

# Arnold Bloch Leibler

Lawyers and Advisers

This constitution was presented to the general meeting  
of the company below held on **28 November 2024** and is signed  
by me for the purpose of identification



**Craig Smith**  
Chair

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## Constitution

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AnaeCo Limited  
ACN 087 244 228



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# Constitution

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# Constitution

AnaeCo Limited  
ACN 087 244 228  
(Company)

## 1 Definitions and interpretation

### 1.1 Definitions

In this Constitution, unless the context requires otherwise:

<b>Alternate</b>	means a person appointed as an alternate Director under clause 26.
<b>Approved CS facility</b>	has the meaning given in the Listing Rules.
<b>ASIC</b>	means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.
<b>ASX</b>	means ASX Limited ABN 98 008 624 691 or Australian Securities Exchange (as appropriate) and includes any successor body.
<b>ASX Settlement Rules</b>	means the operating rules of ASX Settlement Pty Ltd ABN 49 008 504 532 and, to the extent that they are applicable, the operating rules of the ASX and the operating rules of ASX Clear Pty Limited ABN 48 001 314 503, or of any other relevant organisation which is an alternative or successor to, or replacement of, those entities, or of any applicable Approved CS facility.
<b>Board</b>	means the board of Directors of the Company.
<b>Business Day</b>	has the meaning given in the Listing Rules.
<b>CHESS</b>	has the meaning given in the ASX Settlement Rules.
<b>Company</b>	means the company defined at the beginning of this Constitution.
<b>Corporations Act</b>	means the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth).
<b>Director</b>	means a person occupying the position of director of the Company and includes any person acting as an Alternate.
<b>Holding Lock</b>	has the meaning given in the Listing Rules.
<b>Listing Rules</b>	means the Listing Rules of ASX and any other rules of ASX which are applicable while the Company is admitted to the official list of ASX, each as amended or replaced from time to time, subject to any applicable waiver or exemption.
<b>Managing Director</b>	means a Director appointed to that office under clause 27.



<b>Marketable Parcel</b>	has the meaning given in the Listing Rules.
<b>Member</b>	means a person whose name is entered in the Register as the holder of a Share.
<b>month</b>	means a period starting at the beginning of a day and ending: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) immediately before the beginning of the numerically corresponding day of the next month; or</li> <li>(b) if there is no numerically corresponding day, at the end of the last day of that next month.</li> </ul>
<b>Office</b>	means the Company's registered office.
<b>present</b>	means, when used in relation to a Member at a meeting, present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative and whether physically or by electronic means.
<b>proper ASTC transfer</b>	has the meaning given in the <i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i> (Cth).
<b>Register</b>	means the register of Members of the Company.
<b>Restricted Securities</b>	has the meaning given to that term in the Listing Rules.
<b>Secretary</b>	means a person appointed as a secretary of the Company in accordance with clause 32.
<b>Securities</b>	includes Shares, rights to Shares, options to acquire Shares, and other securities with rights of conversion to equity.
<b>Security Interest</b>	means any mortgage, lien, hypothecation, charge (whether fixed or floating), bill of sale, caveat, pledge, claim, trust arrangement, preferential right, right of set-off, title retention or other form of encumbrance and includes any "security interest" within the meaning of section 12 of the <i>Personal Property Securities Act 2009</i> (Cth).
<b>Share</b>	means a share in the Company.
<b>Subsidiary</b>	has the meaning given to that term by section 9 of the Corporations Act.
<b>Uncertificated Securities Holding</b>	means Securities of the Company which under the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules or any Uncertificated Transfer System may be held in uncertificated form.
<b>Uncertificated Transfer System</b>	means any system operated under the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Rules which regulates the transfer or registration of, or the settlement of transactions affecting, Securities of the Company in uncertificated form and includes CHESS as it applies to Securities in certificated and uncertificated form.

## 1.2 Words and expressions

In this Constitution, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (a) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (b) words denoting any gender include all genders;
- (c) where a word or phrase is defined, its other grammatical forms have a corresponding meaning;
- (d) a reference to a party, clause, paragraph, schedule or annexure is a reference to a party, clause, paragraph, schedule or annexure to or of this Constitution;
- (e) a reference to this Constitution includes any schedules or annexures;
- (f) headings are for convenience and do not affect interpretation;
- (g) a reference to any document or agreement includes a reference to that document or agreement as amended, novated, supplemented, varied or replaced from time to time;
- (h) a reference to "\$", "A\$" or "dollar" is a reference to Australian currency;
- (i) a reference to a time is a reference to Australian Eastern Standard Time or Australian Eastern Daylight Time, whichever is appropriate;
- (j) a reference to a party includes its executors, administrators, successors, substitutes (including persons taking by novation) and permitted assigns;
- (k) a reference to writing includes any method of representing words, figures or symbols in a permanent and visible form;
- (l) words and expressions denoting natural persons include bodies corporate, partnerships, associations, firms, governments and governmental authorities and agencies and vice versa;
- (m) a reference to any legislation or to any provision of any legislation includes:
  - (i) any modification or re-enactment of the legislation;
  - (ii) any legislative provision substituted for, and all legislation, statutory instruments and regulations issued under, the legislation or provision; and
  - (iii) where relevant, corresponding legislation in any Australian State or Territory;
- (n) no rule of construction applies to the disadvantage of a party because that party was responsible for the preparation of this Constitution or any part of it;
- (o) the words "including", "for example", "such as" or other similar expressions (in any form) are not words of limitation;
- (p) words or expressions defined in the Corporations Act but not in this Constitution have the same meaning in this Constitution;

- (q) a reference to the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Rules is to the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Rules in force from time to time in relation to the Company after taking into account any waiver or exemption which is in force either generally or in relation to the Company; and
- (r) this Constitution is to be interpreted subject to the Corporations Act, applicable regulations, determinations and other subordinate legislation and, while the Company is a listed company, the Listing Rules and ASX Settlement Rules.

### **1.3 Replaceable rules**

To the extent permitted by law, the replaceable rules contained in the Corporations Act do not apply to the Company.

## **2 Shares**

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### **2.1 Rights**

Subject to this Constitution and the terms of issue of Shares, all Shares attract the following rights, privileges and conditions:

- (a) the right to receive notice of and to attend and vote at all general meetings of the Company;
- (b) the right to receive dividends; and
- (c) in a winding up, the right to participate in the distribution of the assets of the Company (both capital and surplus), subject only to any amounts unpaid on the Shares.

### **2.2 Power to issue**

Subject to this Constitution and the Corporations Act, the Board may issue or dispose of Shares to persons on the terms, at the issue price and at the times the Board determines. This includes the power to:

- (a) allot, issue or otherwise dispose of Shares to any persons, on any terms and conditions, at the issue price and at those times as the Directors think fit;
- (b) issue Shares with:
  - (i) any preferential, deferred or special rights, privileges and conditions; and
  - (ii) any restrictions in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise;
- (c) grant options to have Shares issued;
- (d) issue preference Shares that are liable to be redeemed, repurchased or converted into ordinary Shares; and
- (e) reclassify any Share.

## **2.3 Power to buy back**

The Company may, in accordance with the Corporations Act, buy back its own Shares.

## **3 Brokerage and commission**

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The Company may pay brokerage or commissions to a person in respect of that person or another person agreeing to take up Shares or debentures in the Company. Any brokerage or commissions paid may be made by cash, the issue of Shares, the issue of debentures, or a combination of those methods.

## **4 Ownership of Shares**

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### **4.1 Non-beneficial holders**

Except as required by law or as otherwise provided by this Constitution, the Company:

- (a) may treat the registered holder of a Share as the absolute owner of it; and
- (b) need not recognise any equitable, contingent, future, partial or other claim to or interest in a Share by any person other than the registered holder.

### **4.2 Notice**

Clause 4.1 applies even if the Company has notice of the relevant claim or interest.

## **5 Joint holders**

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If the Register names two or more joint holders of a Share, they are taken to hold the Share as joint tenants with the benefits of survivorship and the person listed first in the Register is the only joint holder entitled to receive notices from the Company.

## **6 Share certificates**

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### **6.1 Right to certificate**

Subject to clause 6.4, every Member is entitled, free of charge, to a certificate of title for all Shares registered in the Member's name.

### **6.2 Joint holders**

Subject to clause 6.4, joint holders of a Share are entitled to a single certificate in their joint names. The certificate will be sent to the joint holder listed first in the Register.

### **6.3 Replacement certificates**

Subject to clause 6.4, if certificates are lost or destroyed, the Company will issue replacement certificates in accordance with the Corporations Act. In the case of worn or defaced certificates, the Board may order them to be cancelled and replaced.

## 6.4 Uncertificated Holdings

If, and for so long as, dealing in Securities of the Company take place under an Uncertificated Transfer System:

- (a) the Company need not issue any certificate in respect of Securities held as an Uncertificated Securities Holding; and
- (b) the Securities register may distinguish between Shares or other Securities held in certificated form and Securities held as an Uncertificated Securities Holding.

## 7 Restricted Securities

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If, at any time, any of the share capital of the Company is classified by the ASX as Restricted Securities, then despite any other provision of this Constitution:

- (a) a holder of Restricted Securities must not dispose of, or agree or offer to dispose of, the Restricted Securities during the escrow period applicable to those Restricted Securities except as expressly permitted by the Listing Rules or ASX;
- (b) if the Restricted Securities are in the same class as shares quoted on the ASX, the holder will be taken to have agreed in writing that the Restricted Securities are to be kept on the Company's issuer sponsored subregister and to have a Holding Lock applied for the duration of the escrow period applicable to those Restricted Securities;
- (c) the Company must refuse to acknowledge a disposal (including, without limitation, registering a transfer) of Restricted Securities during the escrow period applicable to those Restricted Securities except as expressly permitted by the Listing Rules or the ASX;
- (d) a holder of Restricted Securities 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 expressly permitted by the Listing Rules or the ASX; and
- (e) if a holder of Restricted Securities breaches a restriction agreement or a provision of this Constitution restricting a disposal of those Restricted Securities, the holder of the Restricted Securities is not entitled to any dividend or distribution, or to exercise any voting rights, in respect of those Restricted Securities for so long as the breach continues.

## 8 Variation of rights

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### 8.1 Procedure

If there are different classes of Shares, the rights attached to any class may, unless their terms of issue state otherwise, be varied or cancelled with:

- (a) the written consent of the holders of not less than 75% of the issued Shares of that class; or

- (b) the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the Shares of that class.

## **8.2 Effect of further or new issue**

Unless otherwise provided by their terms of issue, the rights attached to a class of Shares are not treated as varied by the issue of any further or new Shares that rank equally with them.

# **9 Calls on Shares**

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## **9.1 Board may make calls**

Subject to the terms on which partly paid Shares are issued, the Board may:

- (a) make calls on the holders of Shares for some or all of the money unpaid on them;
- (b) make a call payable by instalments; and
- (c) revoke or postpone a call before the due date for payment.

## **9.2 Timing of call**

A call is made when the Board resolution authorising the call is passed.

## **9.3 Notice**

The Company must give a Member upon whom a call is made written notice of the call at least 14 days before the due date for payment. The notice must specify:

- (a) the amount of the call;
- (b) the due date for payment; and
- (c) the place for payment.

## **9.4 Liability to pay calls**

A Member to whom notice is given in accordance with clause 9.3 must pay the call in accordance with the notice. Joint holders of Shares are jointly and severally liable to pay calls in respect of their Shares.

## **9.5 Failure to give notice**

Failure to give notice of a call to any Member or the non-receipt of notice by any Member does not invalidate the call.

## **9.6 Instalments**

If:

- (a) the Board requires a call to be paid by instalments; or

- (b) the terms of issue of a Share require that some or all of the issue price is payable by instalments,

then:

- (c) the instalments are payable at the times specified as if a call had been made by the Board and notice of that call had been given; and
- (d) the consequences of late or non-payment are the same as for late or non-payment of a call.

## **9.7 Interest and expenses on calls**

If an amount called is not paid on or before the due date, the person liable to pay the amount must also pay:

- (a) interest on that amount from the due date to the time of actual payment at a rate determined by the Board; and
- (b) all expenses that the Company incurs as a consequence of the late or non-payment.

The Board may, in its absolute discretion, waive these payments in whole or in part.

## **9.8 Differentiation of calls**

The Board may, on the issue of Shares, differentiate between the holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

## **9.9 Payment in advance**

The Board may:

- (a) accept prepayment by a Member of some or all of the amount unpaid and uncalled on any Shares held by that Member as a payment in advance of calls;
- (b) agree to payment by the Company of interest at a rate agreed between the Member and the Company on that part of the amount advanced that remains uncalled; and
- (c) subject to any agreement between the Company and the Member, repay all or part of the amount advanced that remains uncalled.

## **9.10 No additional entitlements**

Payments in advance of calls do not entitle the paying Member to any dividend, benefit or advantage (other than the payment of interest under this clause 9) that the Member would not have been entitled to if it had paid the amount when it became due.

## **9.11 Proof of call**

On the trial or hearing of any action for the recovery of money due for any call, proof that:

- (a) the minute books of the Company record the Board's resolution making the call;

- (b) notice of the call was given to the relevant Member in accordance with this Constitution; and
- (c) the relevant Member appeared in the Register at the time the call was made as the holder or one of the holders of the Shares in respect of which the call was made;

will be conclusive evidence of the debt.

## **10 Forfeiture notice**

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### **10.1 Notice**

At any time after a call becomes payable and remains unpaid by a Member, the Board may serve a notice on the Member requiring payment of:

- (a) the unpaid amount;
- (b) any interest that has accrued; and
- (c) all expenses incurred by the Company as a consequence of non-payment.

### **10.2 Form of notice**

A notice under clause 10.1 must:

- (a) specify a day (not earlier than 14 days from the date of the notice) by which payment must be made;
- (b) specify a place or places at which payment must be made; and
- (c) state that if a Member does not comply with the notice, the Shares in respect of which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

## **11 Forfeiture**

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### **11.1 Failure to comply with notice**

If a Member fails to comply with a notice served under clause 10, any Shares in respect of which the notice was given may be forfeited by a Board resolution passed before the required payment is made. All dividends, interest and any other amount payable in respect of the Shares and not actually paid will also be forfeited.

### **11.2 Notice**

When a Share is forfeited:

- (a) notice of the forfeiture will be given to the Member in whose name the Share stood immediately prior to the forfeiture; and
- (b) the forfeiture and its date must be noted in the Register.



### **11.3 Interest extinguished**

The forfeiture of a Share extinguishes all of a Member's rights and interest in that Share and all claims and demands that the Member may have against the Company in respect of that Share.

### **11.4 Property of the Company**

On forfeiture, a Share becomes the property of the Company and may be sold, cancelled, re-issued or otherwise disposed of on terms determined by the Board.

### **11.5 Cancellation of forfeiture**

At any time before a forfeited Share is sold, cancelled, re-issued or otherwise disposed of, the forfeiture may be cancelled on terms determined by the Board.

### **11.6 Cessation of membership**

A person whose Shares have been forfeited ceases to be a Member in respect of the forfeited Shares but remains liable to the Company for and must immediately pay:

- (a) all money that was payable by the Member to the Company at the date of forfeiture in respect of the forfeited Shares (including interest and expenses, as set out in the notice given under clause 10.1); and
- (b) interest on that money from the date of forfeiture until payment at a rate determined by the Board.

### **11.7 Cessation of liability**

A person's liability to the Company under clause 11.6 ceases when the Company receives payment in full of the money and interest owing.

### **11.8 Cancellation of Shares**

The Company may, by resolution passed at a general meeting, cancel Shares that have been forfeited under the terms on which the Shares are on issue.

## **12 Lien**

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### **12.1 Lien on Shares**

The Company has a first and paramount lien over each Share for all money:

- (a) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of the Share that is due but unpaid (including interest and expenses payable under clause 10.1); or
- (b) paid or owed by the Company in respect of the Share for which the Company is indemnified under clause 14.

## **12.2 Dividends**

The Company's lien over a Share extends to all dividends payable in respect of the Share and to the proceeds of sale of the Share.

## **12.3 Exemption**

The Board may at any time declare any Share to be wholly or partly exempted from a lien.

## **12.4 Waiver on registration of transfer**

Unless the Board determines otherwise, the registration of a transfer of Shares shall operate as a waiver of the Company's lien on those Shares.

## **12.5 Lien sale**

If:

- (a) the Company has a lien on a Share and an amount secured by the lien is presently payable;
- (b) the Company has given the Member registered as holder of the Share (or that Member's executors or administrators) notice demanding payment of the amount; and
- (c) the amount is not paid in full within 14 days after notice was given,

the Board may sell the Share in any manner it determines.

## **12.6 Protection of lien**

The Company may do all such things as may be necessary or appropriate for it to protect any lien, charge or other right to which it may be entitled to under any law or this Constitution, including by registering a Security Interest over the Shares.

# **13 Terms of lien or forfeiture sale**

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## **13.1 Giving effect to a sale**

To give effect to the sale of a Share to enforce a lien or on forfeiture, the Company may execute a transfer of the Share on behalf of the holder.

## **13.2 Purchaser**

The purchaser of the Share:

- (a) will be registered as the new holder of the Share;
- (b) is not bound to check the regularity or validity of the sale or the application of the purchase money;
- (c) obtains title to the Share despite any irregularity or invalidity in the sale; and

- (d) will not be subject to any complaint or remedy by the former holder of the Share in respect of that purchase.

### **13.3 Proceeds**

After the payment of all costs and expenses, the net proceeds of the sale or disposition of a Share to enforce a lien or on forfeiture will be applied by the Company in the following order:

- (a) in payment of all amounts secured by the lien or all amounts payable in respect of the forfeited Share; and
- (b) to the extent there is any surplus, in payment of that surplus to the former holder of the Share.

### **13.4 Signed statement**

A statement signed by a Director or Secretary that a Share has been validly:

- (a) forfeited and sold, re-issued or disposed of; or
- (b) sold without forfeiture to enforce a lien,

will be conclusive evidence of these matters as against all persons claiming entitlement to the Share.

## **14 Taxation indemnity**

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### **14.1 Indemnity**

If the law of any country, state or place:

- (a) imposes or purports to impose any immediate, future or possible liability upon the Company; or
- (b) empowers or purports to empower any person to require the Company to make any payment,

in respect of Shares held by a Member (whether alone or jointly) or dividends or other amounts accruing or due to a Member, the Company:

- (c) is fully indemnified by the Member in respect of that liability or payment;
- (d) may recover as a debt due from the Member the amount of that liability or payment together with interest at a rate determined by the Board from the date of payment by the Company to the date of repayment by the Member; and
- (e) may deduct the amount of that liability or payment (together with any interest) from any dividend or other amounts payable by the Company to the Member.

## **14.2 Lien sale**

The provisions of clauses 12 and 13 relating to the Company's lien for debts of a Member and the power of sale to enforce such a lien apply to all amounts for which the Company is indemnified under this clause 14.

## **14.3 Rights, remedies additional**

Any rights and remedies that the Company may have under this clause 14 are in addition to and do not replace or limit any other rights or remedies it may have.

## **14.4 Executors and administrators**

In this clause 14, the term "Member" includes, where appropriate, that Member's executors, administrators, successors, substitutes (including persons taking by novation) and permitted assigns.

# **15 Transfer of Shares**

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## **15.1 Uncertificated Transfer System**

The Company may do anything necessary or desirable to enable the Company to participate in any Uncertificated Transfer System.

## **15.2 Transfer procedure**

Except as otherwise specified in the terms of issue, a transfer of Securities may be effected by:

- (a) a transfer:
  - (i) in writing and in any usual or common form or in any other form approved by the Board;
  - (ii) executed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee;
  - (iii) duly stamped (if required by law to be stamped);
  - (iv) delivered to the Office for registration; and
  - (v) accompanied by:
    - (A) a certificate for the Securities dealt with in the transfer (unless the Board waives production of the certificate on receiving satisfactory evidence of its loss or destruction); and
    - (B) any further information that the Board reasonably requires to establish the right of the person transferring the Securities to make the transfer.
- (b) a proper ASTC transfer, which is in the form required or permitted by the Corporations Act or the ASX Settlement Rules; or

- (c) any other electronic system established or recognised by the Listing Rules in which the Company participates in accordance with the rules of that system.

### **15.3 Transferor remains holder**

Except in the case of a proper ASTC transfer, a Member transferring Securities remains the holder of the Securities until the transfer is registered and the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect of the Securities. A proper ASTC transfer is considered recorded in the Securities register and the name of the transferee to be registered as the holder of the Securities comprised in the proper ASTC transfer, as provided in the ASX Settlement Rules.

### **15.4 No fee**

No fee shall be charged by the Company for the transfer of any Securities.

### **15.5 Holding Lock**

The Directors may take any action they determine to comply with the ASX Settlement Rules and may request an Approved CS facility to apply a Holding Lock to prevent a transfer of Securities from being registered.

### **15.6 Refusal to register transfer**

The Directors may refuse to register any transfer of Securities:

- (a) if permitted to do so under this Constitution or the Listing Rules; or
- (b) on which the Company has a lien or which are subject to forfeiture; and

must refuse to register any transfer of Securities if the registration of the transfer would result in a breach of, or failure to observe, the provisions of any applicable law, the Listing Rules or a restriction agreement.

### **15.7 Compliant transfer**

Subject to clauses 15.6 and 16, where the Company receives a transfer complying with clause 15.2, the Company must register the transferee named in the transfer as the holder of the Securities to which it relates.

### **15.8 Retention of transfers**

Each transfer which is registered may be retained by the Company for any period determined by the Directors. After expiration of that period, the Company may destroy the transfer.

## **16 Plebiscite to approve Proportional Takeover Bids**

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### **16.1 Definitions**

The meanings of the terms used in this clause 16 are set out below.

<b>Approving Resolution</b>	means a resolution to approve the Proportional Takeover Bid passed in accordance with clause 16.3.
<b>Approving Resolution Deadline</b>	means the day that is 14 days before the last day of the bid period and during which the offers under the Proportional Takeover Bid remain open or a later day allowed by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.
<b>Associate</b>	has the meaning given to that term in the Corporations Act.
<b>Proportional Takeover Bid</b>	means a takeover bid that is made or purports to be made under section 618(1)(b) (as amended from time to time) of the Corporations Act in respect of Securities included in a class of Securities in the Company.
<b>Relevant Class</b>	means the class of Securities in the Company in respect of which offers are made under the Proportional Takeover Bid.

## 16.2 Transfers not to be deregistered

Despite clauses 15.6 and 15.7, a transfer giving effect to a contract resulting from the acceptance of an offer made under a Proportional Takeover Bid must not be registered unless an Approving Resolution has been passed or is taken to have been passed in accordance with clause 16.3.

## 16.3 Approving Resolution

- (a) Where offers have been made under the Proportional Takeover Bid, the Directors must:
  - (i) convene a meeting of the persons entitled to vote on the Approving Resolution for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a resolution to approve the Proportional Takeover Bid; and
  - (ii) ensure that the resolution is voted on in accordance with this clause 16.3, before the Approving Resolution Deadline.
- (b) The provisions of this Constitution relating to general meetings apply (with any necessary changes decided by the Directors) to a meeting that is convened under clause 16.3(a), as if that meeting were a general meeting of the Company.
- (c) The bidder under a Proportional Takeover Bid and any Associates of the bidder are not entitled to vote on the Approving Resolution and, if they do vote, their votes must not be counted.
- (d) Subject to clause 16.3(c), a person who held Securities of the Relevant Class as at the end of the day on which the first offer under the Proportional Takeover Bid was made is entitled to vote on the Approving Resolution.
- (e) Each person entitled to vote on the Approving Resolution has one vote for each Security in the Relevant Class held by the person at the time.

- (f) An Approving Resolution that has been voted on is taken to have been passed if the proportion that the number of votes in favour of the resolution bears to the total number of votes on the resolution is greater than 50%, and otherwise is taken to have been rejected.
- (g) If an Approving Resolution has not been voted on in accordance with this clause 16.3 as at the end of the day before the Approving Resolution Deadline, an Approving Resolution will be taken to have been passed in accordance with this clause 16.3 on the Approving Resolution Deadline.

## **16.4 Sunset**

Clauses 16.1, 16.2 and 16.3 cease to have effect at the end of 3 years beginning:

- (a) where those clauses have not been renewed in accordance with the Corporations Act, on the date that those clauses were adopted by the Company; or
- (b) where those clauses have been renewed in accordance with the Corporations Act, on the date those clauses were last renewed.

# **17 Sale of non-marketable parcels**

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## **17.1 Power to sell**

Subject to the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, the Directors may sell Securities which comprise less than a Marketable Parcel.

## **17.2 Procedures for sale of non-marketable parcels**

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, the Directors may give written notice to a Member who holds less than a Marketable Parcel of Securities of the Company's intention to sell those Securities.
- (b) A notice under clause 17.2(a) must:
  - (i) explain the effect of the notice;
  - (ii) specify the Securities to which the notice relates and a day (at least six weeks from the date the notice is sent) by which the Member can notify the Company that the Member wishes to retain those Securities; and
  - (iii) be accompanied by a form of election for the purpose of clause 17.2(b)(ii).
- (c) If:
  - (i) the Company has not received a completed form of election from a Member by close of business on the date specified in the notice under clause 17.2(a); and
  - (ii) the Member's holding of the relevant Securities in the Company has not increased to a Marketable Parcel,

the Member is taken to have irrevocably appointed the Company and each Director of the Company as the Member's agent for the purpose of the sale of the Member's relevant Securities.

- (d) The Company may:
  - (i) sell the Securities comprising less than a Marketable Parcel as soon as practicable at a price which the Directors consider is the best possible price available for the Securities when they are sold;
  - (ii) subject to clause 17.4, deal with the proceeds of sale in any manner permitted by law; and
  - (iii) receive any disclosure document as agent for the Member.
- (e) The costs and expenses of any sale of Securities arising from a notice under clause 17.2(a) (including brokerage and stamp duty) are payable by the purchaser of the relevant Securities or by the Company.
- (f) A notice under clause 17.2(a) may only be given to a Member once in any 12 month period and may not be given during the offer period of a takeover bid for the Company.
- (g) If a takeover bid is announced after a notice is given but before an agreement is entered into for the sale of the relevant Securities, the provisions of this clause 16 cease to operate. After the offer period closes, a new notice may be given under clause 17.2(a).

### **17.3 Additional powers of sale**

- (a) In addition to a sale of Securities under clause 17.2(a), the Directors may sell a Member's Securities comprising less than a Marketable Parcel if that holding was created by the transfer of a parcel of Securities that was less than a Marketable Parcel at the time the transfer document was initiated or, in the case of a paper based transfer document, at the time it was lodged with the Company.
- (b) If clause 17.3(a) applies:
  - (i) the Member is taken to have irrevocably appointed the Company and each Director of the Company as the Member's agent to do anything required under clause 17.2(d); and
  - (ii) the Directors may remove or change a Member's right to vote or to receive dividends in respect of the relevant Securities.
- (c) Any dividends withheld under clause 17.3(b)(ii) must be sent to the relevant Member after the relevant Securities have been sold.

### **17.4 Payment of proceeds**

Where Securities are sold by the Company on behalf of a Member under this clause 16, the proceeds of the sale will be paid by the Company in accordance with clause 35.8 only after the Directors have received the certificate relating to the Securities (or the Directors are satisfied that the certificate has been lost or destroyed) or other evidence of title acceptable to the Directors.



## **17.5 Power to revoke, suspend or terminate**

The Directors may revoke a notice given or suspend or terminate the operation of this clause 16 at any time before Securities are sold.

## **17.6 Treatment of separate holdings**

If a Member is registered in respect of more than one parcel of Securities, the Directors may treat the Member as a separate Member in respect of each parcel.

# **18 Transmission of Securities**

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## **18.1 Legal personal representatives**

If the sole holder of Securities dies, the Company will only recognise the legal personal representative of the deceased holder as having any title to the Securities.

## **18.2 Joint holders**

If a holder of a jointly held Security dies, the Company will only recognise the surviving joint holders as having any title to the deceased holder's Securities. The estate of the deceased holder is not released from any liability in respect of the Securities.

## **18.3 Transmission**

If a person entitled to Securities as a consequence of the death, mental incapacity or bankruptcy of a Member gives the Board the information it reasonably requires to establish that person's entitlement:

- (a) the person may:
  - (i) by giving a written and signed notice to the Company, elect to be registered as the holder of the Securities (and the Board will register the person as soon as practicable); or
  - (ii) by giving a completed transfer to the Company, transfer the Securities to another person with the approval of the Board; and
- (b) the person has, whether or not registered as the holder of the Securities, the same rights in relation to dividends, meetings, voting and all other matters that the deceased, incapable or bankrupt Member would have had if not deceased, incapable or bankrupt.

## **18.4 Joint entitlement**

If two or more persons are jointly entitled to Securities as a consequence of the death, mental incapacity or bankruptcy of a Member, they will be considered joint holders of the Securities.

## **18.5 Indemnity**

Any person who is registered under this clause 18 must indemnify the Company against all liabilities, costs and expenses incurred by the Company as a result of that registration.

## **19 Conversion and reduction of Share capital**

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### **19.1 Conversion**

Subject to clause 7 and the Corporations Act, the Company may convert:

- (a) an ordinary Share into a preference Share;
  - (b) a preference Share into an ordinary Share; and
  - (c) all or any of its Shares into a larger or smaller number of Shares,
- by resolution passed at a general meeting.

### **19.2 Unpaid amounts**

For the purposes of clause 19.1(c), any amount unpaid on Shares being converted is to be divided equally among the replacement Shares.

### **19.3 Fractions**

To give effect to a conversion under clause 19.1(c), the Board may do anything it thinks expedient or appropriate including, if a Member becomes notionally entitled to a fraction of a Share as a result of the conversion:

- (a) make a cash payment or disregard fractional entitlements so as to adjust the rights of Members between themselves;
- (b) vest fractional entitlements in a trustee to be dealt with as determined by the Board; or
- (c) round up fractional entitlements to the nearest whole Share by capitalising an amount under clause 36.3, even though not all Members participate in the capitalisation.

### **19.4 Reduction**

- (a) The Company may reduce its Share capital in any way permissible by the Corporations Act.
- (b) When determining to undertake a reduction of capital, the Board may resolve to pay the reduction of capital in cash or by distribution of specific assets (including shares or securities of any other corporation), the issue of Shares, the issue of debentures, the grant of options or other securities in the Company. The Company may also direct that a reduction in capital be effected by payment in cash in relation to some Shares and in specific assets in relation to other Shares.

## **20 General meetings**

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### **20.1 Calling**

The Board may call a general meeting at any time. The ability of Members to:

- (a) request that the Board call a general meeting; and
- (b) call and arrange to hold a general meeting themselves,

is limited to the powers set out in the Corporations Act.

### **20.2 Notice**

Subject to the provisions of the Corporations Act allowing general meetings to be held on shorter notice, at least 21 days' written notice of a general meeting must be given to:

- (a) each Member;
- (b) each Director;
- (c) any auditor of the Company; and
- (d) any other person required by law.

No other person is entitled to receive notice of a general meeting.

### **20.3 Documents distributed by electronic means**

Subject to clause 20.4, and unless the Corporations Act provides otherwise, the Company may distribute any document that is required or permitted to be given to a person under the Corporations Act that relates to a general meeting (or a resolution to be considered without a meeting), including but not limited to:

- (a) a request in relation to such a meeting;
- (b) a notice of such a meeting;
- (c) a notice of a resolution or record of a resolution;
- (d) a statement in relation to such a meeting, or in relation to a matter to be considered at such a meeting;
- (e) the appointment of a proxy in relation to such a meeting, or any other document in relation to a proxy;
- (f) a question for, or response to a question by, an auditor of the Company; and
- (g) minute books,

by means of electronic communication. For the avoidance of doubt, giving the person sufficient information to allow them to access the document electronically will suffice.

## 20.4 Right to receive hard copies

- (a) A Member may elect to receive documents that the Company is required or permitted to be given to a person under the Corporations Act that relates to a general meeting, in hard copy only.
- (b) A Member's election to receive documents in hard copy only:
  - (i) commences on the day on which that Member gives the Company notice in writing of the election (including by electronic means); and
  - (ii) ceases on the day on which the Member gives the Company notice in writing withdrawing the election (including by electronic means).
- (c) If:
  - (i) the Company receives a written election under this clause 20.4 on or after the day that is 10 Business Days immediately before the minimum notice period for the meeting as set out in clause 20.2; or
  - (ii) the document relates to a resolution to be considered without a meeting and written notice of the election is given to the Company on or after the document is given to the Member,

the election to receive that document in hard copy is not in force.

## 20.5 Content of notice

A notice of a general meeting must:

- (a) set out:
  - (i) if the meeting is a physical or hybrid meeting, the place, date and time for the meeting (and, if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the main location for the meeting); or
  - (ii) if the meeting is a virtual meeting, sufficient information to allow the Members to participate in the meeting by means of the technology;
- (b) state the general nature of the meeting's business;
- (c) if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting, set out an intention to propose the special resolution and the special resolution itself; and
- (d) contain a statement specifying that:
  - (i) the Member has a right to appoint a proxy;
  - (ii) the proxy does not need to be a Member; and
  - (iii) a Member entitled to cast two or more votes may appoint two proxies and may specify the proportion or number of votes each proxy is appointed to exercise.

## 20.6 Resolutions without general meetings

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company may pass a resolution without a general meeting being held if all the Members entitled to vote on the resolution sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document. Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by Members if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy. The resolution is passed when the last Member signs.

## 20.7 Postponement

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Board may, by notice in writing to the ASX, postpone, cancel or change the place of any general meeting prior to the date on which it is to be held.

## 20.8 Virtual meetings

- (a) The Directors may determine in relation to any general meeting (including any general meeting that is being held at more than one physical place) to enable persons entitled to attend and participate to do so by simultaneous attendance and participation by means of electronic facility or facilities.
- (b) At a virtual meeting, attending Members must be given a reasonable opportunity to exercise a right to speak (including a right to ask questions), both orally and in writing.
- (c) The Members present by means of electronic facility or facilities shall be counted in the quorum for, and entitled to participate in, the general meeting in question.
- (d) Subject to clause 20.8(b), a virtual meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chair of the meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that Members attending the meeting are able to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened.
- (e) A document is taken to have been tabled at a virtual meeting if the document is:
  - (i) given to the persons entitled to attend the meeting (whether physically or using virtual meeting technology) before the meeting; or
  - (ii) made accessible to persons attending the meeting (whether physically or using virtual meeting technology) during the meeting.
- (f) Subject to this section 20.8 and the Corporations Act, if a general meeting is held by electronic means, the Directors (and, at a general meeting, the chair) may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction in connection with virtual participation, including any arrangement, requirement or restriction that is:
  - (i) necessary to ensure the identification of those taking part and the security of the electronic facility; and
  - (ii) proportionate to the achievement of those objectives.
- (g) In no circumstances shall the inability of one or more Members to access, or to continue to access, a virtual meeting for participation in the meeting affect the

validity of the meeting or any business conducted at the meeting, provided that sufficient Members are able to participate in the meeting as are required to constitute a quorum under clause 21.1.

## **20.9 When a notice is sent**

A notice of meeting is taken to be given:

- (a) if it is sent by post - one Business Day after it is posted; or
- (b) if it is sent by means of an electronic communication in accordance with the Corporations Act and this Constitution - on the Business Day after it is sent; or
- (c) if it is sent by giving the Member sufficient information to allow the Member to access the document electronically - on the Business Day after the day on which the information is sent to the Member.

## **20.10 Failure to give notice**

The failure or accidental omission to send notice of a general meeting, or of any postponement or change of place of a general meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice by, any person entitled to it does not invalidate the proceedings or any resolution passed at the meeting.

## **20.11 Business of annual general meeting**

The business transacted at an annual general meeting of the Company is:

- (a) to receive and consider the accounts and reports required by the Corporations Act to be put before each annual general meeting;
- (b) to elect Directors;
- (c) to appoint an auditor (when relevant) and to fix the auditor's remuneration; and
- (d) to transact any other business which, under this Constitution, the Corporations Act or the Listing Rules is required to be transacted at any annual general meeting.

All other business that is transacted at an annual general meeting will be deemed to be special business.

# **21 Proceedings at general meetings**

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## **21.1 Quorum**

No business may be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. A quorum consists of three or more Members present and entitled to vote at the meeting, unless the Company only has one Member entitled to vote at the meeting, in which case the quorum is one.

## **21.2 Determining quorum**

- (a) Each individual present at a general meeting may only be counted once toward a quorum.
- (b) If a Member has appointed more than one proxy, attorney or representative, only one of them may be counted towards a quorum.
- (c) A Member placing a direct vote under clause 22.7 is not taken into account in determining whether or not there is a quorum at a general meeting.

## **21.3 Quorum not present**

If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for a general meeting:

- (a) if the meeting was convened at the request of Members, it is automatically dissolved; and
- (b) in any other case:
  - (i) it will stand adjourned to the same time and place on the fifth Business Day after the meeting; and
  - (ii) if a quorum is not present within 15 minutes from the time appointed for the adjourned meeting, it is automatically dissolved.

## **21.4 Chairperson**

The chairperson (or, in the chairperson's absence, the deputy chairperson) of the Board will be the chairperson at each general meeting. If:

- (a) there is no such chairperson or deputy chairperson;
- (b) neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting; or
- (c) both the chairperson and the deputy chairperson are unwilling to act as chair of the meeting,

the Members present and entitled to vote will elect a Director (or if no Director is present, a Member) to chair the meeting.

## **21.5 Function of chairperson**

The chairperson of a general meeting is responsible for the general conduct and procedures to be adopted at the meeting.

## **21.6 Adjournment by chairperson**

The chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present:

- (a) may, with the consent of the meeting; and
- (b) must, if directed by ordinary resolution of the meeting,

adjourn the meeting to another time and place.

## **21.7 Adjourned meeting**

The only business that can be transacted at an adjourned meeting is the unfinished business of the initial meeting. Notice of the adjourned meeting must be given if the meeting is adjourned for more than 30 days.

## **21.8 Resolutions**

Except where a resolution requires a particular majority, resolutions of Members at a general meeting must be decided by a simple majority of votes cast by the Members present at the meeting and entitled to vote. A decision made in this way is a decision of the Members for all purpose.

## **21.9 Show of hands**

Unless a poll is demanded under clause 21.10:

- (a) a resolution put to a vote at a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands; and
- (b) a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has been carried, carried by a particular majority or lost and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting will be conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the number or proportion of votes recorded in favour or against the resolution.

## **21.10 Demanding a poll**

Either before or on declaration of the result of a show of hands, a poll may be demanded by:

- (a) the chairperson;
- (b) at least five Members entitled to vote on the resolution; or
- (c) Members with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on the resolution on a poll.

The demand for a poll does not affect the continuation of the meeting for the transaction of other business and may be withdrawn.

## **21.11 When and how polls must be taken**

A poll will be taken when and in the manner the chairperson directs, except for:

- (a) a poll demanded on the election of a chairperson; or
- (b) a poll demanded on the adjournment of a meeting,

which must be taken immediately. The result of the poll will be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.



### **21.12 Equal number of votes**

If an equal number of votes is cast for and against a resolution:

- (a) the chairperson does not have a casting vote in addition to the chairperson's vote as a Member, proxy, attorney or representative; and
- (b) the resolution is not passed.

## **22 Voting at general meetings**

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### **22.1 Number of votes**

Subject to this Constitution and any rights or restrictions attached to any Share or class of Share, every Member who is present at a general meeting and entitled to vote, or who has submitted a valid direct vote under clause 22.7:

- (a) on a show of hands, has one vote;
- (b) on a poll, has one vote for each fully paid Share the Member holds; and
- (c) in the case of a partly paid Share, that fraction of a vote equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid up (excluding any amount credited as paid up) on that partly paid Share bears to the total issue price of that Share. Amounts paid in advance of a call are ignored when calculating the proportion.

### **22.2 Rights of holders of Restricted Securities**

If a holder of Restricted Securities breaches a restriction deed or clause 7 of this Constitution, the holder will not be entitled to exercise any voting rights in respect of those securities for so long as the breach continues.

### **22.3 Joint holders**

In the case of joint holders of a Share, the vote of the Member whose name appears first in the Register will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders.

### **22.4 Unpaid calls**

A Member is not entitled to vote at a general meeting unless all calls and other sums payable by the Member to the Company in respect of Shares have been paid.

### **22.5 Voting at virtual meetings**

All Members entitled to attend and vote at a virtual meeting:

- (a) must be given the opportunity to participate in any vote in real time; and
- (b) may be given the opportunity to record a vote in advance of the meeting at the election of that Member.

## 22.6 Voting by transmitters and guardians

Subject to the Corporations Act, if the Board is satisfied at least 24 hours before the time fixed for a general meeting that a person:

- (a) is entitled to the transmission of a Share under clause 18; or
- (b) has the power to manage a Member's property under a law relating to the management of property of the mentally incapable,

that person may vote and exercise any other rights in relation to the general meeting as if it were the registered holder of the Share and the Board must not count the vote of the actual registered holder.

## 22.7 Direct voting

- (a) Despite anything to the contrary in this Constitution, the Board may decide that, at any general meeting or class meeting, a Member who is entitled to attend and vote on a resolution at that meeting is entitled to a direct vote in respect of that resolution.
- (b) A "direct vote" includes a vote delivered to the Company by post, fax or other electronic means approved by the Directors.
- (c) The Board may prescribe regulations, rules and procedures in relation to direct voting, including specifying the form, method and timing of giving a direct vote at a meeting in order for the vote to be valid.
- (d) Subject to clause 22.7(c), if the Company receives a valid direct vote on a resolution in accordance with this clause 22, and, prior to, after or at the same time as receipt of the direct vote, the Company receives an instrument appointing a proxy, attorney or representative to vote on behalf of the same Member on that resolution, the Company may regard the direct vote as effective in respect of that resolution and disregard any vote cast by the proxy, attorney or representative on the resolution at the meeting.
- (e) A direct vote by a Member is not revoked by the Member attending the meeting unless the Member instructs the Company (or at the Company's instruction, the share registry of the Company) prior to the meeting that the Member wishes to vote in person on any or all of the resolutions to be put before the meeting, in which case the direct vote by the Member is revoked.

## 22.8 Objections

An objection to the qualification of any voter:

- (a) may only be raised at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the voter tendered its vote; and
- (b) must be determined by the chairperson, whose decision, if made in good faith, will be final and conclusive.

A vote that the chairperson does not disallow pursuant to an objection is valid for all purposes.

## **23 Proxies, attorneys and representatives**

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### **23.1 Proxies**

A Member entitled to attend and vote at a general meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote for the Member at the meeting. A proxy may be an individual or a body corporate.

### **23.2 Number of proxies**

A Member entitled to one vote at a general meeting may appoint one proxy. A Member entitled to more than one vote may appoint no more than two proxies.

### **23.3 Proportion of votes exercisable by proxies**

If a Member appoints two proxies, the appointment may specify the proportion or number of the Member's votes each proxy may exercise. If the appointment does not specify this, each proxy may exercise half of the votes and any fractions of votes will be disregarded.

### **23.4 Rights of proxies**

Subject to this Constitution and the proxy's terms of appointment, a proxy has the same rights as the appointing Member to speak at a general meeting, to vote and to join in and demand a poll.

### **23.5 Voting rights of proxies**

A proxy may vote either on a show of hands or a poll, unless a Member has appointed two proxies at a meeting, in which case neither may vote on a show of hands. If a proxy's appointment specifies the way in which the proxy must vote, the proxy must follow those instructions in accordance with the Corporations Act.

### **23.6 Attorneys and representatives**

A Member may:

- (a) appoint an attorney; or
- (b) if the Member is a body corporate, appoint a representative,

to act for the Member at general meetings or to appoint a proxy to act for the Member at general meetings.

### **23.7 Rights of attorneys and representatives**

Unless restricted by the terms of appointment or the Corporations Act, an attorney or representative may exercise the same powers on the Member's behalf that the Member could exercise at a general meeting or in voting on a resolution.

### **23.8 No membership requirement**

A proxy, attorney or representative may, but need not be, a Member.

## **23.9 Standing appointments**

A Member may appoint a proxy, attorney or representative to act at a particular general meeting or make a standing appointment. A Member may revoke any appointment.

## **23.10 Additional authority**

Unless restricted by the terms of appointment or the Corporations Act, an appointment of proxy, attorney or representative will be taken to confer authority:

- (a) even though the appointing instrument may refer to specific resolutions and may direct the proxy, attorney or representative how to vote on those resolutions:
  - (i) to vote on any amendment moved to the proposed resolutions and on any motion that the proposed resolutions not be put or any similar motion;
  - (ii) to vote on any procedural motion, including any motion to elect the chairperson, to vacate the chair or to adjourn the meeting; and
  - (iii) to act generally at the meeting; and
- (b) even though the instrument may refer to a specific meeting to be held at a specified time or venue, where a meeting is rescheduled or adjourned to another time or changed to another venue, to attend and vote at the re-scheduled or adjourned meeting or at the new venue.

## **23.11 Instrument of appointment of proxies**

Subject to clause 23.13, the instrument of appointment of a proxy must be in a written form approved by the Board and must be signed or executed:

- (a) if the appointing Member is an individual, by the appointing Member or that Member's attorney; and
- (b) if the appointing Member is a body corporate, by the body corporate in accordance with the Corporations Act or by the body corporate's duly authorised attorney or representative.

## **23.12 Instrument of appointment of attorneys and representatives**

Subject to clause 23.13, the instrument of appointment of an attorney or a representative must be in a written form and must:

- (a) if an individual Member appoints an attorney, consist of a valid power of attorney signed by the appointing Member in the presence of at least one witness; and
- (b) if a body corporate appoints an attorney or representative, consist of a valid power of attorney or, in the case of a representative, valid certificate of appointment executed by the appointing Member in accordance with the Corporations Act.

### **23.13 Alternative method of appointment**

Notwithstanding clauses 23.10 and 23.12, the instrument of appointment of a proxy, attorney or representative will be valid if it is in a form and is authenticated in any manner prescribed by the Corporations Act.

### **23.14 Company must receive appointments**

The appointment of a proxy, attorney or representative is only effective in relation to a general meeting if the Company receives the instrument effecting the appointment and any additional documents required by clause 23.16:

- (a) in the case of a proxy or attorney, at least 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting (unless the notice of meeting specifies a shorter time period); and
- (b) in the case of a representative, before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting.

### **23.15 Definition of receipt**

The Company receives the documents referred to in clause 23.14 when they are received:

- (a) at the Office;
- (b) at a fax number at the Office;
- (c) at a place, fax number or electronic address specified in the notice of meeting; or
- (d) if the notice of meeting specifies other electronic means by which a Member may give the documents, by those means in accordance with the Corporations Act.

### **23.16 Additional documents**

If an appointment purports to be executed under a power of attorney or other authority, the original power or authority or a certified copy of it must be received by the Company along with the appointment.

### **23.17 Chairperson may declare appointment valid**

If:

- (a) the instrument of appointment of a proxy, attorney or representative does not comply with the terms of this Constitution; or
- (b) the appointment and any additional documents are not received by the Company in accordance with the terms of this Constitution,

the appointment will be treated as invalid unless the chairperson declares otherwise.

### **23.18 Rights of proxies and attorneys if Member present**

A proxy or attorney has no power to act for a Member at a general meeting at which the Member is present in person or, in the case of a body corporate, by representative. A

proxy has no power to act for a Member at a general meeting at which the Member is present by attorney.

### **23.19 Priority of conflicting appointments**

The following rules govern conflicting appointments:

- (a) an appointment of a proxy is revoked (or suspended for the particular general meeting if a standing appointment) if the Company receives a further proxy appointment that would result in the Member having more proxies than the Member is entitled to under clause 23.2;
- (b) the proxy appointment made first in time under clause 23.19(a) is the first to be treated as revoked or suspended under that clause; and
- (c) if more than one attorney or representative appointed by a Member is present at a general meeting and the Company has not received notice of revocation of any of the appointments:
  - (i) an attorney or representative appointed to act at that particular meeting may act to the exclusion of an attorney or representative appointed under a standing appointment; and
  - (ii) subject to clause 23.19(c)(i), the more recently appointed attorney or representative may act to the exclusion of an attorney or representative appointed earlier in time.

### **23.20 Continuing authority**

A vote cast by a proxy, attorney or representative at a general meeting will be valid even if, before the vote, the appointing Member:

- (a) dies or becomes mentally incapacitated;
- (b) revokes the appointment or the authority under which the appointment was made by a third party; or
- (c) transfers the Shares to which the appointment relates,

unless the Company has received written notification of the matter before the start or resumption of the meeting.

## **24 Class meetings**

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The provisions of this Constitution relating to general meetings apply, with any necessary modifications, to separate meetings of a class of Members except that the necessary quorum will be two Members of the relevant class entitled to vote at the meeting, unless there is only one such Member, in which case the quorum is one.

## **25 Directors**

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### **25.1 Minimum number**

The Company will have at least three Directors, unless otherwise provided by the Corporations Act.

### **25.2 No membership requirement**

A Director may, but need not be, a Member.

### **25.3 Other positions**

A Director may simultaneously hold any other office or paid position in the Company on terms determined by the Board.

### **25.4 Meetings of Members**

A Director is entitled to notice of and to attend all general meetings and class meetings.

### **25.5 Appointment and removal by Members**

Subject to clauses 25.1 and 25.7, the Company may by resolution passed in general meeting:

- (a) appoint a person to be a Director;
- (b) remove a Director from office;
- (c) appoint another person in a Director's place;
- (d) fix the maximum number of Directors and increase or reduce that number; and
- (e) subject to clause 27, determine any rotation and retirement policies for Directors.

### **25.6 Appointment by Board**

The Board may appoint a person to be a Director at any time either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors, but the total number of Directors must not exceed any maximum number fixed in accordance with clause 25.5(d). Any Director appointed under this clause 25.6 may hold office only until the next annual general meeting of the Company and is then eligible for election at that meeting.

### **25.7 Election**

- (a) No person, other than a retiring Director or a Director vacating office under clause 25.6, is eligible for election as a Director at any general meeting unless a notice of that person's candidature has been given to the Company at least 35 Business Days before the general meeting.
- (b) A retiring Director or a Director vacating office under clause 25.6 is eligible for re-election without needing to give any prior notice of candidature.

## **25.8 Term of office**

A Director will hold office until the Director dies, ceases to be a Director as provided by clause 25.9 or retires in accordance with clause 25.10.

## **25.9 Cessation of appointment**

A person automatically ceases to be a Director if:

- (a) the person is not permitted by the Corporations Act (or an order made under the Corporations Act) to be a Director;
- (b) the person is convicted of an indictable offence;
- (c) the person becomes bankrupt or enters into or becomes subject to any arrangement or composition with creditors;
- (d) the person becomes mentally incapable or a person whose estate or property is liable to be dealt with in any way under any law relating to mental health;
- (e) the person resigns by notice in writing to the Company;
- (f) the person is removed from office under clause 25.5; or
- (g) the term for which the person was appointed or elected expires.

## **25.10 Rotation**

- (a) An election of Directors, other than (subject to clause 27.5) a Managing Director, must be held each year.
- (b) Subject to clause 25.10(d), a Director, other than (subject to clause 27.5) a Managing Director, may not hold office for more than three years or beyond the third annual general meeting following the Director's appointment (whichever is the longer period) without submitting for re-election.
- (c) A Director who retires in accordance with this clause 25.10 holds office as a Director until the end of the meeting at which the Director retires and is eligible for re-election.
- (d) If in any year there is no Director who is required to submit for re-election pursuant to clause 25.10(b), the Director to retire by rotation at that annual general meeting will be the Director who has been longest in office. Subject to the Corporations Act, the length of time a Director has been in office will be computed from that Director's last election.
- (e) As between Directors who have been in office an equal length of time, the Directors to retire will, if they cannot agree between them, be determined by ballot of Directors.
- (f) In ascertaining the number and identity of the Directors to retire by rotation, a Director appointed by the Directors under clause 25.6 will not be taken into account.



- (g) Subject to clause 25.7, the Company may, at a meeting at which the Directors retire by rotation, fill all or any of the vacant places by election and may fill any other vacancy.

## **26 Alternates**

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### **26.1 Appointment**

With the approval of the Board, a Director may appoint an Alternate to act in the appointing Director's place for a specified period and may terminate that appointment at any time.

### **26.2 No membership requirement**

An Alternate may, but need not be, a Member.

### **26.3 Powers and duties**

Subject to clause 26.6, an Alternate is entitled to the same rights and powers as a Director while acting in that capacity (including the right to receive notice of and to attend and vote at Directors' meetings) and is subject to the same duties.

### **26.4 Cessation of appointment**

An Alternate's appointment ceases if:

- (a) the appointing Director terminates it;
- (b) the appointing Director ceases to be a Director; or
- (c) an event occurs that would cause the Alternate to cease to be a Director under clause 25.9 if the Alternate were a Director.

### **26.5 Written notice**

The appointment of an Alternate or its termination by the appointing Director is only effective when it is in writing signed by the appointing Director and a copy is given to the Company.

### **26.6 Remuneration**

An Alternate may only be remunerated out of the remuneration of the Director who appointed them.

## **27 Managing Director**

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### **27.1 Appointment**

The Board may appoint one or more Directors to the office of Managing Director on the terms and for the period that the Board determines.

## **27.2 Powers**

The Board may delegate any of its powers to a Managing Director:

- (a) on the terms and subject to any restrictions the Board determines; and
  - (b) so as to be concurrent with, or to the exclusion of, the powers of the Board,
- and may revoke the delegation at any time.

## **27.3 Remuneration**

Subject to any agreement between the Company and a Managing Director, the Board may determine the remuneration of a Managing Director.

## **27.4 Cessation of appointment**

A Managing Director's appointment ceases if:

- (a) the Board terminates it (which it may do at any time, subject to any agreement between the Company and the Managing Director); or
- (b) the Managing Director ceases to be a Director.

## **27.5 Managing Director exempt from rotation**

A Managing Director will not be required to retire by rotation or be taken into account in determining the number of Directors to retire by rotation. If there is more than one Managing Director, the Directors must designate one of those Managing Directors to be the Managing Director who is not required to retire by rotation. Any other Managing Directors will be required to retire by rotation and will be taken into account in determining the number of Directors to retire by rotation.

# **28 Remuneration of Directors**

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## **28.1 Remuneration**

The Directors are to be remunerated for their services. Remuneration is taken to accrue from day to day.

## **28.2 Non-executive Directors**

- (a) Subject to clause 28.2(b), each non-executive Director is to be paid or provided a fixed sum determined by the Board, and at the time and in the manner determined by the Board, from time to time.
- (b) The total amount or value of the remuneration paid to non-executive Directors pursuant to clause 28.2(a) in any year may not exceed an amount fixed by the Directors prior to the Company being admitted to the official list of ASX and as disclosed in the prospectus or such other amount as is thereafter approved by the Company in general meeting. The total amount is to be divided amongst the Directors in the proportions as they may agree or, if they cannot agree, equally among them.

- (c) The remuneration payable to a non-executive Director must not include a commission or a percentage of profits or operating revenue.

### **28.3 Executive Directors**

Executive Directors may be appointed on terms as to remuneration, tenure of office and otherwise as may be agreed by the Board from time to time. No such remuneration will be calculated in a manner prohibited by the Listing Rules.

### **28.4 Expenses**

In addition to remuneration for services, the Company will pay Directors all reasonable travelling and other expenses properly incurred:

- (a) in attending Board meetings or any meetings of committees of Directors;
- (b) in attending any general meetings of the Company; and
- (c) in connection with the Company's business.

### **28.5 Extra services**

If a Director, at the request of the Board and for the purposes of the Company, performs any extra services or makes special exertions (including going or living away from the Director's usual residential address) the Company may remunerate that Director for doing so. This remuneration may be in addition to or in substitution for remuneration under clauses 28.1 and 28.4, but may not be calculated in a manner prohibited by the Listing Rules or the Corporations Act.

### **28.6 Form of remuneration**

The remuneration to which a Director is entitled pursuant to this clause 28 may be provided to a Director in cash or in any other form as is agreed between the Company and the Director, including, but not limited to, a contribution to a superannuation fund.

### **28.7 Remuneration following vacating office**

The Directors may:

- (a) at any time after a Director dies or ceases to hold office as a Director for any other reason, pay or provide to the Director or a legal personal representative, spouse, relative or dependent of the Director, in addition to the remuneration of that Director, a pension or benefit for past services rendered by that Director; and
- (b) cause the Company to enter into a contract with the Director or legal personal representative, spouse, relative or dependent of the Director to give effect to such a payment or provide for such a benefit.

## **29 Powers and duties of Directors**

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### **29.1 Management of the Company**

The business of the Company will be managed by the Board. The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company except any powers that are required by this Constitution or the Corporations Act to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.

### **29.2 Specific powers**

Without limiting the generality of clause 29.1, the Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to:

- (a) borrow money;
- (b) grant Security Interests in relation to any of the Company's property, business or uncalled capital to secure any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or any other person;
- (c) issue debentures;
- (d) guarantee, indemnify or otherwise become liable for the payment of money or the performance of any obligation by or of any other person; and
- (e) pay out of the Company's funds all expenses of the promotion, formation and registration of the Company and the vesting in it of the assets acquired by the Company,

on any terms determined by the Board.

### **29.3 Duties under the Corporations Act**

A Director must comply with the Corporations Act and fulfil any duties prescribed in it.

### **29.4 No disqualification**

A Director is not disqualified by reason only of being a Director from:

- (a) holding any office, place of profit or position of employment with the Company;
- (b) acting in a professional capacity for the Company;
- (c) being a member or creditor of any corporation (including the Company) or partnership; or
- (d) entering into any agreement or arrangement with the Company.

### **29.5 Disclosure of interests**

If required to do so under the Corporations Act, a Director must disclose to the Board any material personal interest the Director has in a matter relating to the affairs of the Company. The Secretary must record details of any such disclosures in the minutes of the relevant Board meeting.

## **29.6 Voting if Director has an interest**

A Director with a material personal interest in a matter being considered at a Board meeting may only vote on matters that relate to the interest and be counted towards a quorum in accordance with the Corporations Act.

## **29.7 Obligation of secrecy**

Every Director and other agent or officer of the Company must:

- (a) keep the transactions and affairs of the Company confidential, except:
  - (i) to the extent necessary to enable the person to perform his or her duties to the Company;
  - (ii) as required by the Board or the Company in general meeting; and
  - (iii) as required by law; and
- (b) if requested by the Board, sign a confidentiality undertaking consistent with this clause 29.7.

# **30 Delegation of Directors' powers**

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## **30.1 Power to delegate**

The Board may delegate any of its powers to:

- (a) a committee of Directors;
- (b) a Director;
- (c) an employee or adviser of the Company; or
- (d) an attorney.

## **30.2 Terms of delegation**

A delegation of powers under clause 30.1 may be made:

- (a) for a specified period or without specifying a period; and
- (b) on the terms (including the power to delegate further) and subject to any restrictions that the Board determines.

A document of delegation may contain provisions for the protection and convenience of those who deal with the delegate that the Board thinks appropriate.

## **30.3 Delegate to comply with directions**

A delegate under clause 30.1 must exercise its powers subject to any direction from the Board.

### **30.4 Board may revoke delegation**

The Board may revoke a delegation of its powers at any time.

### **30.5 Proceedings of committees**

Subject to the terms on which power is delegated to a committee and any directions from the Board:

- (a) a committee is free to determine the rules that regulate its meetings and proceedings; and
- (b) in the absence of such a determination, the rules will be the same as those that govern Board meetings in this Constitution, so far as they are applicable.

## **31 Board meetings**

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### **31.1 Procedure**

Subject to this Constitution and the Corporations Act, the Board may meet, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it determines.

### **31.2 Calling**

A Director may at any time, and the Secretary must on request from a Director, convene a Board meeting.

### **31.3 Notice**

Each Director must be given reasonable notice of a Board meeting or the resumption of an adjourned Board meeting. Notice may be given in any manner determined or adopted by the Board from time to time.

### **31.4 Virtual meetings**

- (a) A Board meeting may be held by virtual means provided each Director has a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting.
- (b) Clauses 20.3 and 20.8 (with the necessary amendments) shall apply to such Board meetings.

### **31.5 Quorum**

The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a Board meeting is two Directors unless the Board determines a greater number. A quorum must be present for the entire meeting.

### **31.6 When a Director is treated as present**

If a Board meeting is held by audio or audio-visual technology:

- (a) a Director is treated as present if the Director is able to hear and be heard by all others attending; and
- (b) unless the chairperson is notified that a Director is leaving the meeting, the Director will be assumed to have been present for the duration of the meeting.

If a meeting is held using any other technology consented to by all Directors, the Board must determine the basis on which Directors are treated as present.

### **31.7 Chairperson**

The Board may elect a Director to chair its meetings and determine the period for which the chairperson holds office. The Directors may also elect a deputy chairperson to act in the chairperson's absence. If:

- (a) no chairperson has been elected; or
- (b) both the chairperson and any deputy chairperson decline to act or are not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding a meeting,

the Directors present may elect a Director to chair the meeting.

### **31.8 Decisions**

A resolution of the Board must be passed by a majority of votes cast by Directors. If an equal number of votes is cast for and against a resolution:

- (a) the chairperson does not have a casting vote in addition to the chairperson's vote as a Director; and
- (b) the resolution is not passed.

### **31.9 Too few Directors**

The Directors may continue to act even if there are vacancies on the Board. If the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum required under clause 25.1, the continuing Directors may act as a Board only:

- (a) to convene a general meeting of Members; or
- (b) in emergencies.

### **31.10 Written resolutions passed by multiple Directors**

The Directors may pass a resolution without holding a Board meeting if:

- (a) all Directors; or
- (b) notice of the resolution has been given to all Directors and a majority of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution (not being less than the number of Directors required for a quorum at a meeting of the Board),

sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document. Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy. The resolution is passed when the last Director signs.

### **31.11 Written resolutions passed by a single Director**

If permitted by the Corporations Act and the Company only has one Director, that Director may pass a resolution without holding a Board meeting by recording it and signing it.

### **31.12 Signing written resolutions**

For the purposes of clause 31.10, the Company may accept a copy of a signed document sent by electronic means.

### **31.13 Valid proceedings**

Each resolution passed or other thing done by or with the participation of a person acting as a Director or member of a committee is valid even if it is later discovered that:

- (a) there was a defect in the appointment of the person; or
- (b) the person was disqualified from continuing in office, voting on the resolution or doing that thing.

## **32 Secretary**

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### **32.1 Appointment**

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Board must appoint one or more persons to be Secretary. The appointment may be made for a specified period or without specifying a period and the Board may remove the Secretary from office at any time.

### **32.2 Terms**

The appointment of a Secretary will be on the terms and at the remuneration that the Board determines.

### **32.3 Cessation of appointment**

A person automatically ceases to be a Secretary if:

- (a) the person is not permitted by the Corporations Act (or an order made under the Corporations Act) to be a Secretary;
- (b) the person is convicted of an indictable offence;
- (c) the person becomes bankrupt or enters into or becomes subject to any arrangement or composition with one or more of its creditors;
- (d) the person becomes mentally incapable or a person whose estate or property is liable to be dealt with in any way under any law relating to mental health;



- (e) the person resigns by notice in writing to the Company;
- (f) the person is removed from office under clause 32.1; or
- (g) the term for which the person was appointed expires.

## **33 Minutes**

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### **33.1 Board must keep minutes**

The Board must cause minutes to be kept of:

- (a) the proceedings and resolutions of meetings of Members, Directors and committees of Directors;
- (b) the names of Directors present at each meeting of Directors or committees of Directors;
- (c) any resolutions passed by Members or Directors without a meeting;
- (d) if the Company has only one Director, the making of declarations by the Director;
- (e) any disclosures or notices of Directors' interests; and
- (f) any other matters for which the Corporations Act requires minutes to be kept.

### **33.2 Minutes must be signed**

Minutes must be signed in accordance with the Corporations Act. Minutes of a meeting must be signed within a reasonable time after the meeting by:

- (a) the chairperson of that meeting; or
- (b) the chairperson of the next meeting.

Minutes of the passing of a resolution without a meeting must be signed by a Director within a reasonable time after the resolution has passed.

### **33.3 Minutes as evidence**

A minute recorded and signed in accordance with the Corporations Act is evidence of the proceeding, resolution or declaration to which it relates, unless the contrary is proven.

### **33.4 Access to minutes**

The Company must ensure that the minute books for meetings of Members and for resolutions passed without meetings are open for inspection by Members free of charge (including making the minutes open for inspection by electronic means).

### **33.5 Electronic minutes**

Minutes may be recorded in electronic form if, at the time of recording the information, it was reasonable to expect that the information would be readily accessible so as to be useable for subsequent reference.

## **34 Seal and execution of documents**

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### **34.1 Common seal**

The Board may decide whether or not the Company has a common seal. The Board is responsible for the safe custody of a common seal and any duplicate seals.

### **34.2 Use of seals**

A common seal or duplicate seal may only be used with the authority of the Board.

### **34.3 Executing documents by seal**

Every document to which a common seal or duplicate seal is affixed must be signed by:

- (a) a Director; or
- (b) any other person or persons appointed by the Board to attest to the fixing of the seal.

### **34.4 Executing documents without a seal**

- (a) If a document is not required at law to be executed under seal, it will be binding on the Company if signed by any two Directors or a Director and Company Secretary (if applicable) by any means, including in wet ink or electronically.
- (b) A document may be signed either in copy or counterpart.
- (c) For a document to be executed electronically under clause 34.4(a):
  - (i) a method must be used to identify the person signing and to indicate the person's intention to sign a copy or counterpart of the document; and
  - (ii) the copy or counterpart must include the entire contents of the document; and
  - (iii) the method used must be either:
    - (A) as reliable as appropriate for the purpose for which the document was generated or communicated, in light of all the circumstances, including any relevant agreement; or
    - (B) proven in fact to have fulfilled the functions described in clause 34.4(c)(iii)(A), by itself or together with further evidence.

## **35 Dividends**

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### **35.1 Payment of dividends**

Subject to this Constitution, the Corporations Act and the terms of issue of Shares, the Board may:

- (a) resolve to pay any interim, final or bonus dividend it thinks appropriate;
- (b) fix the time and method for payment; and
- (c) determine that a dividend is payable to the holders of one class of Shares to the exclusion of any other class.

### **35.2 Amendment or revocation of resolution**

The Board may amend or revoke a resolution made under clause 35.1 at any time before the date fixed for payment.

### **35.3 Circumstances in which a dividend may be paid**

A dividend may only be paid in accordance with the Corporations Act.

### **35.4 Amount of dividends**

Dividends will be paid according to the amounts paid up (excluding amounts credited as paid up) on the Shares in respect of which the dividend is being paid. In determining this:

- (a) an amount paid in advance of calls is not taken as paid on a Share; and
- (b) if an amount was paid on a Share during the period to which the dividend relates, the Board may resolve that only the relevant portion of that amount counts as part of the amount paid on the Share.

### **35.5 Source of dividends**

The Board may resolve to pay a dividend to some Members out of amounts derived from a particular source and pay the same dividend to other Members entitled to it out of amounts derived from another source.

### **35.6 Form of dividends**

The Board may resolve to pay a dividend in cash or satisfy it by distribution of specific assets (including shares or securities of any other corporation), the issues of Shares, the issue of debentures, the grant of options or other securities in the Company. The Board may also direct that a dividend may be paid in cash in relation to some Shares and in specific assets in relation to other Shares.

### **35.7 Resolution of distribution difficulties**

In making a distribution under clause 35.6 or a reduction in capital under clause 19, the Board may:

- (a) deal with any difficulties as it thinks expedient;

- (b) disregard fractional entitlements;
- (c) fix the value of specific assets or any part thereof;
- (d) make cash payments to Members on the basis of the value fixed in order to adjust the rights of Members;
- (e) vest cash or specific assets in trustees; and
- (f) authorise and appoint any officer of the Company to sign, on behalf of each entitled Member, any document in the Board's opinion desirable or necessary:
  - (i) to vest in the Member title to assets and/or to issue to them Shares, debentures, options or other securities in the Company; and
  - (ii) in the case of a distribution of shares in a corporation, to constitute the member's agreement to become a member of the corporation,

and in executing the document, the officer acts as agent and attorney for the Member, in the case of an issue to them of Shares or debentures or the grant of options or other securities in the Company, any such agreement or document will be effective and binding on all Members concerned.

If a distribution of specific assets to or at the direction of a Member is illegal or, in the Board's opinion, impractical, the Board may make a cash payment instead.

### **35.8 Method of payment**

Any dividend or other money payable to a Member or other person in respect of Shares may be paid by:

- (a) automatic payment to a bank account nominated by that person in writing; or
- (b) cheque mailed to that person's registered address or to any other address nominated by that person in writing.

The Company will not be liable for any loss arising from a mode of payment referred to in this clause 35.8.

### **35.9 Payments to joint holders**

If a Share is held jointly, the payments under clause 35.8 may be directed to the registered address of the Member listed first in the Register or to any another address or bank account nominated by that Member in writing. Any one of the joint holders of a Share may give an effective receipt for any dividend or other money payable in respect of the Share.

### **35.10 Retention of dividends**

The Company may retain the dividend payable on a Share over which the Company has a lien to satisfy the liabilities to which the lien relates.

### **35.11 No interest on dividends**

The Company must not pay interest on a dividend.

### **35.12 Unclaimed Dividends**

Subject to all applicable laws, all dividends unclaimed may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed or otherwise disposed of according to law.

## **36 Reserves and provisions**

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### **36.1 Accumulation of reserves**

Before paying any dividend to Members, the Board may:

- (a) set aside reserves out of the profits of the Company or out of other amounts available for distribution to Members as permitted by law;
- (b) carry forward any amount that the Board decides not to distribute without transferring that amount to a reserve; or
- (c) do both.

### **36.2 Application of reserves**

Reserves may, in the Board's discretion:

- (a) be applied for any purpose to which the profits of the Company or other amounts available for distribution to Members may be properly applied; and
- (b) pending such an application, be employed in the business of the Company or invested in investments selected by the Board and varied and dealt with by the Board.

### **36.3 Capitalisation of profits or other amounts**

The Board may resolve to capitalise profits, reserves or other amounts available for distribution to Members. The Board may, but need not, resolve to apply the sum capitalised in any of the ways set out in clause 36.4 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.

### **36.4 Applying a sum for the benefit of Members**

The ways in which a sum may be applied for the benefit of Members under clause 36.3 are:

- (a) in paying up any amounts unpaid on Shares or debentures held by Members;
- (b) in paying up in full Shares or debentures to be issued to Members as fully paid; or
- (c) partly as mentioned in clause 34.4(a) and partly as mentioned in clause 34.4(b).

### 36.5 Implementing the resolution

The Board may do all things necessary to give effect to a resolution under clause 36.3 and deal with any difficulties as it thinks expedient.

## 37 Dividend Plans

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### 37.1 Establishment

The Board may establish and maintain one or more plans (each, a **Dividend Plan**) under which some or all Members may elect, for a period and to the extent as provided in the Dividend Plan:

- (a) that dividends paid in respect of some or all of the Shares from time to time held by the Member will be satisfied by the issue of fully paid Shares;
- (b) that dividends will not be declared or paid in respect of some or all of the Shares from time to time held by the Member and that instead a payment or distribution other than a dividend (including bonus shares) be made to the Member by the Company; or
- (c) that cash dividends from the Company not be paid in respect of some or all of the Shares from time to time held by the Member and that instead a cash dividend or payment or other distribution (including an issue or transfer of shares) be received by the Member from the Company, a related body corporate or any other entity determined by the Board.

### 37.2 Terms of Dividend Plan

The Board may, from time to time:

- (a) prescribe the terms and conditions of the Dividend Plan and any agreement between the Company and a Member in relation to the Dividend Plan;
- (b) vary the terms and conditions of the Dividend Plan and any agreement between the Company and a Member in relation to the Dividend Plan;
- (c) determine whether a Member will be permitted to participate in the Dividend Plan or cease to participate in the Dividend Plan; and
- (d) terminate or suspend the Dividend Plan,

and a Member who participates in the Dividend Plan is bound by the terms and conditions of the Dividend Plan as prescribed and varied from time to time.

### 37.3 Implementation of the Dividend Plan

Any Dividend Plan takes effect in accordance with its terms and conditions and the Board may do all things necessary and convenient for the purpose of implementing the Dividend Plan (even if only some Members participate in the Dividend Plan), including the issue of shares and of making necessary appropriation, capitalisation, application, payment, and distribution of funds which may lawfully be appropriated, capitalised, applied, paid or distributed for the purpose of the issue.

## 38 Employee Plans

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### 38.1 Establishment

The Board may establish and maintain one or more plans (each, an **Employee Plan**) under which some or all employees, directors or officers of the Company or any related body corporate may, for a period and to the extent as provided in the Employee Plan, receive, or receive the benefit of, Securities of the Company or of a related body corporate, whether by way of issue or transfer.

### 38.2 Terms of Employee Plan

The Board may, from time to time:

- (a) prescribe the terms and conditions of the Employee Plan and any agreement between the Company and the employee, director or officer in relation to the Employee Plan;
- (b) vary the terms and conditions of the Employee Plan and any agreement between the Company and the employee, director or officer in relation to the Employee Plan;
- (c) give financial assistance in connection with the acquisition of Securities of the Company or of a related body corporate under the Employee Plan in any manner permitted by the Corporations Act;
- (d) determine whether an employee, director or officer will be permitted to participate in the Employee Plan or cease to participate in the Employee Plan; and
- (e) terminate or suspend the Employee Plan,

and an employee, director or officer who participates in the Employee Plan is bound by the terms and conditions of the Employee Plan as prescribed and varied from time to time.

### 38.3 Implementation of the Employee Plan

Any Employee Plan takes effect in accordance with its terms and conditions and the Board may do all things necessary and convenient for the purpose of implementing the Employee Plan, including the issue of shares and of making necessary appropriation, capitalisation, application, payment, and distribution of funds which may lawfully be appropriated, capitalised, applied, paid or distributed for the purpose of the issue.

## 39 Accounts

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### 39.1 Obligations

The Company must keep written financial records in accordance with the Corporations Act and prepare any reports required by the Corporations Act.

## **39.2 Inspection**

A Member who is not a Director does not have any right to inspect the Company's financial records except:

- (a) as authorised by the Board on terms determined by the Board; or
- (b) as required by the Corporations Act.

## **40 Notices**

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### **40.1 Method**

A notice is properly given by the Company to a person if it is:

- (a) in writing signed on behalf of the Company (by original, printed or electronic signature); and
- (b) either:
  - (i) delivered personally;
  - (ii) sent by post to that person's registered address or an alternative address nominated by that person; or
  - (iii) sent electronically or by fax to an electronic address or fax number nominated by that person.

### **40.2 Receipt**

A notice given in accordance with clause 40.1 is taken as having been given and received:

- (a) if hand delivered, on delivery;
- (b) if sent by prepaid post either:
  - (i) on the day on which the relevant postal service estimates delivery will occur; or
  - (ii) on the first day of the period during which the relevant postal service estimates delivery will occur,based on the most recent estimate published by the relevant postal service as at the date on which the Notice is sent; or
- (c) if transmitted by e-mail, on transmission,

but if the delivery or transmission is not on a Business Day or is after 5.00 pm (recipient's time) on a Business Day, the notice is taken to be received at 9.00 am (recipient's time) on the next Business Day.



### **40.3 Joint holders**

Notices to joint holders of Shares may be given to the joint holder listed first in the Register.

### **40.4 Personal representatives or trustees**

A person entitled to a Share as a consequence of the death, mental incapacity or bankruptcy of a Member but not yet registered as the holder of that Share is taken to receive any notice served in accordance with this clause 40 on the person from whom it derives its title.

### **40.5 Evidence of service**

A certificate in writing signed by a Director or Secretary that a notice was sent is conclusive evidence of service.

## **41 Winding up**

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### **41.1 Distribution of assets**

Subject to the terms of issue of Shares, if the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company:

- (a) divide the surplus assets of the Company remaining after payment of its debts among the Members in proportion to the number of Shares held by them (with partly paid Shares counted as fractions of fully paid Shares);
- (b) for that purpose, fix the value of assets and determine how the division is to be carried out between the Members and different classes of Members; and
- (c) vest assets of the Company in trustees on any trusts determined by the liquidator for the benefit of the contributories.

### **41.2 No distribution of liabilities**

The liquidator cannot require a Member to accept as part of the distribution of assets of the Company any shares or other securities in respect of which there is any liability.

## **42 Indemnity and insurance**

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Subject to and to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act, the Company must:

- (a) indemnify; or
- (b) enter into and pay premiums on a contract insuring;

any current or former officer of the Company or its Subsidiaries against any liability incurred by that person in that capacity, including legal costs.

## 43 ASX Listing Rules

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If the Company is admitted to the official list of ASX:

- (a) notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, if the Listing Rules prohibit an act being done, the act will not be done;
- (b) nothing contained in this Constitution prevents an act being done that the Listing Rules require 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 such a provision, this Constitution is deemed to contain that provision;
- (e) if the Listing Rules require this Constitution not to contain a provision and it contains such a provision, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision; and
- (f) if any provision of this Constitution is or becomes inconsistent with the Listing Rules, the Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision to the extent of the inconsistency.