

Constitution of
Indigenous Art Code Limited
(ACN 139 788 711)

The Corporations Act
A company limited by guarantee
Registered in the Australian Capital Territory

[Note: This document may contain the names of deceased persons]



Dated 31/10/2024

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Table of Contents

1.	Definitions and Interpretation	4
1.1	Definitions	4
1.2	Interpretation	5
2.	Replaceable Rules and Transitional Matters	6
3.	Objects	6
3.1	Principal object of the Company	6
3.2	Objects of the Company	6
3.3	Application of income and property to objects	8
4.	Public Gift Fund	8
4.1	Establishment of Public Gift Fund	8
4.2	Accounting policies	9
4.3	Books of account	9
4.4	Notice of amendments	9
4.5	Winding up or revocation of endorsement	10
4.6	Other obligations in relation to the Public Gift Fund	10
5.	Membership	10
5.1	Members of the Company	10
5.2	Limited liability of Members	10
5.3	Members' liability on winding up	10
5.4	Admission as a Member	11
5.5	Categories of Members	11
5.6	Membership fee	11
5.7	Resignation of a Member	12
5.8	Non-payment of membership fee	12
5.9	Termination or suspension of membership	12
5.10	No obligation to provide reasons	12
5.11	Ceasing to be a Member	13
5.12	Liability after a person ceases to be a Member	13
5.13	Register of Members	13
5.14	Address of Members	13
6.	General Meetings	13
6.1	Power to call a general meeting	13
6.2	Power to cancel or postpone a general meeting	14
6.3	Non-receipt of notice	14
6.4	Business of general meetings	14
6.5	Right of others to attend general meeting	14
7.	Proceedings at General Meetings	15
7.1	Requirement for a quorum	15
7.2	Number for a quorum	15
7.3	No quorum	15
7.4	Chair of general meetings	15

7.5	Absence of Chair	15
7.6	Conduct of general meetings	15
7.7	Adjournments	16
7.8	Voting at general meetings	16
7.9	Procedure for polls	17
7.10	Special meetings	17
8.	Rights of Code Signatories	17
9.	Votes of Members	17
9.1	Voting rights	17
9.2	Restrictions on voting rights	17
9.3	Right to appoint proxy	18
9.4	Form of proxy	18
9.5	Lodgement of proxies	18
9.6	Validity of proxies	18
9.7	Where proxy is incomplete	18
10.	Appointment and Removal of Directors	19
10.1	Number of Directors	19
10.2	Election of Code Signatory Directors	19
10.3	Appointment of Board-Appointed Directors	20
10.4	Term of appointment as Directors	21
10.5	Vacation of office	21
10.6	Alternate Director	21
11.	Powers of Directors	22
12.	Proceedings of Directors	22
12.1	Directors' meetings	22
12.2	Power to call for a Directors' meeting	22
12.3	Quorum for Directors meetings	22
12.4	Notice	22
12.5	Directors' meetings by technology	23
12.6	Chair of Directors	23
12.7	Directors' voting rights	23
12.8	Conflict of interests	24
12.9	Material personal interest	24
12.10	Committees	25
12.11	Written resolutions	25
12.12	Defects in appointments	25
12.13	If less than minimum number of Directors	26
13.	Officers of the Company	26
13.1	Powers, duties and authorities of Secretary	26
13.2	Termination of appointment of Secretary	26
13.3	Appointment of other officers	26
13.4	Termination of appointment of other officers	26
14.	Seals	26
15.	Notices	26

15.1	Notices generally	26
15.2	How notice may be given	26
15.3	Notices to an attorney	27
15.4	Personal service or delivery	27
15.5	Notice by post	27
15.6	Notice by fax or electronic mail	27
16.	Winding Up or Revocation of Endorsement of the Company	27
16.1	Winding up or revocation of endorsement	27
16.2	Amalgamation	28
17.	Indemnity and Insurance	28
Schedule 1		30
	Indigenous Art Code	30

Constitution of Indigenous Art Code Limited (ACN 139 788 711), a public company limited by guarantee.

1. Definitions and Interpretation

1.1 Definitions

The following definitions apply in this Constitution unless the context requires otherwise:

Agent means a person or organisation who sells, licenses or otherwise deals with Artwork for or on behalf of an Artist in return for payment or a commission.

Application means a duly completed and signed application for membership of the Company in the form determined from time to time by the Directors, under which individuals or organisations who are Potential Code Signatories agree, amongst other things, to become a member of the Company and a signatory to the Code.

Artist means an artist, whether living or deceased, or the estate of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies, or who, prior to their death, identified, as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and is, or, prior to their death was, recognised as such by members of the community with which the artist identifies or identified.

Artwork means a work of art or craft produced by an Artist, whether or not incorporated into another work of art or craft produced by that Artist or another person, including but not limited to painting, drawing, artists' books, woodwork, ceramics, glass, jewellery, sculpture, fibre work, printmaking, photography, installation, video and multimedia.

ATO means the Australian Taxation Office.

Board-Appointed Director has the meaning given in Rule 10.1(b).

Chair means a person occupying the position of chair or co-chair of the Directors under Rule 12.6.

Code means the Indigenous Art Code as set out in Schedule 1, as amended from time to time.

Company means Indigenous Art Code Limited (ACN 139 788 711).

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

Potential Code Signatory means:

- (a) an Agent; or
- (b) a person or organisation who is not an Agent but who acquires Artwork, or who carries on business involving the acquisition of Artwork, for re-supply by means of sale, licensing or other distribution which may include but is not limited to a wholesaler, retailer, art gallery, auction house or art centre.

Code Signatory Director has the meaning given in Rule 10.1(a).

Code Signatory has the meaning given in Rule 5.5(a).

Deductible Gift Recipient has the meaning given in the Tax Act.

Director means a person appointed or elected to the office of director of the Company in accordance with this Constitution and, where appropriate, includes an alternate director.

Gift means a donation, contribution, gift, settlement, benefaction or other voluntary transfer or disposition of money, money's worth, property or benefits and whether inter vivos or by will.

Indigenous means a person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and is recognised as such by members of the community with which the person identifies.

Member means a person admitted to the membership of the Company in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Member Present means, in connection with a meeting, the Member present for the meeting, in person or by proxy, by attorney or, where the Member is a body corporate, by representative (and includes any of those persons attending a general meeting at the venue or venues for the meeting or using virtual meeting technology approved by the Directors in accordance with this Constitution).

Responsible Person means an individual who is considered to have a degree of responsibility to the community as a whole (as distinct from holding obligations solely in regard to the cultural objectives of the Company) and is known to a broad section of the community, including an individual who:

- (a) performs a significant public function;
- (b) is a member of a professional body having a code of ethics or rules of conduct;
- (c) is officially charged with spiritual functions by a religious institution;
- (d) has received formal recognition from government for services to the community; or
- (e) is approved as a Responsible Person by the Commissioner of Taxation.

Secretary means a person appointed as secretary of the Company in accordance with this Constitution.

Tax Act means the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (Cth) and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cth).

1.2 Interpretation

Headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation. The following rules of interpretation apply unless any contrary intention appears in this Constitution or the context requires otherwise:

- (a) The singular includes the plural and conversely.
- (b) Where a word or phrase is defined, its other grammatical forms have a corresponding meaning.
- (c) A reference to a Rule, Schedule, paragraph or sub-paragraph is to a Rule, Schedule, paragraph or sub-paragraph, as the case may be, of this Constitution.

- (d) A reference to any legislation or to any provision of any legislation includes any modification or re enactment of it, any legislative provision substituted for it, and all regulations and statutory instruments issued under it.
- (e) A word or phrase given a meaning in the Corporations Act has the same meaning in this Constitution (unless defined herein).
- (f) If there is any inconsistency between the provisions of this Constitution and the provisions of the Code then the provisions of this Constitution will prevail to the extent of the inconsistency and the provisions of the Code will be construed accordingly.
- (g) A reference to a person or persons includes an organisation as well as an individual or body corporate, and a reference to a person, organisation, body corporate or other entity includes its permitted successors and assigns.

2. Replaceable Rules and Transitional Matters

- (a) The replaceable rules contained in the Corporations Act do not apply to the Company.
- (b) This Constitution supersedes the Constitution in force immediately before adoption of this Constitution.
- (c) Everything done under the previous Constitution of the Company continues to have the same operation and effect after the adoption of this Constitution as if properly done under this Constitution. In particular (without limitation) every Director in office immediately before the adoption of this Constitution is taken to have been appointed and continues in office under this Constitution.

3. Objects

3.1 Principal object of the Company

The principal object of the Company is the promotion of Indigenous visual arts.

3.2 Objects of the Company

In the furtherance of the Company's principal object, the objects of the Company specifically include to:

- (a) implement measures that support the retention and promotion of Indigenous culture through professional arts practices designed to underpin the value and integrity of the Indigenous visual arts sector;
- (b) implement measures that support the Company being, and being perceived by the Indigenous visual arts sector and the public in general to be, truly representative of Artists, and Code Signatories and other persons who support the purpose and objectives of the Code;
- (c) encourage the involvement of Indigenous persons in the affairs of the Company with the aim of increasing the number of Indigenous Members and Directors;
- (d) promote the purpose of the Code to encourage:
 - (i) fair and ethical trade with Artists and in Artwork;
 - (ii) transparency in the process of commercial dealings between individuals, organisations and Artists (including regarding the promotion, licensing and sale of Artwork); and
 - (iii) that any breach of the Code by a Code Signatory is dealt with efficiently and fairly;
- (e) encourage individuals and organisations to become Code Signatories and to comply with the Code;
- (f) co-ordinate and liaise with government, governmental and regulatory bodies, Artists and Code Signatories in relation to the process of promotion, licensing and sale of Artwork in pursuit of the objectives of the Code;
- (g) implement and oversee the application of the Code, as amended from time to time;
- (h) deal with issues relating to compliance with the Code;
- (i) report on the operation and effectiveness of the Code in achieving its objectives;
- (j) promote the Code among the public in general and, in particular, the Indigenous visual arts sector;
- (k) collect funds and solicit and accept financial and other aid, subscriptions, donations and bequests from any person and from government and public bodies and otherwise borrow or raise funds for the pursuit of the above objects;
- (l) obtain from any government or authority, whether federal or state, local or otherwise (and enter into any arrangements with any such government or authority for the purpose of obtaining) any rights, privileges and concessions which the Company may consider it desirable to obtain for the pursuit of the above objects, and carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; and
- (m) do all other things which the Directors decide from time to time are necessary, convenient or incidental to carry out, or conducive to the attainment of, these objects.

3.3 Application of income and property to objects

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b), the income and property of the Company must only be used to further the objects of the Company set out in Rule 3.1 and 3.2 and no part of that income or property may be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise, to any Member or Director.
- (b) Paragraph (a) does not prevent the Company from making a payment in good faith approved by the Directors:
 - (i) to a Member of reasonable and proper remuneration for services provided to the Company;
 - (ii) to a Member or Director for out of pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Company or in the performance of any duty as Director;
 - (iii) to a Member or Director for goods supplied in the ordinary course of business to the Company;
 - (iv) to a Member or Director of reasonable and proper rent for premises let to the Company by a Member or Director;
 - (v) to a Member or Director, being a solicitor, accountant or other person engaged in any profession, for all usual professional or other charges for work done by that person or that person's firm or employer, where the provision of the service has the prior approval of the Directors and where the amount payable is not more than a commercially reasonable amount for that service;
 - (vi) by way of interest on money borrowed from a Member or Director, at a rate not exceeding the rate charged by the Company's principal banker on overdrawn accounts;
 - (vii) for an insurance premium in respect of a contract insuring a Director for a liability incurred as an officer of the Company; or
 - (viii) to a Director in respect of the indemnity under Rule 17.

4. Public Gift Fund

4.1 Establishment of Public Gift Fund

The Company must establish and maintain a fund listed on the Register of Cultural Organisations (the **Public Gift Fund**) to which Gifts to the Company are to be made subject to the following:

- (a) the objects of the Public Gift Fund will comprise some or all of the objects of the Company set out in Rule 3;
- (b) the Company will invite members of the public to make Gifts to the Public Gift Fund;

- (c) any monetary Gifts received by the Company under paragraph (b) will be accepted by the Company and deposited into or credited to the Public Gift Fund in the following manner:
 - (i) they will be placed in a separate bank account established for the purpose of the Public Gift Fund; and
 - (ii) receipts under the name of the Company will be issued to the person who made the Gift to the Company and will state:
 - (A) the Australian Business Number of the Company;
 - (B) the name of the Public Gift Fund and that the receipt is for a Gift made to the Public Gift Fund;
 - (C) the fact that the receipt is for a Gift; and
 - (D) any other information which is required under the Tax Act;
- (d) all monies made to the Public Gift Fund will be kept separate from other funds of the Company and will only be used to further the objects of the Company;
- (e) the Public Gift Fund must be managed by a committee appointed under Rule 12.10 (a majority of whom must be Responsible Persons) (**Public Gift Fund Committee**);
- (f) money in the Public Gift Fund must operate on a non-profit basis and must not be distributed to members of the committee appointed under paragraph (e) or of the Company, except to members of the Public Gift Fund Committee as reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred by them in carrying on their duties as a member of the Public Gift Fund Committee or as proper remuneration for administrative services performed in satisfaction of the objects of the Public Gift Fund and, in both cases, provided that the amount payable has been approved by the Directors; and
- (g) the Public Gift Fund must operate otherwise in accordance with any applicable requirements of the Tax Act and any guidelines for public funds as specified by the ATO.

4.2 Accounting policies

The Company must establish and maintain internal accounting policies exclusively for money, property and benefits received for the Public Gift Fund.

4.3 Books of account

The Company must ensure that proper books of account and other records are kept in respect of all receipts and payments and otherwise in relation to the Public Gift Fund.

4.4 Notice of amendments

- (a) The Company must notify the ATO and the Government Department responsible for the administration of the Register of Cultural Organisations as soon as practicable of any changes to the rules governing the Public Gift Fund and any

other matters that the ATO or Government Department requires notification of from time to time.

- (b) If the Company becomes aware that it is no longer entitled to be endorsed as a Deductible Gift Recipient for the operation of the Public Gift Fund, the Company must notify the ATO as soon as practicable.

4.5 Winding up or revocation of endorsement

If on the earlier of the winding up or dissolution of the Public Gift Fund listed on the Register of Cultural Organisations, and if the Company is endorsed as a Deductible Gift Recipient because of the Public Gift Fund the revocation of that endorsement, there remains after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property or funds, the property or fund shall not be paid to or distributed among its members, but shall be given or transferred to some other fund, authority or institution having objects similar to the objects of this Public Gift Fund, and whose rules shall prohibit the distribution of its or their income among its or their members, such fund, authority or institution to be eligible for tax deductibility of donations under Subdivision 30-B, section 30-100, of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* and listed on the Register of Cultural Organisations maintained under the Act.

4.6 Other obligations in relation to the Public Gift Fund

- (a) The Company must comply with any rules that the Minister and the Arts Minister make to ensure that Gifts made to the Public Gift Fund are used only for its principal object.
- (b) The Company must give the Arts Secretary, at intervals of six months, statistical information about Gifts made to the Public Gift Fund during the last six months.
- (c) In this Rule 4.6, the terms 'Minister', 'Arts Minister' and 'Arts Secretary' have the same meaning as given to those terms when used in section 30-300 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cth).

5. Membership

5.1 Members of the Company

The Members are those persons admitted to the membership of the Company whose names are entered into the Company's register of members.

5.2 Limited liability of Members

The liability of the Members of the Company is limited.

5.3 Members' liability on winding up

Each Member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of it being wound up while they are a Member, or within one year after they cease to be a Member, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, such amount as may be required not exceeding \$50.00.

5.4 Admission as a Member

- (a) A person who wants to apply for admission as a Member must submit an Application to the Secretary together with any applicable application fee.
- (b) The Directors will consider the Application and decide whether or not to admit the applicant as a Member in their absolute discretion.
- (c) If the Directors decide not to admit an applicant as a Member, they do not have to give any reasons for their decision.
- (d) When an applicant is to be admitted as a Member, the Secretary must notify the applicant and request payment of any applicable membership fees.
- (e) If the applicant does not pay the membership fees, if any, within 21 days after the date on which the applicant is notified that the fees are payable, the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, cancel the acceptance of the applicant's Application for membership.
- (f) When the Company receives payment from the applicant of the applicable membership fees, or if there is no membership fee, when the Directors decide to admit the applicant as a Member, the applicant will be registered in the Company's register of Members and will immediately become a Member.

5.5 Categories of Members

- (a) There will be a class of Members known as Code Signatories. Code Signatories are individuals or organisations that satisfy the definition of a Potential Code Signatory and who have applied for membership of the Company by submitting an Application (which includes agreeing to become a signatory to the Code) and whose Applications have been approved by the Directors under Rule 5.4.
- (b) There may be a class of Members known as Artist Members. Artist Members are Artists who have applied for membership of the Company in the correct form (which does not include agreeing to become a signatory to the Code) and whose Applications have been approved by the Directors under Rule 5.4.
- (c) There may be a class of Members known as Code Supporter Members. Code Supporter Members are persons who are not Potential Code Signatories but are collectors of Artwork and/or supportive of the objects of the Code and the Company who have applied for membership of the company in the correct form (which does not include agreeing to become a signatory to the Code) and whose Applications have been approved by the Directors under Rule 5.4.
- (d) The Directors may determine and admit different classes of Members. Subject to Rule 8, the Directors may vary or cancel the rights of Members in any class.

5.6 Membership fee

- (a) The Directors may from time to time determine an entrance fee and/or an annual subscription (**membership fees**) for any class of Members (which may be a different amount to that payable by any other class of Members) and the terms of payment of such membership fees.

- (b) If annual subscriptions are payable, the Directors may determine when the annual subscription period commences, when annual subscriptions are due and payable and any other requirements or arrangements for the payment of subscriptions as the Directors think necessary or appropriate.
- (c) If a membership fee has been set for a particular class of Members, each Member of that class must pay the fee by the due date specified by the Directors.
- (d) The Directors may in their absolute discretion vary the amount of any membership fee.

5.7 Resignation of a Member

A Member may resign from the Company by giving notice in writing to the Secretary. The resignation will be effective from the date it is received by the Secretary.

5.8 Non-payment of membership fee

- (a) If any membership fee of a Member remains unpaid for a period of 28 days after it becomes due, the Secretary will give notice to the Member of that fact.
- (b) If any membership fee remains unpaid for more than 30 days (or such longer period determined by the Directors) after the date of the notice given under paragraph (a), the Directors may cancel the membership of the Member and remove the Member's name from the register of Members.

5.9 Termination or suspension of membership

- (a) Any Member whose conduct or continued membership of the Company, in the opinion of the Directors, is contrary to the best interests of the Company may, by resolution of the Directors:
 - (i) have their membership of the Company terminated and their name removed from the register; or
 - (ii) have their rights and privileges of membership of the Company suspended for such period as the Directors determine.
- (b) At least 21 days before the Directors meet to consider the question of action against a Member under Rule 5.9, the Directors must send a notice to the Member which states:
 - (i) the substance of the information known to the Directors, that may be relied upon by them in making their decision; and
 - (ii) the manner in which the Member is invited to address the meeting.
- (c) A person whose membership of the Company has been terminated or whose rights and privileges of membership have been suspended, does not have any claim on the Company, its funds or property.

5.10 No obligation to provide reasons

The Directors are not obliged to give reasons for any decision they make under Rule 5.9.

5.11 Ceasing to be a Member

A Member's membership of the Company will automatically cease:

- (a) in the case of a Member who is a natural person, on the date that:
 - (i) the Member dies; or
 - (ii) the Member becomes of unsound mind or a person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health; or
 - (iii) the Member becomes a person whose estate or assets are liable to be dealt with in any way under the laws relating to mental health; or
- (b) in the case of a Member which is a body corporate, on the date that:
 - (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,

and, in either case, where the Member is a Code Signatory, on the date that the Member ceases to be a signatory to the Code.

5.12 Liability after a person ceases to be a Member

A person who ceases to be a Member must immediately pay to the Company:

- (a) all membership fees or other amounts owing to the Company which are due and unpaid at the date that the person ceases to be a Member; and
- (b) amounts which the Member is liable to pay under Rule 5.3.

5.13 Register of Members

The register of Members must be kept by the Secretary and must contain the full name and address of each Member and any other information required by the Directors.

5.14 Address of Members

Every Member must inform the Secretary in writing of any change in their address and any such change of address must be entered in the register of Members. The latest address in the register of Members is deemed to be the Member's registered address.

6. General Meetings

6.1 Power to call a general meeting

- (a) A majority of Directors may convene a general meeting of the Company whenever they think fit to be convened at the time and:
 - (i) at one or more physical venues;
 - (ii) at one or more physical venues and using virtual meeting technology; or
 - (iii) using virtual meeting technology only,

provided that, in each case, Members as a whole are given a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting.

- (b) If virtual meeting technology is to be used for a general meeting of the Company, the Board will determine the type of virtual meeting technology to be used, which may include any combination of telephone, video conferencing, messaging, smartphone application or any other audio or visual device which permits instantaneous communication.

6.2 Power to cancel or postpone a general meeting

A majority of Directors may cancel or postpone any meeting convened, by notice in writing to all persons who were entitled to receive notice of that meeting, except where the cancellation or postponement would be contrary to the Corporations Act. Any failure to give notice of cancellation or postponement does not invalidate the cancellation or postponement or any resolution passed at a postponed meeting.

6.3 Non-receipt of notice

The fact that a person entitled to receive notice of a general meeting does not receive that notice or is accidentally not given notice, does not invalidate any resolution passed at the meeting.

6.4 Business of general meetings

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b), unless all Members are present as Members Present and agree otherwise, the only business to be transacted at a general meeting will be that set out in the notice.
- (b) The business of an annual general meeting may include any of the following, even if not referred to in the notice of meeting:
 - (i) the consideration of the annual financial report, Directors' report and Auditor's report;
 - (ii) the election of Directors;
 - (iii) the appointment of the Auditor; and
 - (iv) the fixing of the Auditors' remuneration.

6.5 Right of others to attend general meeting

- (a) A Secretary or Director who is not a Member is entitled to be present, and, at the request of a Chair, to speak at any general meeting.
- (b) Any other person (whether a Member or not) requested by the Directors to attend any general meeting is entitled to be present and, at the request of a Chair, to speak at that general meeting.

7. Proceedings at General Meetings

7.1 Requirement for a quorum

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

7.2 Number for a quorum

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, three Members Present and entitled to vote, constitutes a quorum.

7.3 No quorum

- (a) If there is no quorum at a general meeting within 30 minutes after the time specified in the notice of the meeting, the meeting is dissolved unless the Directors adjourn the meeting to a date, time and place or places determined by the Directors.
- (b) If no quorum is present at any adjourned meeting within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting is dissolved.

7.4 Chair of general meetings

Subject to Rule 7.5, a Chair or, in the absence of a Chair, the deputy chair, is entitled to preside as chair at every general meeting. Where two co-Chairs have been elected as provided by Rule 12.6(a), they shall act jointly as co-chairs of the meeting unless they otherwise agree.

7.5 Absence of Chair

Where a general meeting is held and:

- (a) there is no Chair or deputy chair; or
- (b) a Chair or deputy chair is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting or does not wish to act as chair of the meeting,

the Directors present may elect one of their number or, in the absence of all Directors or if none of the Directors present wish to act, the Members Present and entitled to vote may elect one of their number to be chair of the meeting.

7.6 Conduct of general meetings

- (a) The general conduct of each general meeting of the Company and the procedures to be adopted at the meeting are as determined at, during or prior to the meeting by the chair of the meeting.
- (b) The chair of the meeting may make rulings without putting the question (or any question) to the vote if the chair of the meeting considers action is required to ensure the orderly conduct of the meeting.
- (c) At any time the chair of the meeting considers it necessary or desirable for the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting, the chair of the meeting may demand the cessation of debate or discussion on any business, question, motion or

resolution being considered by the meeting and require the business, question, motion or resolution to be put to a vote of the Members Present and entitled to vote.

- (d) Any determination by the chair of the meeting in relation to matters of procedure (including any procedural motions moved at, or put to, any meeting) or any other matter arising directly or indirectly from the business is final (including any procedural motions moved at, or put to, any meeting). Any challenge to a right to vote (whether on a show of hands or on a poll) or to a determination to allow or disregard to vote may only be made at the meeting and may be determined by the chair of the meeting whose decision is final.
- (e) If a person purports to cast a vote in contravention of the Corporations Act or this Constitution, the chair of the meeting may determine that the vote be disregarded and treated as not having been cast.
- (f) Nothing contained in this Rule limits the powers conferred on a chair of a meeting by law.

7.7 Adjournments

- (a) During the course of a general meeting, the chair of the meeting may, and if so directed by the meeting must, adjourn the meeting or any business, motion, question or resolution being considered or remaining to be considered by the meeting or any debate or discussion either to a later time at the same meeting or to a meeting held at another time and place or places determined by the chair of the meeting.
- (b) If the chair of the meeting exercises a right of adjournment under paragraph (a), the chair of the meeting has the sole discretion to decide whether to seek the approval of the Members Present to the adjournment and, unless the chair of the meeting exercises that discretion, no vote may be taken by the Members Present in respect of the adjournment.
- (c) The only business that may be transacted at any adjourned meeting is the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.
- (d) When a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given as in the case of an original meeting. Otherwise it is not necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

7.8 Voting at general meetings

- (a) Each question submitted to a general meeting is to be decided by a show of hands of the Members Present and entitled to vote unless a poll is demanded.
- (b) Unless a poll is demanded, a declaration by the chair of the meeting following a vote on a show of hands that a resolution has been passed or lost is conclusive.
- (c) A poll may be demanded by a Member in accordance with the Corporations Act (and not otherwise) or by the chair of the meeting. No poll may be demanded on

the election of a chair of a meeting or, unless the chair of the meeting otherwise determines, the adjournment of a meeting. A demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

7.9 Procedure for polls

- (a) When demanded, a poll may be taken in the manner and at the time the chair of the meeting directs.
- (b) The result of a poll may be announced in the manner and at the time (whether during the relevant meeting or afterwards) as the chair of the meeting considers appropriate.
- (c) The result of the poll is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- (d) The demand for a poll does not prevent a meeting from continuing for the transaction of any business other than that on which a poll has been demanded. A poll demanded on any question of adjournment is to be taken at the meeting and without adjournment.

7.10 Special meetings

All the provisions of this Constitution as to general meetings apply to any special meeting of any class of Members which may be held under the operation of this Constitution or the Corporations Act.

8. Rights of Code Signatories

The rights or obligations of Code Signatories contained under the Code may be varied or cancelled only if, at a meeting of Code Signatories, a resolution in favour of that variation or cancellation is passed by special resolution.

9. Votes of Members

9.1 Voting rights

Subject to this Constitution and any rights or restrictions for the time being placed on any Member at meetings of Members or classes of Members:

- (a) each Member entitled to attend and vote may attend and vote in person or by proxy, by attorney or (where the Member is a body corporate) by representative; and
- (b) each Member Present and entitled to vote has one vote both on a show of hands and a poll.

9.2 Restrictions on voting rights

- (a) A Member is not entitled to vote unless all sums presently payable by the Member in respect of membership of the Company have been paid.

- (b) A Member is not entitled to vote during any period in which the Member's rights and privileges of membership are suspended pursuant to Rule 5.9.

9.3 Right to appoint proxy

- (a) A Member who is entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company may appoint one proxy to attend and vote for the Member in accordance with the Corporations Act.
- (b) A proxy need not be a Member.

9.4 Form of proxy

A form of appointment of a proxy is valid if it is in accordance with the Corporations Act or in any form (including electronic) which the Directors may prescribe or accept.

9.5 Lodgement of proxies

An instrument appointing a proxy is not valid unless it and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which the instrument is signed is received at the registered office of the Company or, if notice of a meeting provides for electronic lodgement of proxies, at the electronic mail address specified in the notice, not less than 48 hours before the time for commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy proposes to vote.

9.6 Validity of proxies

- (a) A vote exercised in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy, a power of attorney or other relevant instrument of appointment is valid despite:
 - (i) the previous death or unsoundness of mind of the principal; or
 - (ii) the revocation of the instrument (or of the authority under which the instrument was executed) or the power,

if no notice in writing of the death, unsoundness of mind or revocation (as the case may be) has been received by the Company at its registered office at least 48 hours (or any shorter period as the Directors may permit or specified by the Corporations Act) before the commencement of the meeting, or adjourned meeting at which the instrument is used or the power is exercised.

- (b) A proxy is not revoked by the principal attending and taking part in the meeting unless the principal actually votes at the meeting on a resolution for which the proxy is proposed to be used.

9.7 Where proxy is incomplete

- (a) No instrument appointing a proxy is treated as invalid merely because it does not contain:
 - (i) the address of the appointor or of a proxy;
 - (ii) the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy; or
 - (iii) in relation to any or all resolutions, an indication of the manner in which the proxy is to vote.

- (b) Where the instrument does not specify the name of a proxy, the instrument is taken to be given in favour of the chair of the meeting.
- (c) A proxy may vote as the proxy thinks fit on any motion or resolution in respect of which no manner of voting is indicated.

10. Appointment and Removal of Directors

10.1 Number of Directors

The number of Directors (not including alternate Directors) must be not less than five and not more than fifteen Directors (unless otherwise determined in general meeting) of whom:

- (a) not less than two Directors and not more than four Directors must be a Code Signatory or an authorised representative of a Code Signatory elected in accordance with Rule 10.2 (the **Code Signatory Directors**); and
- (b) not less than three Directors and not more than eleven Directors must be appointed by the Directors in accordance with Rule 10.3 (the **Board-Appointed Directors**).

10.2 Election of Code Signatory Directors

- (a) Subject to Rule 10.2(f), the Code Signatory Directors must, to the extent possible having regard to the number of Directors, be comprised as follows:
 - (i) one Director must be an authorised representative of an art centre;
 - (ii) one Director must be, or be an authorised representative of, a current member of the Art Galleries Association of Australia;
 - (iii) one Director must be, or be an authorised representative of, a current member of the Aboriginal Art Association of Australia; and
 - (iv) one Director must be, or be an authorised representative of, a Member who is not affiliated with the Art Galleries Association of Australia or the Aboriginal Art Association of Australia.
- (b) The Directors must seek nominations from the Members for candidates for election as Code Signatory Directors and specify each category set out in Rule 10.2(a) for which nominations are sought.
- (c) Members may nominate an individual or, if they are a Code Signatory, themselves, for election as a Code Signatory Director, and the nomination must:
 - (i) be in writing and provided to the Directors within any time period (if any) that the Directors have specified;
 - (ii) be accompanied by the individual's written consent to be appointed as a Director; and
 - (iii) state which category set out in Rule 10.2(a) the individual is nominated for.
- (d) The Directors will:

- (i) review the nominations to determine that the candidates meet the requirements of the relevant category set out in Rule 10.2(a); and
 - (ii) put all complying nominations to the Company for vote at the next general meeting.
- (e) The candidate with the most votes in each category will be elected as a Director on and from the date of that meeting.
- (f) In the event that no nomination is received for one or more of the above categories, the relevant Code Signatory Director position or positions will be filled from amongst all the remaining nominee or nominees in the order of who achieved the most votes.
- (g) If a casual vacancy arises in the Code Signatory Directors, the Directors may appoint a person who has consented to act as a Director, who, in their opinion, meets the requirements of the category in which the casual vacancy arises, for the remainder of the term of the Code Signatory Director that the person is replacing.

10.3 Appointment of Board-Appointed Directors

- (a) The Board-Appointed Directors must, to the extent possible having regard to the number of Directors, comprise:
- (i) not less than one Director and not more than three Directors must be an Artist;
 - (ii) not less than one Director and not more than two Directors must, in the opinion of the Directors, be from an organisation engaged in the provision of resources (eg advocacy, support, funding, research, advice etc) for the benefit of Artists, including one Indigenous visual arts peak organisation with a remote/regional focus; and
 - (iii) not less than one Director and not more than eight Directors must, in the opinion of the Directors, be from a legal, business or consumer background; or a person with such other skills as the Directors consider necessary or appropriate.
- (b) Board-Appointed Directors will be appointed as follows:
- (i) The Directors may, if they deem it desirable to do so, advertise for nominations of individuals to be appointed as Directors.
 - (ii) Any nominations for appointment as Director must:
 - (A) be in writing and provided to the Directors within any time period (if any) that the Directors have specified;
 - (B) be accompanied by the individual's consent to be appointed as a Director; and
 - (C) state which category set out in Rule 10.3(a) the individual is nominating for.

- (iii) The Directors must consider any nominations received and appoint persons having regard to the requirements of Rule 10.3(a).
- (iv) A person is appointed as a Director upon receiving written notice from the Directors of his or her appointment as a Director (including the category set out in Rule 10.3(a) to which the Director belongs) and the term of that appointment.

10.4 Term of appointment as Directors

- (a) A Code Signatory Director in the category set out in Rule 10.2(a)(i) or (iv) must retire from office at the conclusion of the first annual general meeting after the Director was appointed or last elected but shall be eligible for re-election.
- (b) A Code Signatory Director in the category set out in Rule 10.2(a)(ii) or (iii) must retire from office at the conclusion of the third annual general meeting after the Director was appointed or last elected but shall be eligible for re-election.
- (c) A Board-Appointed Director will hold office for the period agreed by the Directors and notified to the Board-Appointed Director at the time of appointment. A Board-Appointed Director is eligible for re-appointment.

10.5 Vacation of office

In addition to the circumstances in which the office of a Director becomes vacant under the Corporations Act, the office of a Director becomes vacant if the Director:

- (a) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health;
- (b) being a Member at the time of their appointment as a Director, ceases to be a Member;
- (c) being an authorised representative of an organisation that is a Member at the time of their appointment as a Director, ceases to be an authorised representative of that organisation or the organisation ceases to be a Member;
- (d) resigns from the office of Director by notice in writing to the Company;
- (e) is not re-elected or re-appointed at the conclusion of their term of office;
- (f) is absent without the consent of the Directors from meetings of the Directors held during a continuous period of six months; or
- (g) dies.

10.6 Alternate Director

- (a) A Code Signatory Director may appoint a person to be an alternate director in the Director's place if the Directors have approved the appointment.
- (b) A Board-Appointed Director may appoint a person to be an alternate director in the Director's place if the Directors have approved the appointment.
- (c) The following provisions apply to any alternate Director:

- (i) the appointment of the alternate Director is terminated or suspended on receipt at the registered office of notice in writing from the Director by whom the alternate Director was appointed;
- (ii) the alternate Director is entitled to receive notice of meetings of the Directors and to attend and vote at the meetings if the Director by whom the alternate Director was appointed is not present;
- (iii) the alternate Director is entitled to exercise all the powers (except the power to appoint an alternate Director) and perform all the duties of a Director, to the extent the Director by whom the alternate Director was appointed has not exercised or performed them or they have not been limited by the instrument appointing the alternate Director; and
- (iv) the office of the alternate Director is terminated on the death of, or termination of office by, the Director by whom the alternate Director was appointed.

11. Powers of Directors

The business of the Company will be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all powers of the Company which are not, by the Corporations Act or this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.

12. Proceedings of Directors

12.1 Directors' meetings

The Directors may meet together for conducting business and may adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they see fit.

12.2 Power to call for a Directors' meeting

A Director may at any time, and the Secretary must on the request of a Director, call a meeting of the Directors.

12.3 Quorum for Directors meetings

The number of Directors necessary to form a quorum at a meeting of the Directors is three Directors.

12.4 Notice

Reasonable notice must be given to every Director of the place, date and time of every meeting of the Directors. Notice of a meeting of the Directors may be given by mail (electronic or otherwise), personal delivery or facsimile transmission to the usual place of business or residence of the Directors or at any other address given to the Secretary by the Director or by any technology agreed to by all the Directors.

12.5 Directors' meetings by technology

- (a) For the purposes of the Corporations Act, each Director, by consenting to be a Director (or by reason of the adoption of this Constitution), consents to the use of each of the following technologies for holding a Directors' meeting:
- (i) video conference;
 - (ii) telephone;
 - (iii) electronic mail;
 - (iv) any other technology which permits each Director to communicate with every other Director; or
 - (v) any combination of these technologies.

A Director may withdraw the consent given under this Rule in accordance with the Corporations Act and not otherwise.

- (b) Where the Directors are not all in attendance at one place and are holding a meeting using technology and each Director can communicate with the other Directors:
- (i) the participating Directors are, for the purpose of every provision of this Constitution concerning meetings of the Directors, taken to be assembled together at a meeting and to be present at that meeting; and
 - (ii) all proceedings of those Directors conducted in that manner are as valid and effective as if conducted at a meeting at which all of them were physically present in one location.

12.6 Chair of Directors

- (a) Subject to Rule 12.6(d), the Directors may elect from their number a Chair or two co-Chairs and may decide the period for which the Chair or each co-Chair is to hold office.
- (b) Where a meeting of Directors is held and two co-Chairs have been elected as provided by paragraph (a), they shall act jointly as co-chairs of the meeting unless they otherwise agree.
- (c) Where a meeting of the Directors is held and:
- (i) a Chair has not been elected as provided by paragraph (a); or
 - (ii) a Chair is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or does not wish to chair the meeting,
- the Directors present may elect one of their number to be chair of the meeting.
- (d) If there are to be two Co-Chairs elected as provided by paragraph (a), at least one of the Co-Chairs must be an Indigenous person.

12.7 Directors' voting rights

- (a) Subject to this Constitution, questions arising at a meeting of the Directors are decided by a majority of votes of Directors present and voting.

- (b) Subject to Rule 12.9, a Director who has a material personal interest in a matter may vote in respect of that matter if it comes before the Directors and be counted as part of the quorum.

12.8 Conflict of interests

- (a) A Director is not disqualified from contracting with the Company in any capacity by reason of holding the office of Director.
- (b) In relation to a contract or arrangement in which a Director is in any way interested:
 - (i) the fact that the Director signed the document evidencing the contract or arrangement will not in any way affect its validity;
 - (ii) the contract or arrangement may not be avoided merely because the Director is a party to the contract or arrangement or otherwise interested in it; and
 - (iii) the Director will not be liable to account to the Company for any profit derived in respect of the contract or arrangement merely because of the Director's office or the fiduciary relationship it entails.

12.9 Material personal interest

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b), a Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Company must give the other Directors notice of his or her interest in accordance with the Corporations Act.
- (b) A Director with a material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Company is not required to give notice in the following circumstances:
 - (i) if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (A) the Director has already given notice of the nature and extent of the interest and its relation to the affairs of the Company;
 - (B) if a person who was not a Director at the time the notice was given is appointed as a Director, the notice is given to that person; and
 - (C) the nature or extent of the interest has not materially increased above that disclosed in the notice;
 - (ii) if the Director has given a standing notice of the nature and extent of the interest in accordance with the Corporations Act and that standing notice is still effective in relation to the interest; or
 - (iii) as otherwise permitted under the Corporations Act.
- (c) A Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of the Directors must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting or vote on the matter, except as permitted in accordance with the Corporations Act.
- (d) Nothing in this Rule affects the duty of a Director:

- (i) who holds any office or possesses any property whereby, directly or indirectly, duties or interests might be created in conflict with the Director's duties or interests as a Director, to declare at a meeting of the Directors, the fact and the nature, character and extent of the conflict; or
- (ii) to comply with the Corporations Act or any other law.

12.10 Committees

- (a) The Directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of any one or more Directors or any other person or persons as the Directors think fit and may revoke that delegation.
- (b) A committee to which any powers have been delegated under paragraph (a) must exercise those powers in accordance with any directions of the Directors. These powers are then taken to have been exercised by the Directors.
- (c) Subject to paragraph (b), the meetings and proceedings of any committee are to be governed by the provisions of this Constitution for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors so far as they are applicable.
- (d) Nothing in this Rule 12.10 limits the power of the Directors to delegate.

12.11 Written resolutions

- (a) A resolution in writing of which notice has been given to all Directors and which is signed by a majority of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution (not being less than the number required for a quorum at a meeting of the Directors) is a valid resolution of the Directors and is effective when signed by the last of the Directors constituting the majority, as required.
- (b) For the purpose of this Rule, the references to Directors include any alternate Director appointed by a Director who is not available to sign the document or is otherwise unable to sign the document within a reasonable time but do not include any other alternate Director.
- (c) The resolution may consist of several documents in the same form each signed by one or more of the Directors. A facsimile transmission or other document produced by mechanical or electronic means under the name of a Director with the Director's authority is considered a document in writing signed by the Director and is deemed to be signed when received in legible form.

12.12 Defects in appointments

- (a) All acts done by any meeting of the Directors or person acting as a Director are as valid as if each person was duly appointed and qualified to be a Director or a member of a committee.
- (b) Paragraph (a) applies even if it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of a person to be a Director or to act as a Director or that a person so appointed was disqualified.

12.13 If less than minimum number of Directors

If the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed by this Constitution, the continuing Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number or of calling a general meeting of the Company but for no other purpose.

13. Officers of the Company

13.1 Powers, duties and authorities of Secretary

A Secretary of the Company holds office on the terms and conditions, and with the powers, duties and authorities, as the Directors decide.

13.2 Termination of appointment of Secretary

The Directors may at any time terminate the appointment of a Secretary.

13.3 Appointment of other officers

The Directors may from time to time:

- (a) create any other position or positions in the Company with the powers and responsibilities as the Directors may from time to time decide; and
- (b) appoint any person, whether or not a Director, to any position or positions created under paragraph (a).

13.4 Termination of appointment of other officers

The Directors may at any time terminate the appointment of a person holding a position created under Rule 13.3(a) and may abolish the position.

14. Seals

The Company may have a common seal and a duplicate common seal which are to be used by the Company as determined by the Directors.

15. Notices

15.1 Notices generally

Any Member who has not left at or sent to the registered office, a place of address or an electronic mail address (for registration in the register) at or to which all notices and documents of the Company may be served or sent is not entitled to receive any notice.

15.2 How notice may be given

The Company may give notice to a Member, in its discretion, by:

- (a) serving it on the Member personally;
- (b) sending it by post to or leaving it at the Member's address as shown in the register of Members or an alternative address supplied by the Member;

- (c) sending it to the fax number or electronic mail address supplied by the Member; or
- (d) serving it in any manner contemplated in this Rule 15.2 on a Member's attorney as specified by the Member under a notice given under Rule 15.3.

15.3 Notices to an attorney

By written notice to the Secretary left at or sent to the registered office, a Member may request that all notices to be given by the Company or the Directors be served on the Member's attorney at an address specified in the notice and the Company may do so in its discretion.

15.4 Personal service or delivery

A notice served on a Member personally or left at the Member's address is considered to have been served when delivered.

15.5 Notice by post

A notice sent by post:

- (a) if sent to an address in Australia, may be sent by ordinary post; and
- (b) if sent to an address outside Australia, must be sent by airmail,

and in either case is considered to have been served at the expiration of 24 hours after the notice is posted, provided that it is properly addressed.

15.6 Notice by fax or electronic mail

Any notice sent by fax or electronic mail is considered to have been served on the day it is sent, provided that it is properly addressed.

16. Winding Up or Revocation of Endorsement of the Company

16.1 Winding up or revocation of endorsement

On the earlier of, the winding up or dissolution of the Company and if the Company is endorsed as a Deductible Gift Recipient the revocation of that endorsement, any property whatsoever (including any property in the Public Gift Fund established under Rule 4.1), that remains, after satisfaction of all debts and liabilities, must not be paid to or distributed among the Members but must be given or transferred to:

- (a) one or more organisations selected by the Members at or before the time of dissolution or revocation of endorsement:
 - (i) having objects similar to the objects of the Company set out in Rule 3; and
 - (ii) gifts to which can be deducted under Sub-Division 30-B, section 30-100 of the Tax Act; and
 - (iii) which by its Constitution is required to apply its profits (if any) or other income in promoting its objects and is prohibited from distributing its income and property to its members.

- (b) if there is no institution that meets the requirements of Rule 16.1(a), the property must be paid or distributed to one or more other institutions, associations or bodies (whether or not a Member or Members) selected by the Members at or before the dissolution of the Company, the objects of which are the promotion of charity and Gifts to which are allowable deductions under the Tax Act; or
- (c) if the Members do not make a selection pursuant to paragraphs (a) or (b) for any reason, to one or more institutions, associations or bodies meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a) or (b), as selected by the Directors.

16.2 Amalgamation

Where it furthers the objects of the Company to amalgamate with any one or more other organisations having similar objects to the objects of the Company, the other organisation or organisations must have rules prohibiting the distribution of its income and property to Members.

17. Indemnity and Insurance

- (a) The Company indemnifies each officer of the Company out of the assets of the Company to the relevant extent against any liability incurred by the officer in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the Company or in or arising out of the discharge of the duties of the officer.
- (b) Where the Directors consider it appropriate, the Company may execute a documentary indemnity in any form in favour of any officer of the Company, provided that such terms are not inconsistent with this Rule 17.
- (c) Where the Directors consider it appropriate, the Company may:
 - (i) make payments by way of premium in respect of any contract effecting insurance on behalf or in respect of an officer of the Company against any liability incurred by the officer in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the Company or in or arising out of the discharge of the duties of the officer; and
 - (ii) bind itself in any contract or deed with any officer of the Company to make the payments.
- (d) In this Rule 17:
 - (i) **officer** means a director or secretary, and includes a former officer.
 - (ii) **duties of the officer** includes, in any particular case where the Directors consider it appropriate, duties arising by reason of the appointment, nomination or secondment in any capacity of an officer by the Company to any other corporation.
 - (iii) to the relevant extent means:
 - (A) to the extent the Company is not precluded by law from doing so;

- (B) to the extent and for the amount that the officer is not otherwise entitled to be indemnified and is not actually indemnified by another person (including, but without limitation, a subsidiary or an insurer under any insurance policy); and
 - (C) where the liability is incurred in or arising out of the conduct of the business of another corporation or in the discharge of the duties of the officer in relation to another corporation, to the extent and for the amount that the officer is not entitled to be indemnified and is not actually indemnified out of the assets of that corporation.
- (iv) **liability** means all costs, charges, losses, damages, expenses, penalties and liabilities of any kind including, in particular, legal costs incurred in defending any proceedings (whether criminal, civil, administrative or judicial) or appearing before any court, tribunal, government authority or other body.

Schedule 1

Indigenous Art Code

Indigenous Art Code

*A Code of Conduct for fair, transparent and ethical trade with
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander visual artists*



Dated: 31/10/2024

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Deemal".

Lucy Deemal, **Acting Co-Chair**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chad".

Chad Creighton, **Acting Co-Chair**

Indigenous Art Code

Table of Contents

1.	Purpose of the Code and its Application.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.1	Purpose of the Code	3
1.2	Application of the Code	3
1.3	Becoming a Code Signatory	3
1.4	Conflict with Existing Law or Constitution	3
2.	General Standards of Conduct for Code Signatory	4
2.1	Code Signatories Must Act Honestly	4
2.2	No Misleading or Deceptive Conduct	4
2.3	Care of Artwork	5
3.	Respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Practices and Artist's Rights	5
4.	Commercial Dealings with Artists	6
4.1	Provide a Clear Explanation of the Agreement	6
4.2	Agreements with Artists	6
4.3	Key Terms of Agreements with Artists.....	6
4.4	Transition Period.....	8
4.5	Artist's Cooling-off Rights	8
4.6	Payment for Artists	8
5.	Record Keeping	9
5.1	Record Keeping by Code Signatories	9
5.2	Request for Code Signatory's Records	10
6.	Code Certificates	10
6.1	Requirement for Code Certificates	10
6.2	Exemption from Requirement for Code Certificate	11
6.3	Due Diligence Where No Code Certificate	11
6.4	Notification of Deficient Code Certificate	11
7.	Code Promotion and Branding	11
7.1	Use of Company logo.....	11
7.2	Ceasing use of Company logo	12
7.3	Use of Company logo on packaging and labelling	12
8.	Complaints Handling	12
9.	Definitions and Interpretation	12
9.1	Definitions	12
9.2	Interpretation	14

Indigenous Art Code

1. Purpose of the Code and its Application

1.1 Purpose of the Code

In 2007, a Senate Inquiry into Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander visual arts industry recommended the establishment of an Indigenous Art Code to guide ethical behaviour and activity in the sector. The purpose of the Code is to establish standards for Code Signatories when engaging with Artists for the promotion, sale, reproduction or licensing of Artwork or when otherwise engaging in commercial arrangements involving Artwork, to facilitate:

- (a) fair and ethical trade with Artists and in Artwork;
- (b) transparency in the process of commercial dealings between Code Signatories and Artists (including regarding the promotion, licensing and sale of Artwork); and
- (c) that any breach of the Code by a Code Signatory is dealt with efficiently and fairly.

1.2 Application of the Code

The Code is a voluntary code that contains standards of behaviour and requirements applicable only to Code Signatories. Subject to clause 4.4, this Code supersedes the form of the code in force immediately before the adoption of this Code, and applies on and from the date of adoption of this Code.

1.3 Code Signatories

Persons or organisations who wish to become a Code Signatory must apply for membership of the Company in the class of members set out in Rule 5.5(a) of the Constitution. An application form is available on the Company's website: www.indigenousartcode.org. If the application is approved by the Directors, the person or organisation becomes both a member of the Company and a Code Signatory when registered in the register of members of the Company.

A person or organisation will cease to be a Code Signatory immediately upon that person or organisation ceasing to be a member of the Company in the class of members set out in Rule 5.5(a) of the Constitution, in accordance with the Constitution.

1.4 Conflict with Existing Law or Constitution

The Code applies in addition to the existing legislation and regulations that apply to participants in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander visual arts sector. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between a provision of this Code and an applicable existing law or regulation, or provision of the Constitution, then that law, regulation or

Indigenous Art Code

provision will prevail to the extent of the inconsistency and the provisions of this Code will be construed accordingly.

2. General Standards of Conduct for Code Signatory

2.1 Code Signatories Must Act Honestly

Code Signatories must at all times act fairly, honestly, professionally and transparently when engaging or communicating with an Artist (whether engaging or communicating directly with the Artist or through an Artist's Representative) and when otherwise dealing with Artwork. Examples of conduct that would not meet the required standard include, but are not limited to, a Code Signatory:

- (a) engaging in unfair or unreasonable conduct, including any penalty or unfavourable treatment where the Artist exercises their right to seek legal or other independent advice;
- (b) applying undue pressure or influence or unfair tactics, including threats, harassment or coercive control;
- (c) not acting in good faith;
- (d) paying an Artist by means of alcohol or drugs;
- (e) unfairly taking advantage of, or exploiting, an Artist;
- (f) paying or agreeing to pay an Artist an amount or other consideration for the Artist's Artwork that is, in all the circumstances, against good conscience;
- (g) if the Code Signatory intends to resell the Artwork and the potential resale value is significantly higher than the amount that the Code Signatory is paying or has agreed to pay to the Artist, not informing the Artist of the potential resale value; and
- (h) dealing, contracting or otherwise engaging with a person or organisation in respect of Artwork where the Code Signatory has not taken reasonable steps to identify or assess whether the person or organisation meets the standards of the Code.

2.2 No Misleading or Deceptive Conduct

Code Signatories must not make false or misleading representations or engage in conduct which constitutes misleading or deceptive conduct, or conduct that is likely to mislead or deceive, when engaging or communicating with an Artist or dealing with a person or organisation in connection with Artwork (including licensing Artwork). Examples of misleading or deceptive conduct include, but are not limited to, a Code Signatory:

- (a) engaging in misleading or deceptive conduct about any of the following matters:
 - (i) the authenticity or provenance of an Artwork;
 - (ii) any sponsorship, approval or affiliation of an Artist (including representatives regarding an Artist's affiliation with a Code Signatory, or concealing or misrepresenting an Artist's affiliation with a Code

Indigenous Art Code

- Signatory), including concealing any sponsorship, approval or affiliation of an Artist;
- (iii) the place of origin of an Artwork;
- (iv) the Artwork's exhibition history, reference notes, authenticity statements or prices previously paid regarding that Artwork;
- (v) any amounts or fees paid to the Artist in respect of the Artwork; and
- (b) representing that an Artwork has been produced by or licensed from an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Artist when it has not; and
- (c) in respect of Artwork sold on consignment, not providing accurate information to the Artist showing the sale price or any deductions from the sale price, including commissions that the Code Signatory or others will receive.

2.3 Care of Artwork

Code Signatories must take reasonable precautions and exercise all reasonable care in the handling and storage of any Artwork which is the property of an Artist to ensure that the Artwork is not damaged, destroyed or stolen while the Artwork is in the Code Signatory's possession or control.

3. Respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Practices and Artist's Rights

- (a) Code Signatories must respect the rights of Artists (including rights in connection with Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property) and use their best endeavours to identify and adhere to applicable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural practices, including by respecting the Artist's Moral Rights and copyright in the Artwork, correctly attributing the Artist name and Artwork title whenever an image of an Artwork is reproduced or used for promotion and obtaining the consent of the Artist before reproducing the Artwork (or permitting a third party to reproduce the Artwork) in any form.
- (b) Code Signatories must:
 - (i) not market, promote, display, license, sell, distribute, purchase or otherwise deal with Artwork or material (such as Tjuringas or human remains):
 - (A) which a reasonable person would know contains content that the relevant Indigenous community and/or traditional owners consider to be secret/sacred and/or restricted; or
 - (B) where a reasonable person would know communal rights attach to that Artwork or material and written consent to market, promote, display, license, sell, purchase or distribute that Artwork or material has not been provided by the relevant owners; and
 - (ii) not consign, market, promote, display, license, sell, distribute, purchase or otherwise deal with artwork or material that is intended to

Indigenous Art Code

look like Artwork by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Artist but is not actually created or produced by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Artist, including, but not limited to, artwork or material:

- (A) not created or produced by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Artist and generated by artificial intelligence software; or
- (B) not created or produced by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Artist and created, produced or manufactured outside of or within Australia; and

(iii) adhere to the requirements under the Resale Royalty Act.

4. Commercial Dealings with Artists

Code Signatories must ensure that every commercial dealing with an Artist in relation to Artwork involves the informed consent of the Artist. The following clauses will assist Code Signatories to ensure they have the informed consent of Artists.

4.1 Provide a Clear Explanation of the Agreement

Before making an Agreement with an Artist in relation to Artwork, a Code Signatory must clearly explain to the Artist the key terms of the proposed Agreement, so that the Artist understands the Agreement (for example, using a translator if required). The explanation should be given by the Code Signatory to the Artist either directly, or through an Artist's Representative, in the manner requested by the Artist or Artist's Representative. If there is any doubt about whether the Artist fully understands the explanation, the Code Signatory must suggest to the Artist that they seek legal advice or other independent assistance to help the Artist to understand, and negotiate changes to, the proposed Agreement.

4.2 Agreements with Artists

A Code Signatory must:

- (a) ensure that all Agreements relating to the licensing of Artwork (whether an exclusive or non-exclusive licence) are in writing; and
- (b) use its best endeavours to ensure that any other Agreement with an Artist in relation to Artwork is in written form.

4.3 Key Terms of Agreements with Artists

An Agreement (whether written or verbal) between a Code Signatory and an Artist in relation to Artwork must cover the following key terms:

- (a) the details of the Code Signatory, including the name and address of the Code Signatory;
- (b) the details of the Artist, including the name and address of the Artist, and the details of any other or Artists who also created the Artwork;
- (c) a description of the relevant Artwork(s), including the quantity, nature, size, title (if any) given by the Artist and medium of the Artwork(s);

Indigenous Art Code

- (d) the term of the Agreement, including whether it is a fixed term or an ongoing engagement, and if an ongoing engagement, the circumstances in which it can be terminated, or the manner in which the payment terms to the Artist might change;
- (e) the nature of the appointment of the Code Signatory by the Artist, including whether it is an exclusive or non-exclusive appointment, and if exclusive, the term of that exclusivity, and whether there is any limitation on the Artist's freedom to deal with other Code Signatories, individuals or organisations;
- (f) whether the Code Signatory is acting as an Agent or in some other capacity;
- (g) the cooling-off rights (which must be in accordance with clause 4.5) and how the agreement can otherwise be changed or terminated;
- (h) costs and payment terms for the Artwork (which must be in accordance with the applicable subclauses set out in clause 4.6);
- (i) details about any exhibition in which the Artwork is to appear, and any associated promotional activities;
- (j) for licensing arrangements, the term and scope of the licence and whether it is an exclusive or non-exclusive licence, for example, whether the Artist is restricted from displaying, licensing or selling their Artwork to other persons or organisations;
- (k) if the agreement includes a term for the sale of an Artist's copyright in an Artwork, then the Agreement must clearly explain the effect of the sale of the Artist's copyright, including that the Artist will no longer have any rights to reproduce that Artwork;
- (l) if the Agreement includes a license of an Artist's copyright in an Artwork, then the Agreement must:
 - (i) detail the territory over which the licence extends;
 - (ii) detail the term of the licence;
 - (iii) detail whether the Code Signatory has the right to sublicense the Artwork; and
 - (iv) clearly define the permitted use of the licence;
- (m) the Code Signatory's obligations in relation to the Artist's Moral Rights and copyright in the Artwork;
- (n) the obligations of the Code Signatory, which may include representing and promoting the Artist(s), assuming responsibility for damage to the Artwork(s) while in the Code Signatory's control, and keeping adequate records of sales of the Artworks (which must be in accordance with clause 5);
- (o) any obligations of the Artist(s);
- (p) how any disputes between the Artist and Code Signatory will be handled;
- (q) an acknowledgement from the Artist that the terms of the Agreement have been explained to the Artist, and if requested by the Artist or if the Code Signatory is aware that the Artist is not fluent in English, a translator has been provided;

Indigenous Art Code

- (r) a GST clause; and
- (s) a statement that the parties will amend the Agreement to incorporate any additional key terms determined by the Directors and notified to Code Signatories from time to time.

4.4 Transition Period

- (a) During the Transition Period, the obligations in clauses 4.3(a), 4.3(b), 4.3(d), 4.3(e) and 4.3(j) through to 4.3(r) do not apply to any agreements between Code Signatories and Artists.
- (b) Immediately after the end of the Transition Period, the obligations in clauses in clauses 4.3(a), 4.3(b), 4.3(d), 4.3(e) and 4.3(j) through to 4.3(r) will apply to all:
 - (i) new Agreements entered into between Code Signatories and Artists after the end of the Transition Period; and
 - (ii) any Agreements entered into between Code Signatories and Artists before the end of the Transition Period that are amended after the end of the Transition Period.
- (c) For the avoidance of doubt, the obligations in clauses 4.3(a), 4.3(b), 4.3(d), 4.3(e) and 4.3(j) through to 4.3(r) do not apply to Agreements entered into before the end of the Transition Period, unless such an Agreement is amended after the end of the Transition Period.

4.5 Artist's Cooling-off Rights

- (a) An Artist or Artist's Representative may terminate an Agreement within:
 - (i) 7 days after entering into the Agreement; or
 - (ii) such longer period as is agreed between the parties.
- (b) A Code Signatory must not require the Artist to pay any fees, charges, penalties, compensation or other costs as a result of the Artist exercising cooling-off rights under this clause 4.5.

4.6 Payment for Artists

An Agreement must also cover the following in relation to each Artwork:

- (a) the amount of the payment and the means by which the payment will be made;
- (b) the date by which payment to the Artist will be made which (unless otherwise agreed) must be:
 - (i) where the Code Signatory is acting as an Agent, no later than 30 days after receiving funds for the Artwork; and
 - (ii) where the Code Signatory buys Artwork directly from the Artist, no later than 30 days after the Code Signatory takes possession of the Artwork;

Indigenous Art Code

- (c) if the Code Signatory is acting as an Agent, the amount of the Code Signatory's payment or commission;
- (d) any factors known to the Code Signatory that could materially impact the payment terms;
- (e) the cost of any goods and services (e.g. canvas, paint, paintbrushes, framing, accommodation, food, fuel etc) to be deducted from the payment to the Artist (if any); and
- (f) though the Code does not encourage Code Signatories to offer Book Up/Credit to Artists, if the Agreement permits the Code Signatory to offer Book Up/Credit to the Artist, the Code Signatory must:
 - (i) clearly explain to the Artist the terms of the Book Up/Credit arrangement;
 - (ii) taking into account the Artist's financial circumstances, ensure the Book Up/Credit arrangement does not cause material financial hardship to the Artist or create any form of indebted labour or a situation where the Artist is unlikely to be able to repay the debt to the Code Signatory;
 - (iii) keep records of all transactions that increase or decrease the value of the Book Up/Credit owed by the Artist to the Code Signatory (the **Book Up/Credit Transactions**);
 - (iv) ensure the value of the Book Up/Credit Transactions never exceeds the value that the Code Signatory is likely to receive in connection with the Artist's Artwork(s); and
 - (v) provide a copy of the Book Up/Credit Transactions to the Artist or the Company within 7 days after a request by the Artist (either directly or through an Artist's Representative) or the Company, provided that the Code Signatory is not obliged to make the same Book Up/Credit Transactions available to an Artist more than once every 30 days.

5. Record Keeping

5.1 Record Keeping by Code Signatories

- (a) A Code Signatory must keep, for a period of seven years after the relevant transaction, records of all material Artwork dealings, including retaining clear evidence of the key terms of any Agreement, and details regarding performance of those key terms (the **Records**).
- (b) The Code Signatory's Records must, if applicable, include:
 - (i) details of Artwork held by the Code Signatory for consignment, sale or licensed by the Code Signatory;
 - (ii) the dates of consignment, sale or the licence of Artwork by the Code Signatory; and
 - (iii) the type and quantity of Artwork consigned, sold or licensed by the Code Signatory and:

Indigenous Art Code

- (A) the price received by the Code Signatory for the Artwork consigned, sold or licensed, and
- (B) details of the payment to the Artist (including the amount, date and method of payment) and details of each amount deducted by the Code Signatory from the consignment, sale or licence price of the Artwork (for example, the Code Signatory's commission on the consignment, sale or licence); and
- (iv) where the Code Signatory has engaged with the Artist through an Artist's Representative, evidence to show that the Artist Representative is authorised to speak or act for the Artist.
- (c) If the Code Signatory purchases, consigns, receives a consignment or licenses Artwork and subsequently on-sells, on-consigns or on-licenses the Artwork, the Code Signatory's Records should also record the price the Code Signatory was paid for the consignment, sale or license of that Artwork.

5.2 Request for Code Signatory's Records

- (a) A Code Signatory must provide a copy of the Code Signatory's Records that relate to an Artist or Artwork to the Artist within 7 days of a request by the Artist (either directly or through an Artist's Representative), provided that the Code Signatory is not obliged to make the same Records available to an Artist more than once every 30 days.
- (b) The Code Signatory must provide a copy of the Code Signatory's Records to the Company within 7 days after any request in writing by the Company.

6. Code Certificates

6.1 Requirement for Code Certificates

- (a) Subject to clause 6.2, a Code Signatory who receives Artwork directly from an Artist must create a Code Certificate for that Artwork.
- (b) A Code Certificate must:
 - (i) state that it is an 'Indigenous Art Code Certificate';
 - (ii) name the Artist or Artists who created the Artwork;
 - (iii) to the extent known, identify where and when the Artwork was created;
 - (iv) provide a description of the size and medium of the Artwork and of the title (if any) attributed by the Artist to the Artwork;
 - (v) contain a photographic image of the Artwork, in which the Artwork is clearly distinguishable;
 - (vi) name the Code Signatory and state that they are 'Signatory to the Indigenous Art Code'; and
 - (vii) contain a signed declaration from the Code Signatory confirming the accuracy of the details set out in the Code Certificate.

Indigenous Art Code

- (c) For the avoidance of doubt:
 - (i) a Code Certificate may only be created by a Code Signatory;
 - (ii) a Code Certificate should accompany the relevant Artwork when sold; and
 - (iii) an individual who is not a Code Signatory cannot create a Code Certificate.

6.2 Exemption from Requirement for Code Certificate

A Code Certificate is not required to accompany Artwork when sold if:

- (a) the Artwork is sold for less than \$250 or any other amount specified by the Directors from time to time; or
- (b) the Code Signatory who dealt with the Artist (either directly, or through an Artist Representative) can demonstrate that the Artist agreed in writing that they did not want a Code Certificate to be created for that Artwork.

6.3 Due Diligence Where No Code Certificate

Before a Code Signatory acquires, licenses or otherwise deals with Artwork from a person that is not the Artist who created the Artwork and for which there is no Code Certificate, the Code Signatory must carry out reasonable due diligence in respect of the Artwork and Artist to ensure that the relevant provenance, credibility and authenticity details are confirmed. If those details cannot be confirmed, the Code Signatory must not deal with that Artwork.

6.4 Notification of Deficient Code Certificate

If a Code Signatory becomes aware of a Code Certificate that does not meet the requirements of clause 6.1, the Code Signatory must immediately notify the Company of that deficient Code Certificate.

7. Code Promotion and Branding

7.1 Use of Company logo

A Code Signatory is entitled to publicly display the current Company logo in connection with the Code Signatory's business to signify that the Code Signatory is acting in accordance with this Code, including:

- (a) at the physical place(s) of business where the Code Signatory deals in Artwork;
- (b) on any business website of the Code Signatory which relates to dealings in Artwork;
- (c) on any promotional material created by or for the Code Signatory in relation to dealings in Artwork; and
- (d) subject to clause 7.3, on packaging or labelling of Artwork,

Indigenous Art Code

provided that the public display of the Company logo is not permanent and can be easily removed or deleted should the person or entity cease to be a Code Signatory.

7.2 Ceasing use of Company logo

Where a person or entity ceases to be a Code Signatory, that person or entity must cease publicly displaying the Company logo as soon as reasonably practicable and, in any event, within two weeks after they cease to be a Code Signatory. For the avoidance of doubt, a Code Signatory who is subject to a sanction imposed under Rule 5.9 of the Constitution is not entitled to publicly display the Company logo, unless the Directors decide otherwise.

7.3 Use of Company logo on packaging and labelling

In the event that the Code Signatory uses the Company logo on packaging or labelling of Artwork, the packaging or labelling must:

- (a) name the Artist or Artists who created the Artwork;
- (b) to the extent known, identify where and when the Artwork was created;
- (c) provide a description of the size and medium of the Artwork and of the title (if any) attributed by the Artist to the Artwork; and
- (d) name the Code Signatory and state that they are 'Signatory to the Indigenous Art Code'.

8. Complaints Handling

- (a) A Code Signatory must use best endeavours to resolve any complaint in relation to dealings with an Artist or their Artwork made against them fairly and promptly.
- (b) Where the Company receives a complaint made against a Code Signatory, the Directors may determine to deal with the complaint in accordance with Rule 5.9 of the Constitution.

9. Definitions and Interpretation

9.1 Definitions

In this Code:

Agent means a person or organisation who sells, licenses or otherwise deals with Artwork for or on behalf of an Artist in return for payment or a commission.

Agreement means an agreement between a Code Signatory and an Artist in respect of Artwork.

Artist means an artist, whether living or deceased, or the estate of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies, or who, prior to their death, identified, as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and is, or, prior to their death was, recognised as such by members of the community with which the artist identifies or identified.

Indigenous Art Code

Artist Representative means, in respect of an Artist, a person who is authorised by the Artist to speak or act for the Artist, but does not include an Agent.

Artwork means a work of visual art or craft produced by an Artist, whether or not incorporated into another work of visual art or craft produced by that Artist or another person, including but not limited to painting, drawing, artists' books, woodwork, ceramics, glass, jewellery, sculpture, fibre work, printmaking, photography, installation, video and multimedia.

Book Up/Credit means an arrangement where a Code Signatory provides an Artist with credit (on a one-off or continuing basis), in exchange for a future payment that the Code Signatory will receive in connection with that Artist's Artwork(s). The credit may be in the form of money (for example, a payment in advance), goods or services provided to the Artist or to another person on behalf of the Artist (such as a family member of the Artist).

Code Certificate means a certificate in accordance with clause 6.1.

Code Signatory means:

- (a) an Agent; or
- (b) a person or organisation who is not an Agent but who acquires Artwork, or who carries on business involving the acquisition of Artwork, for re-supply by means of sale, licensing or other distribution which may include but is not limited to a wholesaler, retailer, art gallery, auction house or art centre.

who is a current member of the Company registered in the register of members of the Company.

commission means the percentage of the price of an Artwork that the Agent charges directly or indirectly for services provided to the Artist in relation to the sale, distribution, consignment, promotion or licensing of an Artwork created by that Artist.

Company means Indigenous Art Code Limited (ACN 139 788 711).

Constitution means the Constitution of the Company.

Director means a means a person appointed or elected to the office of director of the Company in accordance with the Constitution and, where appropriate, includes an alternate director.

Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property means the rights that Aboriginal and Torres Islander peoples have to their cultural heritage, including, but not limited to:

- (a) traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expression, cultural objects, secret and sacred material as well as documentation of Aboriginal and Torres Islander peoples' heritage in all forms of media such as films, photographs, artistic works, books, reports, records taken by others, sound recordings and digital databases; and
- (b) tangible (objects, artwork, physical items), and intangible (knowledge, storytelling and techniques).

Moral Right(s) has the meaning provided in section 189 of the *Copyright Act 1968* (Cth) and includes the right to have an Artwork attributed to its Artist, the right of integrity of authorship (which protects against derogatory treatment of an Artwork) and the right not to have an Artwork falsely attributed to another artist.

Indigenous Art Code

Resale Royalty Act means the *Resale Royalty Right for Visual Artists Act 2009* (Cth).

Transition Period means the period:

- (a) starting on the date of adoption of this Code; and
- (b) ending on 1 December 2025.

9.2 Interpretation

- (a) A reference to a clause is a reference to a clause of this Code unless otherwise specified.
- (b) A reference to conduct includes an omission, statement or undertaking, whether or not in writing.
- (c) A reference to legislation, an agreement or a document (including a reference to this Code or the Constitution) is to the legislation, agreement or document as amended, supplemented, novated or replaced, except to the extent prohibited by this Code or that other agreement or document.