

# **Constitution**

## **National Association of Charitable Recycling Organisations Limited**

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## Preliminary

### 1. Name of the company

The name of the **company** is National Association of Charitable Recycling Organisations Limited (the **company**).

### 2. Type of company

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

### 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 \$50 (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:

- (a) debts and liabilities of the **company** incurred before the member stopped being a member, or
- (b) costs of winding up.

### 5. Definitions

In this constitution, words and phrases have the meaning set out in clauses 70 and 72.

## Charitable purposes and powers

### 6. Object

The **company's** object is to pursue the following charitable purpose(s):

- 6.1 to uphold trust in and promote the impact of the charitable reuse, recycling and retail sector as a collaborative and progressive network
- 6.2 to help charitable organisations to become better reusers, recyclers and retailers
- 6.3 to enlist financial and policy support from state and federal government for the charitable reuse, recycling and retail sector
- 6.4 to improve public perceptions and expand community understanding of charitable reuse and recycling issues
- 6.5 to promote the research and development of reuse and recycling operations and to facilitate the exchange of information and advice between members
- 6.6 to better measure and communicate the environmental, social and economic inclusivity impacts of members
- 6.7 to assist members return the maximum financial support from their reuse, recycling and retail operations in order to invest back into their charitable purposes and missions
- 6.8 to unify the charitable reuse, recycling and retail sector, and scale our collective power and combined influence to serve the needs of members

6.9 to conduct other activities incidental to or associated with the foregoing objects

## 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 an individual, 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 69.

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) making a payment to a member in carrying out the **company's** charitable purpose(s).
- (c) disbursing grants or funding secured from Government programs specifically intended to be distributed to eligible claimants who may or may not be members.

## 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.

# Members

## 10. Membership and register of members

10.1 The members of the **company** are:

- (a) **initial members**, and
- (b) any other **charitable organisation** that the directors 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 in each state or territory of membership:
  - i. name of charitable organisation
  - ii. name of authorised representative
  - iii. address
  - iv. any alternative address nominated by the member for the service of notices, and
  - v. 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 of charitable organisation

- 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.

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.

## 11. Who can be a member

11.1 A charitable organisation who supports the purposes of the **company** and agrees to be bound by its constitution and by-laws and pays the annual membership fee in accordance with the by-laws is eligible to apply to be a member of the **company** if approved by the directors.

## 12. How to apply to become a member

A charitable organisation may apply to become a member of the **company** by writing to the secretary stating that they:

- (a) want to become a member, by completing the appropriate application form in accordance with the requirements of the by-laws
- (b) support the purpose(s) of the **company**, and
- (c) agree to comply with the **company's** constitution and by-laws, including paying the guarantee under clause 4 if required and any annual membership fees.

## 13. Directors decide whether to approve membership

13.1 The directors must consider an application for membership within a reasonable time after the secretary receives the application

13.2 If the directors approve an application, the secretary must as soon as possible:

- (a) enter the new member on the register of members, and
- (b) write to the applicant to tell them that their application was approved, and the date that their membership started (see clause 14)

13.3 If the directors 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 directors 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 charitable organisation becomes a member

Other than **initial members**, an applicant will become a member when they are entered on the register of members.

## 15. When a charitable organisation stops being a member

A charitable organisation immediately stops being a member if they:

- (a) are wound up or otherwise dissolved or deregistered
- (b) resign, by writing to the secretary
- (c) are expelled under clause 17, or
- (d) have not responded within three months to a written request from the secretary that they confirm in writing that they want to remain a member

- (e) Do not pay their membership fee within one month of their due date.

## Dispute resolution and disciplinary procedures

### 16. Dispute resolution

- 16.1 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 directors, or
  - (c) the **company**.
- 16.2 A member must not 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.
- 16.3 Those involved in the dispute must try to resolve it between themselves within 14 days of knowing about it.
- 16.4 If those involved in the dispute do not resolve it under clause 16.3, they must within 10 days:
  - (a) tell the directors 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.
- 16.5 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 directors, 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.
- 16.6 A mediator chosen by the directors under clause 16.5(b)(for disputes between members, a person chosen by the directors,):
  - (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.
- 16.7 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 make a decision on the dispute.

### 17. Disciplining members

- 17.1 In accordance with this clause, the directors may resolve to warn, suspend or expel a member from the **company** if the directors consider that:
  - (a) the member has breached this constitution or by-laws, or
  - (b) the member's behaviour is causing, has caused, or is likely to cause harm to the **company**.
- 17.2 At least 14 days before the directors' meeting at which a resolution under clause 17.1 will be considered, the secretary must notify the member in writing:

- (a) that the directors are considering a resolution to warn, suspend or expel the member
  - (b) that this resolution will be considered at a directors' 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 provide an explanation to the directors, and details of how to do so.
- 17.3 Before the directors pass any resolution under clause 17.1, the member must be given a chance to explain or defend themselves by:
- (a) sending the directors a written explanation before that directors' meeting, and/or
  - (b) speaking at the meeting.
- 17.4 After considering any explanation under clause 17.3, the directors 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 directors consider appropriate (however, the person can only make a decision that the directors could have made under this clause), or
  - (f) require the matter to be determined at a **general meeting**.
- 17.5 The directors cannot fine a member.
- 17.6 The secretary must give written notice to the member of the decision under clause 17.4 as soon as possible.
- 17.7 Disciplinary procedures must be completed as soon as reasonably practical.
- 17.8 There will be no liability for any loss or injury suffered by the member as a result of any decision made in good faith under this clause.

## General meetings of members

### 18. General meetings called by directors

- 18.1 The directors may call a **general meeting**.
- 18.2 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 directors 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.
- 18.3 The percentage of votes that members have (in clause 18.2) is to be worked out as at midnight before the members request the meeting.
- 18.4 The members who make the request for 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**.



- 18.5 Separate copies of a document setting out the request may be signed by members if the wording of the request is the same in each copy.

### **19. General meetings called by members**

- 19.1 If the directors do not call the meeting within 21 days of being requested under clause 18.2, 50% or more of the members who made the request may call and arrange to hold a **general meeting**.
- 19.2 To call and hold a meeting under clause 19.1 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
  - (c) hold the **general meeting** within three months after the request was given to the **company**.
- 19.3 The **company** must pay the members who request the **general meeting** any reasonable expenses they incur because the directors did not call and hold the meeting.

### **20. Annual general meeting**

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Even if these items are not set out in the notice of 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 directors, and
  - (e) the appointment and payment of auditors, if any.
- 20.3 Before or at the annual **general meeting**, the directors must give information to the members on the **company's** activities and finances during the period since the last annual **general meeting**.
- 20.4 The chairperson of the annual **general meeting** must give members as a whole a reasonable opportunity at the meeting to ask questions or make comments about the management of the **company**.

### **21. Notice of general meetings**

- 21.1 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).
- 21.2 Notice of a **general meeting** must be provided in writing at least 21 days before the meeting.

- 21.3 Subject to clause 21.4, 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.
- 21.4 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.
- 21.5 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** at least 48 hours before the meeting.
- 21.6 If a **general meeting** is adjourned (put off) for one month or more, the members must be given new notice of the resumed meeting.

## 22. Quorum at general meetings

- 22.1 For a **general meeting** to be held, at least 50% of authorised representatives of members eligible to attend and vote must be present (in person or by proxy) for the whole meeting. When determining whether a quorum is present, an authorised representative may only be counted once (even if that person is a proxy of more than one member).
- 22.2 No business may be conducted at a **general meeting** if a quorum is not present.
- 22.3 If there is no quorum present within 30 minutes after the starting time stated in the notice of **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.
- 22.4 If no quorum is present at the resumed meeting within 30 minutes after the starting time set for that meeting, the meeting is cancelled.

## 23. Auditor's right to attend meetings

- 23.1 The auditor 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 auditor.
- 23.2 The **company** must give the auditor any communications relating to the **general meeting** that a member of the **company** is entitled to receive.

#### **24. Authorised representatives of members**

- 24.1 A member charitable organisation will appoint as an authorised representative:
- (a) one individual to represent the member for each state or territory of membership at meetings and to sign circular resolutions under clause 31, and
  - (b) the same individuals for the purpose of being appointed or elected as a director.
- 24.2 The appointment of an authorised representative by a member must:
- (a) be in writing
  - (b) include the name of the authorised 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.
- 24.3 An authorised representative has all the rights of a member relevant to the purposes of the appointment as a representative.
- 24.4 The appointment may be standing (ongoing).

#### **25. Using technology to hold meetings**

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

#### **26. Chairperson for general meetings**

- 26.1 The **elected chairperson** is entitled to chair **general meetings**.
- 26.2 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.

#### **27. Role of the chairperson**

- 27.1 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)).
- 27.2 The chairperson does not have a casting vote.

#### **28. Adjournment of meetings**

- 28.1 If a quorum is present, a **general meeting** must be adjourned if a majority of **members present** direct the chairperson to adjourn it.

- 28.2 Only unfinished business may be dealt with at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.

## Members' resolutions and statements

### 29. Members' resolutions and statements

- 29.1 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).
- 29.2 A notice of a members' resolution must set out the wording of the proposed resolution and be signed by the members proposing the resolution.
- 29.3 A request to distribute a members' statement must set out the statement to be distributed and be signed by the members making the request.
- 29.4 Separate copies of a document setting out the notice or request may be signed by members if the wording is the same in each copy.
- 29.5 The percentage of votes that members have (as described in clause 29.1) is to be worked out as at midnight before the request or notice is given to the **company**.
- 29.6 If the **company** has been given notice of a members' resolution under clause 29.1(a), the resolution must be considered at the next **general meeting** held more than two months after the notice is given.
- 29.7 This clause does not limit any other right that a member has to propose a resolution at a **general meeting**.

### 30. Company must give notice of proposed resolution or distribute statement

- 30.1 If the **company** has been given a notice or request under clause 29:
- (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 members' statement. However, at a **general meeting**, the members may pass a resolution that the **company** will pay these expenses.
- 30.2 The **company** does not need to send the notice of proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement to members if:
- (a) it is more than 1 000 words long
  - (b) the directors consider it may be defamatory
  - (c) clause 30.1(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.

### **31. Circular resolutions of members**

- 31.1 Subject to clause 31.3, the directors may put a resolution to the members to pass a resolution without a **general meeting** being held (a circular resolution).
- 31.2 The directors 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 wording of the resolution.
- 31.3 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.
- 31.4 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 31.5 or clause 31.6.
- 31.5 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.
- 31.6 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**

### **32. How many votes a member has**

Each member has voting rights according to the category of membership, as outlined in the by-laws.

### **33. Challenge to member's right to vote**

- 33.1 A member or the chairperson may only challenge a person's right to vote at a **general meeting** at that meeting.
- 33.2 If a challenge is made under clause 33.1, the chairperson must decide whether or not the person may vote. The chairperson's decision is final.

### **34. How voting is carried out**

- 34.1 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.
- 34.2 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.

- 34.3 On a show of hands, the chairperson's decision is conclusive evidence of the result of the vote.
- 34.4 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.

### 35. When and how a vote in writing must be held

- 35.1 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.
- 35.2 A vote in writing must be taken when and how the chairperson directs, unless clause 35.3 applies.
- 35.3 A vote in writing must be held immediately if it is demanded under clause 35.1:
- (a) for the election of a chairperson under clause 26.2, or
  - (b) to decide whether to adjourn the meeting.
- 35.4 A demand for a vote in writing may be withdrawn.

### 36. Appointment of proxy

- 36.1 A member may appoint a proxy to attend and vote at a **general meeting** on their behalf.
- 36.2 A proxy does not need to be a member.
- 36.3 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 the appointment), and
  - (c) join in to demand a vote in writing under clause 35.1.
- 36.4 An appointment of proxy (proxy form) must be signed by the authorised representative of the member appointing the proxy and must contain:
- (a) the member's name and address
  - (b) the authorised representative's name
  - (c) the **company's** name
  - (d) the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy, and
  - (e) the meeting(s) at which the appointment may be used.
- 36.5 A proxy appointment may be standing (ongoing).
- 36.6 Proxy forms must be received by the **company** at the address stated in the notice under clause 21.5(d) or at the **company's** registered address at least 48 hours before a meeting.
- 36.7 A proxy does not have the authority to speak and vote for a member at a meeting while the member is at the meeting.
- 36.8 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 appointed authorised representative of the member:
- (a) dies

- (b) is mentally incapacitated
- (c) revokes the proxy's appointment, or
- (d) revokes the authority of the authorised representative who appointed the proxy.

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

### **37. Voting by proxy**

- 37.1 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).
- 37.2 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.

## **Directors**

### **38. Number of directors**

The **company** shall have no fewer than 3 and no more than 9 directors.

### **39. Election and appointment of directors**

- 39.1 The initial directors are the people who have agreed to act as directors and who are named as proposed directors in the application for registration of the **company**.
- 39.2 Apart from the initial directors and directors appointed under clause 39.5, the members may elect a director by a resolution passed in a **general meeting**.
- 39.3 Each of the directors 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.
- 39.4 A person is eligible for election as a director of the **company** if they:
- (a) are an authorised representative of a member of the **company** (appointed under clause 24)
  - (b) are nominated by two authorised 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**.
  - (e) are not a paid employee of the **company**
  - (f) Comply with any other reasonable eligibility requirements as are contained in any by-laws passed by the board of directors, and approved by majority vote at a members general meeting.

- 39.5 The directors may appoint a person as a director to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director if that person:
- (a) is an authorised 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**.
- 39.6 If the number of directors is reduced to 3 or less than the number required for a quorum, the continuing directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to a quorum for calling a **general meeting**, but for no other purpose.

#### **40. Election of chairperson**

- (a) The directors must elect a director as the **company's** elected Chairperson
- (b) If the elected Chairperson is absent from the meeting, the Vice Chairperson shall chair the meeting
- (c) If the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson are absent from a meeting, the other board directors shall elect a substitute Chairperson to chair the meeting.

#### **41. Term of office**

- 41.1 At each annual **general meeting**:
- (a) any director appointed by the directors to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director must retire, and
  - (b) at least one-third of the remaining directors must retire
- 41.2 The directors who must retire at each annual **general meeting** under clause 41.1(b) will be the directors who have been longest in office since last being elected. Where directors were elected on the same day, the director(s) to retire will be decided by lot unless they agree otherwise
- 41.3 Other than a director appointed under clause 39.5, 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
- 41.4 Each director must retire at least once every three years
- 41.5 A director who retires under clause 41.1 may nominate for election or re-election, subject to clause 41.6.
- 41.6 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**.

#### **42. When a director stops being a director**

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) are an authorised representative of a member, and that member stops being a member
- (e) are an authorised representative of a member, and the member notifies the **company** that the representative is no longer a representative



- (f) are absent for three consecutive directors' meetings without approval from the directors, or
- (g) become ineligible to be a director of the **company** under the **Corporations Act** or the **ACNC Act** or under the terms of this constitution or bylaws.

## Powers of directors

### 43. Powers of directors

- 43.1 The directors are responsible for managing and directing the activities of the **company** to achieve the purpose(s) set out in clause 6.
- 43.2 The directors may use all the powers of the **company** except for powers that, under the **Corporations Act** or this constitution, may only be used by members.
- 43.3 The directors must decide on the responsible financial management of the **company** including:
  - (a) any suitable written delegations of power under clause 44, and
  - (b) how money will be managed, such as how electronic transfers, negotiable instruments or cheques must be authorised and signed or otherwise approved.
- 43.4 The directors cannot remove a director or auditor. Directors and auditors may only be removed by a members' resolution at a **general meeting**.

### 44. Delegation of directors' powers

- 44.1 The directors 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.
- 44.2 The delegation must be recorded in the **company's** minute book.

### 45. Payments to directors

- 45.1 The **company** must not pay fees to a director for acting as a director.
- 45.2 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**.
- 45.3 Any payment made under clause 45.2 must be approved by the directors.
- 45.4 The **company** may pay premiums for insurance indemnifying directors, as allowed for by law (including the **Corporations Act**) and this constitution.

### 46. Execution of documents

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

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

## Duties of directors

### 47. Duties of directors

The directors must comply with their duties as directors 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 6
- (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 48
- (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.

#### **48. Conflicts of interest**

- 48.1 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 directors (or that is proposed in a circular resolution):
- (a) to the other directors, or
  - (b) if all of the directors have the same conflict of interest, to the members at the next **general meeting**, or at an earlier time if reasonable to do so.
- 48.2 The disclosure of a conflict of interest by a director must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 48.3 Each director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of directors (or that is proposed in a circular resolution) must not, except as provided under clauses 48.4:
- (a) be present at the meeting while the matter is being discussed, or
  - (b) vote on the matter.
- 48.4 A director may still be present and vote if:
- (a) their interest arises because they are an authorised representative of a member of the **company**, and the other authorised representatives of 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 66)
  - (c) their interest relates to a payment by the **company** under clause 65 (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 directors 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 directors are satisfied that the interest should not stop the director from voting or being present.

## Directors' meetings

### 49. When the directors meet

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

### 50. Calling directors' meetings

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

### 51. Chairperson for directors' meetings

- 51.1 The **elected chairperson** is entitled to chair directors' meetings.
- 51.2 The directors at a directors' 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.

### 52. Quorum at directors' meetings

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

### 53. Using technology to hold directors' meetings

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

### 54. Passing directors' resolutions

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

### 55. Circular resolutions of directors

- 55.1 The directors may pass a circular resolution without a directors' meeting being held.
- 55.2 A circular resolution is passed if all the directors entitled to vote on the resolution sign or otherwise agree to the resolution in the manner set out in clause 55.3 or clause 55.4.
- 55.3 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 wording of the resolution is the same in each copy.
- 55.4 The **company** may send a circular resolution by email to the directors and the directors may agree to the resolution by sending a reply email to that effect, including the text of the resolution in their reply.
- 55.5 A circular resolution is passed when the last director signs or otherwise agrees to the resolution in the manner set out in clause 55.3 or clause 55.4.

## Secretary

### 56. Appointment and role of secretary

- 56.1 The **company** must have at least one secretary, who may also be a director.
- 56.2 A secretary must be appointed by the directors (after giving the **company** their signed consent to act as secretary of the **company**) and may be removed by the directors.
- 56.3 The directors must decide the terms and conditions under which the secretary is appointed, including any remuneration.
- 56.4 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), directors' meetings and circular resolutions.

## Minutes and records

### 57. Minutes and records

- 57.1 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 30.
- 57.2 The **company** must, within one month, make and keep the following records:
- (a) minutes of proceedings and resolutions of directors' meetings (including meetings of any committees), and
  - (b) minutes of circular resolutions of directors.
- 57.3 To allow members to inspect the **company's** records:
- (a) the **company** must give a member access to the records set out in clause 57.1, and
  - (b) the directors may authorise a member to inspect other records of the **company**, including records referred to in clause 57.2 and clause 58.1.
- 57.4 The directors must ensure that minutes of a **general meeting** or a directors' 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.
- 57.5 The directors must ensure that minutes of the passing of a circular resolution (of members or directors) are signed by a director within a reasonable time after the resolution is passed.

## 58. Financial and related records

- 58.1 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.
- 58.2 The **company** must also keep written records that correctly record its operations.
- 58.3 The **company** must retain its records for at least 7 years.
- 58.4 The directors must take reasonable steps to ensure that the **company's** records are kept safe.

## By-laws

### 59. By-laws

- 59.1 The directors may pass a resolution to make by-laws to give effect to this constitution but any such by-laws shall be submitted to members at the next members meeting for approval by majority vote and if not approved those by-laws shall be deemed to have been revoked.
- 59.2 Members and directors must comply with by-laws as if they were part of this constitution.

## Notice

### 60. What is notice

- 60.1 Anything written to or from the **company** under any clause in this constitution is written notice and is subject to clauses 61 to 63, unless specified otherwise.
- 60.2 Clauses 61 to 63 do not apply to a notice of proxy under clause 36.6.

### 61. Notice to the company

Written notice or any communication under this constitution may be given to the **company**, the directors 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.

### 62. Notice to members

- 62.1 Written notice or any communication under this constitution may be given to a member:
- (a) in person to the authorised representative of the member
  - (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) 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).

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

### 63. When notice is taken to be given

A notice:

- (a) delivered in person, or left at 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 or other electronic method, is taken to be given on the business day after it is sent, and
- (d) given under clause 62.1(d) is taken to be given on the business day after the notification that the notice is available to be sent.

## Financial year

### 64. Company's financial year

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

## Indemnity, insurance and access

### 65. Indemnity

- 65.1 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**.
- 65.2 In this clause, 'officer' means a director or secretary and includes a director or secretary after they have ceased to hold that office.
- 65.3 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).
- 65.4 The indemnity is a continuing obligation and is enforceable by an officer even though that person is no longer an officer of the **company**.

### 66. Insurance

To the extent permitted by law (including the **Corporations Act**), and if the directors 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**.

### 67. Directors' access to documents

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

## Winding up

### 68. 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 69.1.

### 69. Distribution of surplus assets

- 69.1 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 6, and
  - (b) which also prohibit the distribution of any **surplus assets** to its members to at least the same extent as the **company**.
- 69.2 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

### 70. Definitions

In this constitution:

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

**authorised representative** means an individual appointed by the member charitable organisation for each state or territory of membership to act as its representative in all matters connected with the **company**

**charitable organisation** means an organisation meeting all of the membership eligibility criteria as set out in the by-laws

**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 directors to be the **company's** chairperson under clause 40

**general meeting** means a meeting of members and includes the annual **general meeting**, under clause 20.1

**initial member** means a charitable organisation 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**, an authorised representative of a **member present** in person 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 21.5(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.

## **71. Reading this constitution with the Corporations Act**

- 71.1 The replaceable clauses set out in the **Corporations Act** do not apply to the **company**.
- 71.2 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.
- 71.3 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.
- 71.4 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.

## **72. 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).



## By-laws of National Association of Charitable Recycling Organisations Limited

These By-Laws are to be read with the Constitution for National Association of Charitable Recycling Organisations Limited, and have the effect as a contract between the **company** and each member, and between a member and each other member, under which each person agrees to observe and perform the Constitution and By-Laws so far as they may apply to that person; and if there is any inconsistency between these By-Laws and the Constitution or the Corporations Act or the Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commissions Act, these By-Laws shall be read down and modified to the extent necessary to remove that inconsistency.

### 1. Membership fee

- 1.1. The **company** may determine the membership fee payable by each member and the method of payment for each of the membership categories available
- 1.2. The membership fee period will commence on 1 July of each year, and the membership fee will be due in advance within 30 days of this date.
- 1.3. The directors may determine that any member admitted to membership after 1 July in any year will pay for the ensuing year only a proportion of the membership fee that corresponds to the proportion of the year then remaining.
- 1.4. If a member does not pay an annual membership fee within 30 days after it becomes due the directors:
  - 1.4.1. will give the member notice of that fact; and
  - 1.4.2. if the annual membership fee remains unpaid 60 days from the date of that notice, may suspend or terminate that member's membership in accordance with clause 15.
- 1.5. A member who is liable to pay any membership fee which has become due and payable does not have a right to vote or speak on any motion at a meeting of the **company**.

### 2. Applications for Membership

- 2.1. An applicant for membership of the **company** must be proposed by one member of the **company** and seconded by another member.
- 2.2. Applications for membership of the **company** must be in writing, signed by the applicant's proposer and seconder, and in a form approved by the directors in their absolute discretion.

### 3. Membership Eligibility

- 3.1. A charitable organisation is eligible to be a member of the **company** if it meets all the criteria listed below:
  - a) The organisation is a registered charity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission
  - b) The organisation is endorsed as a Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) with the Australian Tax Office

- c) The organisation's paid employees and/or volunteers are involved in the operation of the reuse and/or recycling program(s) that are run to support the charitable purpose of the organisation
- d) The organisation has been actively involved in the consistent operation of a reuse and/or recycling program for a minimum of twelve months prior to seeking membership.
- e) Commercial operators engaged by members to support their operations will adhere to all Federal, State and Local Government requirements as well as the **company's** standards, policies and transparent labelling requirements.
- f) Where the organisation does sell or otherwise allow their brand/name to be used by a commercial operator to solicit donated goods, the commercial nature of the partnership is clearly marked wherever goods are solicited and the nature of the relationship will be disclosed to the company on request.

#### **4. Membership Categories**

- 4.1. Applications may be made for membership in the following categories:
  - a) National Member: The board of directors (hereafter called the **board**) may at its discretion, approve membership in this category to charitable organisations in which the governance structure consists of a central constituent body which exercises authority and direct control over the organisation's recycling operations nationally
  - b) State Member: The **board** may at its discretion, approve membership in this category to charitable organisations in which the governance structure consists of a central constituent body which exercises authority and direct control over the organisation's recycling operations within a single state or territory
  - c) Regional Member: The **board** may at its discretion, approve membership in this category to charitable organisations in which the governance structure consists of regional operations and/or between 2-8 reuse or recycling sites/stores within a single state or territory
  - d) Local Member: The **board** may at its discretion, approve membership in this category to charitable organisations in which the governance structure consists of local operations and/or one reuse or recycling site/store within a single state or territory

#### **5. Authorised Representative of Member**

- 5.1. Each charitable organisation that is a member must nominate a person currently working within their organisation to act as its authorised representative for each state or territory of membership in all matters connected with the **company**, and advise the **company** of the name of the representative in writing.
- 5.2. The member charitable organisation must notify the **company** of any changes to the authorised representative.

#### **6. Voting Rights**

- 6.1. The authorised representatives of members are entitled to the following voting rights at the Annual General Meeting, based on the category of membership as follows:

- a) National Member: Each National Member is entitled to three votes per state or territory in which the charitable organisation is actively carrying out recycling operations
- b) State Member: Each State Member is entitled to three votes in the particular state or territory in which the charitable organisation is actively carrying out recycling operations and within which their membership applies
- c) Regional Member: Each Regional Member is entitled to two votes in the particular state or territory in which the charitable organisation is actively carrying out recycling operations and within which their membership applies
- d) Local Member: Each Local Member is entitled to one vote in the particular state or territory in which the charitable organisation is actively carrying out recycling operations and within which their membership applies.

## **7. Attendance at General Meetings**

- 7.1. Every member has the right to attend all general meetings.
- 7.2. Every **board** director has the right to attend and speak at all general meetings.

## **8. Election of Directors**

- 8.1. A representative of a member, other than a retiring director, is not eligible for election as a director at the Annual General Meeting unless the person, or a member who intends to propose the person, has left at the **company's** registered office a written notice signed by the person:
  - 8.1.1. giving the person's consent to the nomination; and
  - 8.1.2. stating either that the person is a candidate for the office of director or that the member intends to propose the person for election.
- 8.2. A notice given in accordance with clause 8.1 must be left at the **company's** registered office at least 21 days before the Annual General Meeting.
- 8.3. A written notice referring to all director vacancies and each candidate for election, must be sent to all members at least 7 days before every general meeting at which an election of a director will take place.
- 8.4. The directors will be elected from the list of nominees by ordinary resolution.
- 8.5. If there are insufficient nominees to fill all the positions on the Board nominations may be taken from the members present at the general meeting.

## **9. Board Composition**

- 9.1. The Board will consist of no fewer than 3 and no more than 9 directors as follows.
- 9.2. At a minimum, the 3 roles those directors must always fill are Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Treasurer
- 9.3. If the company has 9 directors, then it is intended, where reasonably possible to also have serving as a director, a State Representative from each of the Australian states:
  - (a) New South Wales
  - (b) Queensland
  - (c) South Australia

- (d) Tasmania
- (e) Victoria
- (f) Western Australia

#### **10. Board Eligibility**

- 10.1. Any person who is the authorised representative of a member of the **company** with voting rights and who has been actively involved in the reuse/recycling operations of the member for at least two years will be eligible to be a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson or Treasurer.
- 10.2. Any person who is the authorised representative of a member of the **company** with voting rights and who has been actively involved in the reuse/recycling operations of the member for at least one year within the state of membership will be eligible to be a State Representative.

#### **11. Delegation of Board Powers**

- 11.1. The **board** may delegate its powers in accordance with clause 44 of the Constitution.
- 11.2. The **board** may revoke a delegation previously made whether or not the delegation is expressed to be for a specified period.
- 11.3. If the delegation is to a sub-committee, the meetings and proceedings of sub-committees are to the greatest extent practical, governed by the clauses that govern the meetings and proceedings of the **board**.
- 11.4. The following limitations and requirements will be deemed imposed by the **board** in any delegation of powers:
  - (a) the delegate may only make decisions directly related to the matters which have been delegated
  - (b) a resolution of any sub-committee will not become effective until 7 days after the Board has received written notice of the resolution. The resolution will not become effective the **board** resolves to invalidate the resolution before the expiry of the 7 day period.

#### **12. Member Conduct**

- 12.1. Members of the **company** will be required to sign and abide by the **company's** Code of Conduct, which may be amended periodically in line with community expectations and legal requirements.
- 12.2. Members of the **company** will abide by all legal, ethical and moral clauses and laws imposed by local, state and federal Government authorities.
- 12.3. Members of the **company** shall be conversant with clause 15 of the Constitution, which relates to when a person stops being a member.

#### **13. Voting Restrictions**

- 13.1. An authorised representative of a member does not have the right to exercise a vote on a motion, or for choosing a member of the Board, if that person (member):
  - (a) has a liability to pay any membership fee which become due and payable by that member to the **company**; or

- (b) has given notice of its intention to resign; or
- (c) ceased to be a member; or
- (d) has been expelled or suspended.

#### **14. State Meetings**

- 14.1 The State Representative will convene a State Meeting on a quarterly basis, inviting members, supporter organisations and any other stakeholders including government, councils, prospective members and/or subject matter experts to discuss key issues affecting the **company**, members and the charitable reuse, recycling and retail sector in the state.
- 14.2 The State Representative will circulate an agenda prior to the State Meeting, and distribute minutes following each State Meeting.
- 14.3 Members may raise agenda items at State Meetings.

#### **15. Corporate & Enterprise Partners**

- 15.1 Corporate and social enterprise organisations ineligible to become members may be able to apply to participate as Corporate & Enterprise Partners of the **company** if they meet all of the eligibility criteria and are approved at the absolute discretion of the **board**.
- 15.2 Corporate & Enterprise Partners are not members of the **company** and do not have any voting rights.
- 15.3 Corporate & Enterprise Partners cannot attend State Meetings unless specifically invited to do so on occasion by a **director** of the **company**.
- 15.4 The **company** may determine the Corporate & Enterprise Partner fee payable by each organisation and the method of payment for each of the categories available.
- 15.5 An applicant for Corporate & Enterprise Partner status of the **company** must be proposed by an authorised representative of a member of the **company**.
- 15.6 Applications for Corporate & Enterprise Partner status of the **company** must be in writing, signed by the applicant's proposer and in a form approved by the **company**.
- 15.7 The approval of any Corporate & Enterprise Partner applications are at the absolute discretion of the **company**, and the **board** reserves the right to terminate any Corporate & Enterprise Partner agreements with immediate effect at its absolute discretion.
- 15.8 Eligibility for Corporate & Enterprise Partner status includes the need for applicants to be operating in one of the following categories with demonstrated quality products and services relevant to **members** of the **company**:
  - a) Retail Services & Fit-out
  - b) Recycling & Resource Recovery
  - c) eCommerce & Technology
  - d) Business Services

#### **16. Supporter Organisations**

- 16.1 Commercial textile collections or reuse export organisations ineligible to become members may be able to apply to participate as Supporter Organisations of the **company** if they meet all of the eligibility criteria and are approved at the absolute discretion of the **board**.
- 16.2 Commercial textile collections or reuse export organisations are not eligible to become Corporate & Enterprise Partners without first being approved as Supporter Organisations.
- 16.3 The strict eligibility criteria and careful screening for Supporter Organisation status is over and above the general Corporate & Enterprise Partner requirements and aims to separate highly reputable companies from others that may not live up to the high standards of professionalism required, given their involvement in direct collections of donations.
- 16.4 Supporter organisations are not members of the **company** and do not have any voting rights.
- 16.5 The **company** may determine the supporter organisation fee payable by each supporter organisation and the method of payment for each of the supporter organisation categories available.
- 16.6 An applicant for supporter organisation status of the **company** must be proposed by an authorised representative of a member of the **company**.
- 16.7 Applications for supporter organisation status of the **company** must be in writing, signed by the applicant's proposer and in a form approved by the **company**.
- 16.8 The approval of any supporter organisation applications are at the absolute discretion of the **company**, and the **board** reserves the right to terminate any supporter organisation agreements with immediate effect at its absolute discretion.
- 16.9 The eligibility criteria for Supporter Organisation status includes demonstrated compliance with the following 15 requirements.
  - a) Representation – Organisations are to be clearly represented as commercials and not as community, charitable or non-profit organisations
  - b) Terminology – Organisations are to only use the terms 'Supporter Organisation' and 'Corporate Partner' but not use the terms 'Member' or 'Membership'
  - c) Policy Positions – Organisations are to align with Charitable Reused Australia messaging and policy positions, and not undermine any of these positions
  - d) Donation Bin Policy – Organisations are to maintain compliance with Charitable Reused Australia's donation bin policies, and all state and local government policies, guidelines and expectations
  - e) Export Accreditation Scheme – Organisations are to maintain compliance with Charitable Reused Australia's textile reuse accreditation scheme
  - f) Modern Slavery – Organisations are to are to acknowledge and; where applicable; respond to the objectives of the Modern Slavery Act
  - g) Upholding Trust – Organisations are to uphold and support trust in charities and responsible donating
  - h) Supporting Role – Organisations are to support charitable members access quality donations, reduce dumping and increase resource recovery

- i) Business Practices – Organisations are to maintain responsible business practices without anti-competitive behaviour
- j) Member Servicing – Organisations are to maintain responsiveness and communication on any member servicing issues as they arise
- k) Dispute Resolution Service – Charitable Reused Australia may be asked to mediate in a dispute resolution process with any affected members
- l) Charitable Sector – Organisations are to defer to Charitable Reused Australia’s role to speak on behalf of the charitable reuse and recycling sector
- m) Advocacy Expectations – Charitable Reused Australia will decide on if, when and how any advocacy campaigns are undertaken
- n) Application Decisions – Decisions on Supporter applications are solely at the discretion of the Charitable Reused Australia board
- o) Breaches of Criteria – Supporter Organisation status may be revoked by Charitable Reused Australia at any time for any breaches of criteria

17.0 Applications may be made for supporter organisation status of the company in the following categories:

- a) Gold Supporter – for eligible national commercial organisations
- b) Silver Supporter – for eligible state-based commercial organisations

17.1 Once approved, Supporter Organisation status includes Corporate & Enterprise Partner status with Charitable Reused Australia, but not formal membership which is limited to charitable reuse enterprises meeting the non-profit membership criteria.