

# **Constitution**

Public Company Limited by Shares

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**Ventus Aqua Limited**

ACN 632 790 660

**Adopted by Shareholders: 1 May 2020**

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# Constitution

Public Company Limited by Shares

**Ventus Aqua Limited (ACN ACN 632 790 660)**

## 1. Preliminary

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### 1.1 Definitions

In this Constitution, unless expressly stated otherwise, the following terms have the meanings given to them in this clause 1.1:

“**Approved Exchange**” means National Stock Exchange of Australia Limited (ACN 000 902 063), or SIM Venture Securities Exchange or any other licenced Securities Exchange approved by the Board.

“**ASX Settlement**” means ASX Settlement Pty Ltd (ACN 008 504 532), being an approved ‘CS facility licensee’ as defined in the Corporations Act.

“**ASX Settlement Operating Rules**” means the operating rules of ASX Settlement in its capacity as a ‘CS facility licensee’ (as defined in the Corporations Act), except to the extent of any relief given by ASX Settlement in their application to the Company.

“**Board**” means the Directors acting as a Board of Directors.

“**Business Day**”:

- (a) if the Company is admitted to the Official List at the time, has the meaning given in the Listing Rules; or
- (b) otherwise, means a day except a Saturday, Sunday, public holiday or bank holiday in Western Australia.

“**CHESS**” means the Clearing House Electronic Subregister System established and operated by ASX Settlement.

“**CHESS Approved Securities**” means securities approved by ASX Settlement in accordance with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules;

“**Company**” means Ventus Aqua Limited (ACN 632 790 660).

“**Constitution**” means the constitution of the Company.

“**Corporate Law**” means the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules and/or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, as the context requires.

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

“**Director**” means a director of the Company.



“**Dispose**” has, in relation to Restricted Securities only, the meaning given to that term under the Listing Rules.

“**Financial Year**” means a ‘financial year’ as defined under the Corporations Act.

“**Listing Rules**” means the listing rules of the Approved Exchange and any other rules of the Approved Exchange which apply while the Company is admitted to the Official List, except to the extent of any express written waiver by the Approved Exchange.

“**Managing Director**” means:

- (a) the managing director (or managing directors, if more than one managing director has been appointed) of the Company; or
- (b) if the Directors have not appointed a managing director, the chief executive officer of the Company if such person is also a Director.

“**Member**” means a person who is entered in the Register as the holder of a Share.

“**Month**” means calendar month.

“**Office**” means the registered office of the Company.

“**Official List**” has the same meaning given to that term in the Listing Rules.

“**Register**” means the registers and/or subregisters of Members to be kept pursuant to the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules.

“**Related Body Corporate**” has the same meaning given to that term in the Corporations Act.

“**Resolution**” means a resolution other than a Special Resolution.

“**Restricted Securities**” has the same meaning given to that term in the Listing Rules.

“**Restriction Agreement**” has the same meaning given to that term in the Listing Rules.

“**Seal**” means the common seal of the Company (if any) or, where applicable, the duplicate seal or the official seal.

“**Secretary**” means a company secretary of the Company for the time being and also includes:

- (a) any person appointed to perform the duties of company secretary on a temporary basis; and
- (b) any duly appointed assistant secretary.

“**Share**” means a share in the capital of the Company.

“**Special Resolution**” has the same meaning given to that term in the Corporations Act.

## 1.2 Interpretation

In this Constitution:

- (a) a reference to:
  - (i) a partly-paid Share is a reference to a Share on which there is an amount unpaid;

- (ii) a call or an amount called in respect of a Share includes an amount that, by the terms of issue of a Share or otherwise, is payable at one or more fixed times;
  - (iii) a Share which is jointly held is a reference to a Share for which there is more than one Member;
  - (iv) a meeting of Members includes a meeting of any class of Members; and
  - (v) a notice or document in writing includes a notice or document given by fax or another form of written communication;
- (b) a Member is taken to be present at a meeting of Members if the Member is present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative;
- (c) headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation; and
- (d) unless the context indicates a contrary intention:
- (i) words importing the singular include the plural (and vice versa);
  - (ii) words indicating a gender include every other gender;
  - (iii) the word “person” includes an individual, the estate of an individual, a corporation, an authority, an association or a joint venture (whether incorporated or unincorporated), a partnership and a trust;
  - (iv) where a word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
  - (v) the word “includes” in any form is not a word of limitation;
  - (vi) a reference:
    - (A) to a clause or a Schedule is to a clause or a schedule of this Constitution;
    - (B) in a Schedule to an item is to an item of that Schedule;
    - (C) to this Constitution is to this Constitution (and where applicable any of its provisions) as modified or repealed from time to time;
    - (D) to any statute or to any statutory provision includes any statutory modification or re-enactment of it or any statutory provision substituted for it, and all ordinances, by-laws, regulations, rules and statutory instruments (however described) issued under it;
    - (E) to “stamp duty” includes transfer duty, landholder duty, transaction duty, loan duty, mortgage duty, instrument duty or other duty of a like kind, and vice versa;
    - (F) to the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules includes any amendment or replacement of those rules from time to time; and
    - (G) to the Listing Rules, the ASX Settlement Operating Rules or the Approved Exchange has effect only if at that time the Company is included in the Official List;
  - (vii) a Schedule is part of this Constitution;

- (viii) an expression in a provision of this Constitution which deals with a matter dealt with by a provision under Corporate Law has the same meaning as in that provision of the Corporate Law; and
- (ix) an expression in a provision of this Constitution that is defined in the Corporations Act has the same meaning as in that section.

### 1.3 **Exercise of Powers**

Where this Constitution confers a power or imposes a duty, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised, and the duty must be performed, from time to time as the occasion requires.

### 1.4 **Clauses of this Constitution**

- (a) Unless Corporate Law provides that this Constitution may contain a provision contrary to Corporate Law, the clauses of this Constitution are subject to Corporate Law such that any clause of this Constitution that is inconsistent with or contrary to Corporate Law will be read down to the extent of the inconsistency with Corporate Law.
- (b) If a clause is inconsistent with or contrary to Corporate Law and is not capable of being read down to the extent of the inconsistency under clause 1.4(a), the relevant clause will be severed from this Constitution.
- (c) If at any time any provision of this Constitution is or becomes illegal, invalid or unenforceable in any respect under the law of any jurisdiction, that does not affect or impair:
  - (i) the legality, validity or enforceability in that jurisdiction of any other provision of this Constitution; or
  - (ii) the legality, validity or enforceability under the law of any other jurisdiction of that or any other provision of this Constitution.

### 1.5 **Replaceable rules not to apply**

To the maximum extent permitted by the Corporations Act, the provisions of the Corporations Act that apply as replaceable rules do not apply to the Company.

### 1.6 **Application of exchange provisions**

In this Constitution, a reference to the Listing Rules or ASX Settlement Operating Rules is to have effect only if at the relevant time the Company is admitted to the Official List and is otherwise to be disregarded.

### 1.7 **Constitution subject to Listing Rules if Company is listed**

If the Company is admitted to the Official List, the following clauses apply:

- (a) Despite anything contained in this Constitution, if the Listing Rules prohibit an act being done, the act must not be done.
- (b) Nothing contained in this Constitution prevents an act being done that the Listing Rules requires to be done.

- (c) If the Listing Rules require an act to be done or not to be done, authority is given for that act to be done or not to be done (as the case may be).
- (d) If the Listing Rules require this Constitution to contain a provision and it does not contain that provision, is deemed to contain that provision.
- (e) If the Listing Rules require this Constitution not to contain a provision and it contains that provision, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision.
- (f) If any provision of this Constitution is or becomes inconsistent with the Listing Rules, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision to the extent of the inconsistency.

## **2. Share Capital**

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### **2.1 Allotment and issue of Shares under control of Directors**

- (a) The allotment and issue of Shares is under the control of the Directors.
- (b) Subject to the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, the Directors:
  - (i) may allot, issue or otherwise dispose of Shares to any persons, on any terms and conditions, at that issue price and at those times as the Directors think fit;
  - (ii) have full power to give any person a call or option over any Shares during any time and for any consideration as the Directors think fit; and
  - (iii) may issue Shares with any preferential, deferred or special rights, privileges or conditions or with any restrictions (whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of Share capital or otherwise) as the Directors determine.

### **2.2 Preference Shares**

- (a) The Company may issue any Shares as preference Shares, including:
  - (i) preference Shares which are liable to be redeemed in a manner permitted by the Corporations Act; and
  - (ii) preference Shares in accordance with the terms of Schedule 2.
- (b) Holders of preference Shares have the same rights as holders of ordinary Shares in relation to receiving notices, reports and audited accounts, and attending meetings of Members.
- (c) A holder of a preference Share only has the right to vote:
  - (i) during a period during which a dividend (or part of a dividend) in respect of the Share is in arrears;
  - (ii) on a proposal to reduce the share capital of the Company;
  - (iii) on a Resolution to approve the terms of a buy-back agreement;
  - (iv) on a proposal that affects rights attached to the Share;
  - (v) on a proposal to wind up the Company;

- (vi) on a proposal for the disposal of the whole of the property, business and undertaking of the Company; and
  - (vii) during the winding up of the Company.
- (d) The Company may issue preference Shares which are, or at the option of the Company are to be, liable to be redeemed.
- (e) For the purposes of clause 2.2(d), the terms upon which and the manner in which any redemption is to be effected must, if permitted by law, be specified in the conditions of issue of the preference Shares.

### **2.3 Interest on share capital**

The Company is authorised to pay interest on share capital in the circumstances and on the conditions provided for in the Corporations Act.

### **2.4 Brokerage or commission**

Subject to the provisions and restrictions under Corporate Law, the Company may pay brokerage or commission to any person in consideration of the person subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any Shares in the Company or for procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any Shares in the Company. Any brokerage or commission may be paid or satisfied in cash, Shares, debentures or debenture stock of the Company or otherwise.

### **2.5 Joint holders**

Where 2 or more persons are registered as the holders of any Share, they are deemed to hold the Share as joint tenants with benefits of survivorship, subject to the following provisions:

- (a) the joint holders are jointly and severally liable for all payments (including calls and instalments) which are to be made for the Share;
- (b) on the death of any joint holder, the survivor or survivors are the only person or persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the Share, but the Directors may require evidence of death;
- (c) any 1 joint holder may give a valid receipt for any dividend, bonus or return of capital payable to the joint holders; and
- (d) delivery of a notice or a certificate for a Share to any joint holder is sufficient delivery to all the joint holders.

### **2.6 Recognition of trusts or other interests**

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company is entitled to treat the registered holder of any Shares as the absolute owner of those Shares and, accordingly, the Company is not bound to recognise (whether or not it has notice):

- (a) a person as holding a Share upon any trust; or
- (b) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any Share or unit of a Share.

### **3. Certificates**

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#### **3.1 Certificated holdings**

The provisions of this clause 3 apply only to the extent that the Company is required by Corporate Law to issue certificates for Shares or other marketable securities of the Company, and then only for those Shares or other marketable securities for which certificates are required to be issued.

#### **3.2 Issue of certificates**

Subject to this Constitution, where the Company is required by Corporate Law to issue certificates for Shares or other marketable securities of the Company, the certificates must be issued under the Seal and in accordance with Corporate Law and must include all information required by Corporate Law.

#### **3.3 Entitlement of Member to certificate**

Subject to this Constitution, every Member is entitled free of charge to 1 certificate for each class of Shares or other marketable securities registered in its name or to several certificates each for a reasonable proportion of those Shares or marketable securities.

#### **3.4 Certificate for joint holders**

Where Shares or other marketable securities are registered in the names of 2 or more persons, only 1 certificate is required to be issued for each class of those Shares or marketable securities.

#### **3.5 Cancellation of certificate on transfer**

- (a) Subject to this Constitution, on every application to register the transfer of any Shares or other marketable securities or to register any person as a Member in respect of any Shares or other marketable securities which may have been transmitted to that person by operation of law, the certificate for those Shares or other marketable securities must be delivered up to the Company for cancellation and a new certificate in similar form specifying the Shares or other marketable securities transferred or transmitted must be delivered to the transferee or transferee within 5 Business Days after the day of lodgment with the Company of the registrable transfer or transmission notice.
- (b) If registration is required for some only of the Shares or other marketable securities specified on the certificate delivered up to the Company, a new certificate specifying the Shares or other marketable securities remaining untransferred or untransmitted must be delivered to the transferor.

#### **3.6 Replacement of certificates**

- (a) The Company must issue a replacement certificate:
  - (i) if the certificate is worn out or defaced, upon production of the certificate to the Company to be replaced and cancelled; or
  - (ii) if the certificate is lost or destroyed, upon the Company being furnished with:
    - (A) evidence that the certificate has been lost or destroyed, and has not been disposed of or pledged, as is required by the Corporations Act;
    - (B) an undertaking to return the certificate, if found, as required by the Corporations Act; and

- (C) if the Directors consider it necessary, a bond or indemnity as the Corporations Act authorises the Directors to require.
- (b) All replacement certificates must be issued within 5 Business Days after the Company receives the original certificate or evidence of loss or destruction.

## **4. CHES**

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### **4.1 Participation in CHES**

- (a) The Board may at any time resolve that the Company will participate in CHES.
- (b) This clause 4 will apply if the Company is granted participation in CHES.

### **4.2 Compliance with ASX Settlement Operating Rules**

The Company must comply with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules if any of its securities are CHES Approved Securities. In particular the Company must comply with the requirements of the ASX Settlement Operating Rules and Listing Rules regarding the maintenance of registers, the issuing of holding statements and transfers in relation to its CHES Approved Securities.

### **4.3 Registers**

If the Company's securities are CHES Approved Securities, in addition to the CHES subregister, it must provide for an issuer sponsored subregister, or a certificated subregister, or both (at least if the Company has Restricted Securities on issue).

### **4.4 No interference with proper ASX Settlement transfer**

The Company must not in any way prevent, delay or interfere with the generation or registration of a proper ASX Settlement transfer or the registration of a paper-based transfer in registrable form (which satisfies the requirements of clause 8), except as permitted by clause 8.4, the Listing Rules or ASX Settlement Operating Rules.

## **5. Lien**

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### **5.1 First-ranking lien**

- (a) The Company has a first-ranking and paramount lien on every Share for:
  - (i) unpaid calls and instalments on those Shares;
  - (ii) if the Shares were acquired under an employee incentive scheme, any amount owing to the Company for acquiring those Shares; and
  - (iii) any amount the Company is required by law to pay (and has paid) in respect of the Share of a Member or deceased Member.
- (b) A lien extends to reasonable interest at any rates the Directors may determine, and expenses incurred because the amount is not paid.

## 5.2 **Extent of lien**

The Company's lien (if any) on a Share extends to all dividends, bonuses and other monies payable for the Share including the proceeds of sale of the Share, and the Company may deduct or set-off against any dividends, bonuses or other monies, any monies due and payable to the Company.

## 5.3 **Exemption from lien**

The Directors may at any time declare any Share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of clauses 5.1 and 5.2.

## 5.4 **Sale under lien**

The Company may sell any Shares on which the Company has a lien in any manner the Directors think fit provided that no sale may be made:

- (a) unless a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable; and
- (b) until the expiration of 30 days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of the amount which is presently payable, has been given to the registered holder of the Shares or the person entitled to the Shares because of the death or bankruptcy of the registered holder.

## 5.5 **Proceeds of sale of Shares sold under lien**

The net proceeds of the sale of Shares sold under lien (after payment of all costs and expenses incurred in selling the Shares) will be received by the Company and applied in payment of that part of the amount for which the lien exists and which is presently payable and any interest on that amount, and the balance (if any) is to be paid to the person registered as the holder of the Shares immediately before the Shares were sold.

## 5.6 **Transfer on sale under lien**

- (a) The Company may do all things necessary to give effect to a sale of Shares on which the Company has a lien, including authorising a Director or any other person to:
  - (i) execute a transfer of the Shares sold in favour of the purchaser of the Shares; and
  - (ii) do all acts and things as are necessary or desirable under Corporate Law to effect a transfer of the Shares sold in favour of the purchaser of the Shares.
- (b) The purchaser is to be registered as the holder of the Shares transferred, and is not bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor will the purchaser's title to the Shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the sale.

# 6. **Calls**

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## 6.1 **Directors may make calls**

The Directors may make calls as they think fit on the Members for all monies unpaid on the Shares held by the Members that are not monies made payable at fixed times by the conditions of allotment. A call will be deemed to have been made when the Resolution of the Directors



authorising that call was passed and may be made payable by instalments. The Directors may revoke or postpone a call.

## 6.2 **Notice of calls**

The Company must give written notice of a call at least 30 Business Days before the call is due. The notice must specify the time and place for payment and any other information required by the Listing Rules. The non-receipt of any notice by, or the accidental omission to give notice of any call to, any Member will not invalidate the call.

## 6.3 **Difference in terms of issue as to calls**

The Directors may, on the issue of Shares, differentiate between the holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the time for payment of those calls.

## 6.4 **Fixed payments deemed calls**

Any sum which, by the terms of issue of a Share, becomes payable on allotment or at any fixed date, will for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date on which the sum is payable. In case of non-payment, all the relevant provisions of this Constitution as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise will apply as if the sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

## 6.5 **Interest on sums not paid**

If a sum called in respect of a Share is not paid on or before the date for payment, then that sum will bear interest from the date for payment to the time of actual payment at any rates as the Directors may determine. The Directors may waive payment of interest, either in whole or in part.

## 6.6 **Payment of calls**

Each Member must pay the amount of every call made on it at the times and places appointed by the Directors.

## 6.7 **Proof of calls**

In any proceeding for the recovery of monies due for any call, it is sufficient and conclusive evidence of the debt if it is proved that:

- (a) the name of the Member sued is entered in the Register as the holder or 1 of the holders of the Shares in respect of which the call was made;
- (b) the Resolution making the call was recorded in the minute book; and
- (c) notice of the call was given to the Member sued in accordance with this Constitution.

## 6.8 **Prepayment of calls**

The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any Member willing to advance it, all or any part of the amount unpaid upon the Shares held by it beyond the sums actually called up. The Directors may then either:

- (a) if the Member so requests, make a call on the Member for the amount advanced, pro rata in respect of all Shares held by that Member on which monies remain unpaid or on any other basis as agreed between that Member and the Directors; or

- (b) authorise payment by the Company of interest on the whole or any part of the amount so received until the amount becomes due or is repaid at the rate agreed between the Member paying the sum in advance and the Directors. The Directors may at any time authorise repayment of the whole or any part of the amount paid in advance upon giving to the Member at least 1 Month's notice of the date for repayment.

## **7. Forfeiture of Shares**

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### **7.1 Forfeiture upon non-payment of calls**

Unless the Directors otherwise determine, any Share upon which a call is unpaid at the expiration of 14 days after the day for its payment will be absolutely forfeited without any Resolution of the Directors or other proceeding. Subject to Corporate Law, the Directors may then proceed to cancel or sell the forfeited Shares.

### **7.2 Evidence of forfeiture**

A statement in writing declaring that the person making the statement is a Director or Secretary of the Company and that a Share in the Company has been forfeited on a date stated in the statement, is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the statement as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the Share.

### **7.3 Effect of forfeiture**

Upon forfeiture of a Share:

- (a) the person whose Share is forfeited will cease to be a Member in respect of the forfeited Share;
- (b) that person will lose all entitlements to dividends declared in respect of the forfeited Share and not actually paid; and
- (c) that person remains liable to pay to the Company all money which, at the date of forfeiture, was payable by it to the Company in respect of the forfeited Share together with interest on that amount from the date of forfeiture until payment at the rate determined by the Directors. The Directors are under no obligation to enforce payment.

### **7.4 Sale of forfeited Share**

- (a) If the Directors determine to sell any forfeited Shares, the Company may dispose of any forfeited Shares on any terms and in any manner as the Directors determine, and in accordance with any applicable requirements of Corporate Law.
- (b) The Company may do all things necessary to give effect to the sale of the forfeited Shares, including authorising a Director or any other person to:
  - (i) execute a transfer of the Shares sold in favour of the purchaser of the Shares; and
  - (ii) do all acts and things as are necessary or desirable under Corporate Law, to effect a transfer and to enable the forfeited Shares to be disposed of.
- (c) The transferee of the forfeited Shares is not bound to see to the application of any money paid as consideration. The title of the transferee to the Shares is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the Shares.

## 7.5 **Proceeds of sale**

The proceeds of sale of any forfeited Shares received by the Company must be applied in payment of:

- (a) first, the expenses of the sale;
- (b) second, any expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the forfeiture, including any interest accrued;
- (c) third, the calls then due and unpaid; and
- (d) the balance (if any) must be paid to the Member whose Shares have been sold within 5 Business Days of receipt by the Company of the proceeds of sale.

## 7.6 **Redemption of forfeited Shares**

A Share belonging to a person which has been forfeited may be redeemed at any time up to, but not including, the day on which the Share is intended to be sold, by payment to the Company of all calls due on the Share and any other costs and expenses which may be permitted by Corporate Law, and on payment the person is entitled to the Share as if the forfeiture had not occurred.

## 7.7 **Surrender of Shares**

The Directors may accept the surrender of any Share which they are entitled to forfeit on any terms they think fit and any Share so surrendered may be disposed of in the same manner as a forfeited Share.

# 8. **Transfer of Shares**

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## 8.1 **Transfer document**

Subject to this Constitution and Corporate Law, a Member may transfer all or any Shares by a transfer document duly stamped (if necessary) and delivered to the Company. The transfer document must be in writing in the usual or common form or in any other form as the Directors may from time to time prescribe or, in particular circumstances, agree to accept and must be signed by or on behalf of the transferor or as otherwise permitted by the Corporations Act.

## 8.2 **Registration procedure**

Subject to this Constitution and Corporate Law, every transfer document must be delivered to the Company accompanied by the certificate for the Shares to be transferred and any other evidence the Directors may require to prove the title of the transferor or its right to transfer the Shares. All transfer documents that are registered must be retained by the Company but any transfer document which the Directors refuse to register must (except in the case of fraud or suspected fraud) be returned on demand to the person who deposited that document.

## 8.3 **Registration of transfer**

Subject to clause 8.4, the Company must register each registrable paper-based transfer of Shares which complies with clauses 8.1 and 8.2, and Corporate Law, and must do so without charge.

#### 8.4 **Restrictions on transfer**

Except as otherwise stated under Corporate Law, the Directors may in their absolute discretion ask ASX Settlement to apply a holding lock to prevent a proper ASX Settlement transfer, or refuse to register a paper-based transfer, of a Share where:

- (a) the Company has a lien on the Shares the subject of the transfer;
- (b) the Company is served with a court order that restricts a Member's capacity to transfer the Shares;
- (c) registration of the transfer may break an Australian law and the Approved Exchange has agreed in writing to the application of a holding lock (which must not breach an ASX Settlement Operating Rule) or that the Company may refuse to register a transfer;
- (d) during the escrow period of Restricted Securities;
- (e) if the transfer is paper-based, either a law related to stamp duty prohibits the Company from registering it or the Company is otherwise allowed to refuse to register it under the Listing Rules; or
- (f) the transfer does not comply with the terms of any employee incentive scheme of the Company.

#### 8.5 **Notice of refusal to register**

- (a) If the Company refuses to register a paper-based transfer under clause 8.4, it must tell the lodging party in writing of the refusal and the reason for it, within 5 Business Days after the date on which the transfer was lodged.
- (b) If the Company asks ASX Settlement to apply a holding lock under clause 8.4, it must tell the holder of the Shares in writing of the holding lock and reason for it, within 5 Business Days after the date in which it asked for the holding lock.

#### 8.6 **Transfer not complete until name entered in the Register**

Subject to the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, the transferor of a Share remains the holder of the Share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect of that Share.

#### 8.7 **More than 3 persons registered**

If more than 3 persons are noted in the Register as holders of securities of the Company, or a request is made to register more than 3 persons then (except in the case of executors or trustees or administrators of a deceased Member), the first 3 persons named in the Register or the request (as the case may be) are deemed to be the holders of those securities and no other persons will be regarded by the Company as a holder of those securities for any purpose whatsoever.

## 9. **Transmission of Shares**

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### 9.1 **Death of a Member**

In the event of the death of a Member:

- (a) where the Member was a joint holder of any Shares, the surviving joint holder (or holders) is (or are) the only person (or persons) recognised by the Company as having any title to or interest in those Shares; and
- (b) the legal personal representatives of the Member (not being 1 of 2 or more joint holders) are the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to or interest in the Shares registered in its name.

## 9.2 **Transmission on death or bankruptcy**

Any person becoming entitled to a Share as a consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member or otherwise by operation of law may, upon production of any evidence of its entitlement which the Directors may require, elect either to be registered itself as holder of the Share or to have some person nominated by it registered as the transferee of that Share.

## 9.3 **Election as to registration on transmission**

If the person becoming entitled to a Share elects to be registered itself, it must deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by it stating that it so elects. If the person becoming entitled to a Share elects to have another person registered, it must effect a transfer of the Share in favour of that person. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of this Constitution relating to the right to transfer, the form of transfer and the registration of transfers of Shares will be applicable to any notices or transfers.

# 10. **Alterations of Capital**

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## 10.1 **Company's power to alter capital**

The Company may, by Resolution passed at a general meeting:

- (a) consolidate all or any of its Shares into Shares of a larger amount;
- (b) subdivide its Shares or any of them into Shares of a smaller amount, but so that in the subdivision the proportion between the amount paid and the amount (if any) unpaid on each subdivided Share is the same as it was for the Share from which the subdivided Share is derived; or
- (c) cancel Shares which have been forfeited, subject to the requirements of the Listing Rules.

## 10.2 **Reduction of capital and buy-backs**

- (a) Subject to Corporate Law, the Company may, on any terms and at any time:
  - (i) reduce its share capital; and
  - (ii) buy back Shares in itself.
- (b) Subject to clause 10.2(d), the method of distribution of a reduction of the share capital of the Company may include any or all of the payment of cash, the issue of shares, the grant of Company options or other Company securities, the transfer of shares or any other securities in any other body corporate or units in any unit trust or the transfer of any other assets.

- (c) If a distribution of a reduction of the share capital of the Company includes an issue or transfer of shares in a body corporate, each Member:
  - (i) agrees to become a member of that body corporate; and
  - (ii) in the case of transfer, appoints the Company and each Director as its agent to execute an instrument of transfer or other document required to transfer those shares to that Member.
- (d) A holder of Restricted Securities (including a Member) will not be entitled to participate in any return of capital on those Restricted Securities during the escrow period applicable to those Restricted Securities, except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the Approved Exchange.
- (e) If a holder of Restricted Securities (including a Member) breaches a Restriction Agreement or a provision of this Constitution restricting a Disposal of those Restricted Securities, the holder will not be entitled to any distribution in respect of those Restricted Securities for so long as the breach continues.

## **11. Variation or Cancellation of Rights**

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### **11.1 Variation or cancellation of rights of class of Shares**

Subject to Corporate Law, all or any of the rights and privileges attached to any class of Shares (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the Shares of that class) may be varied or cancelled with the consent in writing of the holders of at least 75% of the Shares issued in that class or with the sanction of a Special Resolution passed at a meeting of holders of the Shares of that class. In relation to any meeting to approve that Resolution:

- (a) the necessary quorum is the holders present personally or by proxy attorney or representative and entitled to vote in respect of at least 5% of the issued Shares of the class; and
- (b) the provisions contained in this Constitution relating to notice of meetings, the appointment of a chairperson and of proxies, attorneys and representatives, the depositing and form and validity of proxies and the conduct of general meetings will otherwise apply to any meeting of a class.

### **11.2 No consent or sanction required for redemption**

A consent or sanction referred to in clause 11.1 is not required for the redemption of any Shares or any other variation of rights attaching to any Shares where that redemption or variation is in accordance with the terms of issue of those Shares.

### **11.3 No variation by issue of further Shares ranking equally**

The rights conferred upon the holders of the Shares of any class is not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the Shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further Shares ranking equally in respect of those rights.

## 12. Restricted Securities

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### 12.1 Obligation to comply

The Company must comply in all respects with the requirements of the Listing Rules relating to Restricted Securities.

### 12.2 Restrictions

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution:

- (a) Restricted Securities cannot be Disposed of during the escrow period for those Restricted Securities, except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the Approved Exchange;
- (b) the Company must refuse to acknowledge a Disposal (including registering a transfer) of Restricted Securities during the escrow period for any Restricted Securities except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the Approved Exchange; and
- (c) during a breach of the Listing Rules relating to Restricted Securities, or a breach of a Restriction Agreement, the holder of the Restricted Securities is not entitled to any dividend or distribution, or voting rights, in respect of the Restricted Securities.

## 13. Proportional Takeover Bids

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Subject to Members approving the provisional takeover provisions in Schedule 1 or such approval for such provisions being renewed in accordance with section 648G of the Corporations Act, Schedule 1 applies to and forms part of this Constitution.

## 14. Unmarketable Parcels

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### 14.1 Definitions

In this clause:

“**Authorised Price**” means the price per Share equal to the average of the last sale price of the Shares of the Company quoted on the Approved Exchange for each of the 10 trading days immediately preceding the date of any offer to purchase Unmarketable Parcels accepted by the Company pursuant to this clause;

“**Effective Date**” means the date immediately following the expiry of the period referred to in the notice given by the Company to Unmarketable Parcel Holders in accordance with this clause;

“**Marketable Parcel**” means a number of Shares equal to a marketable parcel as defined in the Listing Rules, calculated on the day before the Company gives notice under clause 14.2;

“**Unmarketable Parcel**” means a number of Shares which is less than a Marketable Parcel; and

“**Unmarketable Parcel Holder**” means a Member holding less than a Marketable Parcel.

#### **14.2 Notice to Unmarketable Parcel Holder**

The Company may give written notice to an Unmarketable Parcel Holder advising of the Company's intention to sell its Unmarketable Parcel under this clause, unless the Unmarketable Parcel Holder, within 6 weeks from the date the notice is sent by the Company, gives written notice to the Company that it wishes to retain its Shares in which case the provisions of this clause will not apply to the Shares held by that Unmarketable Parcel Holder.

#### **14.3 Revocation or withdrawal of notice**

If an Unmarketable Parcel Holder has given written notice to the Company that it wishes its Shares to be exempted from this clause, it may at any time prior to the Effective Date revoke or withdraw that notice and the provisions of this clause will then apply to the Shares held by that Unmarketable Parcel Holder.

#### **14.4 Sale of Unmarketable Parcels**

Subject to clause 14.2, on and from the Effective Date, the Company may sell or otherwise dispose of the Shares held by each Unmarketable Parcel Holder on any terms and in that manner and at those times that the Directors determine. For the purpose of selling or disposing of those Shares, each Unmarketable Parcel Holder irrevocably:

- (a) appoints the Company as its agent to sell all the Shares held by it at a price not less than the Authorised Price;
- (b) appoints the Company and each Director and Secretary from time to time jointly and severally as its attorney in its name and on its behalf to effect a transfer document for its Shares and to otherwise act to effect a transfer of its Shares;
- (c) appoints the Company as its agent to deal with the proceeds of sale of those Shares in accordance with this clause.

#### **14.5 Company may not sell below Authorised Price**

The Company may only sell the Shares of an Unmarketable Parcel Holder if the Company has received offers for all the Shares constituting Unmarketable Parcels at the same price, which may not be less than the Authorised Price.

#### **14.6 Company to pay all costs**

The Company will pay all costs and expenses of the sale and disposal of Unmarketable Parcels under this clause.

#### **14.7 Title of purchaser of Unmarketable Parcel**

Once the name of the purchaser of the Shares sold or disposed of in accordance with this clause is entered in the Register for those Shares, the title of the purchaser to those Shares is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the sale or disposal of those Shares and the validity of the sale may not be impeached by any person.

#### **14.8 Remedy of Unmarketable Parcel Holder**

The remedy of any Unmarketable Parcel Holder who is aggrieved by the sale or disposal of its Shares under this clause is limited to a right of action in damages against the Company to the exclusion of any other right, remedy or relief against any other person.



#### 14.9 **Evidence of sale in accordance with this clause**

A statement in writing declaring that the person making the statement is a Director or Secretary of the Company and that the Shares of an Unmarketable Parcel Holder have been dealt with in accordance with this clause, is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the statement as against all persons claiming to be entitled to those Shares.

#### 14.10 **Receipt of proceeds of sale**

The receipt by the Company of the proceeds of sale of the Shares of an Unmarketable Parcel Holder is a good discharge to the purchaser of all liability in respect of the purchase of those Shares and the purchaser will not be bound to see to the application of the money paid as consideration.

#### 14.11 **Company to deal with proceeds of sale**

The Company will receive the proceeds of sale of the Shares of each Unmarketable Parcel Holder and will deal with those proceeds as follows:

- (a) the proceeds must be paid into a separate bank account opened and maintained by the Company for that purpose;
- (b) the proceeds must be held in trust for the Unmarketable Parcel Holder;
- (c) the Company must, immediately following a receipt of the proceeds, notify the Unmarketable Parcel Holder in writing that the proceeds of the sale of those Shares have been received by the Company and are being held by the Company pending receipt of the certificate for the Shares sold or disposed of and seeking instructions from the Unmarketable Parcel Holder as to how the proceeds are to be dealt with;
- (d) the Company must deal with the sale proceeds as instructed by the Unmarketable Parcel Holder on whose behalf they are held if the Member provides to the Company the certificate for those Shares or, if that certificate has been lost or destroyed, a statement and undertaking in accordance with the Corporations Act is provided to the Company; and
- (e) if the whereabouts of the Unmarketable Parcel Holder are unknown or no instructions are received from the Unmarketable Parcel Holder within 2 years of the proceeds being received by the Company, the Company may deal with those proceeds according to the applicable laws dealing with unclaimed monies.

#### 14.12 **Overriding effect of this clause**

Subject to clause 14.13 and 14.4, the provisions of this clause 14 have effect despite any other provision of this Constitution.

#### 14.13 **Clause ceases to have effect following announcement of takeover bid or takeover announcement**

This clause 14 ceases to have effect following the announcement of a takeover bid or takeover announcement but, despite clause 14.14, the procedures set out in this clause may be started again after the close of the bids made under the takeover bid or takeover announcement.

#### 14.14 **Clause may be invoked only once in any 12 Month period**

The provisions of this clause may be invoked only once in any 12 Month period.

## 15. General Meetings

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### 15.1 Annual general meetings

Annual general meetings of the Company are to be held in accordance with Corporate Law. The business of an annual general meeting is:

- (a) to receive and consider the profit and loss account and balance sheet and the reports of the Directors and of the auditors and the statement of the Directors;
- (b) to elect Directors;
- (c) to appoint the auditor;
- (d) to fix the remuneration of the auditors; and
- (e) to transact any other business which may be properly brought before the meeting.

### 15.2 General meetings

The Directors may convene a general meeting of the Company whenever they think fit.

### 15.3 Members may requisition meeting

Members may requisition the holding of a general meeting in accordance with the Corporations Act and the Directors must convene a general meeting as soon as practicable after receiving that requisition.

### 15.4 Notice of general meeting

Notice of every annual general meeting, general meeting or meeting of any class of Members must be given in the manner provided by this Constitution and the Corporations Act to the Members and those persons who are otherwise entitled under this Constitution to receive notices.

### 15.5 Contents of notice of general meeting

Every notice convening a general meeting must include or be accompanied by all information required by Corporate Law and must at least:

- (a) set out the place, the day and time for the meeting (and, if the meeting is to be held in 2 or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this);
- (b) state the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting and any Special Resolution to be proposed;
- (c) include a statement that:
  - (i) a Member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy;
  - (ii) a proxy need not be a Member; and
  - (iii) a Member who is entitled to cast 2 or more votes may appoint 2 proxies and must specify the proportion or number of votes each proxy is appointed to exercise;
- (d) be accompanied by an instrument of proxy in the form described in this Constitution or in any other form as the Directors may from time to time prescribe or accept; and

- (e) if required by the Listing Rules, include a voting exclusion statement.

#### 15.6 **Omission to give notice**

Except as prescribed by the Corporations Act, the accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to any Member or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by any Member does not invalidate any of the proceedings at that meeting.

## 16. **Proceedings at General Meeting**

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### 16.1 **Meeting at more than one place**

- (a) A meeting of Members may be held in 2 or more places linked together by any technology that:
  - (i) gives the Members as a whole in those places a reasonable opportunity to participate in proceedings;
  - (ii) enables the chairperson to be aware of proceedings in each place; and
  - (iii) enables the Members in each place to vote on a show of hands and on a poll.
- (b) If a meeting of Members is held in 2 or more places under clause 16.1(a):
  - (i) a Member present at one of the places is taken to be present at the meeting; and
  - (ii) the chairperson of that meeting may determine at which place the meeting is taken to have been held.

### 16.2 **Member deemed to be present**

A Member may attend a general meeting at which it is entitled to be present, and is deemed to be present, in any of the following ways:

- (a) in person;
- (b) by attorney;
- (c) by proxy;
- (d) in the case of a Member that is a body corporate, by a representative appointed by section 250D of the Corporations Act.

### 16.3 **Attorney of Member**

Any Member may appoint an attorney to act on its behalf at all meetings of the Company or all meetings of the Company during a specified period. Before the first meeting at which the attorney acts on the Member's behalf, a power of attorney must be deposited at the Office or at any place specified in the notice convening that meeting.

#### 16.4 **Representative of body corporate**

Any Member that is a body corporate may, in accordance with the Corporations Act, by Resolution of its Directors authorise any person to act as its representative at any meeting. That representative is then entitled to exercise the same powers as the body corporate appointing the representative could have exercised as a Member, if it were a natural person.

#### 16.5 **Quorum for general meeting**

No business may be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present at the commencement of the business. A quorum is 3 Members present in person or by attorney or proxy.

#### 16.6 **No quorum**

If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, any meeting convened on a requisition of Members is dissolved but any other meeting stands adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to any other day, time and place as the Directors may appoint by notice to the Members. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the adjourned meeting, then those Members who are present in person are deemed to be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

#### 16.7 **Chairperson of general meeting**

The chairperson of the Directors, or, in the chairperson's absence, the deputy chairperson (if any) will be entitled to take the chair at every general meeting. If there is no chairperson or if at any meeting the chairperson is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or if the chairperson is unwilling to act, the Directors present may choose a chairperson. If the Directors do not choose a chairperson, the Members present must choose 1 of the Directors to be chairperson, and if no Director is present or willing to take the chair, the Members must choose 1 of the Members to be chairperson.

#### 16.8 **Powers of chairperson**

The chairperson is responsible for the general conduct of the general meeting. At any general meeting, a declaration by the chairperson that a Resolution or Special Resolution has been carried or carried by a particular majority or not carried and an entry to that effect in the minutes of proceedings of the Company is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of votes recorded in favour of or against that Resolution or Special Resolution.

#### 16.9 **Adjourned, cancelled and postponed meetings**

- (a) The chairperson:
  - (i) may adjourn a meeting of Members to any day, time and place; and
  - (ii) must adjourn a meeting of Members if the Members present with a majority of votes that may be cast at that meeting agree or direct the chairperson to do so. The chairperson may adjourn that meeting to any day, time and place.
- (b) No person other than the chairperson of a meeting of Members may adjourn that meeting.
- (c) The Company is only required to give notice of a meeting of Members resumed from an adjourned meeting if the period of adjournment exceeds 28 days.

- (d) Only business left unfinished is to be transacted at a meeting of Members resumed after an adjournment.
- (e) Subject to this clause 16.9, the Directors may at any time postpone or cancel a meeting of Members by giving notice not less before the time at which the meeting was to be held to:
  - (i) the Approved Exchange, if the Company is admitted to the Official List at the time; or
  - (ii) otherwise to each person who is, at the date of the notice:
    - (A) a Member;
    - (B) a Director; or
    - (C) an auditor of the Company.
- (f) A general meeting called under clause 15.3 must not be cancelled by the Directors without the consent of the Members who requested the meeting.
- (g) A notice under clause 16.9(c) of a meeting of Members resumed from an adjourned meeting and a notice postponing a meeting of Members must set out the place, date and time for the revised meeting (and if the revised meeting is to be held in 2 or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this).

## **17. Voting**

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### **17.1 Resolution determined by majority**

At a general meeting all Resolutions submitted to the meeting will be decided by a simple majority of votes except where a greater majority is required by this Constitution or Corporate Law.

### **17.2 Casting vote of chairperson**

In the case of an equality of votes, the chairperson will have a casting vote in addition to the vote or votes to which the chairperson may be entitled as a Member, unless the chairperson is not entitled for some other reason to cast a vote on the Resolution or if the chairperson casts a vote and Corporate Law or this Constitution require that no account be taken of the vote, in which case the Resolution is not passed.

### **17.3 Method of voting**

Every Resolution submitted to the meeting, in the first instance, will be determined by a show of hands unless a poll is demanded in accordance with clause 17.4 or the Corporations Act either before or on the declaration of the result of the vote on a show of hands.

### **17.4 Demand for poll**

A poll may be demanded on any Resolution by:

- (a) the chairperson;
- (b) at least 5 Members present in person or by attorney or proxy or by representative; or

- (c) any 1 or more Members holding Shares conferring not less than 5% of the total voting rights of all Members having the right to vote on the Resolution.

#### 17.5 **Conduct of poll**

The chairperson will decide in each case the manner in which a poll is taken, but in all cases it must ascertain the number of votes attaching to Shares held or represented by persons voting in favour of a Resolution or Special Resolution and the number of votes attaching to Shares held or represented by persons voting against the Resolution. Any dispute as to the admission or rejection of a vote will be determined by the chairperson and that determination made in good faith will be final and conclusive.

#### 17.6 **Votes**

Subject to this Constitution, the Listing Rules and the rights or restrictions on voting which may attach to or be imposed on any class of Shares:

- (a) on a show of hands every Member (including each holder of preference Shares who has a right to vote) present in person or by proxy or attorney or representative will have 1 vote; and
- (b) on a poll every Member (including each holder of preference Shares who has a right to vote) present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative will have 1 vote for each fully paid Share held by that Member and a fraction of a vote for each partly paid Share, equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited) for that Share, ignoring any amounts paid in advance of a call.

#### 17.7 **Voting if call unpaid on Shares**

A Member will not be entitled to vote at any general meeting in respect of Shares held by the Member for which calls or other monies are due and payable to the Company at the time of the meeting. Subject to any restrictions affecting the right of any Member or class of Members to attend any meeting, a Member holding any Shares upon which no calls or other monies are due and payable to the Company is entitled to receive notices and to attend any general meeting and to vote and be reckoned in a quorum despite that monies are then due and payable to the Company by that Member in respect of other Shares held by that Member. Upon a poll, a Member will only be entitled to vote in respect of Shares held by the Member upon which no calls or other monies are due and payable to the Company at the time of the meeting.

#### 17.8 **Voting by joint holders**

Where there are joint holders of any Share, any joint holder may vote at any meeting either personally or by proxy or attorney or representative in respect of the Shares as if they were solely entitled to those Shares, but if more than 1 joint holder is present at any meeting (whether personally, by proxy or by attorney or by representative) and tenders a vote, only the vote of the joint holder whose name appears first on the register will be counted. Several legal personal representatives of a deceased Member will for the purpose of this clause be deemed to be joint holders of the Shares registered in the name of that Member.

#### 17.9 **Voting by transmittee**

A person entitled to transmission of a Share under clause 8 who, at least 48 hours before the time notified for a general meeting (or an adjourned meeting), satisfies the Board of its right to that Share, may vote at that general meeting in respect of that Share as if the person were registered as the holder of the Share.

#### 17.10 **Voting by Member of unsound mind**

If a Member is of unsound mind or is a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under a law relating to mental health, that Member's committee or trustee or other person who properly has the management of the Member's estate may, if that person has at least 48 hours before the time notified for a general meeting (or an adjourned meeting) satisfied the Board of its relationship to the Member or the Member's estate, exercise the rights of the Member in respect of the general meeting as if the committee, trustee or other person were the Member.

#### 17.11 **Voting exclusions**

If:

- (a) in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules; or
- (b) to ensure that a Resolution on which the Corporations Act requires that particular persons do not cast a vote so that the Resolution has a specified effect under the Corporations Act;

the notice of a general meeting includes any voting exclusion statement specifying that, in relation to particular business to be considered at that general meeting, votes cast by particular persons (whether specified by name or description of particular classes of persons) are to be disregarded by the Company, the Company must take no account, in determining the votes cast on a Resolution relating to that business (whether a Special Resolution or an ordinary Resolution) or for any other purpose, of any vote cast or purported to be cast by or on behalf of any of those persons (whether on a show of hands or on a poll) in relation to that Resolution except to the extent permitted by the Listing Rules.

#### 17.12 **Ruling on entitlements and votes**

An objection may be raised with the chairperson of a general meeting as to the qualification of a purported voter or the admission or rejection of a vote by any person present and entitled (or claiming to be entitled) to vote but that objection may be made only at the general meeting or adjourned meeting at which the purported voter wishes to vote or the vote objected to is given or tendered and, in relation to that objection:

- (a) the decision of the chairperson is final and conclusive; and
- (b) a vote not disallowed as a result is valid and effective for all purposes.

## 18. **Proxies**

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#### 18.1 **Instrument appointing proxy**

The instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing and signed by the appointor or the appointor's attorney duly authorised in writing, or, if the appointor is a body corporate, by its corporate representative or at least 2 of its officers.

#### 18.2 **Deposit of proxy with company**

The instrument appointing a proxy and the original power of attorney (if any) under which it is signed or a certified copy of the power of attorney must be received by the Company at least 48 hours before the meeting by delivery to the Company's office, by facsimile received at the Company's office or at any other place, fax number or electronic address specified for the purpose

in the notice of meeting or otherwise by any other means permissible under section 250B of the Corporations Act.

### 18.3 **Presence of Member**

If a Member is present either in person or by its corporate representative, and a person appointed by that Member as proxy is also present at that meeting, that person may not exercise the rights conferred by the instrument of proxy while the Member is present.

### 18.4 **Validity of vote given in accordance with proxy**

Unless the Company has received written notice of the matter before the start or resumption of the meeting at which a proxy votes, a vote cast by the proxy will be valid even if, before the proxy or attorney voted:

- (a) the Member dies;
- (b) the Member is mentally incapacitated;
- (c) the Member revokes the proxy's appointment;
- (d) the Member revokes the authority under which the proxy was appointed by a third party;  
or
- (e) the Member transfers the Share for which the proxy was given.

### 18.5 **Form of proxy**

- (a) Every instrument of proxy must specify the Member's name and address, the Company's name, the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy and the meetings at which the proxy may be used, and must otherwise comply with the provisions of section 250A of the Corporations Act.
- (b) The instrument of proxy may be worded so that a proxy is directed to vote either for or against each of the Resolutions to be proposed. Any instrument of proxy deposited in accordance with this Constitution in which the name of the appointee is not filled will be deemed to be given in favour of the chairperson of the meeting to which it relates. The instrument of proxy may specify the proportion or number of votes that the proxy may exercise.

## 19. **Directors**

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### 19.1 **Number of Directors**

The number of the Directors must not be less than 3, nor, until otherwise determined by the Company in general meeting, more than 10.

### 19.2 **No Share qualification**

A Director need not be the holder of any Shares in the Company.

### 19.3 **Election of Directors by company**

The election of Directors must be by Resolution of the Company in general meeting.



#### 19.4 **Directors may fill casual vacancies or appoint additional Directors**

Notwithstanding clause 19.3, the Directors have power at any time and from time to time to appoint any other person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board but so that the total number of Directors must not at any time exceed the maximum number for the time being fixed by or under this Constitution. Any Director appointed under this clause after the Company is Listed must retire from office at, and will be eligible for re-election at the next annual general meeting following their appointment, but that Director will not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation.

#### 19.5 **Eligibility for election as a Director**

Except in the case of a Director retiring from the Board under this Constitution or a person recommended for appointment by the Board, a person is only eligible to be appointed as a Director by Resolution of the Company in general meeting, where the Company receives at its Office at least 30 Business Days before the relevant general meeting both:

- (a) a nomination of the person by a Member; and
- (b) a consent to that nomination signed by the person nominated for election as a Director.

#### 19.6 **Alternate Director**

Subject to Corporate Law, each Director may from time to time by written notice to the Company appoint any person (whether or not a Member) to act as an alternate Director in their place during any period they think fit. The following provisions apply to any alternate Director:

- (a) that Director may be removed or suspended from office by written notice to the Company from the Director who appointed it;
- (b) that Director is entitled to receive notice of meetings of the Board, to attend meetings (if the Director who appointed it is not present) and to be counted towards a quorum at meetings;
- (c) that Director is entitled to vote at meetings it attends on all Resolutions on which its appointor could vote had that appointor attended and, where that Director is a Director in its own right, it has a separate vote on behalf of the Director it is representing in addition to its own vote;
- (d) that Director may exercise any powers that the appointor may exercise in its own right where the appointor is unavailable for any reason except the power to appoint an alternate Director. The action of an alternate Director will be conclusive evidence as against third parties of the unavailability of the appointor;
- (e) that Director automatically vacates office if the Director who appointed it is removed or otherwise ceases to hold office for any reason;
- (f) that Director, whilst acting as a Director, is responsible to the Company for its own acts and defaults and is not deemed to be the agent of the Director by whom it was appointed;
- (g) that Director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company but is entitled to reimbursement for reasonable travelling and other expenses incurred by it in attending meetings of the Board or otherwise on the Company's business;
- (h) that Director is not to be taken into account in determining the number of Directors for the purposes of this Constitution; and

- (i) that Director may act as an alternate for more than 1 Director.

#### 19.7 **Auditor cannot be Director**

No auditor of the Company or partner or employee or employer of an auditor can be appointed as a Director or an alternate Director of the Company.

## 20. **Tenure of Directors**

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### 20.1 **Tenure of office**

Each Director, subject to Corporate Law and this Constitution must not hold office (without re-election) past the third annual general meeting following its appointment or election or 3 years, whichever is longer, after which they must retire from office. This clause does not apply to the Managing Director, but if there is more than 1 Managing Director, only 1 is entitled not to be subject to this clause.

### 20.2 **Retirement by rotation**

Unless otherwise determined by a Resolution of the Company, while the Company is Listed, one third of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of 3, then the whole number nearest one third, must retire from office at each annual general meeting. The Directors to retire will be those who have been longest in office since their last election, but as between persons who became Directors on the same day, those to retire will, unless they otherwise agree among themselves, be determined by drawing lots. A retiring Director may act as a Director throughout the meeting at which it retires and at any adjournment. This clause does not apply to the Managing Director, but if there is more than 1 Managing Director, only the Managing Director who was first appointed is entitled not to be subject to re-election.

### 20.3 **Retiring Director eligible for re-election**

A Director who retires or whose office is vacated under this Constitution will be eligible for election or re-election to the Board. If another person is not elected by the Company to fill the vacated office, the retiring Director will, if offering itself for re-election and not being disqualified under the Corporations Act or this Constitution from holding office as a Director, be deemed to have been re-elected as a Director unless at that general meeting:

- (a) it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacated office or to reduce the number of Directors;  
or
- (b) a Resolution for the re-election of that Director is put and lost.

### 20.4 **Removal of Director by the Company**

The Company may by Resolution remove any Director at any time.

### 20.5 **Vacation of office**

- (a) The office of a Director will be automatically vacated if:
  - (i) the Director becomes an insolvent under administration;
  - (ii) the Director becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the laws relating to mental health;

- (iii) the Director's office is vacated or the Director is prohibited from being a Director in accordance with any of the provisions of the Listing Rules, the Corporations Act or any order made under the Corporations Act;
  - (iv) the Director resigns its office by notice in writing to the Company;
  - (v) the Director, either by itself or by its alternate Director, fails to attend Board meetings for a continuous period of 3 Months without leave of absence from the Board; or
  - (vi) the Director is an executive director upon termination of its employment or services agreement with the Company.
- (b) A Director whose office is vacated under paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) will not be eligible for re-election until the disability (or disabilities) referred to is (or are) removed.

## **21. Director's Remuneration**

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### **21.1 Remuneration for non-executive directors**

Subject to clause 21.3 and the Listing Rules, the Directors will be paid remuneration for services rendered as Directors (but excluding any remuneration payable to any Director under any executive service contract with the Company or a Related Body Corporate) as the Company in general meeting may from time to time determine, which may be divided among the Directors in any proportions and in any manner as they may from time to time determine. The remuneration of a Director will be deemed to accrue from day to day.

### **21.2 Additional remuneration for extra services**

If any Director performs extra services or makes any special exertions, whether in going or residing abroad or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, that Director may be paid an additional sum for those services and exertions. This payment may be either in addition to or in place of any remuneration determined under the preceding clause.

### **21.3 Remuneration to be in accordance with Listing Rules**

The remuneration payable to Directors must comply with the Listing Rules and in particular:

- (a) fees payable to non-executive directors must be by way of a fixed sum, and not by way of a commission on or a percentage of profits or operating revenue;
- (b) the remuneration payable to executive directors must not include a commission on or percentage of operating revenue; and
- (c) the total fees payable to Directors must not be increased without the prior approval of Members in general meeting.

### **21.4 Expenses of Directors**

In addition to any remuneration, the Directors must also be paid all travelling and other expenses incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors, any committee of the Directors or any general meetings of the Company or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company.

## **22. Contracts with Directors**

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### **22.1 Directors not disqualified from holding office or contracting with Company**

Except as otherwise stated under Corporate Law:

- (a) no Director will be disqualified by virtue of its office from holding any office or place of profit (other than as auditor) with the Company or with any company promoted by the Company or with any corporation in which the Company is a Member or which is a Member of the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
- (b) no Director will be disqualified by virtue of its office from contracting with the Company (whether as vendor, purchaser or otherwise);
- (c) no contract referred to in this clause 22.1 or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director is in any way interested can be avoided and no Director will be liable to account to the Company for any profit arising from that contract or arrangement or from any office referred to in this clause 22.1 by reason only of that Director holding that office or of the Director's fiduciary relationship with the Company.

### **22.2 Director can act in professional capacity**

Subject to Corporate Law, a Director or a Director's firm may act in a professional capacity (other than as auditor) for the Company and that Director or that Director's firm is entitled to remuneration for professional services as if the relevant Director was not a Director.

### **22.3 Director not to vote on contract in which it has a material personal interest**

Subject to Corporate Law, neither a Director nor its alternate may vote at any meeting of the Board about any contract or arrangement in which the Director has, whether directly or indirectly, a material personal interest, nor be present while the relevant matter is considered at the meeting. However, that Director may execute or otherwise act in respect of that contract or arrangement.

### **22.4 Directors to declare interest**

- (a) Any 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 the interest, unless the interest is of a type referred to in section 191(2)(a) of the Corporations Act, or all of the conditions referred to in section 191(2)(c) of the Corporations Act are satisfied.
- (b) The Director must declare the nature and extent of the Director's interest and the relation of the interest to the affairs of the Company at the meeting of the Directors as soon as possible after the Director becomes aware of their interest in the matter.
- (c) A Director who has an interest in a matter may give a standing notice to the other Director's of the nature and extent of that Director's interest in the matter in accordance with section 192 of the Corporations Act.

### **22.5 Directors to declare potential conflicts**

Any Director who holds any office or possesses any property the holding or possession of which might (whether directly or indirectly) create duties or interests in conflict with its duties or interests as a Director of the Company must declare the fact of its holding that office or possessing that property and the nature and extent of any conflict at the first meeting of the Directors held after it

becomes a Director or (if it is already a Director) at the first meeting of the Directors held after the relevant facts come to its knowledge.

#### **22.6 Secretary to record declarations of Directors**

The Secretary must record in the minutes of the meeting any declarations made or notices given by a Director under this Constitution.

### **23. Powers of Directors**

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#### **23.1 Powers of Directors**

Subject to the Corporations Act and to any provision of this Constitution, the Directors will manage, or cause the management of, the business of the Company and the Directors may pay, or cause to be paid, all expenses incurred in promoting and forming the Company and may exercise, or cause to be exercised, all powers of the Company that are not, by the Corporations Act or by this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.

#### **23.2 Powers to borrow or raise money**

Without limiting the generality of the previous clause, the Directors may from time to time at their discretion borrow or raise any sum or sums of money or obtain other financial accommodation for the purposes of the Company and may grant security for the repayment of that sum or sums or the payment, performance or fulfilment of any debts, liabilities, contracts or obligations incurred or undertaken by the Company in any manner and upon any terms and conditions as they think fit and in particular by the issue or re-issue of bonds, perpetual or redeemable debentures or any mortgage, charge or other security on the undertaking or the whole or any part of the property of the Company (both present and future) including its uncalled or unpaid capital for the time being.

#### **23.3 Directors may vote Shares in other corporations**

Subject to Corporate Law, the Directors may exercise the voting power conferred by the Shares in any corporation held by the Company in any manner they think fit, including in circumstances where a Director may be interested in the exercise, such as an exercise in favour of any Resolution appointing a Director as an officer of a corporation or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to officers of the other corporation.

#### **23.4 Agent or attorney**

The Directors may at any time appoint any person or persons to be an agent or attorney of the Company for any purposes and with any powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under this Constitution) and for any period and subject to any conditions as the Directors think fit. Any appointment may be made in favour of any company or the members, directors, nominees or managers of any company or firm or in favour of any fluctuating body of persons (whether nominated by the Directors or otherwise) and any document appointing an agent or power of attorney may contain provisions for the protection or convenience of the agent or attorney and of persons dealing with the agent or attorney as the Directors may think fit.

#### **23.5 Sub-delegation of powers**

Any agent or attorney appointed by the Directors may be authorised by the Directors to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in them.

## 24. Executive Directors

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### 24.1 Managing Director

- (a) The Directors may appoint one or more of themselves as a Managing Director, for any period and on any terms (including as to remuneration) as the Directors resolve.
- (b) Subject to any agreement between the Company and a Managing Director and without prejudice to any other clause in this Constitution, the Directors may remove or dismiss a Managing Director (without removing him or her as a Director) at any time, with or without cause.
- (c) The Directors may delegate any of their powers (including the power to delegate) to a Managing Director.
- (d) The Directors may revoke or vary:
  - (i) the appointment of a Managing Director; or
  - (ii) any power delegated to a Managing Director, without removing him or her as a Director.
- (e) A Managing Director must exercise the powers delegated to him or her in accordance with any directions of the Directors.
- (f) The exercise of a delegated power by a Managing Director is as effective as if the Directors exercised the power.
- (g) A person ceases to be a Managing Director if the person ceases to be a Director.
- (h) Removal of a person from the office of Managing Director under this clause 24.1 does not remove that person from the office of Director.

### 24.2 Directors may confer powers on executive Directors

The Directors may confer upon a Managing Director or other executive director any of the powers exercisable by the Directors upon those terms and conditions and with any restrictions as they think fit. Any powers so conferred may be concurrent with or to the exclusion of their own powers. The Directors may at any time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of those powers.

### 24.3 Remuneration of executive directors

Subject to the Listing Rules and the terms of any agreement entered into with any executive director, the Board may fix the remuneration of each executive director which may comprise salary or commission on or participation in profits of the Company.

## 25. Proceedings of Directors

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### 25.1 Board meetings

The Directors may meet either:

- (a) in person;

- (b) by telephone;
- (c) by audiovisual linkup; or
- (d) by any other instantaneous communications medium for conferring;

for despatch of business, and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.

#### **25.2 Director to be regarded as present at meeting**

A Director is regarded as present at a meeting where the meeting is conducted by telephone, audiovisual linkup or other instantaneous communications medium for conferring, if the Director is able to hear, and to be heard by, all others attending the meeting.

#### **25.3 Place of meeting**

A meeting conducted by telephone, audiovisual linkup or other instantaneous communications medium for conferring, will be deemed to be held at the place agreed upon by the Directors attending that meeting, provided that at least 1 of the Directors present at the meeting was at that place for the duration of the meeting. Meetings may be held outside Australia.

#### **25.4 Convening of Directors meeting**

A Director may at any time and the Secretary upon the request of a Director must convene a meeting of Directors.

#### **25.5 Notice of meeting**

Notice of every meeting of Directors must be given to each Director then in Australia, but failure to give or receive that notice will not invalidate any meeting.

#### **25.6 Directors may act notwithstanding vacancy**

The Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy on the Board, but if and so long as their number is below the number required for a quorum, they must not act except in the case of emergency or for the purpose of filling up vacancies or summoning a general meeting.

#### **25.7 Quorum for Board meetings**

At a meeting of Directors, the number of Directors necessary to constitute a quorum is that number as is determined by the Directors and, unless otherwise determined, is 2.

#### **25.8 Meeting competent to exercise all powers**

A meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present will be competent to exercise all or any of the powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Directors generally.

#### **25.9 Chairperson of Board meetings**

The Directors may elect a chairperson and deputy chairperson of their meetings and determine the periods for which they are to hold office. If no chairperson or deputy chairperson is elected or if at any meeting neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson is present at the time appointed for the meeting, the Directors present at the meeting may choose 1 of the Directors present to be chairperson of the meeting.

#### 25.10 **Documents tabled at meeting**

An original document, or a photocopy or facsimile copy of that document, which is in the possession of, or has been seen by, all Directors attending the Directors' meeting prior to, or at the time of, that meeting, will be deemed to be a document tabled at that meeting.

#### 25.11 **Questions to be decided by majority**

Questions arising at any meeting of the Board will be decided by a majority of votes of Directors present and voting. Subject to the Listing Rules, in the case of an equality of votes, the chairperson of the meeting will have a second or casting vote, but the chairperson will not have a second or casting vote where there are only 2 Directors present who are competent to vote on the question at issue.

#### 25.12 **Resolution in writing**

A Resolution in writing of which notice has been given to all Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Directors and which is signed by a majority of Directors for the time being entitled to attend and vote at meetings of the Directors will be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors duly convened and held. That Resolution may consist of several documents in like form each signed by 1 or more of the Directors wherever they may be situated. For the purposes of this clause, the signature of an alternate Director will be as effective as, and may be substituted for, the signature of its appointor. The effective date of that Resolution is the date upon which the document or any of the counterpart documents was last signed.

#### 25.13 **Resolution passed deemed to be determination of Board**

Any Resolution properly passed at a duly convened meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present will be deemed to be a determination by all the Directors or the Board for the purposes of this Constitution.

#### 25.14 **Committee powers and meetings**

The Directors may delegate any of their powers to a committee of Directors or to a sole Director as they think fit and may revoke that delegation. Any committee can exercise the powers delegated to it in accordance with any directions that may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Board. The meetings and proceedings of any committee consisting of 2 or more Directors will be governed by the provisions of this Constitution regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors so far as they are applicable and are not superseded by any direction made by the Board under this clause.

#### 25.15 **Validity of acts of Directors**

All acts done by any meeting of the Directors or by a committee of the Directors or by any person acting as a Director will be valid even it is discovered afterwards that there was some defect in the appointment or election of that Director or person acting as a Director or that any Director was disqualified or had vacated office or was otherwise not entitled to vote or act.

## 26. **Secretary**

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- (a) A Secretary or Secretaries of the Company must be appointed by the Directors in accordance with the Corporations Act.



- (b) The Directors may appoint one or more Secretaries, for any period and on any terms (including as to remuneration) as the Directors resolve.
- (c) The Directors may also appoint acting and assistant Secretaries.
- (d) At least one Secretary must be ordinarily resident in Australia.
- (e) Subject to any agreement between the Company and a Secretary, the Directors may remove or dismiss a Secretary at any time, with or without cause.
- (f) The Directors may revoke or vary the appointment of a Secretary.

## **27. Maintaining Minutes and Registers**

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### **27.1 Minutes**

The Directors must cause to be entered in minute books of the Company within 1 Month of the relevant meeting, minutes containing details of:

- (a) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee of Directors;
- (b) all declarations made or notices given by any Director (either generally or specifically) of its interest in any contract or proposed contract or of its holding of any office or property whereby any conflict of duty or interest may arise; and
- (c) all Resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company, meetings of the Directors and meetings of any committee of the Directors.

### **27.2 Minutes to be signed by chairperson**

Any minutes of any general meetings of the Company, meetings of the Directors or meetings of any committee of the Directors must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting or by the chairperson of the next succeeding meeting and once signed will constitute prima facie evidence of the matters stated in the minutes.

### **27.3 Registers**

In accordance with Corporate Law, the Directors must cause the Company to keep:

- (a) a register of the holders of any debentures issued by the Company;
- (b) a register of charges; and
- (c) any other registers or subregisters required by the Listing Rules or ASX Settlement Operating Rules.

### **27.4 Branch registers**

The Company may cause a branch register of Members to be kept at any place outside Australia. Subject to the Corporations Act, the Directors may make any provisions or arrangements they think fit for the keeping of any branch register, the transfer of Shares to, on or from any branch register and to ensure compliance with the requirements of any local law.

## 28. Company Seal

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### 28.1 Use of Seal

If the Company has a Seal:

- (a) the Directors must provide for the safe custody of the Seal;
- (b) the Seal must be used only with the authority of the Directors or a committee of the Directors with authority from the Directors to authorise the use of the Seal;
- (c) every document to which the Seal is affixed must be signed by a Director and countersigned by another Director, a Secretary, an assistant Secretary or another person appointed by the Directors to countersign that document or a class of documents which includes that document.

### 28.2 Duplicate Seals

The Company may have for use in place of its Seal, 1 or more duplicate seals, each of which is a copy of the Seal with the words “duplicate seal” on it.

### 28.3 Share seal

The Company may also have a duplicate common seal which is a copy of the Seal with the words “share seal” on it. The share seal must only be used in sealing certificates for Shares and other securities of the Company and must be used and affixed in like manner to the Seal.

### 28.4 Affixing the Share seal

The Board may determine:

- (a) the manner (which may be by a mechanical or other automatic means) in which the share seal is to be affixed and that affixing attested;
- (b) that the affixing of the share seal need not occur in the presence of any person;
- (c) that no signatures of any persons are required for the affixing of the share seal; and
- (d) that, if signatures are required for the affixing of the share seal, those signatures may be affixed by any mechanical or other automatic means.

## 29. Negotiable Instruments

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All cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments may be signed, drawn, accepted, made or endorsed (as the case may be) for and on behalf of the Company by any persons and in any manner as the Directors may determine.

## **30. Reserves**

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### **30.1 Reserves**

Before declaring any dividends, the Directors may set aside out of the profits of the Company any sums they think proper as reserves to be applied to meet contingencies, to equalise dividends, to pay special dividends, to repair, improve or maintain any property of the Company or for any other purpose the Directors in their absolute discretion consider to be in the interests of the Company. Pending that application, the reserves may, at the discretion of the Directors, be used in the business of the Company or be invested in any investments the Directors think fit (including the purchase of Shares of the Company). The Directors may deal with and vary these investments and dispose of all or any part for the benefit of the Company and may divide the reserves into special reserves as they think fit.

### **30.2 Carry forward of profits**

The Directors may carry forward any profits they consider ought not to be distributed as dividends without transferring those profits to a reserve.

### **30.3 Revaluation of assets**

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Directors may revalue any assets of the Company.

## **31. Dividends**

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### **31.1 Power to determine and declare dividends vested in Directors**

The power to determine that a dividend is payable and to declare dividends (including interim dividends) is vested in the Directors who may fix the amount and the timing for payment and the method of payment of any dividend in accordance with this Constitution.

### **31.2 Apportionment of dividends**

Subject to this Constitution, Corporate Law, and the rights of Members entitled to Shares with preferential, special or qualified rights as to dividend, dividends are to be apportioned and paid among the Members in proportion to the amounts paid up (not credited) on the Shares held by them. Any amount paid on a Share in advance of a call will be ignored when calculating the relevant proportion.

### **31.3 Payment of dividends**

Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to a class of Shares and the Corporations Act, the Company may pay dividends on Shares as the Directors resolve but only to the extent that:

- (a) the Company's assets exceed its liabilities by at least the amount of the dividend to be paid;
- (b) it is fair and reasonable to the Members as a whole; and
- (c) the payment of the dividend does not materially prejudice the Company's ability to pay its creditors.

### **31.4 Dividend payable by distribution of assets**

- (a) The Directors when declaring a dividend may:

- (i) resolve that the dividend be paid wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets including bonus Shares or other securities of the Company or any other corporation; and
  - (ii) to the extent permitted by law, direct that the dividend be payable to particular Members wholly or partly out of any particular fund or reserve or out of profits derived from any particular source and to the remaining Members wholly or partly out of any other particular fund or reserve or out of profits derived from any other particular source and may make the direction despite that by doing so the dividend will form part of the assessable income for taxation purposes of some Members and will not form part of the assessable income of others.
- (b) All matters concerning those dividends including valuation of assets is determined by the Directors as they think expedient.

### 31.5 **Dividends may be payable in foreign currency**

Dividends will be declared in Australian currency, but the Directors may, if they think fit, determine that any dividend payable to some or all the Members will be paid in a currency or currencies other than Australian currency and for that purpose the Directors may at the time of declaration of the dividend stipulate a date on which they will determine the rate or rates at which the dividend will be converted into the other currency or currencies. Payment in another currency or currencies of the amount of any dividend converted pursuant to this clause will be deemed as between the Company and all Members to be an adequate and proper payment of the amount of the dividend.

### 31.6 **No interest payable on dividends**

Interest is not payable by the Company in respect of any dividend.

### 31.7 **Directors may retain certain dividends**

The Directors may retain the dividends payable on any Shares in respect of which any person is entitled to become a Member as a consequence of death, bankruptcy or other operation of law until that person or a nominated transferee becomes a Member in respect of the Shares.

### 31.8 **Directors may deduct from dividends money payable to Company**

The Directors may deduct from any dividend payable to a Member all sums of money (if any) presently payable by the Member to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

### 31.9 **Payment of dividends**

- (a) Any dividend, interest or other monies payable in respect of any Shares may be paid by cheque sent through the post to:
  - (i) the registered address of the Member or person entitled or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of that holder whose name appears first on the Register in respect of the joint holding; or
  - (ii) to that person at that address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct.
- (b) Every cheque will be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent and is at its risk.

### 31.10 **Unclaimed dividends**

Except as otherwise provided by the Corporations Act, all dividends unclaimed for 1 year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed.

### 31.11 **Dividend Reinvestment Plan**

The Directors may implement and in their discretion maintain, on terms and conditions determined by the Directors from time to time, a dividend reinvestment plan (“**Dividend Reinvestment Plan**”) for cash dividends paid by the Company in relation to Shares in the capital of the Company to be reinvested by way of subscription for Shares to be issued and allotted by the Company. Participation in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan will be available to those Members who wish to participate in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan and are eligible to do so under the terms and conditions of the Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

### 31.12 **Amendment of Dividend Reinvestment Plan**

The Directors may vary, amend or suspend any terms or conditions of the Dividend Reinvestment Plan as and when they think fit in their discretion.

## 32. **Capitalisation of Profits**

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### 32.1 **Capitalisation of profits**

The Directors may resolve to capitalise any sum for the time being standing to the credit of any of the Company’s reserve accounts, profit and loss account, arising from a revaluation or sale of assets or otherwise available for distribution to Members. The sum capitalised will be applied for the benefit of Members (in the proportions to which those Members would have been entitled in a distribution of that sum by way of dividend) in one or both of the following ways:

- (a) in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any Shares held by those Members; or
- (b) in paying up in full or in part any unissued Shares or debentures of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid to those Members.

### 32.2 **Directors powers in relation to capitalisation of profits**

In giving effect to any Resolution for capitalisation under clause 32.1, the Directors may:

- (a) appoint any person to make an agreement on behalf of the Members entitled to benefit from the Resolution where that agreement is required under the Corporations Act or is otherwise considered by the Directors to be desirable;
- (b) issue fractional certificates or make cash payments where Shares or debentures become issuable in fractions; and
- (c) otherwise make provisions for adjusting differences and settling any difficulty arising pursuant to the Resolution including a determination that fractions will be disregarded or that a fractional entitlement be increased to the next whole number.

## **33. Financial Statements**

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### **33.1 Financial records**

The Directors must cause financial and other records to be kept to correctly record and explain the transactions and financial position of the Company, to enable true and fair profit and loss accounts and balance sheets to be prepared and to permit preparation of any other documents required by Corporate Law or this Constitution. The records must be kept:

- (a) in a manner which will to enable them to be conveniently and properly audited;
- (b) for 7 years after the completion of the transactions or operations to which they relate; and
- (c) at the Office or at any other place as the Directors think fit and at all times be open to inspection by the Directors.

### **33.2 Financial, Director's and auditor's reports to be laid before annual general meeting**

At each annual general meeting, the Directors must lay before the Company a financial report, a Directors' report and an auditors report for the last Financial Year of the Company that ended before that annual general meeting which comply with Corporate Law.

### **33.3 Financial statements and reports**

The Company must cause copies of the Company's financial statements and other reports to be lodged with the ASIC and Approved Exchange (if applicable) and sent to holders of its securities as required by Corporate Law.

## **34. Audit**

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### **34.1 Auditors**

Auditors of the Company are appointed and removed and their remuneration, rights and duties are regulated by the Corporations Act.

### **34.2 Financial statements to be audited**

The financial statements of the Company for each Financial Year must be audited by the auditors in accordance with the Corporations Act.

### **34.3 Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements of the Company when approved by a general meeting will be conclusive except as regards any error identified within 3 Months after the date of approval. If any error is identified within this period, the financial statements must then be corrected and are then conclusive.

### **34.4 Register to be audited**

The Register, including any subregisters kept pursuant to the Listing Rules or ASX Settlement Operating Rules, and any branch register of Members of the Company must be audited at least once every 12 Months or whenever the Approved Exchange otherwise asks.

## 35. Inspection of Records

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Subject to the Corporations Act, the Directors may determine whether, to what extent, at what times and places and under what conditions the accounting and other records of the Company or any of them will be open to the inspection of the Members. No Member (who is not a Director) will have any right to inspect any account, book or document of the Company or receive any information concerning the business, trading or customers of the Company or any trade secret or secret process of the Company except as provided by the Corporations Act or as authorised by the Directors or a Resolution of the Company in general meeting.

## 36. Notices and Payments

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### 36.1 Notice to Members

- (a) The Company may give notice to a Member:
  - (i) in person;
  - (ii) by sending it by post to the address of the Member in the Register or the alternative address (if any) nominated by that Member;
  - (iii) by sending it to the fax number or electronic address (if any) nominated by that Member; or
  - (iv) such other means as permitted by the Corporations Act.
- (b) If the address of a Member in the Register is not within Australia, the Company must send all documents to that Member by air-mail, air courier or by fax.
- (c) The Company must give any notice to Members who are joint holders of a Share to the person named first in the Register in respect of that Share, and that notice is notice to all holders of that Share.
- (d) The Company may give notice to a person entitled to a Share because of an event giving rise to the transmission of that Share under clause 9 (“**Transmission Event**”), in any manner specified in clause 36.1(a).
- (e) Notice to a person entitled to a Share because of a Transmission Event is taken to be notice to the Member of that Share.
- (f) A notice to a Member is sufficient, even if:
  - (i) a Transmission Event occurs in respect of that Member (whether or not a joint holder of a Share); or
  - (ii) that Member is an externally administered body corporate,and regardless of whether or not the Company has notice of that event.
- (g) A person entitled to a Share because of a transfer, Transmission Event or otherwise, is bound by every notice given in respect of that Share.

- (h) Any notice required or allowed to be given by the Company to one or more Members by advertisement is, unless otherwise stipulated, sufficiently advertised if advertised once in a daily newspaper circulating in the states and territories of Australia.

### 36.2 **Notice to Directors**

The Company may give notice to a Director or alternate Director:

- (a) in person;
- (b) by sending it by post to the usual residential address of that person or the alternative address (if any) nominated by that person;
- (c) by sending it to the fax number or electronic address (if any) nominated by that person; or
- (d) by any other means agreed between the Company and that person.

### 36.3 **Notice to the Company**

A person may give notice to the Company:

- (a) by leaving it at the registered office of the Company during a time when the registered office is open;
- (b) by sending it by post to the registered office of the Company;
- (c) by sending it to a fax number at the registered office of the Company nominated by the Company for that purpose;
- (d) by sending it to the electronic address (if any) nominated by the Company for that purpose; or
- (e) by any other means permitted by the Corporations Act.

### 36.4 **Time of service**

- (a) A notice sent by post is taken to be given:
  - (i) in the case of a notice of a general meeting, the day after it is posted; and
  - (ii) in all other cases, 3 days after it is posted.
- (b) A notice sent by fax is taken to be given on the day it is sent, provided that the sender's transmission report shows that the whole notice was sent to the correct fax number.
- (c) A notice sent to an electronic address is taken to be given on the date it is sent unless a delivery failure message is received by the Company.
- (d) The giving of a notice by post, air mail or air courier is sufficiently proved by evidence that the notice:
  - (i) was addressed to the correct address of the recipient; and
  - (ii) was placed in the post or delivered to the air courier.
- (e) A certificate by a Director or Secretary of a matter referred to in clause 36.4(d) is sufficient evidence of the matter, unless it is proved to the contrary.



### 36.5 Notices to Members whose whereabouts unknown

- (a) Where:
- (i) the Company has bona fide reason to believe that a Member is not known at the address shown for that Member in the Register;
  - (ii) the Company has subsequently made an enquiry at that address as to the whereabouts of the Member; and
  - (iii) the enquiry either elicits no response or a response indicating that the Member's present whereabouts are unknown;

all future notices will be deemed to be given to the Member if the notice is exhibited in the Office for a period (not including weekends and public holidays) of 48 hours and will be deemed to be duly served at the commencement of that period.

- (b) Clause 36.5(a) will apply unless and until the Member informs the Company that the Member has resumed residence at the Member's address shown in the Register or notifies the Company of a new address to which the Company may send the Member notices (which new address is deemed to be the Member's registered place of address).

### 36.6 Signatures

The Directors may decide, generally or in a particular case, that a notice given by the Company be signed by mechanical or other means.

### 36.7 Payments

- (a) The Company may pay a person entitled to an amount payable in respect of a Share (including a Dividend) by:
- (i) crediting an account nominated in writing by that person;
  - (ii) cheque made payable to bearer, to the person entitled to the amount or any other person the person entitled directs in writing; or
  - (iii) any other manner as the Directors resolve.
- (b) The Company may post a cheque referred to in clause 36.7(a)(ii) to:
- (i) the address in the Register of the Member of the Share;
  - (ii) if that Share is jointly held, the address in the Register of the Member named first in the Register in respect of the Share; or
  - (iii) any other address which that person directs in writing.
- (c) Any joint holder of a Share may give effective receipt for an amount (including a dividend) paid in respect of the Share.

## **37. Winding up**

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### **37.1 Distribution of surplus assets**

- (a) Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to a class of Shares, on a winding up of the Company, any surplus must be divided among the Members in the proportions which the amount paid (including amounts credited) on the Shares of a Member is of the total amounts paid and payable (including amounts credited) on the Shares of all Members.
- (b) Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to a class of Shares, on a winding up of the Company, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Members:
  - (i) distribute among the Members the whole or any part of the property of the Company; and
  - (ii) decide how to distribute the property as between the Members or different classes of Members.
- (c) The liquidator of the Company may settle any problem concerning a distribution under clause 37.1(a) or 37.1(b) in any way. This may include:
  - (i) rounding amounts up or down to the nearest whole number;
  - (ii) ignoring fractions;
  - (iii) valuing assets for distribution;
  - (iv) paying cash to any Member on the basis of that valuation; and
  - (v) vesting assets in a trustee on trust for the Members entitled.
- (d) A Member need not accept any property, including shares or other securities, carrying a liability.

### **37.2 Fee or commission paid to liquidator to be approved in general meeting**

No fee or commission will be paid by the Company to any Director or liquidator upon any sale or realisation of the Company's undertaking or assets or any part thereof except with the approval of the Company in general meeting, that meeting to be convened by notice specifying the fee or commission proposed to be paid.

### **37.3 Distribution in specie**

If the Company is wound up (whether voluntarily or otherwise), the liquidator may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution, divide among the contributories in specie or kind any part of the assets of the Company and may, subject to obtaining the same sanction, vest any part of the assets of the Company in trustees upon those trusts for the benefit of the contributories or any of them as the liquidator thinks fit. For the purposes of this clause, the liquidator may set values as it considers fair and reasonable on any property to be divided and determine how the division is to be carried out.

## 38. Indemnity and Insurance

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### 38.1 Indemnity

To the extent permitted by law:

- (a) the Company must indemnify each Director and other officer of the Company against any liability (other than legal costs) incurred in acting as a Director or officer of the Company other than:
  - (i) a liability owed to the Company or a Related Body Corporate;
  - (ii) a liability for a pecuniary penalty order under section 1317G or a compensation order under section 1317H of the Corporations Act; or
  - (iii) a liability that did not arise out of conduct in good faith;
- (b) the Company must indemnify each Director and other officer of the Company for costs and expenses incurred by a Director or officer of the Company in defending an action for a liability incurred in acting as a Director or officer of the Company except for legal costs incurred:
  - (i) in defending or resisting any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which the Director or officer is found to have a liability for which they could not be indemnified under subclause (a) above;
  - (ii) in defending or resisting criminal proceedings in which the Director or officer is found guilty;
  - (iii) in defending or resisting proceedings brought by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or by a liquidator for a court order if the grounds for making the order are found by the court to have been established, except for costs incurred in responding to actions taken by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or a liquidator as part of an investigation before commencing proceedings for the court order; or
  - (iv) in connection with proceedings for relief to the Director or other officer under the Corporations Act in which the relief is denied by the court; and
- (c) the Company may make a payment, or agree to make a payment, whether by way of advance, loan or otherwise, for any legal costs incurred by a Director or officer, on the condition that the Director or officer must repay the amount paid by the Company to the extent that the Company is ultimately found not liable to indemnify the Director or officer for those legal costs.

### 38.2 Insurance

To the extent permitted by law the Company may pay, or agree to pay, a premium in respect of a contract insuring a person who is or has been a Director or other officer of the Company or of a subsidiary of the Company other than a liability arising out of:

- (a) conduct involving wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company; or
- (b) a contravention of section 182 or 183 of the Corporations Act.

## Schedule 1 – Proportional Takeovers

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### 1. Operation

This Schedule 1 is only effective, and only forms part of the Constitution, for the period specified in section 648G(1) of the Corporations Act, commencing on the period specified in section 648G(2) of the Corporations Act.

### 2. Defined Terms

In this Schedule 1:

“**Approving Resolution**” means a Resolution to approve a proportional takeover bid in accordance with this Schedule 1.

“**Eligible Voter**” means a person (other than the bidder under a proportional takeover bid or an associate of that bidder) who, as at the end of the day on which the first offer under that bid was made, held bid class securities for that bid.

“**End Date**” means the 14<sup>th</sup> day before the last day of the bid period for a proportional takeover bid.

### 3. Refusal of Transfers

#### 3.1 Requirement for an Approving Resolution

- (a) The Company must refuse to register a transfer of securities giving effect to a takeover contract for a proportional takeover bid unless and until an Approving Resolution is passed in accordance with this Schedule 1.
- (b) Any purported registration of a transfer in contravention of item 3.1(a) is void.

#### 3.2 Voting on an Approving Resolution

- (a) Where offers are made under a proportional takeover bid, the Directors must call and arrange to hold a meeting of Eligible Voters for the purpose of voting on an Approving Resolution before the End Date.
- (b) The provisions of this Constitution concerning meetings of Members (with the necessary changes) apply to a meeting held under item 3.2(a).
- (c) Subject to this Constitution, every Eligible Voter present at the meeting held under item 3.2(a) is entitled to one vote for each security in the bid class that the Eligible Voter holds.
- (d) An Approving Resolution that has been voted on before the End Date is taken to have been:
  - (i) passed if the proportion that the number of votes in favour of the Approving Resolution bears to the total number of votes on the Approving Resolution is greater than 50%; or
  - (ii) rejected if item 3.2(d)(i) has not been satisfied.
- (e) Subject to item 3.2(f), an Approving Resolution must be passed before the End Date in order for the Approving Resolution to be effective.

- (f) If an Approving Resolution has not been voted on as at the end of the day immediately prior to the End Date, an Approving Resolution is taken to have been passed for the purposes of, and in accordance with, this Schedule 1.

## Schedule 2 – Preference Shares

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### 1. Defined Terms

In this Schedule 2:

“**Conversion Circumstances**” means, in respect of a Converting Preference Share, whether the Preference Share is liable to be converted or convertible:

- (a) at the option of the Holder, or of the Company, or both;
- (b) upon the happening of a particular event; or
- (c) at a fixed time.

“**Conversion Date**” means, in respect of a Converting Preference Share, the date (if any) specified in the Issue Resolution for the conversion of that Preference Share or the date upon which an event specified in the Issue Resolution occurs which results in the conversion of that Preference Share.

“**Conversion Number**” means the number, or formula for determining the number, of ordinary Shares into which a Converting Preference Share will convert upon conversion.

“**Converting Preference Share**” means a Preference Share which is specified in the Issue Resolution as being liable to be converted or convertible into ordinary Shares in a manner permitted by the Corporations Act, whether at the option of the Holder or otherwise.

“**Dividend**” means any distribution of any property (including without limitation, money, paid up shares, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the Company or of any other Corporation) to a Holder in respect of a Preference Share as a dividend, whether interim or final.

“**Dividend Date**” means, in respect of a Preference Share, a date specified in the Issue Resolution on which a Dividend in respect of that Preference Share is payable.

“**Dividend Rate**” means, in respect of a Preference Share, the terms specified in the Issue Resolution for the calculation of the amount of Dividend to be paid in respect of that Preference Share on any Dividend Date, which calculation may be wholly or partly established by reference to an algebraic formula.

“**Franked Dividend**” has the meaning given to “franked distribution” for the purposes of Part 3-6 of the of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cth).

“**Holder**” means, in respect of a Preference Share, the registered holder of that Share.

“**Issue Resolution**” means the resolution specified in item 3.

“**Preference Share**” means a Share issued under clause 2.2 of the Constitution.

“**Redeemable Preference Share**” means a Preference Share which is specified in the Issue Resolution as being liable to be redeemed in a manner permitted by the Corporations Act.

“**Redemption Amount**” means, in respect of a Redeemable Preference Share, the amount specified in the Issue Resolution to be paid on redemption of the Redeemable Preference Share.

“**Redemption Circumstances**” means, in respect of a Redeemable Preference Share, whether the Preference Share is liable to be redeemed:

- (a) at the option of the Holder, or of the Company, or both;
- (b) upon the happening of a particular event; or
- (c) at a fixed time.

“**Redemption Date**” means, in respect of a Redeemable Preference Share, the date specified in the Issue Resolution for the redemption of that Preference Share or the date upon which an event specified in the Issue Resolution occurs which results in the redemption of that Preference Share.

“**Specified Date**” means, in respect of a Redeemable Preference Share, the date (if any) specified in the Issue Resolution before which that Redeemable Preference Share may not be redeemed by the Holder.

## 2. **Rights of Holders**

Each Preference Share:

- (a) confers upon its Holder:
  - (i) the rights referred to in item 2.2(b) and 2.2(c);
  - (ii) the right in winding up to payment in cash of the amount then paid up on it, and any arrears of Dividend in respect of that Preference Share in priority to any other class of Shares;
  - (iii) the right in priority to any payment of a Dividend to any other class of Shares, to a cumulative preferential dividend payable on each Dividend Date in relation to that Preference Share calculated in accordance with the Dividend Rate in relation to that Preference Share; and
- (b) does not confer on the Holder any right to participate beyond the extent elsewhere specified in this item 2 in surplus assets or profits of the Company, whether in winding up or otherwise.

## 3. **Issue Resolution**

- (a) The Directors may allot a Preference Share by a resolution of the Directors specifying:
  - (i) the Dividend Date;
  - (ii) the Dividend Rate;
  - (iii) whether the Preference Share is or is not a Redeemable Preference Share;
  - (iv) if the Preference Share is a Redeemable Preference Share, the Redemption Amount, the Redemption Date, the Redemption Circumstances and any Specified Date for that Redeemable Preference Share;
  - (v) whether the Preference Share is or is not a Converting Preference Share;
  - (vi) if the Preference Share is a Converting Preference Share, the Conversion Circumstances, the Conversion Number and any Conversion Date; and

- (vii) any other terms and conditions to apply to that Preference Share.
- (b) The Issue Resolution in establishing the Dividend Rate for a Preference Share may specify that:
  - (i) the Dividend is to be:
    - A. fixed;
    - B. variable depending upon any variation of the respective values of any factors in an algebraic formula specified in the Issue Resolution; or
    - C. variable depending upon such other factors as the Directors may specify in the Issue Resolution; and
  - (ii) the Dividend is to be a Franked Dividend or not a Franked Dividend.
- (c) Where the Issue Resolution specifies that the Dividend to be paid in respect of the Preference Share is to be a Franked Dividend the Issue Resolution may also specify:
  - (i) the extent to which such Dividend is to be franked; and
  - (ii) the consequences of any Dividend paid not being so franked, which may include a provision for an increase in the amount of the Dividend to such an extent or by reference to such factors as may be specified in the Issue Resolution.

#### **4. Redemption**

- (a) Subject to item 4(b), the Company must redeem a Redeemable Preference Share on issue:
  - (i) in the case where the Redeemable Preference Share is liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company, on the specified date where the Company, not less than 10 Business Days before that date, has given a notice to the Holder of that Redeemable Preference Share stating that the Redeemable Preference Share will be redeemed on the specified date;
  - (ii) in the case where the Redeemable Preference Share is liable to be redeemed at the option of the Holder, on the specified date where the Holder of that Redeemable Preference Share, not less than 10 Business Days before that date, has given a notice to the Company stating that the Redeemable Preference Share will be redeemed on the specified date; and
  - (iii) in any event, on the Redemption Date.
- (b) A Redeemable Preference Share must not be redeemed by the Holder before the Specified Date, unless the Redemption Date occurs before the Specified Date.
- (c) On redemption of a Redeemable Preference Share, the Company, after the Holder has surrendered to the Company the Certificate (if any) in respect of that Redeemable Preference Share, must pay to the Holder the Redemption Amount by:
  - (i) directly crediting the account nominated in writing by the Holder from time to time; or
  - (ii) cheque made payable to the Holder or such other person nominated in writing by the Holder sent through the post to:



- A. in the case where the Holder is a joint holder of the Redeemable Preference Share, the address in the Register of the person whose name stands first on the Register in respect of the joint holding; or
- B. otherwise, to the address of the Holder in the Register.

## 5. Conversion

- (a) The Company must convert a Converting Preference Share on issue:
  - (i) in the case where the Converting Preference Share is liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company, on the specified date where the Company, not less than 10 Business Days before that date, has given a notice to the Holder of that Converting Preference Share stating that the Converting Preference Share will be converted on the specified date;
  - (ii) in the case where the Converting Preference Share is liable to be redeemed at the option of the Holder, on the specified date where the Holder of that Converting Preference Share, not less than 10 Business Days before that date, has given a notice to the Company stating that the Converting Preference Share will be converted on the specified date; and
  - (iii) in any event, on the Conversion Date.
- (b) On conversion of a Converting Preference Share the Company must allot to the Holder additional ordinary Shares such that following conversion the Holder holds that number of ordinary Shares in accordance with the Conversion Number.
- (c) Conversion of a Converting Preference Shares does not constitute a cancellation, redemption or termination of a Converting Preference Share or the issue, allotment or creation of a new Share.
- (d) The allotment of additional ordinary Shares on Conversion does not constitute a cancellation, redemption or termination of a Converting Preference Share. Conversion is the taking effect of existing rights of a Converting Preference Share and the ending of the special rights attached to the Converting Preference Share.
- (e) Following Conversion, each Converting Preference Share will rank equally with and will confer rights identical with and impose obligations identical with all other fully paid ordinary Shares then on issue.

## 6. Certificate

The Certificate (if any) issued by the Company in relation to any Preference Share, must specify in relation to that Preference Share:

- (a) the date of issue of the Preference Share;
- (b) the Dividend Rate and Dividend Dates;
- (c) whether the Preference Share is a Redeemable Preference Share;
- (d) if the Preference Share is a Redeemable Preference Share, the:
  - (i) Redemption Circumstances;

- (ii) Redemption Amount; and
  - (iii) Redemption Date to the extent possible or if not, the event which if it occurs will result in redemption of that Redeemable Preference Share; and
- (e) if the Preference Share is a Converting Preference Share, the:
  - (i) Conversion Circumstances;
  - (ii) Conversion Number; and
  - (iii) Conversion Date to the extent possible or if not, the event which if it occurs will result in conversion of that Converting Preference Share; and
- (f) any other matter the Directors determine.