

Constitution

Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute Ltd

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1. Objects

- (a) The objects of the Company are to:
 - (i) accelerate the global adoption of safe, commercially and environmentally sustainable CCS;
 - (ii) drive co-operation to deliver a diverse portfolio of at least 20 fully integrated, large-scale Demonstration Projects operating by 2020;
 - (iii) work in concert with the network of existing bodies, establishing new programs where necessary, to overcome the barriers to broad industrial-scale deployment;
 - (iv) maintain a project focus and actively support large-scale Demonstration Projects through facilitation of issues, discussion with key stakeholders (including Governments) and provision of technical know how;
 - (v) be an active clearinghouse and standard setter for CCS information, especially in relation to the deployment of technology and processes; and
 - (vi) do all other things as may be incidental and ancillary to the attainment of these objects.
- (b) The Company may only exercise the powers in subsection 124(1) of the Corporations Act to:
 - (i) carry out the objects in this clause 1; and
 - (ii) do any thing incidental or convenient in relation to the exercise of power under clause 1(b)(i).

2. Income and property of Company

- (a) The income and property of the Company will only be applied towards the promotion of the objects of the Company set out in clause 1(a).
- (b) No income or property of the Company may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly to any Member of the Company except for payments to a Member:
 - (i) in return for any services rendered or goods supplied in the ordinary and usual course of business to the Company;
 - (ii) of interest at a rate not exceeding current bank overdraft rates of interest for moneys lent;
 - (iii) of refunds of amounts paid by the Member to the Company pursuant to funding agreements which may be entered into between the Member and the Company;
 - (iv) by way of grants or financial assistance to a Member for the purposes of pursuing the objectives of the Company;
 - (v) of reasonable and proper rent by the Company to a Member of the Company for premises leased by the Member to the Company; or

- (vi) by way of reimbursement of expenses incurred by any Member on behalf of the Company.

3. Membership

3.1 Admission

- (a) The number of Members with which the Company proposes to be registered is unlimited.
- (b) The Members of the Company are:
 - (i) the persons who consented to become Members in the application for registration of the Company; and
 - (ii) Foundation Members, Collaborating Participants and any other Governments, corporations or organisations that, in the reasonable opinion of the Board, demonstrate a legitimate interest in the advancement of CCS including such Governments, corporations and organisations that:
 - (A) have demonstrated that they will make a material contribution to the fulfilment of the objects of the Company, or are likely to make such a contribution;
 - (B) carry on a business or activity where the advancement of CCS is not merely incidental to its core business or activities,
 which the Board admit to membership in accordance with this Constitution.

3.2 Applications for membership

- (a) Applications for membership of the Company must be in writing, signed by the applicant and in a form approved by the Board in its absolute discretion.
- (b) The Board:
 - (i) will accept applications for membership made by Foundation Members and Collaborating Participants within the first 18 months of the Company being registered as a company under the Corporations Act;
 - (ii) for all applications that do not fall within clause 3.2(b)(i), may:
 - (A) accept or reject the application; or
 - (B) ask the applicant to give more evidence of eligibility for membership.
- (c) To decide whether to accept or reject an application under clause 3.2(b)(ii)(A), the Board can either:
 - (i) consider each application for membership prior to the next Board meeting after the application is received and pass a written resolution under clause 20; or
 - (ii) consider each application for membership at the next Board meeting after the application is received and pass a resolution.
- (d) If the Board asks for more evidence under clause 3.2(b)(ii)(B), its determination of the application for membership is deferred until the evidence is given.

- (e) The Board does not have to give any reason for rejecting an application for membership under clause 3.2(b)(ii)(A).
- (f) As soon as practicable following acceptance or rejection of an application for membership, the Company Secretary will send the applicant written notice of the acceptance or rejection under clause 3.2(b)(ii)(A).
- (g) An applicant for membership becomes a Member when the applicant's name is entered into the Register of Members.
- (h) The rights and privileges of every Member are personal to each Member and are not transferable by the Member's own act or by operation of law.

3.3 Rights of Members

- (a) Unless otherwise provided in this Constitution, all Members have the same rights.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided in this Constitution including clause 9.1, the rights of a Member include:
 - (i) to receive notices of, attend, speak at and vote at general meetings of Members;
 - (ii) to participate in a call for a poll;
 - (iii) to approve appointments to the Board;
 - (iv) to nominate a person for appointment to the Board Selection Panel in accordance with clause 10.6;
 - (v) to vote to appoint members of the Board Selection Panel in accordance with clause 10.1;
 - (vi) to propose an amendment to the Constitution; and
 - (vii) to vote on amendments to the Constitution.

3.4 Ceasing to be a Member

A Member's membership of the Company will cease:

- (a) if the Member gives the Company Secretary written notice of resignation, from the date of receipt of that notice by the Company Secretary;
- (b) if a majority of three-quarters of the Directors present and voting at a Board meeting by resolution terminate the membership of a Member:
 - (i) who in their reasonable opinion:
 - (A) is acting contrary to the advancement of CCS; or
 - (B) has adversely affected the reputation of the Company;
 - (ii) only after the Member has been given at least 21 days' notice of the resolution and has had the opportunity to be heard at the meeting at which the resolution is proposed;
- (c) if:
 - (i) a liquidator is appointed in connection with the winding-up of the Member; or

- (ii) an order is made by a Court for the winding-up or deregistration of the Member.

4. Powers of attorney

- (a) If a Member executes or proposes to execute any document or do any act by or through an attorney which affects the Company or the Member's membership in the Company, that Member must deliver the instrument appointing the attorney to the Company for notation.
- (b) If the Company asks the Member to file with it a certified copy of the instrument for the Company to retain, the Member will promptly comply with that request.
- (c) The Company may ask for whatever evidence it thinks appropriate that the power of attorney is effective and continues to be in force.
- (d) If an attorney is to vote at a meeting of Members, the instrument conferring the power of attorney (or a certified copy of the instrument) must be produced to the Company at least 48 hours before the meeting, in the same way as the appointment of a proxy.

5. Representatives

- (a) Any Member may by written notice to the Company Secretary:
 - (i) appoint a natural person to act as its Representative in any matters connected with the Company as permitted by the Corporations Act; and
 - (ii) remove a Representative.
- (b) A Representative is entitled to:
 - (i) exercise at a general meeting, all the powers which the Member which appointed him or her could exercise if the Member were a natural person; and
 - (ii) be counted towards a quorum on the basis that the Member is to be considered personally present at a general meeting by its Representative.
- (c) A document executed in accordance with section 127 of the Corporations Act (where applicable to a Member) is rebuttable evidence of the appointment or of the removal of the appointment (as appropriate) of the Representative.
- (d) The chairperson of a general meeting may allow a Representative to vote (if that Representative is appointed by a Member who is entitled to vote) on the condition that the Representative must establish his or her status as a Representative (within a period prescribed by and to the satisfaction of the chairperson of the general meeting).
- (e) The appointment of a Representative may set out restrictions on the Representative's powers.

6. General meetings

6.1 Calling general meeting

- (a) Any Director may, at any time, call a general meeting.
- (b) A Member may:

- (i) request the Board to call a general meeting only in accordance with section 249D of the Corporations Act; and
- (ii) not request, or call and arrange to hold a general meeting except under either section 249E or 249F of the Corporations Act.

6.2 Notice of general meeting

- (a) At least 21 days written notice (exclusive of the day on which the notice is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which notice is given) must be given to Members of any general meeting (subject to the provisions of the Corporations Act allowing general meetings to be held with shorter notice).
- (b) A notice calling a general meeting:
 - (i) must specify the place, date and time of the meeting and if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this;
 - (ii) subject to clause 6.2(c), must state the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting; and
 - (iii) may specify a place, facsimile number or electronic address (as necessary) for the purposes of proxy appointment.
- (c) A notice of an annual general meeting need not state that the business to be transacted at the meeting will include:
 - (i) the consideration of the annual financial report, Directors' report and the Auditor's report;
 - (ii) the election of Directors; or
 - (iii) the appointment and fixing of the remuneration of the Auditor.
- (d) The Board may postpone or cancel any general meeting whenever it thinks fit (other than a meeting called as the result of a request under clause 6.1(b)).
- (e) The Board must give reasonable notice of the postponement or cancellation of a general meeting to all persons referred to in clause 28.2(a) entitled to receive notices from the Company.
- (f) The failure or accidental omission to send a notice of a general meeting (including a proxy appointment form) to any Member or the non-receipt of a notice (or form) by any Member does not invalidate the proceedings at or any resolution passed at the general meeting.

7. Proceedings at general meetings

7.1 Member

In clauses 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 9.1, **Member** includes a Member present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative.

7.2 Quorum

- (a) No business may be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of Members is present when the meeting proceeds to business.

- (b) A quorum of Members is Members who in aggregate hold at least 50% of the total Members' votes that may be cast at the meeting.
- (c) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for a general meeting:
 - (i) then if the general meeting was called on the requisition of Members, it is automatically dissolved; or
 - (ii) in any other case:
 - (A) it will stand adjourned to the same time and place seven days after the meeting, or to another day, time and place determined by the Board; and
 - (B) if at the adjourned general meeting a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the general meeting, the general meeting is automatically dissolved.

7.3 Chairperson

- (a) The Board Chair, or in the Board Chair's absence the deputy Board Chair, will be the chairperson at every general meeting.
- (b) The Directors present may elect a chairperson of a general meeting if:
 - (i) there is no chairperson or deputy chairperson; or
 - (ii) neither the chairperson nor deputy chairperson is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the general meeting; or
 - (iii) the Board Chair and deputy Board Chair are unwilling to act as chairperson of the general meeting.
- (c) If no election takes place under clause 7.3(b), then:
 - (i) the Members may elect one of the Directors present as chairperson; or
 - (ii) if no Director is present or is willing to take the chair, the Members may elect one of the Members present as chairperson.
- (d) The chairperson:
 - (i) may temporarily vacate the chair in favour of another person present, at any time during a meeting, if the chairperson considers it appropriate to do so; and
 - (ii) must temporarily vacate the chair in favour of another person present if the Members are voting on the chairperson's reappointment as a Director.
- (e) If there is a dispute at a general meeting about a question of procedure, the chairperson may determine the question.

7.4 Adjournment

- (a) The chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present:
 - (i) may, in his or her discretion, adjourn the general meeting with the meeting's consent; and
 - (ii) must adjourn the general meeting if the meeting directs him or her to do so.

- (b) An adjourned general meeting may take place at a different venue to the initial general meeting.
- (c) The only business that can be transacted at an adjourned general meeting is the unfinished business of the initial general meeting.
- (d) Notice of an adjourned general meeting need not be given in accordance with clause 6.2(a) unless the general meeting has been adjourned for more than 21 days.

7.5 Decision on questions

- (a) Subject to the provisions of the Corporations Act relating to special resolutions, a resolution is carried if a majority of the votes cast on the resolution are in favour of the resolution.
- (b) A resolution put to the vote of a meeting is decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded in accordance with the Corporations Act.
- (c) Unless a poll is demanded:
 - (i) a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has been carried, carried by a specified majority, or lost; and
 - (ii) an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting,
 are conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes in favour of or against the resolution.
- (d) The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
- (e) A decision of a general meeting may not be invalidated on the ground that a Member voting at the general meeting was not entitled to do so.

7.6 Taking a poll

- (a) A poll will be taken when and in the manner that the chairperson directs.
- (b) The poll may be demanded:
 - (i) at any time before a vote is taken;
 - (ii) before the voting results on a show of hands are declared or;
 - (iii) immediately after the voting results on a show of hands are declared.
- (c) The result of the poll will be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- (d) The chairperson may determine any dispute about the admission or rejection of a vote.
- (e) The chairperson's determination, if made in good faith, will be final and conclusive.
- (f) A poll demanded on the election of the chairperson or on the question of the adjournment of a general meeting must be taken immediately.
- (g) Subject to clause 7.6(f), after a poll has been demanded at a general meeting, the general meeting may continue for the transaction of business other than the question on which the poll was demanded.

7.7 No casting vote for chairperson

The chairperson does not have a casting vote in addition to the chairperson's votes as a proxy or attorney.

8. Offensive material

A person may be refused admission to, or required to leave and not return to, a meeting if the person:

- (a) refuses to permit examination of any article in the person's possession; or
- (b) is in possession of any:
 - (i) electronic or recording device;
 - (ii) placard or banner; or
 - (iii) other article,
 which the chairperson considers to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption.

9. Votes of Members

9.1 Entitlement to vote

Where a Member is entitled to vote on a matter:

- (a) a General Member has one vote;
- (b) an Industry Member has one vote except that:
 - (i) subject to clause 9.1(b)(ii), where two or more Industry Members are Related Bodies Corporate (together known as the "**Corporate Group**"), the Corporate Group as a whole has one vote which may only be exercised by the Industry Member nominated by the Corporate Group and notified to the Company Secretary in writing, from time to time. Such correspondence must also be provided to all of the Industry Members in the Corporate Group;
 - (ii) for the purposes of clause 10, where a member of a Corporate Group is a Major Industry Member, that Member has the right to vote to appoint members of the Board Selection Panel and the other members of the Corporate Group do not have a right to vote. If there are two or more Major Industry Members in a Corporate Group, the Major Industry Member that has the right to vote to appoint members of the Board Selection Panel is the Member nominated by the Corporate Group and notified to the Company Secretary in writing, from time to time. Such correspondence must also be provided to all of the Industry Members in the Corporate Group; and
- (c) a Government Member has one vote except that:
 - (i) where a national Government and one or more sub-national Government entities from the same nation are Members, only the national Government Member has the right to exercise one vote on behalf of all of the Government Members from that nation; or

- (ii) where a national Government is not a Member but two or more sub-national Government entities from the same nation are Members (**Sub-National Government Group**), the Sub-National Government Group as a whole has one vote which may only be exercised by the Government Member who is nominated by the Sub-National Government Group and notified to the Company Secretary in writing, from time to time. Such correspondence must also be provided to all of the Government Members in the Sub-National Government Group.

9.2 Objections

- (a) Subject to clause 9.2(d), an objection to the qualification of a voter may only be raised at the general meeting or adjourned general meeting at which the voter tendered its vote.
- (b) An objection made under clause 9.2(a) must be referred to the chairperson of the general meeting, whose decision is final.
- (c) A vote which the chairperson does not disallow because of an objection is valid for all purposes.
- (d) The Company Secretary may be notified in writing at any time of an objection:
 - (i) by an Industry Member in a Corporate Group, to a nomination made on behalf of the Corporate Group under clauses 9.1(b)(i) and 9.1(b)(ii); or
 - (ii) by a sub-national Government entity in a Sub-National Government Group, to a nomination made on behalf of the Sub-National Government Group under clause 9.1(c)(ii).
- (e) If:
 - (i) the Company Secretary receives notice of an objection under clause 9.2(d)(i), the relevant Corporate Group and the Industry Members in the Corporate Group will not be entitled to vote on any matter at meetings of Members from the date of the objection until, the Company Secretary has received a written notification signed by the objector of:
 - (A) the resolution of the dispute; and
 - (B) the Industry Member who is nominated by the Corporate Group as entitled to vote on behalf of the Corporate Group.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Industry Members in the relevant Corporate Group must resolve the dispute themselves;
 - (ii) the Company Secretary receives notice of an objection under clause 9.2(d)(ii), the relevant Sub-National Government Group and the Government Members in the Sub-National Government Group will not be entitled to vote on any matter at general meetings or other meetings of Members from the date of the objection until, the Company Secretary has received a written notification signed by the objector of:
 - (A) the resolution of the dispute; and
 - (B) the Government Member who is nominated by the Sub-National Government Group as entitled to vote on behalf of the Sub-National Government Group.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Government Members in the relevant Sub-National Government Group must resolve the dispute themselves.

9.3 Votes by proxy

- (a) A proxy appointed to attend and vote for a Member has the same rights as the Member to:
 - (i) speak at the meeting;
 - (ii) vote (but only to the extent allowed by the appointment); and
 - (iii) join in a demand for a poll.
- (b) If a Member appoints a proxy, proxies or an attorney, the proxy, proxies or attorney may not vote on a show of hands.
- (c) A proxy need not be a Member.
- (d) A proxy or attorney may vote on a poll.
- (e) 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.
- (f) A proxy's authority to speak and vote for a Member at a meeting is suspended while the Member is present at the meeting.
- (g) A proxy may be revoked at any time by notice in writing to the Company.

9.4 Document appointing proxy

- (a) An appointment of a proxy is valid if it is signed by the Member making the appointment and contains the information required by subsection 250A(1) of the Corporations Act. The Board may determine that an appointment of proxy is valid even if it only contains some of the information required by subsection 250A(1) of the Corporations Act.
- (b) For the purposes of clause 9.4(a), an appointment received at an electronic address will be taken to be signed by the Member if:
 - (i) a personal identification code allocated by the Company to the Member has been used for the appointment; or
 - (ii) the appointment has been verified in another manner approved by the Board.
- (c) A proxy's appointment is valid at an adjourned general meeting.
- (d) A proxy or attorney may be appointed for all general meetings or for any number of general meetings or for a particular purpose.
- (e) 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 to vote on:
 - (i) any amendment moved to the proposed resolutions and on any motion that the proposed resolution not be put or any similar motion; and
 - (ii) 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

- (iii) any motion before the general meeting whether or not the motion is referred to in the appointment.
- (f) If a proxy appointment is signed by the Member but does not name the proxy or proxies in whose favour it is given, the chairperson may either cast as proxy or complete the appointment by inserting the name or names of one or more Directors or the Company Secretary.

9.5 Lodgement of proxy

- (a) The written appointment of a proxy or attorney must be received by the Company, at least 48 hours (unless otherwise specified in the notice of meeting to which the proxy relates) before the time for holding the general meeting or adjourned general meeting at which the appointee proposes to vote.
- (b) The Company receives an appointment of a proxy and any power of attorney or other authority under which it was executed when they are received at:
 - (i) the Company's registered office;
 - (ii) a facsimile number at the Company's registered office; or
 - (iii) a place, facsimile number or electronic address specified for that purpose in the notice of meeting.

9.6 Validity

A vote cast in accordance with an appointment of proxy or power of attorney is valid even if before the vote was cast the appointor:

- (a) died;
- (b) became mentally incapacitated; or
- (c) revoked the proxy or power,

unless any written notification of the death, mental incapacity or revocation was received by the Company before the relevant general meeting or adjourned general meeting.

10. Board Selection Panel

10.1 Appointment of Board Selection Panel

- (a) By 31 December 2009, the Board will, with at least 21 days' written notice (exclusive of the day on which the notice is served, or deemed to be served, and of the day for which notice is given) given to the relevant Members (**Written Notice**), convene separate meetings of Government Members, Major Industry Members and General Members to appoint the initial members of the Board Selection Panel (**Initial BSP Members**) as follows:
 - (i) the Government Members will, by resolution, appoint two members of the Board Selection Panel who will hold office from the date determined by the Board and notified to the Government Members in the Written Notice until:

- (A) the end of 31 December 2011 for the first member appointed; and
- (B) the end of 31 December 2012 for the second member appointed;
- (ii) the Major Industry Members will, by resolution, appoint two members of the Board Selection Panel who will hold office from the date determined by the Board and notified to the Major Industry Members in the Written Notice until:
 - (A) the end of 31 December 2010 for the first member appointed; and
 - (B) the end of 31 December 2012 for the second member appointed; and
- (iii) the General Members will appoint two members of the Board Selection Panel who will hold office from the date determined by the Board and notified to the General Members in the Written Notice until:
 - (A) the end of 31 December 2010 for the first member appointed; and
 - (B) the end of 31 December 2011 for the second member appointed.
- (b) The Board will, with at least 21 days written notice (exclusive of the day on which the notice is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which notice is given) given to the relevant Members, convene the following meetings to appoint the members of the Board Selection Panel (other than the Initial BSP Members):
 - (i) meetings of Government Members within five months of:
 - (A) 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2012; and
 - (B) 30 June in every third year following 2011 and 2012,
 at which the Government Members will appoint one member of the Board Selection Panel who will hold office from 1 January in the year following the appointment;
 - (ii) meetings of Major Industry Members within five months of:
 - (A) 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2012; and
 - (B) 30 June in every third year following 2010 and 2012,
 at which the Major Industry Members will appoint one member of the Board Selection Panel who will hold office from 1 January in the year following the appointment;
 - (iii) meetings of General Members within five months of:
 - (A) 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2011; and
 - (B) 30 June in every third year following 2010 and 2011,
 at which the General Members will appoint one member of the Board Selection Panel who will hold office from 1 January in the year following the appointment.
- (c) A person appointed to the Board Selection Panel under clause 10.1(b) will hold office until the end of 31 December in the third year of his or her term.

- (d) Where for the purposes of clauses 10.1(a) and 10.1(b), there are no Government, Major Industry or General Members within the first 18 months of the Company being registered as a company, the Board Chair will:
- (i) seek nominations to fill the relevant Board Selection Panel vacancies from the Foundation Members and Collaborating Participants who would, if they were Members, fall within the relevant category of membership that would vote to fill the vacancies; and
 - (ii) appoint Board Selection Panel members from the nominations made under clause 10.1(d)(i) to fill the vacancies.

Any Board Selection Panel member appointed under this clause 10.1(d) will hold office for the same term as he or she would if appointed under clauses 10.1(a) or 10.1(b).

- (e) Where the Government Members, Major Industry Members and General Members fail to appoint one or more members of the Board Selection Panel at the meetings convened under clauses 10.1(a) and 10.1(b), the Board Chair will, as soon as practicable, appoint members of the Board Selection Panel to fill the vacancies. Any Board Selection Panel member appointed under this clause 10.1(e) will hold office for the same term as he or she would if appointed under clauses 10.1(a) or 10.1(b).
- (f) A person appointed to the Board Selection Panel is eligible to be reappointed but will be ineligible for re-appointment after serving two consecutive terms in office.
- (g) A written notice provided under clauses 10.1(a) or 10.1(b) must:
- (i) specify the place, date and time of the meeting and if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this;
 - (ii) the Board Selection Panel vacancies to be filled at the relevant meeting and each candidate for appointment; and
 - (iii) the process for appointment of proxies (if any).

10.2 Director not eligible for appointment

A Director is not eligible for appointment to the Board Selection Panel.

10.3 Board Chair role

- (a) Subject to clause 10.3(b), the Board Chair may attend a meeting of the Board Selection Panel and provide advice to the Board Selection Panel from time to time.
- (b) The Board Chair is not entitled to vote at a meeting of the Board Selection Panel.

10.4 Chair of the Board Selection Panel

- (a) The Board Selection Panel members may elect a Board Selection Panel member as chairperson of Board Selection Panel meetings and may determine the period for which the chairperson will hold office
- (b) The chairperson of a Board Selection Panel meeting has a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

10.5 Remuneration of Board Selection Panel members

The Board will determine the remuneration and conditions of appointment of Board Selection Panel members.

10.6 Nomination of Board Selection Panel member

- (a) Where a Member is entitled to vote to appoint a Board Selection Panel member to fill a vacancy (including because a Board Selection Panel member is retiring), the Member is entitled to nominate a person to fill that vacancy.
- (b) A Member who intends to nominate a person for appointment as a Board Selection Panel Member must deliver to the Company's registered office, a written notice of the nomination signed by his or her nominated Representative and enclosing a signed consent to the nomination from the proposed nominee.
- (c) A retiring Board Selection Panel member who has served one term, is automatically nominated for re-appointment to the Board Selection Panel unless he or she leaves notice at the Company's registered office that he or she does not consent to nomination for re-appointment.
- (d) A notice given in accordance with clauses 10.6(b) and 10.6(c) must be left at the Company's registered office at least 60 days before the relevant Members' meeting at which the appointment of the Board Selection Panel member or members takes place.

10.7 Vacation of Board Selection Panel office

- (a) The office of a Board Selection Panel member immediately becomes vacant if the member:
 - (i) dies;
 - (ii) is liable to have a person appointed, under a law relating to the administration of estates of persons who through mental or physical incapacity are incapable of managing their affairs, to administer his or her affairs, or becomes in the opinion of the Board incapable of performing his or her duties; or
 - (iii) resigns by notice in writing to the Company.
- (b) If the office of a Board Selection Panel member becomes vacant, and:
 - (i) the member had less than 12 months remaining in office from the date of removal, the Board Chair will appoint someone to fill the vacancy as soon as practicable; or
 - (ii) the member had more than 12 months remaining in office from the date of removal, the Board Selection Panel will appoint a person to fill the vacancy as soon as practicable.

A person appointed under this clause will hold office for the period for which the member replaced would have held office.

10.8 Removal of Board Selection Panel member

- (a) If the conduct or position of any Board Selection Panel member is such that continuance in office appears to the majority of the Board Selection Panel members to be prejudicial to the interests of the Company, a majority of Board Selection Panel members at a meeting

of the Board Selection Panel specifically called for that purpose may suspend that member.

- (b) Within 21 days of the suspension, the Board must call a meeting of the group of Members who appointed the suspended Board Selection Panel member, at which those Members may either confirm the suspension and remove the Board Selection Panel member from office by resolution or annul the suspension and reinstate the Board Selection Panel member.
- (c) Where a Board Selection Panel member is removed under clause 10.8(b), the vacancy will be filled under clause 10.7(b).

11. Directors

11.1 Number of Directors

There will not be less than three (3) nor more than seven (7) Directors unless the Company in general meeting by special resolution changes the maximum number.

11.2 Initial Directors

- (a) The initial Directors of the Company are the persons who have consented to act as Directors and are set out in the Company's application for registration as a Company (**Initial Directors**).
- (b) Those persons hold office subject to this Constitution.

11.3 Appointment and retirement of Directors

- (a) At every annual general meeting of the Company following the first annual general meeting, one-third of the Directors (or if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to, but not exceeding, one-third), must retire from office, with effect from the end of the annual general meeting.
- (b) The one-third (or other nearest number) of Directors to retire at every annual general meeting (other than the first annual general meeting) will be the Director or Directors who have been longest in office. As between two or more Directors who have been in office an equal length of time, the Director or Directors to retire will (in default of agreement between them) be determined by a vote of the Board Selection Panel. The length of time a Director has been in office is calculated from the date of his or her appointment.
- (c) The Board Selection Panel will:
 - (i) nominate the exact number of candidates for appointment as Directors to fill the vacancies at an annual general meeting and in doing so, must use its best endeavours to fulfil the Board Selection Criteria; and
 - (ii) provide written notice of the nominees to the Company Secretary at least sixty days prior to each annual general meeting.
- (d) The Company Secretary will list all Director vacancies and the nominees in the notice of annual general meeting.
- (e) The Members approve each nominee for appointment as a Director unless 75% of Members' votes reject the nominee at the relevant annual general meeting.

- (f) Where the Members reject a nominee under clause 11.3(e), the Board Selection Panel must appoint someone else to fill the vacancy as soon as practicable. The appointment will be approved by Members unless 75% of Members' votes reject the appointee at the next general meeting following the appointment. A person appointed under this clause will hold office for the period for which the Director replaced would have held office if the Director had not been removed.

11.4 Removal of Directors

- (a) The Company may by resolution passed in general meeting remove any Director before the end of the Director's period of office.
- (b) If the conduct or position of any Director is such that continuance in office appears to the majority of the Directors, to be prejudicial to the interests of the Company, then a majority of Directors at a Board meeting specifically called for that purpose may suspend that Director.
- (c) Within 14 days of the suspension, the Board must call a general meeting, at which the Members may either confirm the suspension and remove the Director from office in accordance with clause 11.4(a) or annul the suspension and reinstate the Director.
- (d) Where the Company removes a Director under clauses 11.4(a) or clause 11.4(c), the Board Selection Panel must nominate someone to fill the vacancy as soon as practicable. The nomination will be approved by Members unless 75% of Members' votes reject the appointee at the next general meeting following the nomination. A person appointed under this clause will hold office for the period for which the Director replaced would have held office if the Director had not been removed.

11.5 Additional and casual Directors

- (a) Subject to clause 11.1, the Board may appoint:
 - (i) any person as a Director to fill a casual vacancy; or
 - (ii) one additional person as a Director if the Board reasonably believes there is a gap in the skill set of the Board,

however, (as stated in clause 11.1) the number of Directors at any time must not exceed seven.

The appointment will be approved by Members unless 75% of Members' votes reject the appointee at the next Members' meeting following the appointment.

- (b) A Director appointed under clause 11.3(e) will hold office until the end of the next annual general meeting of the Company when the Director may be re-appointed.

11.6 Retirement

- (a) Subject to clause 11.6(b), a retiring Director is eligible for re-election.
- (b) A retiring Director will be ineligible for re-election after serving two consecutive terms in office.

11.7 Consent to nomination as Director

- (a) A person other than a retiring Director is not eligible for appointment as a Director unless:

- (i) the Board Selection Panel has nominated the person for appointment as a Director; and
 - (ii) the person has left at the Company's registered office a written notice signed by him or her giving the person's consent to the nomination.
- (b) A notice given in accordance with clause 11.7(a)(ii) must be left at the Company's registered office at least 60 days before the relevant annual general meeting.

11.8 Vacation of office

The office of a Director immediately becomes vacant if the Director:

- (a) dies;
- (b) is prohibited by the Corporations Act from holding office or continuing as a Director;
- (c) is liable to have a person appointed, under a law relating to the administration of estates of persons who through mental or physical incapacity are incapable of managing their affairs, to administer his or her affairs, or becomes in the opinion of the Board incapable of performing his or her duties;
- (d) resigns by notice in writing to the Company;
- (e) is removed by a resolution of the Company;
- (f) is absent from two consecutive Board meetings without leave of absence from the Board; or
- (g) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract or proposed contract with the Company and fails to declare the nature of the interest as required by the Corporations Act.

11.9 Powers and duties of Directors

- (a) The business of the Company is managed by the Board which may exercise all powers of the Company that this Constitution and the Corporations Act do not require to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.
- (b) Without limiting the generality of clause 11.9(a), the Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to:
 - (i) borrow money;
 - (ii) charge any property or business of the Company; and
 - (iii) guarantee or to become liable for the payment of money or the performance of any obligation by or of any other person.

12. Proceedings of Directors

12.1 Board meetings

- (a) A Director may at any time, and the Company Secretary must on the request of a Director, call a Board meeting.
- (b) A Board meeting must be called on at least 48 hours' notice to each Director. The notice must be given either in writing or using any technology consented to by all the Directors.

- (c) Subject to the Corporations Act, a Board meeting may be held by the Directors communicating with each other by any technological means by which they are able simultaneously to hear each other and to participate in discussion.
- (d) The Directors need not all be physically present in the same place for a Board meeting to be held.
- (e) Subject to clause 14, a Director who participates in a Board meeting held in accordance with this Constitution is taken to be present and entitled to vote at the meeting.
- (f) Clauses 12.1(c) and 12.1(d) apply to meetings of Board committees as if all committee members were Directors.
- (g) The Board may meet together, adjourn and regulate their meetings as they think fit.
- (h) A quorum is a majority of Directors appointed at the time of the meeting.
- (i) Where a quorum cannot be established for the consideration of a particular matter at a Board meeting, the Board Chair may call a general meeting to deal with the matter.

12.2 Decision on questions

- (a) Subject to this Constitution, questions arising at a Board meeting are to be decided by a majority of votes of the Directors present and voting and, subject to clause 14, each Director has one vote.
- (b) The Board Chair has a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

13. Remuneration of Directors

13.1 Remuneration of Directors

- (a) The Board as a whole may be paid or provided remuneration for its services, the total amount or value of which must not exceed an aggregate maximum of A\$400,000 per annum or such other maximum amount determined from time to time by a special resolution.
- (b) The notice calling a general meeting at which it is proposed that Members approve an increase of the aggregate maximum sum must state the amount of the increase and the aggregate maximum sum.
- (c) The aggregate maximum sum will be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Board agrees and, in default of agreement, equally and accruing from day to day.
- (d) If a Director is required to perform services for the Company which in the opinion of the Board, are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director, the Company may pay or provide the Director commercially reasonable remuneration determined by the Board which may be either in addition to or instead of the Director's remuneration under clause 13.1(a). No remuneration may be paid or provided under this clause 13.1(d) if the effect would be to exceed the aggregate maximum sum of Board remuneration determined under clause 13.1(a).
- (e) Directors may also be paid all reasonable travel, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from Board meetings or any Board committee

or general meetings of the Company or otherwise in connection with the Company's business.

13.2 Retirement benefits

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company may give a person a benefit in connection with a Director's retirement from a Board or managerial office in the Company.

14. Directors' interests

- (a) No contract made by a Director with the Company and no contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director may be in any way interested is avoided or rendered voidable merely because of the Director holding office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising out of that office.
- (b) No Director contracting with or being interested in any arrangement involving the Company is liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by or under any such contract or arrangement merely because of the Director holding office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising out of that office.
- (c) A Director is not disqualified merely because of being a Director from contracting with the Company in any respect (despite the need for disclosure of certain interests, under the Corporations Act and clause 11.8(g)).
- (d) A Director or a body or entity in which a Director has a direct or indirect interest may:
 - (i) enter into any agreement or arrangement with the Company;
 - (ii) hold any office or place of profit other than as auditor in the Company; and
 - (iii) act in a professional capacity other than as auditor for the Company,
 and the Director or the body or entity can receive and keep beneficially any remuneration, profits or benefits under any agreement or arrangement with the Company or from holding an office or place of profit in or acting in a professional capacity with the Company.
- (e) A Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a Board meeting must not:
 - (i) be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting; or
 - (ii) vote on the matter,
 unless permitted by the Corporations Act to do so, in which case the Director may:
 - (iii) be counted in determining whether or not a quorum is present at any Board meeting considering that contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement;
 - (iv) sign or countersign any document relating to that contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement; and
 - (v) vote in respect of, or in respect of any matter arising out of, the contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement.

- (f) A Director may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise interested in, any Related Body Corporate or any other body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as a vendor, shareholder or otherwise and is not accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by the Director as a director or officer of, or from having an interest in, that body corporate.

15. Remaining Directors

- (a) The Board may act even if there are vacancies on the Board.
- (b) If the number of Directors is not sufficient to constitute a quorum at a Board meeting, the Board may act only to:
 - (i) appoint a Director; or
 - (ii) call a general meeting.

16. Board Chair

- (a) The Board may elect a Director as Board Chair to act as chairperson of Board meetings and may determine the period for which the Board Chair will hold office.
- (b) If no Board Chair is elected or if the Board Chair is not present at any Board meeting within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the meeting to begin, the Directors present must elect a Director to be chairperson of the meeting.
- (c) The Board may elect a Director as deputy Board Chair to act as chairperson in the Board Chair's absence.

17. Delegation

- (a) The Board may delegate any of its powers, other than those which by law must be dealt with by the Board, to a committee or committees reporting to the Board.
- (b) The Board may at any time revoke any delegation of power to a committee.
- (c) At least one member of each committee must be a Director.
- (d) A committee must exercise its powers in accordance with any directions of the Board and a power exercised in that way is taken to have been exercised by the Board.
- (e) A committee may be authorised by the Board to sub-delegate all or any of the powers for the time being vested in it.
- (f) Meetings of any committee of the Board will be governed by the provisions of this Constitution which deal with Board meetings so far as they are applicable and are not inconsistent with any directions of the Board. The provisions apply as if each member was a Director.

18. Technical Advisory Committee

- (a) The Board may establish a Technical Advisory Committee as a committee reporting to the Board. The Technical Advisory Committee's role is to provide technical advice to the Board.
- (b) The members of the Technical Advisory Committee will be appointed by the Board for a term and on conditions (including as to remuneration, if any) determined by the Board.

19. International Advisory Panel

- (a) The Board must establish an International Advisory Panel as a committee reporting to the Board. The International Advisory Panel's role is to:
 - (i) promote the Company's work and objects;
 - (ii) provide strategic advice to the Board; and
 - (iii) act as ambassadors of the Company.
- (b) Subject to clause 19(d), the initial members of the International Advisory Panel (**Initial IAP Members**) will be appointed by the Australian Government for terms and on conditions determined by it.
- (c) Subject to clause 19(d), the members of the International Advisory Panel (other than the Initial IAP Members) will be appointed by the Board, following consultation with the current chairperson of the International Advisory Panel, for terms and on conditions (including as to remuneration, if any) determined by the Board.
- (d) The Board Chair is a member of the International Advisory Panel for his or her term as Board Chair.

20. Written resolutions

- (a) The Board may pass a resolution without a Board meeting being held if all the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document. The resolution is passed when the last Director signs.
- (b) For the purposes of clause 20(a), separate copies of a document may be used for signing by Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- (c) Any document referred to in this clause may be in the form of a facsimile or electronic transmission.
- (d) The minutes of Board meetings must record that a decision was taken in accordance with this clause 20.
- (e) This clause applies to Board committees as if all members of the committee were Directors.

21. Validity of acts of Directors

If it is discovered that:

- (a) there was a defect in the appointment of a person as a Director, or member of a Board committee; or
 - (b) a person appointed to one of those positions was in an office that has become vacant,
- all acts of that Director, member of a Board committee, the Board or the Board committee before the discovery was made are as valid as if the person had been duly appointed and their office had not been vacated.

22. Minutes and Registers

22.1 Minutes and Registers generally

- (a) Each Director agrees to provide the Company Secretary with their contact details and agrees:
 - (i) to notify the Company Secretary in writing of any change in that Director's contact details within 14 days after the change; and
 - (ii) that notices will be sent to the address recorded in the register of Directors.
- (b) The Board must cause minutes to be made of:
 - (i) the names of the Directors present at all Board meetings and meetings of Board committees;
 - (ii) all proceedings and resolutions of general meetings and other meetings of Members, Board meetings and meetings of Board committees;
 - (iii) all resolutions passed by the Board in accordance with clause 20;
 - (iv) all appointments of staff;
 - (v) all orders made by the Board and Board committees; and
 - (vi) all disclosures of interests made under clause 14.
- (c) Minutes must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting or by the chairperson of the next meeting of the relevant body.
- (d) The Company must keep all registers required by this Constitution and the Corporations Act including the Register of Members.

22.2 Register of Members

- (a) The following must be entered in the Register of Members in respect of each Member:
 - (i) the full name of the Member;
 - (ii) the address of the Member (including electronic and facsimile contact details);
 - (iii) the date of admission to and cessation of membership; and
 - (iv) such other information as the Board requires.

- (b) Each Member:
 - (i) must notify the Company Secretary in writing of any change to that Member's name or address within 14 days after the change; and
 - (ii) acknowledges that notices will be sent to the address recorded for that Member in the Register of Members.

23. Local management

- (a) The Board may provide for the management and transaction of the affairs of the Company in any places and in such manner as they think fit.
- (b) Without limiting clause 23(a) the Board may:
 - (i) establish local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company in a specified place and appoint any persons to be members of those local boards or agencies; and
 - (ii) delegate to any person appointed under clause 23(b)(i) any of the powers, authorities and discretions which may be exercised by the Board under this Constitution,

on any terms and subject to any conditions determined by the Board.
- (c) The Board may at any time revoke or vary any delegation under this clause.

24. Appointment of attorneys and agents

- (a) The Board may, from time to time (by resolution or power of attorney) appoint any person to be the attorney or agent of the Company:
 - (i) for the purposes;
 - (ii) with the powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those exercisable by the Board under this Constitution);
 - (iii) for the period; and
 - (iv) subject to the conditions,

determined by the Board.
- (b) An appointment by the Board of an attorney or agent of the Company may be made in favour of:
 - (i) any member of any local board established under this Constitution;
 - (ii) any company;
 - (iii) the members, directors, nominees or managers of any company or firm; or
 - (iv) any fluctuating body of persons whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board.
- (c) A power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with an attorney as the Board think fit.

- (d) An attorney or agent appointed under this clause may be authorised by the Board to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in it.

25. Company Secretary

- (a) The first Company Secretary is the person who has consented to act as Company Secretary and is set out in the Company's application for registration as a company.
- (b) Subject to clause 25(a), there must be at least one company secretary of the Company appointed by the Board for a term and at remuneration and on conditions determined by them.
- (c) The Company Secretary is entitled to attend and be heard on any matter at all Board and general meetings.
- (d) The Board may, subject to the terms of the Company Secretary's employment contract, suspend, remove or dismiss the Company Secretary.

26. Chief Executive Officer

- (a) Subject to clause 26(b), the Board may appoint a person to the position of Chief Executive Officer for the period and on the terms (including as to remuneration) as the Board see fit.
- (b) The Chief Executive Officer:
 - (i) is appointed on a full-time basis; and
 - (ii) can not be a Director for the period that he or she is the Chief Executive Officer.
- (c) If:
 - (i) the Chief Executive Officer is absent from duty or from Australia or is incapable of acting as the Chief Executive Officer; or
 - (ii) the position of Chief Executive Officer is vacant,the Board may appoint another person to act temporarily as Chief Executive Officer.

27. Inspection of records

- (a) Except as otherwise required by the Corporations Act, the Board may determine whether and to what extent, and at what times and places and under what conditions, the financial records and other documents of the Company (or any of them) will be open for inspection by Members.
- (b) Except as otherwise required by the Corporations Act, a Member does not have the right to inspect any financial records or other documents of the Company unless the Member is authorised to do so by a court order or a resolution of the Board or if the Company has agreed to provide inspection rights contractually, including through a grant or funding agreement.

28. Notices

28.1 Service of notices

- (a) Notice may be given by the Company to any person who is entitled to notice under this Constitution:
 - (i) by serving it on the person; or
 - (ii) by sending it by post, facsimile transmission or electronic notification to the person at the person's address shown in the Register of Members or the address supplied by the person to the Company for sending notices to the person.
- (b) A notice sent by post is taken to be served:
 - (i) by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice; and
 - (ii) where the notice is sent to an address within Australia, on the day after the day on which it was posted; or
 - (iii) where the notice is sent to an address outside of Australia, fourteen days after the day on which it was posted.
- (c) A notice sent by facsimile transmission or electronic notification is taken to be served:
 - (i) by properly addressing the facsimile transmission or electronic notification and transmitting it; and
 - (ii) on the day after its despatch.
- (d) If a Member does not have an address recorded in the Register of Members a notice will be taken to be served on that Member 24 hours after it was posted on a notice board at the Company's registered office.
- (e) A Member whose address recorded in the Register of Members is not in Australia may specify in writing an address in Australia to be taken to be the Member's for the purposes of this clause 28.
- (f) A document in writing signed by a Director, Company Secretary or other officer of the Company that a document or its envelope or wrapper was addressed and stamped and was posted is conclusive evidence of posting.
- (g) Subject to the Corporations Act, the signature to a written notice given by the Company may be written or printed.
- (h) All notices sent by post outside Australia must be sent by prepaid airmail post.

28.2 Persons entitled to notice

- (a) Notice of every general meeting must be given to:
 - (i) every Member;
 - (ii) every Director; and
 - (iii) the Auditor.
- (b) No other person is entitled to receive notice of a general meeting.

29. Audit and accounts

- (a) The Board must cause the Company to keep written financial records in relation to the business of the Company in accordance with the Corporations Act.
- (b) The Board must cause the financial records of the Company to be audited in accordance with the Corporations Act.

30. Winding up

- (a) If the Company is wound up:
 - (i) each Member; and
 - (ii) each person who has ceased to be a Member in the preceding year, undertakes to contribute to the property of the Company for the:
 - (iii) payment of debts and liabilities of the Company (in relation to clause 30(a)(ii), contracted before the person ceased to be a Member) and payment of costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and
 - (iv) adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding A\$10.
- (b) If any surplus remains following the winding up of the Company, the surplus will not be paid to or distributed amongst Members, but will be given or transferred to another corporation which is endorsed or approved by the Australian Taxation Office as a tax exempt entity and, by its constitution, is:
 - (i) required to apply its profits (if any) or other income in promoting its objects; and
 - (ii) prohibited from making any distribution to its members,with such corporation to be determined by the Members (at or before the winding up) or, in default, by application to the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory for determination.

31. Indemnity

- (a) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the restrictions in section 199A of the Corporations Act, the Company indemnifies every person who is or has been an officer of the Company against:
 - (i) any liability (other than for legal costs) incurred by that person as an officer of the Company (including liabilities incurred by the officer as an officer of a subsidiary of the Company where the Company requested the officer to accept that appointment); and
 - (ii) reasonable legal costs incurred in defending a Claim for a liability incurred by that person as an officer of the Company (including legal costs incurred by the officer as an officer of a subsidiary of the Company where the Company requested the officer to accept that appointment).

- (b) The amount of any indemnity payable under clauses 31(a)(i) or 31(a)(ii) will include an additional amount (**GST Amount**) equal to any GST payable by the officer being indemnified (**Indemnified Officer**) in connection with the indemnity (less the amount of input tax credit claimable by the Indemnified Officer in connection with the indemnity). Payment of any indemnity which includes a GST Amount is conditional upon the Indemnified Officer providing the Company with a GST tax invoice for the GST Amount.
- (c) An officer must:
- (i) give notice to the Company promptly on becoming aware of any Claim against the officer that may give rise to a right to be indemnified under clause 31;
 - (ii) take such action as the Company reasonably requests regarding the Claim, including, allowing the Company or its insurers to assume the conduct, negotiation or defence of the Claim and providing all reasonable assistance and documents to the Company to allow this to occur; and
 - (iii) not make any admission of liability in respect of or settle any Claim without the prior written consent of the Company.
- (d) In this clause 31, **Claim** means:
- (i) any writ, summons, cross-claim, counterclaim, application or other originating legal or arbitral process against an officer;
 - (ii) any hearing, complaint, inquiry, investigation, proceeding or application commenced or originating against an officer as that officer; or
 - (iii) any written or oral demand or threat that might result in the officer reasonably believing that any such process, hearing, complaint, inquiry, investigation, proceeding or application referred to in clause 31 may be initiated.
- (e) For the purposes of this clause, **officer** means:
- (i) a Director; or
 - (ii) a Company Secretary.

32. Insurance

- (a) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the restrictions in section 199B of the Corporations Act 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 (including a Related Body Corporate) against any liability incurred by the person as an officer of the Company.
- (b) Where, in the case of a Director, a payment is made in accordance with this clause, the premium is not remuneration for the purpose of clause 13.1.
- (c) Despite anything in this Constitution, a Director is not precluded from voting on a contract (or proposed contract) of insurance, merely because the contract insures (or would insure) the Director against a liability incurred by the Director as an officer of the Company (or of a Related Body Corporate).

33. By-laws

The Board may make, repeal or amend such by-laws, rules or regulations as it sees fit for the management and administration of the Company, or the carrying out of the Company's objects, provided that such by-laws, rules or regulations are not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Corporations Act or each other.

34. Definitions and interpretation

34.1 Defined terms

In this Constitution, except where the contrary intention is expressed, the following definitions are used:

Auditor	the Company's auditor.
Australian Government	the Commonwealth of Australia as represented by the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
Board Chair	the person appointed under clause 16(a).
Board	means all or some of the Directors of the Company acting as a board of the Company.
Board Selection Criteria	the criteria set out in 0.
Board Selection Panel	the panel appointed in accordance with clause 10 which recommends Board nominees for Members' approval.
CCS	carbon capture and storage.
Chief Executive Officer	the person appointed under clause 26.
Collaborating Participant	an entity listed in Schedule 2.
Company	the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute Ltd
Company Secretary	any person appointed by the Board to perform any of the duties of a secretary of the Company and if there are joint secretaries, any one or more of those joint secretaries.
Constitution	the constitution of the Company as amended from time to time.
Corporations Act	the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth) as modified or amended from time to time and includes any regulations made under that Act and any exemption or modification to that Act applying to the Company.
Demonstration Project	a demonstration project designed to test the viability of CCS technology.
Director	includes any person occupying the position of director of the Company.

Foundation Member	an entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) specified in Schedule 1; or (b) that has signed a memorandum of understanding or similar document with the Australian Government to become a foundation member of the Company prior to 1 July 2009.
General Member	a Member that is not a Government Member or an Industry Member. For the purposes of clause 10, General Member means a Member that is not a Government or a Major Industry Member.
Government Member	(a) a national Government of a country or a sub-national Government entity that has been approved by the relevant national Government as being eligible to be a Member; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) the European Commission.
Industry Member	a Member that is a company which operates for profit and carries on a business where the advancement of CCS is not merely incidental to its core business/activities.
International Advisory Panel	the advisory panel established in accordance with clause 19.
Major Industry Member	an Industry Member that satisfies two of the following paragraphs for a financial year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) the consolidated revenue for the financial year of the Member and the entities it controls (if any) is A\$50 million, or more; (d) the value of the consolidated gross assets at the end of the financial year of the Member and the entities it controls (if any) is A\$25 million, or more; (e) the Member and the entities it controls have 50 or more employees at the end of the financial year.
Member	a member under clause 3.1.
Register of Members	the register of Members of the Company.
Related Body Corporate	has the meaning given to that term in the Corporations Act, (with, to avoid doubt, body corporate to be read as including any body corporate incorporated outside Australia).
Representative	a person appointed as such under clause 5.
Seal	the Company's common seal (if any).
Technical Advisory Committee	the Board subcommittee established in accordance with clause 18.

34.2 Interpretation

In this Constitution, except where the context otherwise requires:

- (a) the singular includes the plural and vice versa, and a gender includes other genders;
- (b) another grammatical form of a defined word or expression has a corresponding meaning;
- (c) a reference to a clause, paragraph, schedule or annexure is to a clause or paragraph of, or schedule or annexure to, this Constitution, and a reference to this Constitution includes any schedule or annexure;
- (d) a reference to a document or instrument includes the document or instrument as novated, altered, supplemented or replaced from time to time;
- (e) an expression has the same meaning as in the Corporations Act. Where the expression has more than one meaning in the Corporations Act and a provision of the Corporations Act deals with the same matter as a clause of this Constitution, that expression has the same meaning as in that provision;
- (f) a reference to financial year means a financial year ending on 30 June each year;
- (g) a reference to time is to Australian Eastern Standard Time, Australia;
- (h) a reference to **A\$, \$A, dollar** or **\$** is to Australian currency; and
- (i) the meaning of general words is not limited by specific examples introduced by **including, for example** or similar expressions.

35. Replaceable rules

To the extent permitted by law, the replaceable rules in the Corporations Act do not apply to the Company.

Schedule 1- Foundation Members

The Government of Australia	Alstom Power Ltd
The Emirate of Abu Dhabi	AMEC Plc
The Government of Canada	Anglo American Services (UK) Limited
European Commission	ARUP Pty Ltd
The Government of the Peoples Republic of China	BHP Billiton
The Government of France	BP Australia Pty Ltd
The Government of Germany	Chevron Australia Pty Ltd
The Government of Indonesia	China Huaneng Group
The Government of Italy	Chiyoda Corporation
The Government of Japan	Doosan Babcock Energy Limited
The Government of the Republic of Korea	The Dow Chemical Company
The Government of Mexico	ENEL
The Government of Netherlands	Exxon Mobil Australia Pty Ltd
The Government of New Zealand	General Electric International Inc
The Government of Norway	Golder Associates Pty Ltd
The Government of Papua New Guinea	Greenhouse Gas Storage Solutions (GGSS)
The Government of South Africa	Hatch Associates Pty Ltd
The Government of United Kingdom	Hitachi Limited
The Government of United States of America	HTC Pureenergy Inc
	Hydrogen Energy International Limited
The State Government of New South Wales	INPEX Corporation
The State Government of Queensland	IHI Corporation
The State Government of South Australia	JGC Corporation
The State Government of Victoria	Nippon Steel Engineering Co. Ltd
The State Government of Western Australia	Macquarie Capital Advisers Ltd
	Mitsubishi Corporation
Asian Development Bank	Mitsui & Co Ltd
Japan Bank for International Cooperation	
	Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Ltd

Peabody Pacific Pty Ltd
 PricewaterhouseCoopers
 Rio Tinto Ltd
 RWE Power AG
 Samsung Techwin Co Ltd
 Santos Limited
 Senergy Alternate Energy Ltd
 Services Petroliers Schlumberger
 Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd
 Southern States Energy Board
 StatoilHydro ASA
 Taisei Corporation
 Toshiba Corporation
 Total S.A.
 TRUenergy Development Pty Ltd
 Woodside Energy Ltd
 Worley Parsons Services Pty Ltd
 Xstrata Coal Pty Ltd
 ZEEP Australia Pty Ltd

Australian Coal Association
 British Geological Survey
 Carbon Capture and Storage Association
 Cooperative Research Centre for Greenhouse Gas
 Technologies (CO2CRC)
 Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research
 Organisation (CSIRO)
 demosEUROPA
 Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)
 The Clinton Foundation
 Główny Instytut Górnictwa (Poland)
 IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme

Japan Coal Energy Center (JCOAL)
 National Low Emissions Coal Research Ltd
 Petroleum Technology Research Centre
 Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the
 Earth (RITE)
 South African National Energy Research Institute
 (SANERI)
 The Climate Group
 Underground Coal Gasification Association
 United States Energy Association
 University College of London
 World Coal Institute

Schedule 2- Collaborating Participants

International Energy Agency

International Energy Forum

The World Bank

Schedule 3- Board Selection Criteria

Criteria	
1.	The candidate is/has been a director of other Australian companies with turnover at least equivalent to that of the Company's which should involve practical experience and understanding of Australian corporate law
2.	CCS technical expertise including CCS project development
3.	Financial/accounting acumen
4.	Fund raising experience including capital raising, public-private partnerships
5.	Demonstrated engagement with global resources and energy industries
6.	Demonstrated engagement with Governments that are reliant upon carbon-emitting-based industries
7.	Information management and dissemination, public education and awareness and stakeholder management skills
8.	Balance of domicile and nationality
9.	Intellectual property and commercial legal experience