, increase or reduce the number of councillors referred to in rule 26.1 but the number may not be reduced below 3.

27. Retirement and election of councillors

- 27.1 At every second annual general meeting of the Society two councillors will retire from office.
- 27.2 Where two councillors do not voluntarily retire, those two councillors who have been councillors for the longest period of time will retire. If three or more of the longest serving councillors have been in office for the same period of time, the person or persons to retire will, in default of agreement, be determined by lot.
- 27.3 The vacancies on the Council created by the retirement of councillors pursuant to rule 27.1 will be filled by persons elected by the voting members, subject to the provisions of rule 26.1.

28. Nomination for election

- 28.1 Each candidate for election as a councillor must be proposed by a member and be seconded by another member.
- 28.2 A nomination of a candidate for election must:
- (1) be in writing;
 - (2) be signed by the candidate; and
 - (3) be signed by the proposer and seconder.
- 28.3 A nomination of a candidate for election must be lodged with the Society at its registered office at least 90 days before the annual general meeting of the Society.

29. Election procedure for councillors

- 29.1 Election of councillors will be by postal ballot.

30. Time appointment or retirement takes effect

- 30.1 Subject to the election result being declared by the chairman of the annual general meeting, the elected councillors will take office and the retiring councillors will retire at the conclusion of that meeting. Elected councillors may attend the council meeting immediately prior to the AGM but may not vote.

31. Office bearers

- 31.1 The office bearers of the Society are:
- (1) the president of the Council;
 - (2) the vice-president (president elected) of the Council;
 - (3) the treasurer; and
 - (4) the secretary.

32. Election of office bearers at Council meeting

- 32.1 Office bearers are elected by the Council at the meeting of the Council immediately following the annual general meeting of the Society and hold office until the meeting of the Council immediately following the second annual general meeting of the Society occurring after their appointment.

The exception to this is that the vice president will normally become the president.

- 32.2 The Council may vest in the treasurer and the secretary those powers, duties and authorities as it from time to time determines.

33. Eligibility and nomination

- 33.1 The president and vice-president of the Council must be elected from members of the Council.
- 33.2 Notwithstanding rule 33.1, the Council may, in exceptional circumstances appoint a member of the Society, who is not an elected member of the Council, to hold office as president of the Council. In those circumstances the person so elected will hold office until the first meeting of the Council after the next annual general meeting of the Society and will be ex-officio a member of the Council for the term of office as president.

Appointment of members of the Council between Annual General Meetings

34. Casual vacancies

- 34.1 If the office of a member of the Council is vacant as a consequence of rules 47, 48, or 49, the voting members of the Society may appoint another person to hold office as a member of the Council in the place of the councillor so removed. The person appointed will hold office only until the time when the person removed would have retired.
- 34.2 If the member of the Council removed from office was the president or the vice-president of the Council, the councillors at the next meeting will elect one of their number as president or vice-president (as the case may be). Such a person will hold office until the person removed would have ordinarily vacated office.

35. Insufficient councillors

- 35.1 If there is a vacancy in the office of a councillor, the remaining councillors may act, but if the number of remaining councillors is not sufficient to constitute a quorum at a meeting of councillors, they may act only for the purpose of increasing the number of councillors to a number sufficient to constitute a quorum or convening a general meeting of the Society.

Alternate members of the Council

36. Appointment

- 36.1 A member of the Council may, in writing and with the approval of the Council appoint a person to be their alternate or substitute member of the Council during their inability for any time to act as such a councillor. An approval given under this article may at any time be revoked.

37. Rights and powers of alternate member of the Council

- 37.1 An alternate member of the Council is entitled to notice of meetings of the Council and, if the appointor is not present at a meeting, is entitled to attend and vote in his or her stead.

38. Suspension or revocation of appointment

- 38.1 A member of the Council may revoke or suspend the appointment of an alternate appointed by him or her.
- 38.2 Rule 49 applies to alternate members of the Council.

39. Termination of appointment

- 39.1 The appointment of an alternate councillor automatically terminates:
- (1) if the appointor ceases to hold office as councillor;
 - (2) if the Council's approval, required by rule 36.1, is revoked; or
 - (3) if the alternate member of the Council resigns from the appointment by written notice to the secretary of the Society.

Powers of Council

40. Validation of acts of Council

- 40.1 The acts of the Council or a councillor of the Society are valid despite any defect that may afterwards be discovered in appointment or qualification.

41. General business management

- 41.1 The business of the Society is to be managed by or under the direction of the Council.

- 41.2 The Council may exercise all the powers of the Society except any powers that the Act or this constitution requires the Society to exercise in general meeting.
- 41.3 A rule made or resolution passed by the Society in general meeting does not invalidate any prior act of the Council which would have been valid if that rule or resolution had not been made or passed.
- 41.4 The Council may engage all such officers and employees as it may consider necessary and regulate their duties and fix their salaries.

42. Negotiable instruments

- 42.1 Any 2 members of the Council may sign, draw, accept, endorse or otherwise execute a negotiable instrument.
- 42.2 If a second member of the Council is unavailable at any time to act as co-signatory for the purposes of rule 42.1, an ordinary member of the Society, who has been co-opted by the Council for the purposes of rule 42, may act as co-signatory.

43. Establishment of branches of the Society

- 43.1 The Council may establish such local branches of the Society as it determines from time to time and provide for the establishment and control of such branches in regulations.

44. Regulations

- 44.1 The Council has power from time to time to make, amend or repeal such regulations as are in its opinion necessary and desirable for the proper control, administration and management of the Society's affairs, operations, finances, interests, effects and property.
- 44.2 Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Society in general meeting, may amend or repeal any regulations made by the Council.
- 44.3 Any regulations will:
 - (1) be subject to the Act and this constitution; and
 - (2) when in force, be binding on all members and Council and shall have the same effect as these rules.

Committees of the Council

45. Membership Committee

- 45.1 There will be a Membership Committee of the Council comprising such number of the Council (and the Society) as the Council determines.
- 45.2 The Membership Committee will meet from time to time to consider applications for membership to the Society and to make recommendations to the Council in respect of those applications, and when it does, the rules of this constitution applicable to the Council, will apply to it.

46. Other committees

- 46.1 The Council may delegate any of its powers and duties to other committees as it thinks fit from time to time.
- 46.2 Any other committee must consist of at least one member of the Council and such other persons as it may determine.
- 46.3 The powers and duties delegated to a committee will be upon any terms and conditions as the Council may determine, including the fixing of a quorum for a meeting. The president will be, ex-officio, a member of any such committee.

Removal and resignation of members of the Council

47. Removal of members of the Council

- 47.1 Subject to the Act, the voting members of the Society may by ordinary resolution (of which special notice will be given) remove any member of the Council from office.

48. Resignation of a member of the Council

- 48.1 A member of the Council may resign as a member of the Council of the Society by giving a written notice of resignation to the Society at its registered office.

49. Vacation of office of member of the Council

- 49.1 In addition to any other circumstances in which the office of a member of the Council becomes vacant under the Act, the office of a member of the Council becomes vacant if the member of the Council:

- (1) becomes bankrupt or suspends payment or compounds with his or her creditors;
- (2) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health;
- (3) is not present (either personally or by an alternate) at 2 consecutive meetings of council without special leave of absence from the Council and the members of Council declare his or her seat to be vacant;
- (4) becomes disqualified from being a councillor under the Act or any order made under the Act;
- (5) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract or proposed contract with the Society and fails to declare the nature of his interest in the manner required by the Act;
- (6) is removed from office in accordance with rule 47; or
- (7) resigns from office in accordance with rule 48.

49.2 A vacancy occurring on the Council pursuant to rule 49.1 will be filled by a person elected by the Council, and that person will hold office only until the next election of Councillors by the general membership.

50. Prohibition on being present or voting

50.1 Except where permitted by the Act a councillor who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of the Council:

- (1) must not be counted in a quorum;
- (2) must not vote on the matter; and
- (3) must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting.

51. Conflict

51.1 A councillor who holds any office or possesses any property by which, whether directly or indirectly, duties or interests might be created in conflict with his or her duties or interests as councillor must declare at a meeting of the Council of the Society or by written notice to the secretary of the Society the fact and the nature, character and extent of the conflict.

Remuneration of councillors

52. No councillors' remuneration

52.1 Despite rule 6.2 no councillor may receive any remuneration for his or her services in his or her capacity as a councillor of the Society.

53. Councillors' expenses

53.1 Despite rule 52 the Society may pay the councillors' travelling and other expenses that they properly incur:

- (1) in attending Council meetings or any meetings of committees of councillors;
- (2) in attending any general meetings of the Society; and
- (3) in connection with the Society's business.

Indemnity and insurance

54. Indemnity

54.1 To the extent permitted by the Act, the Society indemnifies:

- (1) every person who is or has been a councillor or officer of the Society; and
- (2) where the Council considers it appropriate to do so, any person who is or has been a councillor or officer of a related body corporate of the Society;

against any liability incurred by that person in his or her capacity as a councillor or officer of the Society or of the related body corporate (as the case may be).

Council meetings

55. Meetings of the Council

55.1 The Council will meet at such times and places as may be determined from time to time by it, but must meet at least once in every financial year of the Society.

56. Calling Council meetings

56.1 A councillor may at any time, and the president must on the requisition of a councillor, call a meeting of the Council.

57. Notice of meeting

57.1 Subject to rule 57.2, not less than 7 days notice must be given to every councillor of the Council of any meeting specifying the time, place and general nature of the business of such meeting, but where the president considers an emergency exists he may take such steps as he considers necessary to notify members of the Council of the proposed meeting despite 7 days notice not having been given.

57.2 A member of the Council who is absent from Australia is not entitled to receive notices pursuant to this rule.

58. Technology meeting of Council

58.1 A Council meeting may be held using telephone or by any other technology provided that:

- (1) each of the councillors taking part in the meeting must be able to hear and be heard by each of the other councillors taking part in the meeting; and
- (2) at the commencement of the meeting each councillor must announce his or her presence to all the other councillors taking part in the meeting.

58.2 A councillor is conclusively presumed to have been present and to have formed part of a quorum at all times during a technology meeting unless that councillor has previously obtained the express consent of the chair to leave the meeting.

59. Chairing Council meetings

59.1 The president of the Council is the chair of all meetings of the Council.

59.2 At a meeting of the Council if:

- (1) no president has been elected as provided by rule 32; or
- (2) the president is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act;

the vice-president of the Council is the chair of the meeting, but if:

- (3) no vice-president has been elected as provided by rule 32; or
- (4) the vice-president is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act;

the members of the Council present must elect a councillor present to chair the meeting.

60. Quorum

- 60.1 A quorum for a meeting of the Council is one-half in number of its members for the time being or the closest whole number above that fraction.
- 60.2 Subject to rule 60.1, the members of the Council may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.
- 60.3 An alternate member of the Council is counted in a quorum at a meeting at which the councillor who appointed the alternate is not present (so long as the alternate is, under the Act relating to councillors' interests, entitled to vote).

61. Passing of Council resolutions

- 61.1 A resolution of the Council must be passed by a majority of the votes cast by members of the Council entitled to vote on the resolution.
- 61.2 Every member of the Council is entitled to one vote.
- 61.3 The chair has a casting vote if necessary in addition to any vote he or she has as a member of the Council.
- 61.4 A person who is an alternate member of the Council is entitled (in addition to his or her own vote if he or she is a member of the Council) to 1 vote on behalf of each councillor whom he or she represents as an alternate councillor at the meeting and who is not present at the meeting.

62. Circulating resolutions

- 62.1 The Council may pass a resolution without a Council meeting being held if all the members of the Council entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Council sign a document containing a statement that he or she is in favour of the resolution set out in the document.

- 62.2 Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by members of the Council if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- 62.3 The resolution is passed when the last councillor signs.

Meetings of members

63. Circulating resolutions

- 63.1 This rule 63 applies to resolutions which the Act, or this constitution, requires or permits to be passed at a general meeting, except a resolution under section 329 of the Act to remove an auditor.
- 63.2 The Society may pass a resolution without a general meeting being held if all the members 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.
- 63.3 Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by members if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- 63.4 The resolution is passed when the last member signs.

64. Calling of general meeting

- 64.1 The Council may call a general meeting whenever it sees fit.
- 64.2 Except as permitted by law, a general meeting, to be called the **annual general meeting**, must be held at least once in every calendar year.
- 64.3 The Council:
- (1) may convene an extraordinary general meeting at any time; and
 - (2) must, on the requisition of 5% of voting members, or 10 members (whichever is the fewer) convene an extraordinary general meeting of members to be held in accordance with the provisions of the Act but, in any case, not later than 2 months after the receipt by the Society of the requisition.
- 64.4 The requisition for an extraordinary general meeting must state the objects of the meeting and be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the Society and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitionists.
- 64.5 If the Council does not within 21 days after the deposit of a requisition proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting of members, the

requisitionists, or any of them representing more than one-half of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be convened by the Council, call a meeting, but a meeting so convened shall not be held after the expiration of 3 months from the said date of the deposit of the requisition.

64.6 Any reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionists by reason of the failure of the Council to convene an extraordinary general meeting, will be paid to the requisitionists by the Society.

65. Amount of notice of meeting

65.1 Subject to the provisions of the Act as to short notice, at least 21 days' notice of a general meeting must be given in writing to those persons who are entitled to receive notices from the Society.

66. Persons entitled to notice of general meeting

66.1 Written notice of a meeting of the Society's members must be given individually to:

- (1) each member entitled to vote at the meeting;
- (2) each member of the Council; and
- (3) the Society's auditor.

66.2 No other person is entitled to receive notice of general meetings.

67. How notice is given

67.1 The Society may give the notice of meeting to a member:

- (1) personally;
- (2) by sending it by post to the address for the member in the register of members or the alternative address (if any) nominated by the member;
- (3) by sending it to the facsimile number or electronic address (if any) nominated by the member;
- (4) by sending it by other electronic means (if any) nominated by the member; or
- (5) by notifying the member in accordance with rule 67.2.

67.2 If the member nominates:

- (1) an electronic means (**nominated notification means**) by which the member may be notified that notices of meeting are available; and
- (2) an electronic means (**nominated access means**) the member may use to access notices of meeting;

the Society may give the member notice of the meeting by notifying the member (using the nominated notification means):

- (3) that the notice of meeting is available; and
- (4) how the member may use the nominated access means to access the notice of meeting.

68. When notice is given

68.1 A notice of meeting sent by post is taken to be given 3 days after it is posted.

68.2 Except as provided by rule 68.3, a notice of meeting given to a member under rule 67.1(3) is taken to be given on the business day after it is sent.

68.3 A notice of meeting given to a member under rule 67.1(3) is not effective if:

- (1) in the case of service by facsimile, the Society's facsimile machine issues a transmission report that the transmission was unsuccessful;
- (2) in the case of service by electronic mail, the Society's computer reports that delivery has failed; or
- (3) in either case the addressee notifies the Society immediately that the notice was not fully received in a legible form.

68.4 A notice of meeting given to a member under rule 67.1(5) is taken to be given on the business day after the day on which the member is notified that the notice of meeting is available.

68.5 A certificate signed by a manager, secretary or other officer of the Society that the notice was posted or given in accordance with this rule 68 is conclusive evidence of the matter.

69. Period of notice

69.1 Subject to the Act and this constitution where a specified number of days' notice or notice extending over any period is required to be given, the day of service is excluded, and the day upon which the notice expires is included.

70. Contents of notice

70.1 A notice of a general meeting must:

- (1) set out the place, date and time for the meeting (and, if the meeting is to be held in 2 or more places, the technology that will be used);
- (2) state the general nature of the meeting's business;
- (3) if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting, set out an intention to propose the special resolution and state the resolution;
- (4) be worded and presented in a clear, concise and effective manner; and
- (5) contain a statement setting out the following information:
 - (a) that the member has a right to appoint a proxy; and
 - (b) that the proxy need not be a member of the Society.

71. Notice of adjourned meeting

71.1 When a meeting is adjourned for 10 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given as in the case of an original meeting, except that it will not be necessary to give any notice of adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

72. Failure to give notice

72.1 Any general meeting will be deemed not to be duly convened if the Council or the requisitionists fail to give notice of any general meeting in accordance with this constitution.

73. Technology

73.1 The Society may hold a meeting of its members at 2 or more venues using any technology that gives the members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate.

74. Quorum

- 74.1 A quorum constitutes 10% in number of members (excluding sustaining members) or the closest number above that percentage present in person or by duly appointed proxy, attorney or representative provided that at least 3 members of the Council are in attendance.
- 74.2 No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.
- 74.3 If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time for the meeting set out in the notice of meeting:
- (1) where the meeting was called by the members or upon the requisition of members, the meeting is dissolved; or
 - (2) in any other case, the meeting is adjourned to the date, time and place the Council specifies. If the Council 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.
- 74.4 If no quorum is present at the resumed meeting within 30 minutes after the time for the meeting, the voting members present will constitute a quorum.

75. Chair at general meetings

- 75.1 The president of the Council, if present, presides as chair at every general meeting.
- 75.2 Where a general meeting is held and:
- (1) there is no president of the Council; or
 - (2) the president is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act;

the vice-president of the Council if present presides as chair of the meeting or, if the vice-president is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act, the members present may appoint any 1 of their number to be chair of the meeting.

75.3 The chair may with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present, and must if so directed by the meeting, adjourn the meeting.

76. Business at adjourned meetings

76.1 Only unfinished business is to be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.

Proxies and body corporate representatives

77. Who can appoint a proxy

77.1 A member who is entitled to attend and cast a vote at a meeting of the Society's members may appoint an individual or a body corporate as the member's proxy to attend and vote for the member at the meeting. The proxy need not be a member.

78. Votes by proxy

78.1 A proxy appointed to attend and vote for a member has the same rights as the member

78.2 A proxy:

(1) may demand or join in demanding a poll; and

(2) may vote on a poll.

78.3 A proxy may vote or abstain as he or she chooses except where the appointment of the proxy directs the way the proxy is to vote on a particular resolution. If a proxy votes at all, the proxy will be deemed to have voted all directed proxies in the manner directed.

79. Document appointing proxy

79.1 An appointment of a proxy is valid if it is signed by the member making the appointment and contains the information required by section 250A(1) of the Corporations Act. The councillors may determine that an appointment of proxy is valid even if it only contains some of the information required by section 250A(1) of the Corporations Act.

79.2 A proxy's appointment is valid at an adjourned general meeting.

79.3 A proxy or attorney may be appointed for all general meetings or for any number of general meetings or for a particular purpose.

79.4 Unless otherwise provided for in the proxy's appointment or in any instrument appointing an attorney, the appointment of the proxy or the attorney will be taken to confer authority:

- (1) to vote on:
 - (a) any amendment moved to the proposed resolutions and on any motion that the proposed resolution not be put or any similar motion; and
 - (b) any procedural motion, including any motion to elect the chairperson, to vacate the chair or to adjourn the general meeting,

even though the appointment may specify the way the proxy or attorney is to vote on a particular resolution; and

- (2) to vote on any motion before the general meeting whether or not the motion is referred to in the appointment.

79.5 If a proxy appointment is signed by the member but does not name the proxy or proxies in whose favour it is given, the chair may either cast as proxy or complete the appointment by inserting the name or names of one or more councillors or the secretary.

80. Lodgement of proxy

80.1 The written appointment of a proxy must be received by the Society, at least 48 hours (unless otherwise specified in the notice of meeting to which the proxy relates) before:

- (1) the time for holding the general meeting or adjourned general meeting at which the appointee is intended to vote; or
- (2) the taking of a poll on which the appointee is intended to vote.

80.2 The Society receives an appointment of a proxy or attorney and any power of attorney or other authority under which the appointment was executed when they are received at:

- (1) the national office;
- (2) a facsimile number at the national office; or
- (3) a place, facsimile number or electronic address specified for that purpose in the notice of meeting.

80.3 An instrument appointing a proxy may be in the following form or in a form that is as similar to the following form as the circumstances allow:

Australasian Diabetes in Pregnancy Society

ABN 79 371 815 899

I, _____ of _____, being a member of the above named Society, appoint _____ of _____ or, in his or her absence, _____ of _____ as my proxy to vote for me on my behalf at the *annual general/*extraordinary/*general meeting of the Society to be held on _____ and at any adjournment of that meeting.

† This form is to be used *in favour of/*against the resolution.

Signed on _____ .

* Strike out whichever is not desired.

† To be inserted if desired.

81. Validity of proxy vote

81.1 A vote cast by a proxy is valid unless, before the proxy votes:

- (1) the appointing member dies;
- (2) the member is mentally incapacitated;
- (3) the member revokes the proxy's appointment; or
- (4) the member revokes the authority under which the proxy was appointed by a 3rd party;

and the Society receives written notice of that event before the start or resumption of the meeting at which the proxy votes.

82. Attorney of member

82.1 An attorney for a member may do whatever the member could do personally as a member, but if the attorney is to vote at a meeting of members or a class of members the instrument conferring the power of attorney or a certified copy of it must be produced to the Society at least 15 minutes before the meeting or the taking of a poll, in the same way as the appointment of a proxy.

Voting at meetings of members

83. How vote may be exercised

- 83.1 Subject to rules 84 and 85 at any general meeting of members, each ordinary member and each honorary life member present has 1 vote on a show of hands and on a poll.
- 83.2 The vote may be exercised in person or by proxy or attorney.

84. Voting disqualification

- 84.1 A member is not entitled to vote at a general meeting if the annual subscription of the member is more than 2 months in arrears at the date of the meeting or the postponed or adjourned meeting.

85. Objections to right to vote

- 85.1 A challenge to a right to vote at a meeting of members:
- (1) may only be made at the meeting; and
 - (2) must be determined by the chair, whose decision is final.
- 85.2 A vote not disallowed following the challenge is valid for all purposes.

86. How voting is carried out

- 86.1 A resolution put to the vote at a meeting of the Society's members must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded.
- 86.2 On a show of hands, a declaration by the chair is conclusive evidence of the result. Neither the chair nor the minutes need to state the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against.
- 86.3 Unless otherwise required by this constitution or the Act, all resolutions of the Society are ordinary resolutions which are resolutions passed by more than 50% of the votes cast by members entitled to vote on the resolutions.

87. Matters on which a poll may be demanded

- 87.1 A poll may be demanded on any resolution.
- 87.2 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

88. When a poll is effectively demanded

88.1 At a meeting of the Society's members, a poll may be demanded by:

- (1) at least 3 members entitled to vote on the resolution; or
- (2) the chair.

88.2 The poll may be demanded:

- (1) before a vote is taken;
- (2) before the voting results on a show of hands are declared; or
- (3) immediately after the voting results on a show of hands are declared.

89. When and how polls must be taken

89.1 A poll demanded on a matter other than the election of a chair or the question of an adjournment must be taken when and in the manner the chair directs.

89.2 A poll on the election of a chair or on the question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.

89.3 The demand for a poll does not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.

89.4 The result of the poll is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

90. Chair's casting vote

90.1 In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote in addition to any vote he or she may have in his or her capacity as a member or proxy.

90.2 The chair has discretion both as to use of the casting vote and as to the way in which it is used.

Annual general meeting

91. Business of an annual general meeting

91.1 The business of an annual general meeting may include any of the following, even if not referred to in the notice of meeting:

- (1) the consideration of accounts, balance sheets, the Council's report and auditor's report; and
- (2) the fixing of the auditor's remuneration.

All other business transacted at an annual general meeting and all business transacted at any other general meeting or extraordinary general meeting is special business.

91.2 The business of the annual general meeting also includes any other business which under this constitution or the Act ought to be transacted at an annual general meeting.

91.3 The chair of the annual general meeting must allow a reasonable opportunity for the members as a whole at the meeting to ask questions about or make comments on the management of the Society.

91.4 If the Society's auditor or the auditor's representative is at the meeting, the chair of an annual general meeting must allow a reasonable opportunity for the members as a whole at the meeting to ask the auditor or that representative questions relevant to the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

Minutes

92. Minutes to be kept

92.1 The Council must keep minute books in which they record within 1 month:

- (1) proceedings and resolutions of meetings of the Society's members;
- (2) proceedings and resolutions of Council meetings;
- (3) resolutions passed by members without a meeting; and
- (4) resolutions passed by Council without a meeting.

92.2 The councillors must ensure that minutes of a meeting are signed within a reasonable time after the meeting by 1 of the following:

- (1) the chair of the meeting; or
- (2) the chair of the next meeting.

92.3 The Council must ensure that minutes of the passing of a resolution without a meeting are signed by a member of the Council within a reasonable time after the resolution is passed.

92.4 Without limiting rule 92.1 the Council must record in the minute books:

- (1) all appointments of officers;
- (2) the names of the members of the Council and alternate members of the Council present at all meetings of Council and the Society; and
- (3) all other matters required by the Act to be recorded in the minute books, including each notice and standing notice given by a councillor of a material personal interest.

Accounts, audit and records

93. Accounts

93.1 The Council must cause proper accounting and other records to be kept in accordance with the Act, including with respect to:

- (1) all sums of money received and expended by the Society and the matter in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place;
- (2) all sales and purchases of real and personal property by the Society; and
- (3) the assets and liabilities of the Society.

93.2 The accounts of the Society will be kept at the registered office of the Society or, subject to the Act, at such other place as the Council thinks fit, and will always be open to inspection by members of the Council.

93.3 The financial year of the Society will close on 30 June each year.

93.4 The Council must distribute copies of every profit and loss account, balance sheet and statement of cash flows (including every document required by law to be attached to them) as required by the Act.

94. Audit

94.1 A registered company auditor must be appointed.

- 94.2 The remuneration of the auditor must be fixed and the auditor's duties regulated in accordance with the Act.

Execution of documents

95. Execution of documents

- 95.1 The Society may execute a document if the document is signed by:
- (1) 2 members of the Council of the Society; or
 - (2) a member of the Council of the Society and the secretary or another person duly appointed by the Council for that purpose.
- 95.2 The same person may not sign in the dual capacities of councillor and secretary.
- 95.3 A councillor may sign any document as councillor, with or without the common seal, although the document relates to a contract, arrangement, dealing or other transaction in which he or she is interested and his or her signature complies with the requirements of this constitution as to execution despite his or her interest.

96. Execution of document as a deed

- 96.1 The Society may execute a document as a deed if the document is expressed to be executed as a deed and is executed in accordance with rule 95.

Inadvertent omissions

97. Formalities omitted

- 97.1 If some formality required by this constitution is inadvertently omitted or is not carried out the omission does not invalidate anything, including any resolution, which but for the omission would have been valid unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the councillors that the omission has directly prejudiced any member financially. The decision of the council is final and binding on all members.

Winding up

98. Winding up

- 98.1 If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Society any property remains, after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, that property must not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Society but must be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions determined by the members of the Society at or before the time of dissolution which has similar objects to the Society and which is approved by the Commissioner of Taxation as an income tax exempt charitable institution for the purposes of any Commonwealth Taxation Act.
- 98.2 If the members do not make the necessary determination under rule 98.1, the Society may apply to the Supreme Court to determine the institution or institutions.