| Question | Existing Const Reference | Proposed Const Reference | ANSWER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| What memberships are classified as incorporated bodies or body corporates? | NA | 5.1 | Bodies are members as are individual members with the same rules. An organisation could apply for membership under the same appplication process with an individual representing the organisation. An example is SGLMG is a member of Sydney World Pride. |
| Can you expand on what the proposed changes will be for membership and how it will effect membership inclusion? | NA | 5 | Anyone can apply, individual or organsiation. The simplicity means same rules for everyone. |
| I believe there should be an alternative means for life members to be elected, which does not require Board endorsement, to cover situations where the Board vetoes an otherwise outstanding candidate for life membership. This could be nomination by ordinary members, requiring a $75 \%$ vote at an AGM. | 3.4 | 5.2 | The current process where members put a list of names to the Board for endorsement doesn't change. |
| It seems strange that the directors be the ones to "notify" as this is an administrative function. | NA | 5.3 | Yes it is a delegated administrative task but the directors are responsible for setting the fee and ensuring all members are notified. |
| The Ch5 of the constitution does not address membership stacking, which has been an issue in the past 2 years. Is there a policy document which specifically addresses this issue? | NA | NA | The membership strategy and application process is an operational one. This may change over time so is more appropriate to be in policy and procedural documents than the constitution. |
| The expulsion clause should allow people to give reasons but NOT grant a right to attend the meeting where the matter is being considered. | NA | 5.6 | This will be considered. |
| 5.6(b)(3) I presume this means only the person may attend? They are not to be accompanied? (Thinking a worse case scenario, for a very contentious expulsion). | NA | 5.6 | It doesn't exclude the member asking for support and the Board assessing each request on a case by case basis. |
| Can members request Directors to cancel someone's membership based on public displays of anti-MG behaviour? | NA | NA | Yes members could put a request to the Board. |
| Could include clarification on who has access to the membership register and for what purposes | NA | NA | Access to the members register is governed by the Corporations Act s173. |
| Can a member have support person at resolution meeting? |  | 5.6 | Yes |
| Mixed feelings about the 75 percent voting in favour of expelling a member. Was there a reason for raising it from two thirds? | xIX | 5.6 | $75 \%$ is a special majority and commonly used when the majority is more the $50 \%$. |
| I am not sure why the right of appeal of a member who is being expelled has been removed. An explanation would behelpful. | xx | 5.6 | The constitution doesn't prohibit a member appealing a decision. A member has every right to write to the Board and present a case. |
| Was consideration given to affiliated organisations membership ? | III | 5.1 | Organisations can be a member under this rule. It Is better placed in the membership strategy. |

