



18 October 2022

The Manager-Listings
Australian Securities Exchange Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Via electronic lodgement

Dear Sir/Madam

Amended Constitution

In accordance with Listing Rule 15.4.2, I enclose a consolidated copy of the Brambles Limited constitution, as amended by a special resolution passed earlier today at its Annual General Meeting.

The release of this announcement was authorised by Robert Gerrard, Company Secretary.

Yours faithfully
BRAMBLES LIMITED

Robert Gerrard
Company Secretary

Constitution of Brambles Limited

ACN 118 896 021

The Corporations Act

A company limited by shares

Registered in Victoria

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Constitution of Brambles Limited ACN 118 896 021, a public company limited by shares (the *company*).

GENERAL

1. Definitions

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

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

ASIC means Australian Securities and Investments Commission and includes any successor body.

ASX means ASX Limited (ACN 008 624 691) or the Australian Securities Exchange, as the context requires, and includes any successor body.

ASX Settlement means ASX Settlement Pty Ltd (ABN 49 008 504 532).

ASX Settlement Operating Rules means the operating rules of ASX Settlement or of any relevant organisation which is an alternative or successor to, or replacement of, ASX Settlement or of any applicable CS facility licensee.

Board means the board of Directors of the company (or a duly appointed committee of that board) from time to time.

Business Day means a day on which banks are ordinarily open for business in Sydney, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, public holidays in New South Wales or any other day which the ASX declares is not a business day.

Constitution means this constitution.

Direct Vote means a statement of a member's voting intention delivered to the company by post, fax, electronic or other means approved by the Directors. The Directors may prescribe rules to govern direct voting and specify the form, method and timing of giving a direct vote at a meeting in order for the vote to be valid.

Director means a person appointed or elected to the office of director of the company in accordance with this Constitution and includes any alternate director duly acting as a director.

disposal and dispose as used in Article 11 have the meanings given in the Listing Rules.

Dividend includes any dividend, including an interim dividend.

Escrow Period means, in relation to Restricted Securities, the escrow period applicable to those Restricted Securities under the Listing Rules.

Executive Director means a Director appointed to hold employment or executive office in accordance with this Constitution.

Governmental Agency means any government or representative of a government or any governmental, semi-governmental, administrative, fiscal or judicial body, department,



commission, authority, tribunal, agency or entity, including Australian Takeovers Panel and ASIC.

Listing Rules means the Listing Rules of the ASX and any other rules of the ASX which are applicable while the company is admitted to the official list of the ASX, each as amended or replaced from time to time, except to the extent of any express written waiver by the ASX.

Managing Director means a person appointed as a managing director under Article 71.

Marketable Parcel has the meaning given in the Listing Rules.

Member Present means, in connection with a meeting:

- (a) the member present at the venue or venues for the meeting, in person or by proxy, by attorney or, where the member is a body corporate, by representative; and
- (b) for the avoidance of doubt, includes any member, proxy, attorney or representative participating in the meeting by use of technology in accordance with the Act.

Ordinary Share means an ordinary share in the company.

person and words importing persons means any person and includes partnerships, associations and bodies corporate, unincorporated bodies and all other entities or associations recognised by law as well as individuals.

proper ASTC transfer has the meaning given in the Corporations Act.

Restricted Securities has the meaning in the Listing Rules and includes shares in the company defined as such in any Restriction Agreement.

Restriction Agreement means, in relation to Restricted Securities, a restriction agreement applicable to those Restricted Securities, in a form set out in the Listing Rules or otherwise approved by the ASX and includes any agreement which the company and any member agrees is a Restriction Agreement.

Seal means any common seal or duplicate common seal of the company.

Secretary means a person appointed as, or to perform the duties of, secretary of the company.

Securities includes shares, rights to shares, options to acquire shares and other securities with rights of conversion to equity, in each case as issued or granted by the company.

Subsidiary in relation to a subsidiary of the company, the same meaning as in section 9 of the Act.

Uncertificated Securities Holding means securities of the company which under the Act, the Listing Rules or any Uncertificated Transfer System may be held in uncertificated form.

Uncertificated Transfer System means any system operated under the Act, the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating 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 defined in the ASX Settlement Operating Rules) as it applies to securities in certificated and uncertificated form.

2. Interpretation

Headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation. The following rules of interpretation apply unless the context requires otherwise.

- (a) A gender includes all genders.
- (b) The singular includes the plural and the converse also applies.
- (c) Where a word or phrase is defined, its other grammatical forms have a corresponding meaning.
- (d) A reference to an Article is a reference to an Article of this Constitution.
- (e) A reference to a paragraph or sub-paragraph is to a paragraph or sub-paragraph, as the case may be, of the Article or paragraph, respectively, in which the reference appears.
- (f) A reference to any legislation or to any provision of any legislation includes any modification or re-enactment of it, any legislative provision substituted for it, and all regulations and statutory instruments issued under it.
- (g) A reference to the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Rules is to the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Rules in force 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.
- (h) A reference to the place or venue of a meeting will include, as the context requires, the online or other technological place or places at which the meeting was held or appointed to be held.
- (i) Mentioning anything after **include**, **includes** or **including** does not limit what else might be included.
- (j) Division 10 of Part 1.2 of the Act applies in relation to this Constitution as if it is an instrument made under the Act.
- (k) Except in so far as a contrary intention appears in this Constitution, an expression has, in a provision of this Constitution which relates to a particular provision of the Act, the same meaning as in that provision of the Act.

3. Replaceable rules

The replaceable rules contained in the Act do not apply to the company.

4. Previous constitution superseded

This Constitution supersedes the constitution of the company which was taken to be the company's constitution in force immediately before the adoption of this Constitution.

5. Transitional

Everything done under any previous constitution of the company shall continue to have the same operation and effect after the adoption of this Constitution as if properly done under this Constitution. In particular:

- (a) every Director, alternate Director and Secretary in office immediately before adoption of this Constitution shall be taken to have been appointed and shall continue in office under this Constitution; and
- (b) any Seal adopted by the company before the adoption of this Constitution shall be taken to be a Seal properly adopted under this Constitution.

6. Actions authorised under the Act and compliance with the Act

Where the Act authorises or permits a company to do any matter or thing if so authorised by its constitution, the company is and shall be taken by this Article to be authorised or permitted to do that matter or thing, despite any other provisions of this Constitution.

CAPITAL

7. Power of Directors to issue securities

- (a) The Directors may issue shares or options over shares in, and other Securities of, the company on terms the Directors consider appropriate.
- (b) Any Securities may be issued for such consideration and with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, obligations or restrictions, whether with regard to dividends, voting, return of capital, payment of calls, redemption, conversion or otherwise, as the Directors may decide and on any terms the Directors consider appropriate.
- (c) Paragraphs (a) and (b) have effect without prejudice to any special rights conferred on the holders of any Securities.
- (d) A holder of a preference share only has the right to vote:
 - (i) during a period during which a Dividend (or any part of a Dividend) in respect of the share is in arrears;
 - (ii) on a proposal to reduce the share capital of the company;
 - (iii) on a proposal to approve the terms of a buy-back agreement;
 - (iv) on a proposal that affects rights attached to the share;
 - (v) on a proposal to wind up the company;
 - (vi) on a proposal for the disposal of the whole of the property, business and undertaking of the company; and
 - (vii) during the winding up of the company



- (e) Holders of preference shares have the same rights as holders of ordinary shares in relation to receiving notices, reports and audited accounts, and attending general meetings of the company.

8. Variation of class rights

- (a) This Article applies if at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares.
- (b) The rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may, whether or not the company is being wound up, be varied:
 - (i) with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class; or
 - (ii) with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class.
- (c) The provisions of this Constitution relating to general meetings apply in so far as they are capable of application to every separate class meeting except that any holder of shares of the class present may demand a poll.
- (d) Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, the rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class are not varied, abrogated or otherwise affected by the creation or issue of further shares ranking equally with or subsequent to those shares or by the purchase or redemption by the Company of its own shares.

9. Brokerage and commission

The company may exercise the powers to pay brokerage or commission conferred by the Act.

The brokerage or commission may be satisfied by:

- (a) the payment of cash;
- (b) the issue of fully or partly paid shares;
- (c) partly by the payment of cash and partly by the issue of fully or partly paid shares; or
- (d) the grant of an option to call for the issue of fully or partly paid shares.

10. Recognition of third party interests

- (a) Except as required by law, the company shall not recognise a person as holding a Security on any trust.
- (b) Whether or not it has notice of the rights or interests concerned, the company is not bound to recognise:



- (i) any equitable, contingent, future or partial claim to, or interest in, any Security or unit of a Security; or
 - (ii) any other right in respect of a Security,
- except an absolute right of ownership of the member or as otherwise provided by this Constitution or by law.

11. Restricted securities

- (a) Restricted Securities cannot be disposed of during the Escrow Period except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the ASX.
- (b) The company must refuse to acknowledge a disposal (including registering a transfer) of Restricted Securities during the Escrow Period, except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the ASX.
- (c) If there is a breach of any Restriction Agreement entered into by the company under the Listing Rules in relation to Restricted Securities issued by the company or there is a breach of the Listing Rules relating to those Restricted Securities, the member holding the Restricted Securities shall cease to be entitled to any Dividends, distributions and to any voting rights in respect of those Restricted Securities for so long as the breach subsists.

12. Registers; Audit

- (a) The company will not close any register in contravention of the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
- (b) While the company is listed on the ASX, each register will be audited at such intervals, by such person in such manner, as required by the Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
- (c) If at any time the company has issued debentures and keeps a register of debenture holders, the company may close its register of debenture holders during a period or periods not exceeding in aggregate 30 days in any calendar year.
- (d) The company may establish and maintain an issuer sponsored subregister under an Uncertificated Transfer System in compliance with any relevant provisions of the Act, the Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
- (e) The company will comply with all obligations imposed on the company under the Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules in respect of conversions of shares or securities from one subregister or register to another subregister or register.

13. Fractions

If, as the result of a consolidation and division, a sub-division or a pro rata issue of shares, members become entitled to fractions of a share, the Board may on behalf of the members deal with the fractions as it thinks fit. In particular, the Board may:

- (a) issue fractional certificates or make cash payments in cases where Securities become issuable in fractions or determine that fractions may be disregarded or that any fractional entitlements are to be increased to the next whole number;
- (b) vest any cash or specific assets in trustees on trust for the persons entitled as they think fit; and
- (c) authorise any person to make, on behalf of all the members entitled to any further Securities, an agreement with the company providing for the issue to them, credited as fully paid up, of any further Securities or for the payment by the company on their behalf the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing Securities by the application of their respective proportions of the sum resolved to be capitalised and any agreement made under that authority is effective and binding on all the members concerned.

CERTIFICATES FOR SHARES OR OTHER SECURITIES

14. Uncertificated holdings

- (a) If and for so long as dealings in any Securities take place under an Uncertificated Transfer System:
 - (i) the company need not issue any certificate in respect of Securities held as an Uncertificated Securities Holding;
 - (ii) a holder shall be entitled to receive such statements in respect of an Uncertificated Securities Holding as the company is required to give under the Uncertificated Transfer System;
 - (iii) unless the company has elected in accordance with, or it is required under, the Listing Rules that all its shares or other securities of the relevant class are to be in uncertificated form, a member may, as permitted by the Uncertificated Transfer System, elect to have all or any of the member's holding converted from certificated to uncertificated form or from uncertificated to certificated form; and
 - (iv) the register of members shall distinguish between shares or other securities held in certificated form and shares or other securities held as an Uncertificated Securities Holding.
- (b) This Article prevails over any other provision of this Constitution with which it may be inconsistent (except Article 113).

15. Certificates

Subject to Article 14:

- (a) a person whose name is entered as a member in the register of members or as a holder in a register of any other Securities is entitled without payment to receive a certificate in respect of the member's shares or the holder's other Securities (as the case may be) in accordance with the Act;
- (b) the company is not bound to issue more than one certificate in respect of any shares or other Securities held jointly by several persons; and
- (c) delivery of a certificate for any such shares or other Securities to one of several joint holders is sufficient delivery to all of the joint holders.

16. Form of certificates

A certificate for shares or other Securities shall be in a form that the Directors from time to time decide and any certificate for shares must contain details of:

- (a) the name of the company and the state in which it is registered;
- (b) the class of the shares; and
- (c) the amount paid and unpaid on the shares.

17. Worn out or defaced certificates

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b), the provisions of the Act with respect to certificates which are lost or destroyed shall apply to certificates which are worn out or defaced. The Directors may exercise all the powers in relation to certificates which are lost, destroyed, worn out or defaced as are exercisable by the company or its Directors under the Act in relation to certificates that are lost or destroyed.
- (b) The company:
 - (i) shall issue a certificate in replacement of a worn out or defaced certificate only if the certificate to be replaced is received by the company for cancellation and is cancelled; and
 - (ii) may require the payment of a sum (determined by the company in connection with the issue of a replacement certificate) as the company's standard fee for the production of replacement certificates. This fee shall not exceed any maximum amount prescribed by the Act.

LIEN ON SHARES

18. Lien on shares

- (a) The company has a first and paramount lien on every share for:

- (i) any amount due and unpaid in respect of the share which has been called or is payable at a fixed time;
 - (ii) any amounts which remain outstanding on loans made by the company to acquire shares under an employee share scheme (to the extent permitted by the Act); and
 - (iii) all amounts that the company may be called on by law to pay (and has paid) in respect of the share.
- (b) The Directors may at any time exempt a share wholly or in part from the provisions of this Article.
- (c) The company's lien (if any) on a share extends to all Dividends payable and entitlements deriving in respect of the share. The Directors may retain those Dividends or entitlements and may apply them in or towards satisfaction of all amounts due to the company in respect of which the lien exists. Without limiting paragraphs (e) and (f), the company's lien extends to reasonable interest and expenses incurred by the company because the amounts in question are unpaid.
- (d) No person shall be entitled to exercise any rights or privileges as a member until the member has paid all calls and, instalments of calls and other moneys (including interest) for the time being payable in respect of every share held by the member.
- (e) Paragraph (f) shall apply if the company is or may in the future be liable under the law of any jurisdiction in or outside Australia:
 - (i) in respect of any shares registered in the name of a member (whether solely or jointly with others); or
 - (ii) in respect of any Dividends, interest, bonuses or other moneys or distributions paid or payable or entitlements derived or deriving in respect of any such shares,to pay any amount for or on account or in respect of any member (whether in consequence of the death of that member, the non-payment of any income or other tax by that member, the non-payment of any estate, probate, succession, death, stamp or other duty by the member or by the executor or administrator of the estate of that member or otherwise).
- (f) The company:
 - (i) shall be fully indemnified by the member referred to in paragraph (e) or the member's estate from and against the liability referred to in that paragraph;
 - (ii) shall have a lien on the shares registered in the name of that member for all moneys paid or payable by the company in respect of those shares under or in consequence of the liability; and
 - (iii) may recover, as a debt due from that member or the member's estate, those moneys by deducting from any Dividend or any other amount payable to the member in respect of the shares or otherwise (together with accrued interest and all expenses of the company incurred by reason of



the non-payment, but the Directors may waive payment of interest wholly or in part).

19. Exercise of lien

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b), the company may sell any shares on which the company has a lien, in the manner that the Directors think fit.
- (b) A share on which the company has a lien shall not be sold unless:
 - (i) a sum in respect of which the lien exists is payable; and
 - (ii) at least 7 days before the date of the sale, the company has given to the member or the person entitled to the share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the member, a notice in writing demanding payment of the sum (but subject to Article 22 in the case of a call on shares quoted on the ASX).

20. Completion of sale

- (a) For the purpose of giving effect to a sale of shares under lien, the Directors may authorise a person to do everything necessary to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser of the shares.
- (b) The company shall register the purchaser as the holder of the shares comprised in any transfer, after which the validity of the sale may not be impeached by any person, and the purchaser is not bound to see to the application of the purchase money.
- (c) The title of the purchaser to the shares is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the sale.
- (d) The purchaser shall be discharged from liability for any calls which may have been due before the purchase of those shares, unless otherwise expressly agreed.
- (e) The remedy of any person aggrieved by any such sale shall be in damages only and against the company exclusively.

21. Application of proceeds of sale

The proceeds of a sale made under a lien shall be applied by the company in payment of:

- (a) first, the expenses of the sale; and
- (b) second, that part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable.

Any residue shall be paid to the person entitled to the shares immediately prior to the sale, on delivery by that person of the certificate, if any, for the shares that have been sold.



CALL ON SHARES

22. Directors' power to make calls

Subject to the terms of issue of any shares and the Listing Rules in the case of shares of the company which are quoted on the ASX:

- (a) The Directors may make calls on the members in respect of any money unpaid on the shares of the members which is not by the terms of issue of those shares made payable at fixed times.
- (b) Each member shall, on receiving at least 14 days' notice specifying the time or place of payment, pay to the company at the time and place so specified the amount called on the member's shares.
- (c) The Directors may revoke or postpone a call.
- (d) A call may be required to be paid by instalments.
- (e) A call is made at such time or times specified in the resolution of the Directors authorising the call.
- (f) The non-receipt of a notice of a call by, or the accidental omission to give notice of a call to, any member shall not invalidate the call.

In the case of shares of the company which are quoted on the ASX, calls shall be made, and notice of those calls given, in accordance with the Listing Rules.

23. Liability of joint holders for calls

The joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of the share.

24. Interest on unpaid amounts

- (a) If a sum called or otherwise payable to the company in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment of the sum, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay:
 - (i) interest on the sum from the day appointed for payment of the sum to the time of actual payment at a rate determined by the Directors; and
 - (ii) any costs and expenses incurred by the company by reason of non-payment or late payment of the sum.
- (b) The Directors may waive payment of some or all of the interest or costs and expenses under paragraph (a) wholly or in part.



25. Fixed sums taken to be called

- (a) Any sum that, under the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable on allotment or at a fixed date shall, for the purposes of this Constitution, be taken to be a call duly made and payable on the date on which under the terms of issue the sum becomes payable.
- (b) If any other sum is not paid when due, all the provisions of this Constitution relating to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise apply as if that sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

26. Differentiation between holders

Subject to the Listing Rules in the case of shares of the company which are quoted on the ASX, the Directors may, on the issue of shares, differentiate between the holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

27. Prepayments of calls

- (a) The Directors may accept from a member the whole or a part of the amount unpaid on a share even if that amount has not been called.
- (b) The Directors may authorise payment by the company of interest on the whole or any part of an amount accepted under paragraph (a) until the amount becomes payable, at a rate and on the terms agreed between the Directors and the member paying the sum in advance.
- (c) The Directors may at any time repay the whole or any part of any amount paid in advance on serving the member with one month's notice of its intention to do so.

TRANSFER OF SHARES OR OTHER SECURITIES

28. Uncertificated Transfer System

- (a) The company may do anything necessary or desirable or which is permitted under the Act, the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules to facilitate participation by the company in any Uncertificated Transfer System.
- (b) Shares or other Securities of the company may be transferred in any manner permitted by an Uncertificated Transfer System and the Directors may require before registration of any such transfer that there be provided to the company any documents or other information which the Uncertificated Transfer System requires (or permits the company to require) to authorise registration.
- (c) Subject to Articles 6, 11 and 113, this Article prevails over any other provision of this Constitution that may be inconsistent with it but does not, except as expressly provided under the Uncertificated Transfer System, permit the Directors to refuse to register a proper ASTC transfer.



29. Transferability of certificated securities

Subject to this Constitution and the Act, a member's shares or any other Securities may be transferred by instrument in writing, in any form authorised by the Act or the Listing Rules or in any other form that the Directors approve.

30. Fees

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b), the company will not charge a fee for:
 - (i) registering proper ASTC transfers;
 - (ii) registering paper-based transfers in registrable form;
 - (iii) splitting certificates, renunciations and transfer forms;
 - (iv) issuing certificates and transmission receipts;
 - (v) effecting conversions between subregisters or the register;
 - (vi) noting transfer forms;
 - (vii) issuing a statement showing the opening balance of holding on any issuer sponsored subregister;
 - (viii) issuing a routine transaction statement to a security holder on any issuer sponsored subregister; or
 - (ix) sending to a security holder details of a change to the holding which arises from an issue of securities or an acquisition of rights.
- (b) The company may charge a reasonable fee for:
 - (i) issuing a certificate to replace one that is lost or destroyed;
 - (ii) marking a transfer form, or marking a renunciation and transfer form, within 2 Business Days after the form is lodged with the company; or
 - (iii) issuing a special transaction statement.

31. Registration of transfers

- (a) Except in the case of a proper ASTC transfer, a transferor Securities remains the holder of such Securities transferred until the name of the transferee is entered on the share register. A proper ASTC transfer is considered recorded in the share 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 Operating Rules.
- (b) The Board may take any action it determines to comply with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules and may request ASX Settlement to apply a holding lock to prevent a transfer of Securities the subject of the ASX Settlement Operating Rules if the Board determines.

- (c) Where shares or other securities of the company are transferred other than by a proper ASTC transfer, the following documents must be lodged for registration at the registered office of the company or the location of the relevant share register:
 - (i) the instrument of transfer;
 - (ii) the certificate (if any) for such securities; and
 - (iii) any other information that the Directors may require to establish the transferor's right to transfer such securities.
- (d) On compliance with paragraph (c), the company shall, subject to the powers of the company to refuse registration, register the transferee as a member.
- (e) The Directors may waive compliance with paragraph (c)(ii) on receipt of satisfactory evidence of loss or destruction of the certificate.

32. Where registration may be refused

- (a) The Directors may refuse to register any transfer of Securities:
 - (i) if the registration of the transfer would result in a contravention of or failure to observe the provisions of any applicable law or the Listing Rules;
 - (ii) which are subject to forfeiture; or
 - (iii) where permitted or required to do so by the Act, the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
- (b) In any case where the company is not permitted to refuse to register a transfer under the applicable Uncertificated Transfer System, but would otherwise be entitled to refuse registration of the transfer in accordance with the Act, this Constitution and the Listing Rules, the company may do any or all things permitted by the applicable Uncertificated Transfer System, the Act, the Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
- (c) The decision of the Directors relating to the registration of a transfer is absolute. Failure to give notice of refusal to register any transfer as may be required under the Act or the Listing Rules does not invalidate the decision of the Directors.

33. Notice of non-registration

If the Directors decline to register any transfer of securities within 5 Business Days after the transfer is lodged with the company, the company must give to the person who lodged the transfer written notice of, and the reasons for, the decision to decline registration.

34. Suspension of transfers

The registration of transfers of Securities of the company which are not quoted on the ASX may be suspended at any time and for any period as the Directors may from time to time decide. The aggregate of those periods shall not exceed 30 days in any calendar year.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES OR OTHER SECURITIES

35. Entitlement to shares or other securities on death

- (a) Where a member or holder dies:
 - (i) the survivor or survivors, where the member or holder was a joint holder; and
 - (ii) the legal personal representatives of the deceased, where the member or holder was a sole holder, or a joint holder holding as tenants in common,

shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to the member's interest in the shares or the holder's interest in any other Securities of the company (as the case may be).
- (b) Subject to the Act, the Directors may require such evidence of a member's or holder's death as they think fit.
- (c) This Article does not release the estate of a deceased joint holder from any liability in respect of any Security that had been jointly held by the holder with other persons.

36. Registration of persons entitled

- (a) Subject to the Bankruptcy Act 1966 and to the production of any information properly required by the Directors, a person becoming entitled to a share or other Security in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or holder may elect to:
 - (i) be registered personally as holder of such Security; or
 - (ii) have another person registered as the transferee of such Security.
- (b) All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of this Constitution relating to:
 - (i) the right to transfer;
 - (ii) the registration of the transfer of; and
 - (iii) the issue of certificates with respect to,

shares or other Securities are applicable to any transfer as if the death or bankruptcy of the member or holder had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer signed by that member or holder or effected under an Uncertificated Transfer System.

37. Dividends and other rights

- (a) Where a member or holder dies or becomes bankrupt, the member's or holder's legal personal representative or the trustee of the member's estate (as the case may be) is, upon the production of all information as is properly required by the Directors, entitled to the same Dividends, entitlements and other advantages and



to the same rights (whether in relation to meetings of the company or to voting or otherwise) as the member or holder would have been entitled to if the member or holder had not died or become bankrupt.

- (b) Where 2 or more persons are jointly entitled to any share as a result of the death of a member, they shall, for the purposes of this Constitution, be taken to be joint holders of such security.
- (c) The Directors may give notice requiring a person to make the election referred to in Article 36.(a). If that notice is not complied with within 60 days, the Directors may withhold payment of all Dividends and other amounts payable in respect of the share until notice of election has been made.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

38. Liability to forfeiture

- (a) If a member fails to pay a call or instalment of a call on or before the day appointed for payment of the call or instalment, the Directors may, at any time afterwards while any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on the member requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest that has accrued and all expenses of the company incurred as a result of the non-payment.
- (b) The notice must:
 - (i) specify another day (not earlier than 14 days after the date of service of the notice) on or before which and a place at which the payment required by the notice is to be made; and
 - (ii) state that, if payment is not made at or before the time specified, the shares in respect of which the call was made are liable to be forfeited.

39. Surrender of shares

Subject to the Act and the Listing Rules, the Directors may accept the:

- (a) surrender of any fully paid share by way of compromise of any question as to the proper registration of the holder or in satisfaction of any payment due to the company; and
- (b) gratuitous surrender of any fully paid share.

Any share so surrendered may be disposed of in the same manner as a forfeited share.

40. Power to forfeit

- (a) If the requirements of a notice served under Article 38 are not complied with and any applicable requirements of the Listing Rules or ASX Settlement Operating Rules are satisfied, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at

any time afterwards, but before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.

- (b) Such a forfeiture shall include all Dividends declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

41. Powers of Directors

Subject to the Listing Rules:

- (a) a forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Directors think fit;
- (b) the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors think fit at any time before a sale or disposition; and
- (c) any residue from the proceeds of sale of a forfeited share, after satisfaction of any calls or instalments due and unpaid and accrued interest and expenses in respect of that share, shall be paid to the person entitled to that share at the time of the forfeiture, to the executors, administrators or assigns of the person or as the person directs.

42. Consequences of forfeiture

- (a) A person whose shares have been forfeited:
 - (i) ceases to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares at the time and on the date of the passing of the Directors' resolution approving the forfeiture;
 - (ii) has no claims or demands against the company in respect of those shares;
 - (iii) has no other rights incident to the shares except the rights that are expressly provided by the Act or saved by this Constitution; and
 - (iv) (in the absence of approval by ordinary resolution of holders of ordinary shares) remains liable to pay to the company all money that, at the date of forfeiture, was payable by the person to the company in respect of the shares (including, if the Directors think fit, interest from the date of forfeiture at the rate the Board determines on the money for the time being unpaid) less any amount satisfied under Article 41.(c). The Directors may enforce the payment of the money or any part of the money for which the member is liable as they think fit.
- (b) Nothing in this Article 42 affects any other right or remedy of the company against the member or anyone else.

43. Notice of forfeiture

- (a) Notice of the resolution of forfeiture shall be given to the member in whose name the share was registered immediately before the forfeiture and an entry of the forfeiture and its date shall be made immediately in the register.



- (b) The provisions of paragraph (a) are directory only and the validity of any forfeiture is not affected in any way by any omission to give the notice or to note the entry.

44. Evidentiary matters

A statement in writing by a Director or a Secretary of the company to the effect that:

- (a) a share in the company has been duly forfeited on a date specified in the statement; or
- (b) a particular sum is payable by a member or former member to the company as at a particular date in respect of a call or instalment of a call (including interest),

is conclusive evidence of the facts set out in the statement as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and against the member or former member who remains liable to the company under Article 42.

45. Transfers after forfeiture and sale

- (a) The company may:
 - (i) receive the consideration (if any) given for a forfeited share on any sale or disposition of the share; and
 - (ii) effect a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of.
- (b) On the completion of the transfer, the transferee is to be registered as the holder of the share and is not bound to see to the application of any money paid as consideration.
- (c) The title of the transferee to the share is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.

46. Fixed amounts taken to be calls

The provisions of this Constitution relating to forfeiture apply in the case of non-payment of any sum that, under the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, as if that sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made.

GENERAL MEETINGS

47. Power of Directors to convene

- (a) Any Director may convene a general meeting whenever the Director thinks fit.
- (b) A Director may cancel by notice in writing to all members any meeting convened by that Director under paragraph (a), except that a meeting convened on the requisition of a member or members shall not be cancelled without their consent.



- (d) (c) The Directors may postpone a general meeting or change the place at which it is to be held by notice not later than 48 hours prior to the time of the meeting to all persons to whom the notice of meeting (the **first notice**) was given. The postponing notice shall specify the place, date and time of the meeting, which meeting shall be taken to be duly convened pursuant to the first notice. If the meeting is to be held in 2 or more places, the postponing notice shall also specify the technology that will be used to facilitate the holding of the meeting in that manner. Any failure by the Directors to give notice of cancellation or postponement does not invalidate the cancellation or postponement or any resolution passed at a postponed general meeting.

48. Notice of general meetings

- (a) Each notice convening a general meeting shall contain the information required by the Act and the Listing Rules.
- (b) A person who attends any general meeting waives any objection that the person may have to any failure to give notice or any other irregularity in the notice of that meeting unless that person objects to the holding of the meeting at the start of the meeting.
- (c) The non-receipt of a notice convening a general meeting by, or the accidental omission to give notice to, any person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate the proceedings at or any resolution passed at the meeting.

49. Business of general meetings

- (a) The business of a general meeting may include any business permitted by the Act.
- (b) The business of an annual general meeting of the company includes:
 - (i) to receive and consider the accounts and reports required by the Act to be laid before each annual general meeting;
 - (ii) to elect Directors;
 - (iii) when relevant, to appoint an auditor and to fix the auditor's remuneration; and
 - (iv) to transact any other business that, under this Constitution or the Act, is required to be transacted at any annual general meeting.
- (c) The business of an annual general meeting may consider matters not set out in the notice of meeting to the extent permitted by the Act.
- (d) The business to be transacted at any general meeting shall be stated in the notice of meeting except as otherwise permitted by the Act.
- (e) No person may move at any general meeting either any resolution (except in the form set out in the notice of meeting) or any amendment of any resolution, except with the approval of the Directors, with the permission of the chair of the meeting or under the Act.

50. Quorum

- (a) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting except, subject to Article 51, the election of a chair of the meeting, unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, 3 Members Present constitutes a quorum.
- (c) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting:
 - (i) where the meeting was convened upon the requisition of members, the proposed meeting shall be dissolved (subject to Article 52);
 - (ii) in any other case:
 - (A) the meeting stands adjourned to a day and at a time and place as the Directors decide or, if no decision is made by the Directors, to the same day in the next week at the same time and place; and
 - (B) if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting must be dissolved.

51. Chair of meetings

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b), the chair of Directors shall preside as chair at every general meeting.
- (b) Where a general meeting is held and:
 - (i) there is no chair or deputy chair; or
 - (ii) the chair or deputy chair is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting or does not wish to act as chair of the meeting,the Directors present shall choose one of their number or, in the absence of all Directors or if none of the Directors present wish to act, the Members Present shall elect one of their number to be chair of the meeting.
- (c) The chair will be responsible for the general conduct of general meetings and for the procedures to be adopted at, during or prior to general meetings, subject to the provisions of this Constitution.
- (d) The chair may make rulings, adjourn the meeting without putting the question (or any question) to the vote if such action is required to ensure the orderly conduct of the meeting.
- (e) The chair may require the adoption of any procedures which are in the chair's opinion necessary or desirable for the proper and orderly casting or recording of votes at any general meeting of the company, whether on a show of hands or on a poll.



- (f) The chair of a general meeting of the company or a person acting with that chair's authority may require any person who wishes to attend the meeting to comply with searches, restrictions or other security arrangements that chair or a person acting with that chair's authority considers appropriate.
- (g) Persons in possession of visual-recording, or sound-recording devices or placards, banners or articles considered by the chair to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption, or persons who refuse to produce or permit examination of any articles in their possession or the contents thereof, may be refused admission to any general meeting or may be required to leave and remain out of the meeting.
- (h) The chair may refuse admission or require to leave and remain out of the meeting any person who refuses to comply with a request to turn off a mobile telephone, personal communication device or similar device.
- (i) The chair may refuse admission to any person who is not entitled to attend the meeting under the Act or this Constitution.
- (j) The chair may arrange for any persons attending the meeting who the chair considers cannot reasonably be accommodated in the place where the meeting is to take place to attend or participate the meeting from a separate place using any technology that complies with the requirements of this Constitution.
- (k) If at any time the chair of a general meeting of the company considers it necessary or desirable for the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting, that chair may demand the cessation of debate or discussion on any business, question, motion or resolution being considered by the meeting and require the business, question, motion or resolution to be put to a vote of the Members Present.
- (l) Any determination by the chair of a general meeting in relation to matters of procedure (including any procedural motions moved at, or put to, the meeting) or any other matter arising directly or indirectly from the business is final (including any procedural motions moved at, or put to, the meeting). Any challenge to a right to vote (whether on a show of hands or on a poll) or to a determination to allow or disregard a vote (including in either case a Direct Vote) may only be made at the meeting and may be determined by the chair of the meeting whose decision is final.
- (m) If a person purports to cast a vote (including a Direct Vote) at or for the purposes of a general meeting in contravention of the Act or Listing Rules, the chair of the meeting may determine that the vote be disregarded and treated as not having been cast.
- (n) Nothing contained in this Article will be taken to limit the powers conferred on a chair by law.

52. Acting Chair

- (a) If during any general meeting the chair of the meeting acting under Article 51 is unwilling to chair any part of the proceedings, that chair may withdraw during the

relevant part of the proceedings and may nominate any person who immediately before the general meeting was a Director or who has been nominated for election as a Director at the meeting to be acting chair of the meeting during the relevant part of the proceedings. On the conclusion of the relevant part of the proceedings the acting chair of the meeting is to withdraw and the chair of the meeting acting under Article 51 is to resume to chair the meeting.

- (b) Where an instrument of proxy appoints the chair of a general meeting as proxy for the part of the proceedings for which an acting chair of the meeting has been nominated, the instrument of proxy is taken to be in favour of that acting chair for the relevant part of the proceedings.

53. Adjournments

- (a) The chair may and shall if so directed by the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place.
- (b) If the chair elects to adjourn the meeting under paragraph (a), the chair may decide whether to seek the approval of the Members Present to the adjournment and, unless that chair exercises that discretion, no vote may be taken by the Members Present in respect of the adjournment.
- (c) No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.
- (d) Subject to paragraph (e), it is not a requirement of this Constitution to give notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
- (e) Without prejudice to any other power which the chair may have under the provisions of this Constitution or at law, the chair may, without the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn a meeting from time to time and from place to place or for an indefinite period if the chair decides that it has become necessary to do so in order to:
 - (i) secure the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting;
 - (ii) give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity of speaking and voting at the meeting; or
 - (iii) ensure that the business of the meeting is properly disposed of.

54. Voting at general meetings

- (a) Except in the case of any resolution which as a matter of law requires a special majority, questions arising at a general meeting are to be decided by a majority of votes cast by the Members Present and any such decision is for all purposes a decision of the members.
- (b) The chair of a general meeting may determine that any question to be submitted to the meeting be determined by a poll without first submitting the question to the meeting to be decided by a show of hands.



- (c) Unless the chair of a general meeting makes the determination referred to in paragraph (b) and subject to paragraph (e), any resolution to be considered at a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands.
- (d) On a show of hands, a declaration by the chair that a resolution has been carried or lost and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be taken as conclusive evidence of the fact without the need to show the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
- (e) At any general meeting, a poll may be demanded by any person or group of persons permitted by the Act. A demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
- (f) A poll may not be demanded on any resolution concerning the election of the chair or the adjournment of meeting.
- (g) The Directors may, subject to law, determine 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 relation to that resolution.

55. Amendments to resolutions

- (a) In the case of a resolution duly proposed as an ordinary resolution, no amendment to that resolution (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) shall be considered or voted upon unless written notice of the intention to move the amendment is received by the company at least 48 hours prior to the time appointed for holding the relevant meeting or adjourned meeting or (in the absence of such notice) the chair of the meeting in the chair's absolute discretion rules that the amendment shall be considered.
- (b) In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution no amendment to that resolution (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted upon.
- (c) If an amendment is proposed to any resolution under consideration but is in good faith ruled out of order by the chair of the meeting, the proceedings on the resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling.

56. Procedure for polls

- (a) When demanded at a general meeting, a poll shall be taken in the manner and at the time the chair directs (but not more than 30 clear days after the date of the demand).
- (b) The chair shall determine any dispute as to the admission or rejection of a vote and such determination made in good faith shall be final and conclusive.
- (c) The result of a poll may be announced in the manner and at the time (whether during the relevant meeting or afterwards) that the chair of the meeting considers appropriate.

- (d) The result of the poll shall be a resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded or required.
- (e) The demand for a poll, or requirement that a poll be taken, shall not prevent a meeting from continuing for the transaction of any business other than that on which a poll has been demanded, or is required.
- (f) The chair may determine that any poll may close at different times for different classes of shareholder or for different shareholders of the same class entitled to vote on the relevant resolution.

57. Chair has casting vote

In the case of an equality of votes on a show of hands or on a poll the chair of the meeting has a casting vote in addition to any vote to which the chair may be entitled as a member or as a proxy, attorney or properly appointed representative of a member.

VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS

58. Representation and voting of members

Subject to the Listing Rules and provisions of this Constitution and any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares:

- (a) at meetings of members or classes of members each member entitled to attend and vote may:
 - (i) attend and vote in person; or
 - (ii) be represented and vote by proxy, by attorney or (where the member is a body corporate) by representative; or
 - (iii) if a determination has been made by the Directors in accordance with Article 54.(g), vote by Direct Vote;
- (b) on a show of hands:
 - (i) subject to paragraphs (ii) and (iii) below, every Member Present having the right to vote on the resolution has one vote; and
 - (ii) where a member has appointed more than one person as representative, proxy or attorney for the member, none of the representatives, proxies or attorneys is entitled to vote;
 - (iii) where a Member Present is entitled to vote in more than one capacity, that Member Present is entitled to only one vote; and
 - (iv) a Direct Vote is not counted; and
- (c) on a poll, every Member Present and, if a determination has been made by the Directors in accordance with Article 54.(g), every member who gives a Direct Vote, having the right to vote on the resolution has:



- (i) in the case of a fully paid Ordinary Share, one vote for each share held; and
- (ii) in the case of a partly paid share, that fraction of a vote equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid up (not credited) on that member's share bears to the total amount paid and payable for that share (excluding amounts credited). Amounts paid in advance of a call shall be ignored when calculating the proportion; and
- (iii) in respect of every member who gives a Direct Vote, their vote is treated as if the member cast the vote in the poll at the meeting, and must be counted accordingly.

59. Joint holders

Where more than one joint holder votes, the vote of the holder whose name appears first in the register of members shall be accepted to the exclusion of the others whether the vote is given personally, by attorney, by proxy or (where the holder is a body corporate) by representative or by Direct Vote.

60. Members of unsound mind and minors

- (a) If a member is:
 - (i) of unsound mind;
 - (ii) a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health; or
 - (iii) a minor,the member's committee or trustee or any other person as properly has the management or guardianship of the member's estate or affairs may, subject to paragraph (b), exercise any rights of the member in relation to a general meeting as if the committee, trustee or other person were the member.
- (b) Any person with powers of management or guardianship shall not exercise any rights under paragraph (a) unless and until the person has provided the Directors with satisfactory evidence of the person's appointment and status.

61. Restriction on voting rights - unpaid amounts

A member is not entitled to vote at a general meeting or to be counted for the purpose of constituting a quorum unless all calls and other sums presently payable by the member in respect of shares in the company have been paid.

62. Objections to and error in voting

- (a) No objection may be made to the qualification of a person to vote or to the counting of, or failure to count, a vote, except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered or at which the error occurs.
- (b) Any objection shall be referred to the chair of the meeting, whose decision shall be final.
- (c) A vote allowed after an objection shall be valid for all purposes.

63. Number of proxies

- (a) A member entitled to cast 2 or more votes on a resolution may appoint 2 proxies. A proxy need not be a member.
- (b) If a member appoints 2 proxies, neither proxy is entitled to vote on a show of hands.
- (c) If an instrument appointing 2 proxies does not specify the proportion or number of the member's votes each proxy is entitled to exercise, each proxy may exercise half the votes.

64. Form of proxy

- (a) An instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing and:
 - (i) if the appointor is a natural person, be signed by the appointor or the appointor's attorney duly authorised in writing; or
 - (ii) if the appointor is a corporation, be executed with the seal or without the seal in accordance with the Act or under the hand of a duly authorised officer or attorney,but otherwise may, subject to the Act and the Listing Rules, be in any form (including electronic) that the Directors may accept or stipulate.
- (b) Where a notice of meeting provides for electronic lodgement of proxy appointments, an appointment lodged at the electronic address or by the electronic means specified in the notice is taken to have been received at the registered office of the company and validated by the member if there is compliance with the requirements set out in the notice.
- (c) Subject to Article 67.(b), a proxy may vote as the proxy thinks fit on any motion or resolution in respect of which no manner of voting is indicated in the instrument of appointment.
- (d) Where an instrument of proxy is signed by all of the joint holders of any shares, the votes of the proxy so appointed must be accepted in respect of those shares to the exclusion of any votes tendered by a proxy for any one of those joint holders.

- (e) The chair may decide the validity of a proxy or power of attorney or a facsimile of either document.

65. Lodgement of proxies

- (a) The documents to be received under the Act for an appointment of a proxy to be effective must be received by the company not less than 48 hours before the meeting commences or (in the case of an adjournment) resumes, unless the notice of meeting specifies a shorter period.
- (b) For an instrument appointing an attorney to act on behalf of a member at all meetings of the company (or at all meetings for a specified period) to be effective the following documents must be received by the company at least 48 hours (or any shorter period as the Directors may permit) before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the attorney proposes to vote:
 - (i) the power of attorney or a certified copy of that power of attorney; and
 - (ii) any evidence that the Directors may require of the validity and non-revocation of that power of attorney.

For the purposes of this paragraph (b), the company receives these documents when they are received at any of the following:

- (iii) the company's registered office; or
- (iv) a place, fax number or electronic address specified for the purpose in the notice of meeting.

66. Form of Direct Vote

- (a) The Directors may, subject to this Constitution, prescribe regulations, rules and procedures in relation to the giving of Direct Votes (including specifying the form, method and timing of giving a Direct Vote at or for the purposes of a meeting in order for the vote to be valid) and for revoking a Direct Vote. Without limitation, such regulations, rules and procedures may permit a member to give a Direct Vote prior to the relevant meeting. The Directors must specify in the notice of meeting, or in any document accompanying the notice of meeting or otherwise made available to member for the purpose of the meeting, the form, method and timing of giving a Direct Vote in order for the Direct Vote to be valid.
- (b) A notice of voting intention is valid if it contains the following information:
 - (i) the member's name and address or any applicable identifying notations such as the holder identification number or similar approved by the Board or specified in the notice of meeting; and
 - (ii) the member's voting intention on any or all of the resolutions to be put before the meeting, in respect of which meeting a determination has been made by the Board in accordance with Article 54.(g).



67. Validity of proxies

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

if no notice in writing of the death, unsoundness of mind, revocation or transfer (as the case may be) has been received by the company at its registered office at least 48 hours (or any shorter period as the Directors may permit or specified by the Act) before the commencement of the meeting, or adjourned meeting at which the instrument is used or the power is exercised.
- (b) A proxy or power of attorney (subject to its terms) is not revoked by the principal attending and taking part in the meeting unless the principal actually votes at the meeting on the resolution for which the proxy or power of attorney (as applicable) is proposed to be used.

68. Where proxy is incomplete

- (a) No instrument appointing a proxy shall be treated as invalid merely because it does not contain:
 - (i) the address of the appointor or of a proxy;
 - (ii) the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy; or
 - (iii) in relation to any or all resolutions, an indication of the manner in which the proxy is to vote.
- (b) Where the instrument does not specify the name of a proxy, the instrument is taken to be given in favour of the chair of the meeting.
- (c) If a proxy appointment is not properly executed or validated, incomplete or unclear, the following provisions apply. Nothing obliges the Board or the company to do anything referred to in those provisions.
 - (i) If the name of the proxy is not included, the name of any Director or Secretary may be inserted by the Secretary on the authority of the Board (which may occur later than the time specified in the relevant notice of meeting for the receipt of proxy appointments).
 - (ii) If the appointment has not been duly signed or validated, the company may:
 - (A) return the appointment to the appointing member; and



- (B) request that the member sign or validate the appointment and return it to the company within a period decided by the Board (which may be later than the time specified in the relevant notice of meeting for the receipt of proxy appointments).
- (iii) If the appointment is otherwise incomplete or unclear, the company may, by written or oral communication, clarify with a member any instruction on the appointment and complete or amend the contents of any appointment to reflect any clarification in instruction received from the member (which completion or amendment may occur later than the time specified in the relevant notice of meeting for the receipt of proxy appointments). For this purpose the member appoints the company as its attorney.

69. Right of officers and advisers to attend general meetings

- (a) A Director (even if not a member) is entitled to be present and to speak at any general meeting.
- (b) A Secretary (even if not a member) is entitled to be present and, at the request of the chair, to speak at any general meeting.
- (c) Any other person (even if not a member) requested by the Directors to attend any general meeting is entitled to be present and, at the request of the chair, to speak at that general meeting.

APPOINTMENT, REMOVAL AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

70. Appointment and removal

- (a) The company may at any time by resolution passed in general meeting:
 - (i) appoint any person to be a Director; or
 - (ii) remove any Director from office.
- (b) Subject to the Act, the Directors may at any time appoint any person as a Director. Except for the Managing Director, any person appointed under this Article 70.(b) shall hold office until the end of the next following annual general meeting and shall be eligible for election at that meeting without needing to give any prior notice.
- (c) Unless and until otherwise decided by resolution passed in general meeting, the number of Directors shall not be more than 12.

71. Eligibility and effectiveness of appointment

No person shall be eligible to be appointed as a Director unless:

- (a) they are recommended by the Board; or
- (b) a notice of the person's candidature:



- (i) signed by that person and specifying that he or she consents to being appointed as a Director; and
- (ii) if that person is not a member of the company, signed by a member of the company,

is given to the company at least 45 Business Days before the general meeting at which it is to be considered.

72. No share qualification

Directors are not required to hold shares in the capital of the company.

73. Appointment of executive directors

- (a) Subject to the Act, the Directors may appoint one or more of their body to the office of Managing Director or other executive office or employment with the company for such term (subject to the Act) and on any other conditions the Directors think fit. The Directors may revoke or terminate an appointment, without prejudice to a claim for damages for breach of contract or otherwise.
- (b) The Managing Director may be referred to as the chief executive officer or by any title the Directors decide on.

74. Retirement

- (a) No Director shall hold office for a continuous period in excess of 3 years or past the third annual general meeting following the Director's appointment, whichever is the longer, without submitting for re-election.
- (b) An election of Directors shall be held at each annual general meeting. If no election of Directors is scheduled to occur at an annual general meeting under Article 70.(b) or paragraph (a), one Director must retire from office at that annual general meeting.
- (c) The Director to retire under paragraph (b) shall be the Director who has been longest in office since his last appointment or reappointment. As between persons who have been in office an equal length of time, the Director to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.
- (d) A retiring Director under paragraph (a) shall be eligible for re-election without needing to give any prior notice of an intention to submit for re-election and shall hold office as a Director of the company until the end of the meeting at which the Director retires.
- (e) Where the company by resolution passed in general meeting has removed a Director before the expiry of his period of office and appointed another person who is willing to act to be a Director in his place, that person appointed in this way is treated, for the purposes of determining the time at which he or another Director is



to retire, as if he had become a Director on the date on which the person in whose place he is appointed was last appointed or re-appointed a Director.

- (f) The Managing Director is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b).

75. Remuneration

- (a) The Directors shall be paid for their services as Directors.
- (b) The fees payable from time to time to non-Executive Directors shall be as the Directors determine and, if required by the Listing Rules:
 - (i) shall be in an amount not exceeding in aggregate a maximum sum that is from time to time approved by resolution of the company (which amount shall include any remuneration paid to those Directors by any Subsidiary of the company for their services); and
 - (ii) any notice convening a general meeting at which it is proposed to seek approval to increase the maximum aggregate sum shall specify the proposed new maximum aggregate sum and the amount of the proposed increase.
- (c) The fees fixed under paragraph (b):
 - (i) shall be divided among the non-Executive Directors in the proportions as they may agree or, if they cannot agree, equally among them; and
 - (ii) are inclusive of any benefits which the company provides to Directors in satisfaction of legislative schemes (including benefits provided under superannuation guarantee or similar schemes).
- (d) Fees payable to non-Executive Directors shall be by a fixed sum and not by a commission on or as a percentage of the operating revenue of the company.
- (e) The remuneration to which a Director is entitled may be provided to a Director in cash or in such other form as is agreed between the company and the Director and may be paid in Australian dollars or any other currency as is agreed between the company and the Director. A Director may elect to forgo some or all of the Director's entitlement to cash remuneration in favour of another agreed form of remuneration and vice versa, provided the total cost to the company of that Director's remuneration is not thereby increased above the maximum for that Director under paragraph (c).
- (f) The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid or reimbursed for all travelling and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from any meeting of the Directors, committee of the Directors, general meeting of the company or otherwise in connection with the business or affairs of the company.
- (g) If any Director, with the approval of the other Directors, performs extra services or makes any special exertions for the benefit of the company, such other Directors may approve the payment to that Director of special and additional remuneration as such other Directors think fit having regard to the value to the company of the



extra services or special exertions. Any special or additional remuneration shall not include a commission on or percentage of profits or operating revenue or turnover.

- (i) (h) Subject to the Act and the Listing Rules, an Executive Director may be appointed on such terms as to remuneration (whether by salary, commission or participation in profits, or a combination of them) as may be agreed by the other Directors. Subject to the Act and the Listing Rules, a Director may be engaged by the company in any other capacity (other than auditor) and may be appointed on such terms as to remuneration, tenure of office and otherwise as may be agreed by the other Directors.

76. Vacation of office

In addition to the circumstances in which the office of a Director becomes vacant:

- (a) under the Act;
- (b) because of a resolution under Article 70.(a)(ii); or
- (c) under Article 74,

the office of a Director becomes vacant if the Director:

- (d) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health and the Board resolves that his office be vacated;
- (e) has been appointed for a fixed term and the term expires;
- (f) resigns by notice in writing to the company;
- (h) (g) is absent without the consent of the other Directors from meetings of the Directors held during a continuous period of 3 months and the other Directors resolve that his office be vacated; or dies.

77. Retiring allowance for Directors

- (a) In addition to amounts payable under Article 75, the company may make any payment or give any benefit to any Director of the company or of a Subsidiary or any other person in connection with the Director's retirement, resignation from or loss of office or death while in office, if it is made or given in accordance with the Act and the Listing Rules.
- (b) Subject to paragraph (a), the company may:
 - (i) make contracts or arrangements with a Director or a person about to become a Director of the company or a subsidiary under which the Director or any person nominated by the Director is paid or provided with a lump sum payment, pension, retiring allowance or other benefit on or after the Director or person about to become a Director ceases to hold office for any reason;



- (ii) make any payment under any contract or arrangement referred to in sub-paragraph (i); and
- (iii) establish any fund or scheme to provide lump sum payments, pensions, retiring allowances or other benefits for:
 - (A) Directors, on them ceasing to hold office; or
 - (B) any person including a person nominated by the Director, in the event of the Director's death while in office,

and from time to time pay to the fund or scheme any sum as the company considers necessary to provide those benefits.
- (c) The company may impose any conditions and restrictions under any contract, arrangement, fund or scheme referred to in paragraph (b) as it thinks proper.
- (d) The company may authorise any Subsidiary to make a similar contract or arrangement with its Directors and make payments under it or establish and maintain any fund or scheme, whether or not all or any of the Directors of the Subsidiary are also Directors of the company.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

78. Powers of Directors

- (a) Subject to the Act, the Listing Rules and this Constitution, the business of the company is managed by the Directors, who may exercise all powers of the company which are not, by the Act, the Listing Rules or this Constitution, required to be exercised by the company in general meeting.
- (b) Without limiting the generality of paragraph (a), the Directors may exercise all the powers of the company:
 - (i) to borrow money, to charge any property or business of the company or all or any of its uncalled capital;
- (c) to issue debentures or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any other person.

79. Appointment of attorneys

- (a) The Directors may, by power of attorney, appoint any person to be the attorney of the company for such purposes, with the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Directors for any period and subject to any conditions as they think fit.
- (b) Any appointment under paragraph (a) may be made on terms for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with the attorney as the Directors think fit and may also authorise the attorney to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the attorney.

80. Negotiable instruments

All negotiable instruments of the company shall be executed by the persons and in the manner the Directors decide from time to time.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

81. Proceedings

- (a) The Directors may meet together for the dispatch of business and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.
- (b) A Director may at any time, and on the request of a Director, a Secretary shall convene a meeting of the Directors. A meeting of the Directors may also be convened in any other manner determined by the Directors from time to time.
- (c) Reasonable notice must be given to every Director of the place, date and time of every meeting of the Directors. Notice need not be in writing and may be given by fax, electronically or any other means the Directors agree from time to time. Where any Director is for the time being away from their usual place of contact, notice need only be given to that Director if contact details have been given by that Director to the company, but notice shall always be given to any alternate Director whose appointment by that Director is for the time being in force.
- (d) A Director may waive notice of any meeting of Directors by notifying the company to that effect in person or by any other means.
- (e) A Director or alternate Director who attends any Board meeting waives any objection that they may have to any failure to give notice of that meeting.
- (f) The non-receipt of notice convening a Directors' meeting by, or the accidental omission to give notice to any person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate the proceedings, or any resolution passed at a Directors' meeting.

82. Meetings by technology

- (a) For the purposes of the Act, each Director, on becoming a Director (or on the adoption of this Constitution), consents to the use of the following technology for holding a Directors meeting:
 - (i) video;
 - (ii) telephone;
 - (iii) any other technology or combination of the above which permits each Director to communicate simultaneously with every other Director.

A Director may withdraw the consent given under this Article 82 in accordance with the Act.



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

83. Quorum at meetings

At a meeting of Directors, the number of Directors whose presence is necessary to constitute a quorum is 3 Directors. Unless the Directors determine otherwise, the quorum need only be present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.

84. Chair of Directors

- (a) The Directors may elect one of their number as their chair and one or more as deputy chair and may decide the period for which the chair and deputy chair are to hold office as chair and deputy chair (and may at any time remove him or them from such office). References to the chair in this Constitution include, in the absence of the chair, a deputy chair (unless the context otherwise requires). If two or more deputy chair are present, the senior of them shall act as chair, seniority being determined by length of office, disregarding any appointment or reappointment or deemed reappointment. As between two or more who have held office for an equal length of time, the deputy chair to act as chair shall be decided by those directors present.
- (b) Where a meeting of Directors is held and:
 - (i) a chair has not been elected as provided by paragraph (a); or
 - (ii) the chair is not present at the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or does not wish to chair the meeting,a deputy chair shall be chair of the meeting or if sub-paragraphs (i) or (ii) applies to the deputy chair, the Directors present shall elect one of their number to be a chair of the meeting.
- (c) The remuneration of the chair and any deputy chair shall be from the remuneration fixed under Article 75.(b) and decided by the Directors in accordance with Article 75.(c).

85. Proceedings at meetings

- (a) Subject to this Constitution, questions arising at a meeting of Directors shall be decided by a majority of votes of Directors present and voting and for all purposes any such decision is taken to be a decision of the Directors.
- (b) Subject to the Act and any applicable Listing Rules, in the case of an equality of votes, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote in addition to the chair's deliberative vote except that the chair of the meeting must not exercise a casting vote at any meeting at which only 2 of the Directors who are present are entitled to vote.
- (c) Except as provided in the Act or the Listing Rules, a Director:
 - (i) who has an interest in a matter may vote in respect of that matter if it comes before the Directors and be counted as part of the quorum;
 - (ii) may enter into contracts with, or otherwise have dealings with, the company; and
 - (iii) may hold other offices in the company, except as auditor.

86. Alternate Directors

- (a) A Director may:
 - (i) with the approval of a majority of the other Directors, appoint a person (whether a member of the company or not); or
 - (ii) without the need for the approval of the other Directors, appoint another Director,

to be an alternate Director in the Director's place during any period that the Director thinks fit.
- (b) An alternate Director may, but need not be, a member or a Director of the company.
- (c) One person may act as an alternate Director to more than one Director.
- (d) An alternate Director is entitled to notice of meetings of the Directors and, if the appointor is not present at such a meeting, is entitled to attend and vote in the appointor's stead.
- (e) In the absence of the appointor, an alternate Director may exercise any powers which the appointor may exercise. The exercise of any power by the alternate Director (including affixing the Seal or signing a document) shall be taken to be the exercise of the power by the appointor. The exercise of any power by the alternate Director shall be as agent of the company and not as agent of the appointor. Where the alternate is another Director, that Director shall be entitled to cast a deliberative vote on the Director's own account and on account of each person by whom the Director has been appointed as an alternate Director.

- (f) The appointment of an alternate Director:
 - (i) may be terminated at any time by the appointor even if the period of the appointment of the alternate Director has not expired; and
 - (ii) terminates automatically if the appointor vacates office as a Director.
- (g) An appointment or the termination of an appointment of an alternate Director shall be effected by service on the company of a notice in writing signed by the Director making the appointment.
- (h) Other than:
 - (i) for reimbursement of expenses under Article 75.(f); or
 - (ii) as authorised by the Directors,an alternate Director is not entitled to any remuneration from the company for acting as an alternate Director.
- (i) Any remuneration that is paid to an alternate Director under sub-paragraph (h)(ii), other than reimbursement of expenses under 75.(f), must be deducted from the remuneration of the appointor.

87. Delegation

- (a) The Directors may delegate any of their powers in accordance with the Act.
- (b) Without limiting paragraph (a), the Directors may delegate to an Executive Director any of their powers, authorities and discretions for such time and on such terms and conditions as they think fit. In particular, the Directors may grant the power to sub-delegate, and may retain or exclude the right of the Directors to exercise the delegated powers, authorities or discretions collaterally with the Executive Director. The Directors may at any time revoke the delegation or alter their terms and conditions.

88. Vacancies

If the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum set by the Act:

- (a) for so long as their number is sufficient to constitute a quorum, the remaining Directors may act; and
- (b) if the number of remaining Directors is not sufficient to constitute a quorum, the remaining Director or Directors may act only for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to the minimum number required under this Constitution to constitute a quorum.

89. Committees

- (a) Articles 81, 82, 84 (other than paragraph (c)) and 85 apply to any committee as if each reference in those Articles to the Directors was a reference to the members of

the committee and each reference to a meeting of Directors was to a meeting of the committee.

- (b) The number of members whose presence at a meeting of the committee is necessary to constitute a quorum is the number determined by the Directors and, if not so determined, is 2. Unless the Directors determine otherwise, the quorum need only be present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.
- (c) The minutes of all the proceedings and decisions of every committee shall be made, entered and signed in the same manner in all respects as minutes of proceedings of the Directors are required by the Act to be made, entered and signed.
- (d) Membership of a committee of Directors may, if the Directors so resolve, be treated as an extra service or special exertion performed by the members of the committee for the purpose of this Constitution.

90. Written resolutions

- (a) If a document:
 - (i) is sent to all those entitled to receive notice of a meeting at which a resolution could be put;
 - (ii) contains a statement that the signatories to it are in favour of that resolution;
 - (iii) the terms of the resolution are set out or identified in the document; and
 - (iv) has been signed by all of the Directors entitled to vote on that resolution,a resolution in those terms is passed on the day on which and at the time at which the document was signed by the last of those Directors.
- (b) For the purposes of paragraph (a):
 - (i) 2 or more separate documents containing statements in identical terms each of which is signed by one or more Directors shall together be taken to constitute one document containing a statement in those terms signed by those Directors at the time at which the last of those documents to be signed was signed by a Director;
 - (ii) the signing of a document by an alternate Director is of no effect if the appointor has signed the document; and
 - (iii) a fax or email which is received by the company or an agent of the company and is sent for or on behalf of a Director or alternate Director shall be taken to be signed by that Director or alternate Director not later than the time of receipt of the fax or email by the company or its agent in legible form.

91. Defects in appointments

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

92. Directors' interests

- (a) Subject to the Act and provided a Director has disclosed to the Board the nature and extent of any material interest of the Director, a Director, notwithstanding his office:
 - (i) may enter into or otherwise be interested in a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the company or in which the company is otherwise interested either in connection with his tenure of an office or place of profit or as seller, buyer or otherwise;
 - (ii) may hold another office or place of profit with the company (except that of auditor or auditor of a subsidiary of the company) in conjunction with the office of director and may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity to the company, and in that case on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the Board may decide either in addition to or instead of remuneration provided for by another Article;
 - (iii) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal with or otherwise interested in, a company promoted by the company or in which the company is otherwise interested or as regards which the company has a power of appointment; and
 - (iv) is not liable to account to the company for a profit, remuneration or other benefit realised by such contract, arrangement, transaction, proposal, office or employment and no such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal is avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit.
- (b) A Director who, to his knowledge, is in any way (directly or indirectly) interested in a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the company shall declare the nature of his interest at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal is first considered, if he knows his interest then exits or, in any other case, at the first meeting of the Board after he knows that he is or has become interested. For the purposes of this Article 92:
 - (i) a general notice given to the Board by a Director that he is to be regarded as having an interest (of the nature and extent specified in the notice) in a contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal in which a specified person

- or class of persons is interested is a sufficient disclosure under this Article 92 in relation to that contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal; and
- (ii) an interest of which a Director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge is not treated as his interest.
- (c) A Director may not vote on or be counted in the quorum in relation to a resolution of the Board or of a committee of the Board concerning a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal to which the company is or is to be a party and in which he has an interest which is, to his knowledge, a material interest (otherwise than by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the company), but without limiting the requirements of the Act, this prohibition does not apply to a resolution concerning any of the following matters:
- (i) the giving of a guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him or any other person at the request of or for the benefit of the company or any of its Subsidiaries;
 - (ii) the giving of a guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of a debt or obligation of the company or any of its Subsidiaries for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part, either alone or jointly with others, under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
 - (iii) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal concerning an offer of shares, debentures or other securities of the company or any of its Subsidiaries for subscription or purchase, in which offer he is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which he is to participate;
 - (iv) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal to which the company is or is to be a party concerning another company (including a Subsidiary of the company) in which he is interested (directly or indirectly) whether as an officer, member, creditor or otherwise (**relevant company**), if he does not to his knowledge have a relevant interest in shares representing one per cent or more of either any class of the equity share capital of or the voting rights in the relevant company;
 - (v) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal for the benefit of the employees of the company or any of its Subsidiaries (including any pension fund or retirement, death or disability scheme) which does not award him a privilege or benefit not generally awarded to the employees to whom it relates; and
 - (vi) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal concerning the purchase or maintenance of any insurance policy for the benefit of Directors or for the benefit of persons including Directors.
- (d) A Director may not vote on or be counted in the quorum in relation to a resolution of the Board or committee of the Board concerning his own appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of his appointment or its termination) as the holder of an

office or place of profit with the company or any company in which the company is interested. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment or its termination) of two or more directors to offices or places of profit with the company or a company in which the company is interested, such proposals shall be divided and a separate resolution considered in relation to each director. In that case each of the Directors concerned (if not otherwise debarred from voting under this Article 92 or the Act) is entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

- (e) If a question arises at a meeting as to the materiality of a Director's interest (other than the interest of the chair of the meeting) or as to the entitlement of a Director (other than the chair) to vote or be counted in a quorum for the purposes of this Article 92 and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, the question shall be referred to the chair and his ruling in relation to the Director concerned is conclusive and binding on all concerned.
- (f) If a question arises at a meeting as to the materiality of the interest of the chair of the meeting or as to the entitlement of the chair to vote or be counted in a quorum for the purposes of this Article 92 and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, the question shall be decided by resolution of the Directors or committee members present at the meeting (excluding the chair) whose majority vote is conclusive and binding on all concerned.
- (g) For the purposes of this Article 92, the interest of a person who is for the purposes of the Act an associate of the Director is treated as the interest of the Director and, in relation to an alternate Director, the interest of his appointor is treated as the interest of the alternate Director in addition to an interest which the alternate Director otherwise has. This Article 92 applies to an alternate Director as if he were a Director otherwise appointed.
 - (i) Subject to the Act, the company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of this Article 92 to any extent or ratify any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal not properly authorised by reason of a contravention of this Article 92.

SECRETARIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

93. Secretaries

- (a) A Secretary of the company holds office on the terms and conditions, as to remuneration and otherwise, as the Directors decide.
- (b) The Directors may at any time terminate the appointment of a Secretary.

94. Other officers

- (a) The Directors may from time to time:
 - (i) create any other position or positions in the company with the powers and responsibilities as the Directors may from time to time confer; and
 - (ii) appoint any person, whether or not a Director, to any position or positions created under this sub-paragraph (a).
- (b) The Directors at any time may terminate the appointment of a person holding a position created under sub-paragraph (a)(i) and may abolish the position.

SEALS AND EXECUTING DOCUMENTS

95. Seals and their use

- (a) The company may have a common seal. If the company has a common seal it may also have a duplicate common seal.
- (b) A Seal may be used only by the authority of the Directors, or of a committee of the Directors authorised by the Directors to authorise the use of the Seal. Every document to which the Seal is affixed shall be signed by:
 - (i) 2 Directors;
 - (ii) a Director and a Secretary; or
 - (iii) a Director and another person appointed by the Directors to countersign that document or a class of documents in which that document is included.
- (c) The Directors may decide, either generally or in any particular case, that the common seal and the signature of any Director, Secretary or other person is to be printed on or affixed to any certificate for shares by some mechanical, electronic or other means.
- (d) This Article 95 does not limit the ways in which the company may execute a document.

INSPECTION OF RECORDS

96. Inspection of records

- (a) The Directors may authorise a member to inspect books of the company to the extent, at the time and places and under the conditions, the Directors consider appropriate.
- (b) A member (other than a Director) does not have the right to inspect any document of the company except as provided by law or as authorised by the Directors.

DIVIDENDS, INTEREST AND RESERVES

97. Powers to determine Dividends and pay interest

- (a) Subject to the Act and to any special rights or restrictions attached to any shares, the Directors may from time to time determine that a Dividend is payable. The Directors may fix the amount, the time for payment and the method of payment of a Dividend. The method of payment may include the payment of cash, the issue of shares, the grant of options and the transfer of assets, including shares or other securities in another body corporate (or any combination of them).
- (b) No Dividend shall bear interest against the company.

98. Ranking of shares for Dividends

The rights attaching to the shares of the company, as regards the participation in the profits available for distribution and resolved to be distributed, are as follows:

- (a) the holders of preference shares shall be entitled, in priority to any payment of Dividend to the holders of any other class of shares, to a preferred right to participate as regards Dividends up to but not beyond a specified amount; and
- (b) any surplus remaining after payment of the Dividends under paragraph (a) shall be payable to the holders of the Ordinary Shares in equal amounts per share.

99. Crediting of Dividends

- (a) Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to any shares, every Dividend on a share in the company will be paid as follows, unless otherwise resolved by the Directors:
 - (i) if the share to which a particular Dividend relates is fully paid and was fully paid during the whole period in respect of which the Dividend is to be paid, that Dividend shall be equal to the Dividend paid on each other share which was fully paid during the whole period in respect of which the Dividend is to be fully paid; and
 - (ii) if the share to which a particular Dividend relates is partly paid, or is fully paid but was not fully paid during the whole of the period in respect of which the Dividend is to be paid, that Dividend shall be apportioned, and paid proportionately to the amounts paid (not credited) on the share in respect of which the Dividend is to be paid with respect to the issue price of the share (excluding amounts credited) during any part or parts of the period in respect of which the Dividend is to be paid.
- (b) An amount paid on a share in advance of a call is not taken for the purposes of sub-paragraph (a)(ii) to be paid on the share.



- (c) Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to any shares, the Directors may from time to time resolve that Dividends are to be paid out of a particular source or particular sources, and where the Directors so resolve, they may, in their absolute discretion:
 - (i) allow each or any member to elect from which specified sources that particular member's Dividend may be paid by the company; and
 - (ii) where such elections are permitted and any member fails to make such an election, the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, identify the particular source from which Dividends will be payable.

100. Reserves

- (a) The Directors may at their discretion set aside out of the profits of the company any sums as they think proper as reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Directors, be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the company may be properly applied.
- (b) Pending any application under paragraph (a), the reserves may, at the discretion of the Directors, either be employed in the business of the company or be invested in any investments as the Directors may from time to time think fit.
- (c) The Directors may, without placing them to any reserve, carry forward any profits which they may think prudent not to divide or capitalise.

101. Deduction of unpaid amounts

The Directors may deduct from any Dividend payable to a member all sums of money presently payable by the member to the company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares in the company.

102. Distributions in kind

If the Directors have in accordance with the other provisions of this Constitution determined to pay a Dividend or to return capital by a reduction of capital, a buy-back or otherwise, wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets (including by the issue of shares or other Securities or by the transfer of shares or other Securities in any other body corporate), the Directors may:

- (a) if a difficulty arises in regard to that distribution, settle the matter as they think fit and fix the value for distribution of the specific assets or any part of those assets;
- (b) decide that cash payments will be made, and make such payments to any members on the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties;
- (c) vest any specific assets in trustees;

- (d) sell or cause to be sold any specific assets distributed (or which, save for the operation of this Article 102.(d), would otherwise have been distributed) to any members (or group of members) determined by the Directors in any way and on such terms as the Directors determine in their discretion, including by transferring the assets to a nominee or agent determined by the Directors to sell those assets on behalf of such members, and distributing to such members their proportion of the net proceeds of that sale (as determined by the Directors);
- (e) authorise any person to make, on behalf of all the members entitled to any shares or other Securities, an agreement with the company (or other relevant body corporate) providing for the issue or transfer to them of any further shares or other Securities, and, in executing the document, the person acts as agent and attorney for the members; and
- (f) if the Dividend or reduction of capital is by way of a distribution of shares or other securities in another corporation, then each member is taken to have agreed to become a shareholder or securityholder of that corporation and to have agreed to be bound by the constitution of that corporation. Each member also appoints each Director and each Secretary their agent and attorney to:
 - (i) agree to the member becoming a shareholder or securityholder of that corporation;
 - (ii) agree to the member being bound by the constitution of that corporation; and
 - (iii) execute any transfer of shares or securities, or other document required to give effect to the distribution of shares or other securities to that member.

Nothing in any of paragraphs (a) to (f) above limits anything in any of those other paragraphs.

103. Payment of distributions

- (a) Any Dividend, interest or other money payable in cash in respect of shares may be paid by any of the following means, in the Directors' discretion, at the sole risk of the intended recipient:
 - (i) by cheque sent through the post directed to:
 - (A) the address of the member as shown in the register or, in the case of joint holders, to the address shown in the register as the address of the joint holder first named in that register; or
 - (B) to any other address as the member or joint holders in writing directs or direct; or
 - (ii) by electronic funds transfer to an account with a bank or other financial institution nominated by the member and acceptable to the company; or
 - (iii) by any other means determined by the Directors; or
 - (iv) otherwise disposed of according to law.



- (b) Subject to law, all Dividends unclaimed may be invested or otherwise used by the Directors for the benefit of the company until claimed or otherwise disposed of according to law.
- (c) Without limiting Article 103.(b), if the Directors decide to make a payment by electronic funds transfer under Article 103.(a) and an account is not nominated by the member or joint holders in accordance with Article 103.(a), the company may hold the amount payable in a separate account of the company until the member or joint holders nominate an account in accordance with Article 103.(a).
- (d) Payments of Dividends and other distributions by the company may be made in Australian dollars or any other currency determined by the Directors in their discretion. Payments in different currencies may be made to different members as determined by the Directors in their discretion. If a payment is made in a currency other than Australian dollars the Directors may determine in their discretion the appropriate exchange rate and the time of calculation to calculate the amount payable in the relevant currency. The determinations of the Directors are, in the absence of manifest error, final.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

104. Capitalisation of profits

- (a) The company in general meeting or the Directors may resolve:
 - (i) to capitalise any sum, being the whole or a part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve account, profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution to members; and
 - (ii) that the sum referred to in sub-paragraph (i) be applied, in any of the ways mentioned in paragraph (b), for the benefit of members in full satisfaction of their interest in the capitalised sum, in the proportions to which those members would have been entitled in a distribution of that sum by way of Dividend or if there is no such proportional entitlement, as the Directors determine.
- (b) The ways in which a sum may be applied for the benefit of members under paragraph (a) are:
 - (i) in paying up any amounts unpaid on shares held by members;
 - (ii) in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures to be issued to members as fully paid;
 - (iii) partly as mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) and partly as mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii); or
 - (iv) any other application permitted by law or the Listing Rules.
- (c) Where the conditions of issue of a partly paid share so provide, the holder shall be entitled to participate in any application of a sum under paragraph (b) to a greater

extent than would have been the case had those funds been distributed by Dividend but not to any greater extent than permitted by the terms of issue.

- (d) The Directors shall do all things necessary to give effect to the resolution referred to in paragraph (a) above and, in particular, to the extent necessary to adjust the rights of the members amongst themselves, may:
- (i) fix the value for distribution of the specific assets or any part of those assets;
 - (ii) issue fractional certificates or make cash payments in cases where shares or debentures become issuable in fractions or determine that fractions may be disregarded;
 - (iii) vest any cash or specific assets in trustees on trust for the persons entitled as they think fit; and
 - (iv) authorise any person to make, on behalf of all the members entitled to any further shares or debentures on the capitalisation, an agreement with the company providing for the issue to them, credited as fully paid up, of any further shares or debentures or for the payment by the company on their behalf the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares by the application of their respective proportions of the sum resolved to be capitalised and any agreement made under that authority is effective and binding on all the members concerned.

BONUS SHARE PLAN

105. Bonus share plan

- (a) The Directors may:
- (i) establish and maintain a bonus share plan; and
 - (ii) vary, suspend or terminate the plan.
- (b) For the purposes of the plan, the Directors may in their absolute discretion offer to members of the company:
- (i) an opportunity to participate in the plan in respect of all or some of their shares; and
 - (ii) an opportunity to request that, instead of participating in any Dividends in respect of such shares, they have allotted and issued to them shares under the plan credited as fully paid.
- (c) The Directors may under the plan credit shares in the capital of the company as fully paid by capitalising any sum standing to the credit of the company's profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution and may apply that sum in crediting shares in the company as fully paid up.



- (d) If a participant in the plan requests that in respect of certain shares the member not be entitled to participate in any Dividend, the Dividend shall be taken to relate only to the balance of the shares held by that participant at the time of the record date for the payment of that Dividend.
- (e) Where the Directors have received a request from a participant in the plan in respect of certain shares that shares in the company be allotted and issued to the participant in accordance with the plan and the Directors decide in their absolute discretion to comply with that request, the rights attaching to the shares the subject of the request shall not be taken to have been varied although the Dividend is not paid on all of the shares in the class and although all of the shares in the class do not rank in calculating the number of fully paid shares to be allotted and issued to the participant in accordance with the plan.
- (f) In offering opportunities to members to participate in the plan, the Directors may give such information as in their opinion may be useful to assist members in assessing the opportunity and making requests to their best advantage. The Directors, the company and its officers shall not be responsible for, nor shall they be obliged to provide, any legal or taxation advice in respect of the choices available to members.
- (g) The Directors shall be under no obligation:
 - (i) to admit any member as a participant in the plan;
 - (ii) to comply with any request made by a member who is not admitted as a participant in the plan.
- (h) In establishing and maintaining the plan, the Directors shall act in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and may exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon them by this Constitution or by the Act.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLANS

106. Dividend reinvestment plans

- (a) Subject to the Listing Rules, the Directors may:
 - (i) establish one or more plans under which some or all members may elect :
 - (A) that Dividends to be paid in respect of some or all of the shares from time to time held by the member shall be satisfied by the issue of fully paid shares;
 - (B) that Dividends from the company not be declared, determined or paid and that instead a payment or distribution other than a Dividend (including, without limitation, an issue of bonus shares, with no amount credited to the share capital account in connection with the issue of those shares) be made by the company;

- (C) that cash Dividends from the company not be paid and that instead a cash Dividend or payment or other distribution (including, without limitation, an issue or transfer of securities) be received from the company, a related body corporate of the company or any other entity determined by the Directors; and
 - (D) to participate in a Dividend election plan, including but not limited to a plan under which members may elect to receive a Dividend from the company or any related body corporate which is less in amount but franked to a greater extent than the ordinary cash Dividend declared or determined by the company or any related body corporate or to receive a Dividend from the company or any related body corporate which is greater in amount but franked to a lesser extent than the ordinary cash Dividend declared or determined by the company or any related body corporate;
- (ii) on or after establishment of any plan, extend participation in it, in whole or in part, to some or all of the holders of debt obligations of the company in respect of interest upon such obligations in like manner as if that interest were Dividends; and
- (iii) vary, suspend or terminate the plan.
- (b) Any such plan shall have effect in accordance with its terms and the Directors shall do all things necessary and convenient for the purpose of implementing the plan, including, the making of each necessary allotment of shares and of each necessary appropriation, capitalisation, application, payment and distribution of funds which may lawfully be appropriated, capitalised, applied, paid or distributed for the purpose of the allotment.
- (c) Any such plan may be terminated by the Directors.
- (d) For the purpose of giving effect to any such plan, appropriations, capitalisations, applications, payments and distributions as referred to in this Article 106 may be made and the powers of the Directors under this Article 106 shall apply and may be exercised (with such adjustments as may be required) even if only some of the members or holders of shares of any class participate in the appropriations, capitalisation, application, payment or distribution.
- (e) In offering opportunities to members to participate in any such plan, the Directors may give such information as in their opinion may be useful to assist members in assessing the opportunity and making requests to their best advantage. The Directors, the company and its officers shall not be responsible for, nor shall they be obliged to provide, any legal, taxation or financial advice in respect of the choices available to members.
- (f) The Directors shall be under no obligation:
 - (i) to admit any member as a participant in any such plan; nor

- (ii) to comply with any request made by a member who is not admitted as a participant in any such plan.
- (g) In establishing and maintaining any such plan, the Directors shall act in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on them by the terms of any such plan, by this Constitution or by the Act.

107. NOTICES Notices generally

Subject to the Act and the Listing Rules:

- (a) Members must provide at the company's registered office or share registry, a place of address. Any member who has not left at or sent to the registered office, a place of address at or to which all notices and documents of the company may be served or sent is not entitled to receive any notice but the company may elect to serve such notices to any facsimile number or an electronic mail address notified by the member.
- (b) A notice may be given by the company to any member by, in its discretion:
 - (i) serving it on the member personally;
 - (ii) sending it by post to the member or leaving it at the member's address as shown in the register or the address supplied by the member to the company for the giving of notices;
 - (iii) transmitting it to the fax number supplied by the member to the company for the giving of notices;
 - (iv) transmitting it electronically to the electronic mail address given by the member to the company for giving notices or by other electronic means nominated by the member and permitted by the Act or the Listing Rules; or
 - (v) serving it in any manner contemplated in this paragraph (b) on a member's attorney as specified by the member in a notice given under paragraph (c).
- (c) A member may, by written notice to the Secretary left at or sent to the registered office or share registry, request that all notices to be given by the company or the Directors be served on the member's attorney at an address, or by the electronic means, specified in the notice and the company may do so in its discretion.
- (d) Notice to a member whose address for notices is outside Australia shall be sent by airmail, air courier, fax or otherwise be sent or made available electronically (including as contemplated by Article 107.(b)(v)).
- (e) Where a notice is sent by post, airmail or air courier service of the notice shall be taken to be effected by properly addressing and posting or delivering to the air courier a letter containing the notice and to have been effected on the day after the date of its posting or delivery to the air courier.

- (f) In proving service of any notice it will be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the post office or other public postal receptacle or delivered to the air courier.
- (g) A certificate in writing signed by any Secretary or other officer of the company that the letter containing the notice was so addressed and posted is conclusive evidence thereof.
- (h) A signature to any notice given by the company to a member may be printed or affixed by some mechanical, electronic or other means.
- (i) Where a notice is sent by fax or electronic transmission or made available to a member by electronic means as contemplated by Article 107.(b)(v) , service of the notice is taken to be effected by properly addressing and sending or transmitting the notice or notification that the document is available for access (as applicable) and to have been effected on the day it is sent.
- (j) Every person who, by operation of law, transfer or any other means, becomes entitled to be registered as the holder of any Securities is bound by every document that, prior to the person's name and address being entered in the share register in respect of the Securities, was properly given to the person from whom the person derived title to those Securities.
- (k) Where a member does not have a registered address or where the company has a reason in good faith to believe that a member is not known at the member's registered address, a document is conclusively deemed to be given to the member if the document is exhibited in the registered office of the company for a period of 24 hours (and is conclusively deemed to be duly served at the commencement of that period) unless and until the member informs the company of a new registered address.
- (l) A notice may be given by the company to a person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member:
 - (i) by serving it on the person personally;
 - (ii) by sending it by post addressed to the person by name or by the title of representative of the deceased or assignee of the bankrupt or by any like description at the address (if any) supplied for the purpose by the person;
 - (iii) if such an address has not been supplied, at the address to which the notice might have been sent if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred;
 - (iv) by transmitting it to the fax number supplied by the person to the company; or
 - (v) if such a fax number has not been supplied, by transmitting it to the fax number to which the notice might have been sent if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred; or
 - (vi) by transmitting it to the electronic mail address supplied by the person to the company.



- (m) Where a period of notice is required to be given, the day on which the notice is deemed to be served will, but the day of doing the act or other thing will not, be included in the number of days or other period.

108. Notices of general meeting

- (a) Notice of every general meeting shall be given:
 - (i) in the manner authorised by Article 107.(b):
 - (ii) subject to Article 109 to every member and to each Director;
 - (iii) to every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member who, but for death or bankruptcy, would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting; and
 - (iv) to the auditor to the company (if any).

The notice must specify a place and a fax number for the purpose of receiving proxy appointments.
- (b) Notice of every general meeting must also be given in accordance with the Listing Rules to any other person to whom the company is required to give notice under the Listing Rules.
- (c) No other person is entitled by this Constitution to receive notice of general meetings.
- (d) The non-receipt of a notice convening a general meeting by, or the accidental omission to give notice to, any person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate the proceedings at or any resolution passed at the meeting.

JOINT HOLDERS

109. Joint holders

- (a) Joint holders of a share shall give to the company notice of:
 - (i) a single address for the purpose of all notices given by the company under Article 107, and for the payment of Dividends and the making of distributions in accordance with Articles 102 and 103; and
 - (ii) a single account for the payment of monies by electronic funds transfer in accordance with Article 103.(a)(iii), if so desired,

in respect of that share.
- (b) Where the company receives notice under paragraph (a), the giving of notice, the payment of Dividends or the making of distributions, to the address or account so notified shall be deemed given, paid or made to all joint holders of the relevant share.



- (c) Where joint holders of a share fail to give notice to the company in accordance with paragraph (a), the company may give notice, pay Dividends and make distributions to the address of the joint holder whose name first appears in the register.
- (d) Any of the joint holders of a share may give effective receipt for all Dividends and payments in respect of the share.
- (e) In the absence of any express direction from those persons to the contrary, the company shall enter the names of those persons as members in the register of members in the order in which their names appear on the application for shares or the instrument of transfer or the notice of death or bankruptcy given to the company to establish those persons' entitlement to the share or shares.
- (f) Where 2 or more persons are registered as the holders of a share, they hold it as joint tenants with rights of survivorship. If the CS facility has implemented the required functionality and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules permit, the company may, but is not bound to, register more than 3 persons as the joint holders of any share.

SMALL SHAREHOLDINGS

110. Sale of small holdings

Subject to the Listing Rules:

- (a) If at any time the number of shares registered in the name of a member (including shares to which the member is jointly entitled) is less than a Marketable Parcel, then the Directors may serve a written notice on the member advising the member that the company intends to sell those shares.
- (b) The notice given under this Article 110 must be served on all members named in the register as the holder of shares being less than a Marketable Parcel.
- (c) The notice must state that unless the member advises the company before the date referred to in the notice (being no less than 6 weeks after the date the notice is issued or such other period required by the Listing Rules) that the member wishes to retain that member's shareholding, the shares referred to in the notice will be sold.
- (d) If a member does not advise the company by the date referred to in the notice that the member wishes to retain that member's shareholding, then the Directors may sell those shares together with all rights attaching to those shares, including any unpaid Dividends.
- (e) Any shares sold under this Article 110 will be sold in the manner the Directors decide. For the purpose of the sale:
 - (i) the member appoints any two Directors jointly, as the member's attorneys for the purpose of executing any instrument to transfer those shares;

- (ii) the transferee will not be bound to see to the regularity of proceedings or to the application of the purchase monies and the title of the transferee will not be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the sale.
- (f) Once the transferee's name has been entered into the register in respect of the shares, the title of the transferee will be indefeasible and the remedy of any person aggrieved by the sale will be in damages against the company.
- (g) The company (where permitted by the Act) or the transferee will bear all costs as a result of the sale of the shareholding.
- (h) The proceeds of any sale will be held in such manner as the Directors determine. The proceeds of the sale will not be remitted until the company receives the share certificates (if any) relating to the shares the subject of the sale.
- (i) A certificate in writing under the hand of any two Directors or any one Director and the Secretary that:
 - (i) any notice required to be served on or by the company was served; and
 - (ii) any resolution of the Directors required to be made was made,will be sufficient evidence of the facts stated in the certificate against all persons claiming to be entitled to those shares and to the right and title of the company to dispose of them.
- (j) The company will cancel the share certificates (if any) of all members whose shares are sold under this Article 110.
- (k) This Article 110 may be invoked only once in any period of 12 months.
- (l) Notices given under this Article 110 and the resulting power of sale will cease to have effect following announcement of an off-market bid or the making of a market bid in respect of the share, or any class of share, of the company but, despite paragraph (k), the procedure may be started again after the close of the offers made under the bid or, subject to the approval of the ASX, the withdrawal of the offers made under the bid under the Act.

WINDING UP

111. Division of Property

- (a) If the company is wound up, the liquidator may:
 - (i) with the sanction of a special resolution, divide among the members in kind the whole or any part of the property of the company;
 - (ii) for that purpose set a value as the liquidator considers fair on any property to be so divided; and
 - (iii) decide how the division is to be carried out as between the members or different classes of members.

- (b) The liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution, vest the whole or any part of any property in trustees on any trusts for the benefit of the contributories as the liquidator thinks fit, but so that no member is compelled to accept any shares or other Securities in respect of which there is any liability.

INDEMNITY

112. Indemnity and Insurance

- (a) To the extent permitted by law and without limiting the powers of the company, the company indemnifies each person who is, or has been, a director or secretary of the company against any liability which results from facts or circumstances relating to the person serving or having served in the capacity of director, secretary, other officer or employee in relation to the company or any of its subsidiaries:
 - (i) other than any of the following:
 - (A) a liability owed to the company or a related body corporate; or
 - (B) a liability for a pecuniary penalty order under section 1317G of the Act or compensation order under section 1317H of the Act; or
 - (C) a liability that is owed to someone (other than the company or a related body corporate) and did not arise out of conduct in good faith;

(this sub-paragraph (i) does not apply to a liability for legal costs); and
 - (ii) other than for legal costs incurred in defending an action for a liability incurred as a director, secretary, other officer or employee of the company or any of its related body corporates if the costs are incurred:
 - (A) in defending or resisting proceedings in which the person is found to have a liability for which they could not be indemnified under paragraph (a)(i); or
 - (B) in defending or resisting criminal proceedings in which the person is found guilty; or
 - (C) in defending or resisting proceedings brought by the ASIC or a liquidator for a court order if the grounds for making the order are found by the Court to be established; or
 - (D) in connection with proceedings for relief to the person under the Act in which the Court denies the relief.

Paragraph (C) does not apply to costs incurred in responding to actions brought by the ASIC or a liquidator as part of an investigation before commencing proceedings for the court order.



- (b) To the extent permitted by law and without limiting the powers of the company, the Directors may authorise the company to, and the company may enter into any:
 - (i) documentary indemnity in favour of; or
 - (ii) insurance policy for the benefit of,
a person who is, or has been, a director, secretary, auditor, employee or other officer of the company or of a subsidiary of the company, which indemnity or insurance policy may be in such terms as the Directors approve and, in particular, may apply to acts or omissions prior to or after the time of entering into the indemnity or policy.
 - (iii) The benefit of the indemnity given in paragraph (a) continues, even after paragraph (a) or the terms of this paragraph (iii) are modified or deleted, in respect of a liability arising out of acts or omissions occurring prior to the modification or deletion.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE LISTING RULES

113. Listing Rules prevail

For so long as the company is admitted to the Official List of the ASX the following paragraphs apply.

- (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, if the Listing Rules prohibit an act being done, the act must not be done.
- (b) Nothing contained in this Constitution prevents an act being done that the Listing Rules 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.
- (f) If any provision of this Constitution is or becomes inconsistent with the Listing Rules, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision to the extent of the inconsistency.