

# KINGDOM SUPPORT SERVICES (AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED

ACN: 637 363 636  
ABN: 75 637 363 636

2019

A Jehovah's Witnesses company



ASIC

Australian Securities & Investments Commission

Australian Company

KINGDOM SUPPORT SERVICES (AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED

ACN 637 363 636

Extracted from ASIC's database at AEST 15:06:04 on 14/01/2020

### Company Summary

Name: KINGDOM SUPPORT SERVICES (AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED

ACN: 637 363 636

ABN: 75 637 363 636

Registration Date: 11/11/2019

Next Review Date: 11/11/2020

Status: Registered

Type: Australian Public Company, Limited By Guarantee

Locality of Registered Office: DENHAM COURT NSW 2565

Regulator: Australian Securities & Investments Commission

### Registered Charity

This company is registered as a charity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission (ACNC). For further information on the charity, including the address for service, details of responsible persons (for example company directors) and financial reports, search the Charities register at [www.acnc.gov.au](http://www.acnc.gov.au)

Further information relating to this organisation may be purchased from ASIC.



## Current details for ABN 75 637 363 636

### ABN details

Entity name:	KINGDOM SUPPORT SERVICES (AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED
ABN status:	Active from 11 Nov 2019
Entity type:	<a href="#">Australian Public Company</a>
Goods & Services Tax (GST):	Registered from 11 Nov 2019
Main business location:	NSW 2565

### Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC)

KINGDOM SUPPORT SERVICES (AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED is registered with the [Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission \(ACNC\)](#) as follows:

ACNC registration	From
Registered as a charity <a href="#">view ACNC registration</a>	11 Nov 2019

### ASIC registration - ACN or ARBN

637 363 636 [View record on the ASIC website](#)

### Charity tax concession status

KINGDOM SUPPORT SERVICES (AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED is a [Charity](#) endorsed to access the following tax concessions:

Tax concession	From
GST Concession	11 Nov 2019
Income Tax Exemption	11 Nov 2019
FBT Rebate	11 Nov 2019

### Deductible gift recipient status

Not entitled to receive tax deductible gifts

# KINGDOM SUPPORT SERVICES (AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED

Charity is registered  Charity reporting is up to date

## Charity details

ABN:	<u>75637363636</u>
Address:	12-14 Zouch Road Denham Court NSW 2565 Australia
Address For Service email:	<u>inbox@gl.au@jw.org</u>
Phone:	<u>0298295600</u>
Charity Size:	Information Unavailable
Who the charity helps:	General community in Australia
Date established:	2019
Next report due:	28 February 2021
Financial Year End:	31/08

## Where the charity operates

States:	VIC TAS NSW QLD WA SA ACT NT
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### Using the information on the Register

Information on the Charity Register has been provided to the ACNC by charities. If information is not shown, this may be because it has not yet been provided. The ACNC may also approve information be withheld from the Charity Register in certain circumstances. [Read more about information on the Charity Register.](#)

## Annual reporting

TITLE	DUE DATE	DATE RECEIVED	DOWNLOAD
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Financial Report 2021	28 February 2022	Pending	—
Annual Information Statement 2021	28 February 2022	Not yet submitted	—
Financial Report 2020	28 February 2021	Pending	—
Annual Information Statement 2020	28 February 2021	Not yet submitted	—

## Documents

TITLE	DATE	REPORTING YEAR	DOWNLOAD
Governing Document	13 November 2019		 <a href="#">Download</a>

## Responsible People

The role of a 'Responsible Person' is an important one for registered charities. Generally, a charity's Responsible People are its board or committee members, or trustees.

**David Winder**  
[Director](#)

View profile →

**Joshua Sapienza**  
[Director](#)

View profile →

**Mark Yeomans**  
[Director](#)

View profile →

## The charity's subtype history

PURPOSE	START DATE	END DATE
Advancing religion	11 November 2019	—

## Registration status history

EFFECTIVE DATE	STATUS
11 November 2019	Registered

## Enforcement action history

There have been no enforcements for this charity.

Enforcement action refers to the exercise of [powers under the ACNC Act](#).

# Application for registration as an Australian company

Record of online transaction

## Lodgement details

Who should ASIC contact if there is a query about this form?

Given names

Family name

Address line

Address line

Country

Email address

Telephone Number

Date submitted  (D D / M M / Y Y Y Y) Time submitted

## State/territory of registration

I apply for registration of the company under the *Corporations Act 2001* and nominate the State or Territory in which the company will be taken to be registered.

State or Territory

## Details of the company

Does the company have a proposed company name?

Yes

Proposed company name

Is the proposed name identical to a registered business name(s)?

No

Type of company

Public company

Class of company

Limited by guarantee

**Special purpose**

Charitable purpose only (ULSN)

**Special purpose company**

I declare that this company is a special purpose company as defined under Regulation 3 of the Corporations (Review Fees) Regulations 2003.

**Governance of a public company**

The company has a constitution

**The amount of the member's guarantee is:**

\$10.00

**Registered office**

Address line 12-14 ZOUCR ROAD

Address line DENHAM COURT NSW 2565

**Does the company occupy the premises?**

Yes

**Principal place of business**

Same as registered office

**Appoint officeholder**

**Office held**

Director

Secretary

Given names MARK ADRIAN

Family name YEOMANS

Address line 12-14 ZOUCR ROAD

Address line DENHAM COURT NSW 2565

Country AUSTRALIA

Date of birth 05/06/1969 (D D / M M / Y Y Y Y)

Place of birth (town/city) SYDNEY (state/country) NSW

**Office held**

Director

Given names DAVID MELVILLE

Family name WINDER

Address line 12 BROAD ST

Address line PROSPECT NSW 2148

Country AUSTRALIA

Date of birth 28/01/1946 (D D / M M / Y Y Y Y)

Place of birth (town/city) MAITLAND (state/country) NSW

**Office held**

Director

Given names JOSHUA LUKE

Family name SAPIENZA

Address line 12-14 ZOUCH ROAD

Address line DENHAM COURT NSW 2565

Country AUSTRALIA

Date of birth 29/11/1982 (D D / M M / Y Y Y Y)

Place of birth (town/city) LIVERPOOL (state/country) NSW

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## Ultimate holding company

Will the company have an ultimate holding company upon registration?

No

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## Details of members

**Member details**

Given names MARK ADRIAN

Family name YEOMANS

Address line 12-14 ZOUCH ROAD

Address line DENHAM COURT NSW 2565

Country AUSTRALIA

**Member details**

Given names DAVID MELVILLE

Family name WINDER

Address line 12 BROAD ST

Address line PROSPECT NSW 2148

Country AUSTRALIA

**Member details**



Given names	JOSHUA LUKE
Family name	SAPIENZA
Address line	12-14 ZOUCH ROAD
Address line	DENHAM COURT NSW 2565
Country	AUSTRALIA

---

## Declaration by applicant

Given names	BENJAMIN
Family name	HAMNETT
Address line	12-14 ZOUCH ROAD
Address line	DENHAM COURT NSW 2565
Country	AUSTRALIA
Email address	inboxlgl.au@jw.org
Telephone Number	020298295600

### Declaration:

I/we apply for registration of a company on the basis of the information in this form and any attachments. I/we have the necessary written consents and agreements referred to in the application concerning the members and officeholders and I/we shall give the consents and agreements to the company after the company becomes registered. The information provided in this application and in any annexures is true and correct at the time of signing.

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## Signature

Name of person signing	BENJAMIN HAMNETT
Date signed	11/11/2019 (D D / M M / Y Y Y Y)

CONSTITUTION  
OF  
KINGDOM SUPPORT SERVICES  
(AUSTRALASIA)

Australian Company Number (ACN) 637 363 636  
Australian Business Number (ABN) 75 637 363 636

A company limited by guarantee

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## Preliminary

### 1. Name of the company

The name of the company is Kingdom Support Services (Australasia) (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 \$10.00 (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 ceasing to be 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. Charitable Purposes

#### Preamble

- 1) According to the Bible the Governing Body of Christians in the first century was a body made up of Jesus' disciples closely united with one another by his teachings. It provided the congregations with Biblical directives as to religious matters, directives that helped to maintain doctrinal unity. It also provided the necessary spiritual assistance for Christians in the first century.—Acts, chapters 15 and 16.
- 2) In a similar manner the ecclesiastical Governing Body of Jehovah's Witnesses (Governing Body) today gives guidance, encouragement, and counsel, and issues directives which are based on the Bible (Acts 16:4; Acts 20:27; Romans 1:11, 12; Hebrews 13:22), in order to help Jehovah's Witnesses maintain doctrinal unity (Philippians 1:27) and to provide them necessary spiritual assistance.—1 Thessalonians 2:7, 8.
- 3) Jehovah's Witnesses practice their religion under the spiritual direction of the Governing Body. (Matthew 24:45-47) In this manner Jehovah's Witnesses form a worldwide religious community, a "brotherhood" joined together by bonds of love (John 13:34, 35; Colossians 3:14; 1 Peter 2:17) according to the Biblical pattern. (1 Corinthians 12:12, 13)
- 4) Jehovah's Witnesses in Australasia are part of the worldwide religious community of Jehovah's Witnesses.

- 5) Persons holding spiritual offices and individual congregations of Jehovah's Witnesses in Australasia operate on the common basis of internal religious law (Psalm 1:2; Psalm 19:7; Galatians 6:2) which corresponds to the understanding of Biblical teaching, as well as the way Jehovah's Witnesses operate, as established by the Governing Body. (Matthew 24:45-47) It also includes spiritual guidelines issued by the Governing Body, or its representatives within their sphere of responsibility.
- 6) Jehovah's Witnesses live in expectation that the realization of a righteous new world under Christ's rule as King of God's Kingdom is near at hand. Painful conditions that cause distress today will then be abolished. Even sickness and death will be things of the past. (Revelation 21:4) Jehovah God is presently inviting people of all nations regardless of race, gender, social status, or education to come to him through Christ Jesus in order to be taught by him. (Isaiah 2:3, 4) According to God's will, the invitation to be reconciled to Jehovah God (2 Corinthians 5:20) and to gain his friendship (James 2:23) must be made known to all mankind.—Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20.

#### Objects

Consequently, the company's object is to pursue the following charitable purpose(s), specifically to:

- 1) promote throughout Australasia the advancement of the Christian religion as understood and taught by the ecclesiastical Governing Body;
- 2) purchase, sell, build, license, gift, receive, assign, rent or under other legal title use or give into use facilities, plant and equipment, motor vehicles, or any other movable or immovable property used to achieve its chartered purposes;
- 3) acquire and dispose of assets used to achieve its chartered purposes;
- 4) co-operate with or provide financial assistance to persons having similar aims and purposes and to other charitable organizations having similar aims and purposes within Australasia or elsewhere;
- 5) accept by way of gift, including by will or inheritance, monies, property, resource, or administrative assistance from any persons and from other charitable organizations having similar aims and purposes within Australasia or elsewhere; and
- 6) perform any other lawful activity in order to achieve the above purpose in accordance with the spiritual direction of the ecclesiastical Governing Body, or its representatives within their sphere of responsibility.

#### 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 he has provided or expenses he has 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).

## 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 person that the directors approve to be a member, in accordance with this constitution.

10.2 The members of the company will number no fewer than three (3) and no more than ten (10).

10.3 Membership is not transferable.

10.4 No member will receive salary, remuneration or compensation for his membership.

10.5 The company must establish and maintain a register of members. The register of members must be kept by the secretary and must contain:

- (a) for each current member:
  - i. name
  - ii. address
  - iii. any alternative address nominated by the member for the service of notices, and
  - iv. date the member was entered on to the register.
- (b) for each person who stopped being a member in the last 7 years:
  - i. name,
  - ii. address,
  - iii. any alternative address nominated by the member for the service of notices, and
  - iv. dates the membership started and ended.

10.6 The company must give current members access to the register of members.

10.7 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 person who supports the purposes of the company is eligible to apply to be a member of the company under clause 12.

11.2 In this clause, 'person' means an individual who serves as an elder in a congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses in Australasia (as that term is used from time to time by the Governing Body), or another Jehovah's Witnesses incorporated body with substantially the same charitable objects as the company.

12. How to become a member

A person (as defined in clause 11.2) may become a member of the company by being nominated by the Directors.

13. Directors decide whether to approve membership

13.1 If the directors approve a new member, 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 him that his membership was approved, and the date that his membership started (see clause 14).

14. When a person becomes a member

Other than initial members, an applicant will become a member when he is entered on the register of members.

15. When a person stops being a member

A person immediately stops being a member if he:

- (a) no longer serves as an elder in a congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses in Australasia,
- (b) dies,
- (c) is wound up or otherwise dissolved or deregistered (for an incorporated member),
- (d) resigns, by writing to the secretary, or
- (e) is expelled under clause 17.

## 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 the Governing Body.

16.6 A mediator chosen by the directors under clause 16.5(b)(i):

- (a) may be a member or former member of the company,
- (b) must not have a personal interest in the dispute, and
- (c) must not be biased towards or against anyone involved in the dispute.



- 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 conclude that:
- (a) the member has breached this constitution, or
  - (b) the member's behaviour is causing, has caused, or is likely to cause harm to the company.
- 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 himself 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 the Governing Body, 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 The company will incur 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 50% 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) give all members notice of a general meeting within 21 days of the members' request, 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 determined as at midnight before the members request the meeting.
- 18.4 The members making the request for a general meeting must:
- (a) state in their 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 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),
- (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 rescheduled meeting.

#### 22. Quorum at general meetings

22.1 For a general meeting to be held, at least a majority (more than 50%) of members (a quorum) must be present (in person, by proxy or by representative) for the whole meeting. When determining whether a quorum is present, a person may only be counted once (even if that person is a representative or proxy of more than one member).

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 rescheduled 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 (if any) is entitled to attend any general meeting and to be heard by the members on any part of the business of the meeting that concerns the auditor in the capacity of auditor.

23.2 The company must give the auditor (if any) any communications relating to the general meeting that a member of the company is entitled to receive.

### 24. Representatives of members

24.1 An incorporated member may appoint as a representative:

- (a) one individual, who also serves as an elder in a congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses, to represent the member at meetings and to sign circular resolutions under clause 31, and
- (b) the same individual or another individual, who also serves as an elder in a congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses, for the purpose of being appointed or elected as a director.

24.2 The appointment of a representative by a member must:

- (a) be in writing,
- (b) include the name of the representative,
- (c) be signed on behalf of the member, and
- (d) be given to the company or, for representation at a meeting, be given to the chairperson before the meeting starts.

24.3 A 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 the ability to hear each other at the same time.

25.2 Anyone using such 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,
- (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 he does 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, unless the vote is tied, in which case he may 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 75% 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 determined 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) the company must send timely notice of a proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement to members with a notice of meeting at the company's cost, or
  - (b) if it is too late to send timely notice of a 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 a proposed members' resolution or a copy of the members' statement to members if:
- (a) the resolution and statement are more than 1 000 words long,
  - (b) the directors consider either the resolution or the statement to 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 that may be voted on by 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) if 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 one vote.

### 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) written ballot, or
  - (c) any other 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 three members present,
  - (b) members present with at least 50% of the votes that may be passed on the resolution on the vote in writing (determined 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 the member's behalf.
- 36.2 A proxy need not 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 member appointing the proxy and must contain:
- (a) the member's name and address,
  - (b) the company's name,
  - (c) the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy, and
  - (d) the meeting(s) at which the appointment may be used.
- 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 appointing member:
- (a) no longer serves as an elder in a congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses,
  - (b) dies,
  - (c) is mentally incapacitated,
  - (d) revokes the proxy's appointment, or
  - (e) revokes the authority of a representative or agent 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 must have at least three and no more than nine 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 he:
- (a) is a member of the company, or a representative of a member of the company (appointed under clause 24),
  - (b) is nominated by two members or representatives of members entitled to vote (unless the person was previously elected as a director at a general meeting and has been a director since that meeting),



- (c) gives the company his signed consent to act as a director of the company, and
  - (d) is not ineligible to be a director under the Corporations Act or the ACNC Act if the company is so registered.
- 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 a member of the company, or a representative of a member of the company (appointed under clause 24),
  - (b) gives the company his 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 if the company is so registered.
- 39.6 If the number of directors is reduced to fewer than three or is less than the number required for a quorum, the continuing directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to three (or higher if required for a quorum) or calling a general meeting, but for no other purpose.
40. Election of chairperson
- The directors must elect a director as the company's elected chairperson.
41. Term of office
- 41.1 At the commencement of each annual general meeting any director appointed by the directors to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director must retire.
- 41.2 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.
- 41.3 Each director must retire at least once every five years.
- 41.4 A director who retires under clause 41.1 may be nominated for election.
42. When a director stops being a director
- A director stops being a director immediately when he:
- (a) no longer serves as an elder in a congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses in Australasia,
  - (b) gives written notice of resignation as a director to the company,
  - (c) dies,
  - (d) is removed as a director by a resolution of the members,
  - (e) stops being a member of the company,
  - (f) is a representative of a member, and that member stops being a member
  - (g) is a representative of a member, and the member notifies the company that the representative is no longer a representative,
  - (h) is absent for 5 consecutive directors' meetings without approval from the directors, or
  - (i) becomes ineligible to be a director of the company under the Corporations Act or the ACNC Act if the company is so registered.

## 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 or functions to a committee, a director, 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 or otherwise compensate a director for acting as a director.
- 45.2 The company may:
- (a) pay a director for work he does 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 if the company is so registered with the duties described in governance standard 5 of the regulations made under the ACNCAct 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 48.1,
- (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) his interest arises because he is a member of the company, and the other members have the same interest,
- (b) his 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) his 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 allows each director to hear and be heard by each other at the same time and 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 his 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 he agrees 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 his 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.
- 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, or
- (d) sending it to the fax number notified by the company to the members as the company's fax number.

### 62. Notice to members

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

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

63. When notice is taken to be given

A notice:

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

## Financial year

64. Company's financial year

The company's financial year is from September 1 to August 31, 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 of the company 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 legislation or common law 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, or another charitable entity of Jehovah's Witnesses with substantially the same objects, 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),

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

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 all debts and other liabilities of the company have been paid, including the costs of winding up.



71. Reading this constitution with the Corporations Act

- 71.1 The replaceable rules 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).

