GOON YEE TONG LIMITED
澳洲東莞同鄉會公義堂

2nd Floor, 50 Dixon Street Haymarket NSW 2000 Australia | P.O. Box K218, Haymarket NSW 2000 Australia
ABN 20 606 135 826 | www.goonyeetong.org.au | goonyeetong@optusnet.com.au | T: +612 92817206 | F: +612 92817169

董事局董事候選人提名表格

我們,(1)____, 會員編號:______________________

和(2)____, 會員編號:______________________

乃是澳洲東莞同鄉會公義堂有限公司之會員,

現提名____________________________先生/女士, 會員編號:___________為董事局董事之候選人

簽名:(1)_____________________________________ 日期:_____________________

簽名:(2)_____________________________________ 日期:_____________________

本人,____, 是本會之會員, 同意為董事局董事之候選人

簽名:____ 日期:_____________________

Board of Directors Nomination Form

We, (1)____(full name), membership no.__________

And (2)____(full name), membership no.__________

Being members of Goon Yee Tong Limited nominate Mr/Ms_________________________(full name), membership no.__________ for election of Board of Directors.

Signature of Nominator:(1)____ Date.__________

(2)____ Date.__________

I, ____________________being a member of Goon Yee Tong Limited hereby consent to my nomination.

Signature:____ Date:__________

此表格可用中文或英文填寫, 截止日期 2025 年 10 月 31 日, 逾期作廢.

Please complete this form in either Chinese of English. Nominations must be registered by 31 October 2025 at the office. Late nominations will not be accepted.

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Application for allotment of Director Identification Number.— Every individual intending to be appointed as director of a company shall make an application for allotment of Director Identification Number to the Central Government in such form and manner and along with such fees as may be prescribed. Please follow the below link to apply for allotment of Director Identification Number.

Director identification number | Australian Business Registry Services (ABRS)

General Duties of Directors - Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)

The general duties of directors and company officeholders are set out in Chapter 2D of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).
Section 180 sets out the general rule that a company officeholder must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with care and diligence.
This duty is subject to a business judgment rule that requires a director making a business judgment to:

- make the judgment in good faith and for a proper purpose
- not to have a material personal interest in the subject matter of the judgment
- inform themselves about the subject matter of the judgment to the extent they believe to be appropriate
- rationally believe that the judgment is in the best interests of the corporation.

Sections 181 to 183 further set out the duties of a director and other company officers. They must act in good faith in the best interests of the company and for a proper purpose. They are prohibited from using their position to gain an advantage for themselves or someone else, or to cause detriment to the company. They cannot use information obtained in their role within the company to gain an advantage for themselves or someone else.
The above provisions are civil obligations and may also attract civil penalties. If a court declares that a company officeholder has breached their duties, it can impose a financial or *pecuniary* penalty.
The court may also order that the director compensate the company.
The court may also disqualify the person from managing corporations for a period of time [s 206C].
The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) is the regulator responsible for bringing court action against company officers who breach these provisions.
Section 184 of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) makes it a criminal offence for a director or other officer to act recklessly or is intentionally dishonest in their failure to exercise their powers and discharge their duties in good faith and in the best interests of the company or for a proper purpose.
It is also a criminal offence where a person recklessly or intentionally dishonestly misuses their position or information they have gained through their position with the company.
A person who allows a company to trade whilst *insolvent contravenes* section 588G of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). The section also imposes criminal *liability* for insolvent trading.