



Maddocks

Lawyers
Angel Place
Level 27, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

GPO Box 1692
Sydney New South Wales 2001

Telephone 61 2 9291 6100
Facsimile 61 2 9221 0872

info@maddocks.com.au
www.maddocks.com.au

DX 10284 Sydney Stock Exchange

Constitution

Acusensus Limited

ACN 625 231 941

CONTENTS

1.	Definitions and Interpretation	3
2.	Corporations Act and Listing Rules	4
3.	Nature of Company.....	4
4.	Shares	5
5.	Brokerage and Commission	7
6.	Shares held on Trust or Jointly.....	7
7.	Lien.....	8
8.	Calls on Shares	10
9.	Forfeiture of Shares.....	12
10.	Transfer of Shares	13
11.	Transmission of Shares	15
12.	Alteration of Capital.....	16
13.	General Meetings	17
14.	Proceedings at General Meetings.....	18
15.	Appointment, Removal and Remuneration of Directors	24
16.	Powers and Duties of Directors	26
17.	Proceedings of Directors	27
18.	Executive Directors	31
19.	Secretary	32
20.	Minutes	32
21.	Records.....	33
22.	Auditor	33
23.	Dividends and Reserves	33
24.	Notices	36
25.	Winding Up.....	37
26.	Unmarketable Parcels	38
27.	Proportional Takeover Bid.....	39
28.	Indemnity	40



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29.	Compliance with Listing Rules	41
30.	Security Interests.....	42
31.	Restricted securities	42

1. Definitions and Interpretation

1.1 In this constitution:

ASX means ASX Limited ABN 98 008 624 691 or the Australian Securities Exchange, as operated by ASX Limited (as the context requires);

ASX Settlement means ASX Settlement Pty Ltd ACN 008 504 532;

ASX Settlement Operating Rules means the ASX Settlement Operating Rules issued by ASX Settlement from time to time;

CHESS means the clearing house electronic sub-register system as defined in the ASX Settlement Operating Rules;

CHESS approved securities means securities approved under the ASX Settlement Operating Rules to participate in CHESS;

CHESS sub-register means the CHESS sub register part of the register for the Company's securities that is administered by ASX Settlement and records uncertificated holdings in accordance with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules;

Company means Acusensus Limited ACN 625 231 941;

Corporations Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);

Executive Director means a director appointed under clauses 18.1.1 or 18.1.2;

Issuer Sponsored Sub-register means that part of the Company's register for the Company's shares that is administered by the Company (and not ASX Settlement) and records uncertificated holdings of shares;

Listed means the Company is admitted to the official list of the ASX;

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;

PPSA means the Personal Property Securities Act 2009 (Cth);

Representative means a representative appointed by a shareholder under section 250D of the Corporations Act; and

SRN stands for Shareholder Reference Number and means a number allocated by the Company to identify a holder of shares on an Issuer Sponsored Sub-Register.

1.2 In the interpretation of this constitution, the following provisions apply unless the context otherwise requires:

1.2.1 headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this constitution;

1.2.2 if the day on which any act, matter or thing is to be done under this constitution is not a business day, the act, matter or thing must be done on the next business day;

- 1.2.3 where a period of time is specified and dates from a given day or the day of an act or event it must be calculated exclusive of that day;
- 1.2.4 a reference in this constitution to any law, legislation or legislative provision includes any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment, and any subordinate legislation or regulations issued under that legislation or legislative provision;
- 1.2.5 a reference in this constitution to any document or agreement is to that document or agreement as amended, novated, supplemented or replaced;
- 1.2.6 a reference to a clause or part is a reference to a clause or part of this constitution;
- 1.2.7 an expression importing a natural person includes any company, trust, partnership, joint venture, association, body corporate or governmental agency;
- 1.2.8 where a word or phrase is given a defined meaning, another part of speech or other grammatical form in respect of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
- 1.2.9 a word which indicates the singular also indicates the plural, a word which indicates the plural also indicates the singular, and a reference to any gender also indicates the other genders; and
- 1.2.10 a reference to the word include or including is to be interpreted without limitation.
- 1.3 A reference in this constitution to a shareholder being present at a meeting of shareholders is a reference to:
 - 1.3.1 a shareholder present in person; or
 - 1.3.2 a shareholder present by proxy, attorney or Representative; or
 - 1.3.3 other than in relation to any clause which specifies a quorum, a shareholder who has duly lodged a valid direct vote in relation to the general meeting in accordance with clause 14.14 of this constitution.

2. Corporations Act and Listing Rules

- 2.1 A word or phrase used in the Corporations Act has, unless this constitution specifically states otherwise, the same meaning in this constitution.
- 2.2 The provisions of this constitution are subject to the Corporations Act and any act that is permitted or prescribed in this constitution may only be carried out in accordance with and subject to the applicable requirements of the Corporations Act.
- 2.3 The replaceable rules in the Corporations Act do not apply to the Company.
- 2.4 If the Company is Listed, the provisions of this constitution are subject to the Listing Rules and any act that is permitted or prescribed in this constitution may only be carried out in accordance with and subject to the applicable requirements of the Listing Rules as set out in clause 29.1.

3. Nature of Company

- 3.1 The Company is a public company limited by shares.

4. Shares

4.1 Initial class of shares

4.1.1 The share capital of the Company shall initially consist only of ordinary shares.

4.1.2 There is no limit on the number of shareholders the Company may have.

4.2 Issue of securities

The directors have sole power to issue securities, settle the manner in which fractions of a share, however arising, are to be dealt with and, subject to any special rights conferred on the holders of any securities or class of securities, securities may be issued on any conditions as determined by the directors.

4.3 Shares with special rights

Subject to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or class of shares, the directors may issue classes of shares as they think fit with preferred, deferred or other special rights or restrictions, and with such rights to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise and at such price as the directors think fit.

4.4 Non-variation of rights

The rights conferred on the holders of the shares of any class are deemed not to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking equally with them unless otherwise expressly provided by the conditions of issue of the shares of that class.

4.5 Variation of rights

The Company can only vary the rights attaching to a class of shares if one of the following applies:

4.5.1 the holders of 75% of the shares issued in that class consent to the variation in writing; or

4.5.2 a special resolution is passed at a general meeting of the holders of that class of shares allowing the variation to be made. The provisions of this constitution relating to general meetings apply, so far as they can and with such changes as are necessary, to each separate meeting of the holders of the issued shares of that class.

However, this clause does not apply if the terms on which shares in that class were issued state otherwise.

4.6 Preference shares

The directors may issue preference shares including preference shares which are, or at the option of the Company or holder are, liable to be redeemed or convertible into ordinary shares on the basis decided by the directors under the terms of issue.

4.7 Holders' rights to participate in profits and property

The holders of preference shares have each of the following rights:

4.7.1 the right to a preferential dividend in priority to the payment of any dividend on any other class of shares or class of preference shares, at the rate and on the basis decided by the directors under the terms of issue; and

4.7.2 the right in a winding up, on a reduction of capital and on redemption, in the case of a redeemable preference share, to payment in priority to any other class of share or class of preference shares of:

- (a) the amount of any dividend accrued but unpaid on the share at the time of winding up or redemption; and
- (b) any other amount decided by the directors under the terms of issue.

The holders have no other right to participate in the profits, dividends or property of the Company, unless the directors determine otherwise.

4.8 The preferential dividend may be cumulative only if and to the extent the directors decide under the terms of issue and will otherwise be non-cumulative.

4.9 In addition to the rights contained in clause 4.7, preference shares may participate with the ordinary shares in profits and assets of the Company if and on the basis the directors decide under the terms of issue. Otherwise, the holders have no other right to participate in the profits or property of the Company.

4.10 To the extent the directors may decide under the terms of issue, a preference share may confer a right to a bonus issue or capitalisation of profits in favour of holders of those shares only.

4.11 A holder of a preference share must not transfer or purport to transfer the share, and the directors must not register a transfer of the share if the transfer would contravene any restrictions on the right to transfer the share set out in the terms of issue for the share.

4.12 Holders' other rights

4.12.1 The holders of preference shares have the same right as the holders of ordinary shares to receive notice of a meeting, to receive a copy of any documents sent to shareholders or to be laid before that meeting, and to attend that meeting.

4.12.2 Unless otherwise decided by the directors under the terms of issue, the holders of preference shares may only vote in the following circumstances:

- (a) during a period during which a dividend (or part of a dividend) in respect of the share is in arrears;
- (b) on a proposal to reduce the Company's share capital;
- (c) on a resolution to approve the terms of a buy-back agreement;
- (d) on a proposal that affects rights attached to the share;
- (e) on a proposal to wind up the Company;
- (f) on a proposal for the disposal of the whole of the Company's property, business and undertaking;
- (g) during the winding up of the Company; and
- (h) if the Company is Listed, in any other circumstances in which the Listing Rules require holders of preference shares to be entitled to vote.

4.13 Voting rights

The holder of a preference share who is entitled to vote in respect of that share, is, on a poll, entitled to the greater of one vote per share or such other number of votes specified in, or determined in accordance with, the terms of issue for the share.

4.14 Currency

An amount payable to the holder of a share, whether by way of, or on account of, dividend, return of capital, participation in the property of the Company, on a winding up or otherwise, may be paid, with the agreement of the holder or pursuant to the terms of issue of the share, in the currency of a country other than Australia and the directors may fix a date up to 30 days before the payment date as the date on which any applicable exchange rate will be determined for that purpose.

5. Brokerage and Commission

The Company may pay brokerage or commissions to a person who agrees to subscribe for shares or arranges for others to subscribe for shares. It may be paid in cash, in shares of the Company, or both.

6. Shares held on Trust or Jointly

6.1 Registered holders treated as absolute owners

Except as required by law, the Company may treat the registered holder of a share as the absolute owner of the share.

6.2 Non-recognition of other interests

6.2.1 Except where this constitution states otherwise, the only interest in a share that the Company must recognise is the **registered** holder's absolute right to the whole of the share. The Company will not recognise that a person holds a share on trust for someone else. Nor will it recognise a contingent, future or partial interest in any share or part of a share.

6.2.2 With the consent of the directors, shares held by a trustee may be marked in the register in such a way as to identify them as being held subject to the relevant trust. Nothing in this clause 6.2.2 limits the operation of clauses 6.1 and 6.2.1.

6.3 Joint holders

6.3.1 If two or more persons are registered as the holders of a share they are taken to hold the share as joint tenants with rights of survivorship and on the basis that:

- (a) they or their respective legal personal representatives are liable jointly and severally for all payments due in respect of the share;
- (b) subject to the preceding paragraph, on the death of any one of them, the survivor or survivors are the only person or persons whom the Company may recognise as having any interest in the share. The directors may require any evidence of death of any registered holder as they think fit;

- 6.3.2 No more than three persons are entitled to be registered as the holders of a share. The Company is not bound to issue more than one certificate or holding statement in respect of shares jointly held.

7.1 Lien on unpaid capital

7.2 Lien on other money owing

- (b) which the Company is required by law to pay and which has been paid in respect of shares of a shareholder or of the estate of a deceased shareholder.

- ### 7.3 Lien to apply to distributions

7.4 Waiver of lien

7.5 Release of lien

7.6 Company's rights to recover payments

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death of the shareholder or the shareholder's shares or any distributions on the shareholder's shares, including dividends, where the Company is either:

- (a) obliged by law to make the relevant payment; or
- (b) advised by a lawyer qualified to practice in the jurisdiction of the relevant government or taxing authority that the Company is obliged by law to make the relevant payment.

7.6.2 The Company is not obliged to advise the shareholder in advance of its intention to make the payment.

7.7 Reimbursement is a debt due

The obligation of the shareholder to reimburse the Company is a debt due to the Company as if it were a call on all the shareholder's shares, duly made at the time when the written demand for reimbursement is given by the Company to the shareholder. The provisions of this constitution relating to non-payment of calls, including payment of interest and sale of the shareholder's shares under lien, apply to the debt.

7.8 Enforcement of lien

If the Company is Listed, the Company may do all things which the directors think necessary or appropriate to do under the ASX Settlement Operating Rules or the Listing Rules to enforce or protect the Company's lien.

7.9 Uncertificated shares

While the Company has a lien on any shares held on a CHESS sub-register, the Company must, if required, give notice that a holding lock is to be applied in the form and manner set out in the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.

7.10 Company's right of sale

Subject to clause 7.11, the directors may sell any share on which the Company has a lien in such manner as they think fit.

7.11 Restrictions on sale

The directors must not sell any shares on which the Company has a lien unless:

- 7.11.1 a sum in respect of which the lien exists is payable; and
- 7.11.2 the Company has given notice in writing to the registered holder of the share, demanding immediate payment of the amount presently payable in respect of which the lien exists. The notice must be given at least 14 days before the date of the sale to the registered holder of the share or to the person entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy. If the share is part of an uncertificated holding, the notice must comply with the requirements of the ASX Settlement Operating Rules and the Listing Rules.

7.12 Effect of sale of shares over which Company has a lien

If the directors sell shares over which the Company has a lien, the directors must authorise the transfer of those shares to the purchaser. The directors must register the purchaser as the shareholder. The purchaser has no responsibility to oversee the Company's use of the purchase money, and its right to the shares is not affected by any irregularity in the sale.

7.13 Proceeds of sale

The Company may retain from the proceeds of the sale an amount up to the amount immediately payable on the shares including the reasonable expenses of sale. It must pay any excess to the person who was entitled to the shares immediately before the sale after deducting any amount that still remains unpaid on the shares, whether it is immediately payable or not.

8. Calls on Shares

8.1 Payments due on fixed dates

If shares are issued on the basis that the shareholder must make payments on fixed dates, the happening of one of those dates is regarded as a call on that date and all the provisions relating to calls apply.

8.2 Calls

If a shareholder has not paid the full price of any shares and the money is not payable at fixed times, the directors may pass a resolution requiring the shareholder to pay a certain amount (a call) in relation to the shares. The call may be made payable either in a single sum or by instalments.

8.3 Notification of call

If the directors make a call, they must notify the affected holder in writing at least 30 days before the payment is due. The notification must specify the amount, time and date of the payment and any other matters required by the Listing Rules. The non-receipt of a notice of call, or the accidental omission to give notice of a call to, a shareholder does not invalidate the call.

8.4 Liability of shareholders

Each shareholder must, upon receiving not less than 30 days' notice specifying the time or times and place of payment, pay to the Company by the time or times, and at the place, so specified the amount called on that shareholder's shares.

8.5 Revocation of call

The directors may revoke or postpone a call or extend the time for payment of any call.

8.6 Deemed time of call

A call is deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.

8.7 Liability of joint holders

The owners of a share that is held jointly are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share. This means that the Company may recover the call amount from any one or more of the joint holders, but must not obtain more than the amount of the call from those joint holders.

8.8 Interest on outstanding sums

If a sum called 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 must pay interest at the rate specified in the notice given under clause 8.3 not exceeding 20% per annum calculated from the day appointed for payment of the sum to the time of actual payment. The directors may waive payment of interest wholly or in part.

8.9 Differentiation between holders

On the issue of shares, the directors may differentiate between the holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

8.10 Pre-payment of calls

8.10.1 If a shareholder owes the Company money on shares but no call has yet been made, the shareholder and the directors may agree that the shareholder may lend some or all of this money to the Company on such terms and conditions as the Company thinks fit.

8.10.2 Payment of an amount in advance of a call does not entitle the paying shareholder to any dividend, benefit or advantage (subject to any contract between the shareholder and the Company), or voting right, to which the shareholder would not have been entitled if it had paid the amount when it became due.

8.11 Suspension of privileges

Until a call (together with any interest and expenses that are payable) has been paid, the holder is not entitled to receive any dividend or other distribution or to be present and vote at any meeting (other than as proxy for another shareholder) either personally or by attorney, proxy or by Representative. The shareholder may not be counted in a quorum or exercise any other privilege as a shareholder.

8.12 Recovery of amounts due

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

- (a) the name of the person sued was, when the call was made, entered in the register of shareholders as a holder or holders of shares in respect of which the call was made;
- (b) the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the directors' minute book; and
- (c) notice of the call was given to the person sued,

will be conclusive evidence of the debt.

8.12.2 In clause 8.12.1(c) 'person sued' includes a person against whom the Company alleges a set off or counterclaim and 'action or other proceedings for the recovery of money due for any call' is to be interpreted accordingly.

9. Forfeiture of Shares

9.1 Procedure for forfeiture

- 9.1.1 If a shareholder fails to pay a call or another amount that is payable on shares on the due date, the directors may notify the shareholder that they require payment of the amount, together with any interest that has accrued, on or before a specified date. The date for payment must be at least 14 days after the shareholder receives the notice.
- 9.1.2 If the notice states that the shares in respect of which the amount is due may be forfeited if payment is not made on time, and the amount is not paid on time, the directors may resolve that the shareholder has forfeited those shares. They can only do so before the amount is paid.
- 9.1.3 If the forfeited shares are entered on the CHESS sub-register, the Company may take steps to move the share to a sub-register administered by the Company. The forfeiture is effective at the time the share is entered in that sub-register.

9.2 Application to dividends

A forfeiture under clause 9.1.2 includes all dividends and other distributions not paid in respect of the forfeited shares before the date on which the resolution as to forfeiture referred to in that clause is passed.

9.3 Rights of sale

A forfeited share will be deemed to be the property of the Company. A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors think fit. At any time before the sale or disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit.

9.4 Notice of forfeiture

If any share is forfeited under 9.1.2 notice of the forfeiture must be given to the holder of the share immediately before the forfeiture and an entry of the forfeiture and its date must be made in the register. Any failure to give notice or enter the forfeiture in the register does not invalidate the forfeiture.

9.5 Surrender instead of forfeiture

The directors may accept the surrender of any share which they are entitled to forfeit on any terms they think fit and any share so surrendered is taken to be a forfeited share.

9.6 Cessation as a shareholder

- 9.6.1 A person whose shares have been forfeited ceases to be a shareholder in respect of the forfeited shares.
- 9.6.2 Despite forfeiture, a shareholder whose shares are forfeited remains liable to pay to the Company all money that, at the date of forfeiture, was payable by the shareholder to the Company in respect of the shares (including interest not exceeding 20% per annum from the date of forfeiture on the money for the time being unpaid and the reasonable expenses of the sale of the shares until the Company receives payment in full of all money (including interest and expenses) if the directors think fit to enforce payment of the interest).

9.7 Evidence of forfeiture

9.8 Manner of forfeiture

9.9 Residue on sale

9.10 Certificates

9.11 Application to further calls

10. Transfer of Shares

10.1 Form of transfer

- (a) a written transfer document, in a common form, signed by or on behalf of the shareholder and the transferee;
- (b) a proper ASX Settlement Operating Rules regulated transfer; or
- (c) a form approved by the directors, signed by or on behalf of the shareholder and the transferee.

10.2 Execution of instruments of transfer

- 10.2.1 Unless the transfer is an ASX Settlement Operating Rules regulated transfer, to have a transfer registered by the Company, the transferor or transferee must give the completed transfer form and the relevant share certificates to the Company. No fee may be charged to register a transfer in registrable form. The directors may require additional evidence of the transferor's entitlement to be registered before registering the transfer. The transferee becomes the holder of the shares when the transfer is registered and the transferee's name is entered in the register of shareholders. The Company will retain the transfer document.
- 10.2.2 An ASX Settlement Operating Rules regulated transfer must be effected by a proper ASX Settlement Operating Rules regulated transfer and registered in accordance with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.

10.3 Refusal to register

- 10.3.1 The directors may, in their absolute discretion, refuse to register any transfer of shares or request ASX Settlement to apply a holding lock to prevent a transfer of all or any of them:
- (a) where a law relating to stamp duty prohibits the Company from registering it;
 - (b) where, if the Company is Listed, the Company has a lien on the securities in accordance with the Listing Rules;
 - (c) if the Company is served with a court order that restricts the holder's capacity to transfer the shares; or
 - (d) if the Company is Listed, in any circumstances permitted by the Listing Rules.
- 10.3.2 The directors must refuse to register a transfer of shares:
- (a) if the shares are classified under the Listing Rules or by the ASX as restricted securities and the transfer is or might be in breach of the Listing Rules or any restriction agreement entered into by the Company under the Listing Rules in relation to those shares; or
 - (b) if the Company is Listed, where the Company or the directors are required to do so by the Listing Rules.

10.4 No transfer to an infant

A transfer of any shares may not knowingly be made to an infant or to a person of unsound mind or under other legal disability.

10.5 Notice of Refusal

If the directors refuse to register a transfer of any share, they must give notice of the refusal to each transferor and transferee within five business days after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company. The precise reasons for the refusal must be set out in the notice.

10.6 Correction of share register

If a person is registered as the holder of any share contrary to the provisions of this constitution the directors may remove the person's name as the holder of the shares and

other information relating to the person and reinstate the name of the previous holder of the shares and the information relating to that previous holder.

10.7 Certificate to be delivered on transfer

- 10.7.1 Upon every transfer of shares, the certificate (if any) held by the transferor must be delivered to the Company and cancelled. A new certificate will be issued without charge to the transferee in respect of the shares transferred, and if any of the shares included in the certificate delivered to the Company are retained by the transferor, a new certificate must be issued to the transferor in respect of those shares without charge. The Company shall retain the instrument of transfer.
- 10.7.2 If the Company participates in a share transfer system conducted in accordance with the Listing Rules, then share transfers must be registered in accordance with the Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
- 10.7.3 If the Company is Listed, it may participate in any share transfer system conducted in accordance with the Listing Rules which does not depend upon the issue or production of share certificates in respect of the shares.
- 10.7.4 For a transfer of an uncertificated holding of shares, the procedure is the same as for a certificated holding of shares, except that the written transfer instrument need not be accompanied by a certificate. If the Company operates an issuer sponsored sub-register, it must issue a statement for each new holding as a result of the transfer in accordance with the Listing Rules.

10.8 When transfer books and register may be closed

- 10.8.1 The registration of transfers of shares that are not CHESS approved securities may be suspended and the register of shareholders closed. The directors must give notice by advertisement of the closure in an appointed newspaper. The Company must give the ASX notice of any intended closure in accordance with the Listing Rules. The register of shareholders must not be closed for any time or times exceeding a total of 30 days in any year.
- 10.8.2 The Company must process proper ASX Settlement Operating Rules regulated transfers affecting sub-registers administered by the Company on all business days.

11. Transmission of Shares

11.1 Recognised interests

- 11.1.1 If a shareholder dies, the only persons that the Company will recognise as having any right to the deceased's shares are:
 - (a) his or her legal personal representative; or
 - (b) where the shares are held jointly, any joint holder of those shares.
- 11.1.2 The deceased person's estate will still be subject to any liabilities which attached to the shares, even if the deceased was only a joint holder of shares.
- 11.1.3 If two or more persons are jointly entitled to the deceased's shares, those persons will be regarded as joint holders of the shares.

11.2 Transmission

- 11.2.1 A person entitled to a share because of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder may elect either to be registered as the holder of the share or to have some other person nominated to be registered as the transferee of the share. A person relying on this clause must produce any information properly required by the directors. This clause is subject to the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* (Cth).
- 11.2.2 A person entitled to a share because of the mental incapacity of a shareholder may elect either to be registered as the holder of the share or to have some other person nominated to be registered as the transferee of the share. A person relying on this clause must produce any information properly required by the directors.
- 11.2.3 A person relying on clause 11.2.1 or clause 11.2.2 who wishes to be registered as the holder of any shares must elect in writing to the Company to be so registered.
- 11.2.4 On receiving an election under clause 11.2.1 or clause 11.2.2, the Company must, subject to the powers vested in the directors by this constitution, register the personal representative as the holder of the shares.
- 11.2.5 A person electing under clause 11.2.1 or clause 11.2.2 to have another person registered as the holder of any shares must deliver to the Company an executed transfer of the shares to that other person.
- 11.2.6 The provisions of this constitution relating to the right to transfer and the registration of transfers of shares apply to any notice or transfer as if the death, mental incapacity or bankruptcy of the shareholder had not occurred and the notice or transfer was a transfer signed by that shareholder.

11.3 Personal representatives and joint holders

- 11.3.1 If a shareholder dies or becomes bankrupt, his or her personal representative or trustee is entitled to receive any dividends and other benefits that the shareholder would have been entitled to and to exercise the same rights as the shareholder. The directors may require production of any information that is properly required by the directors.
- 11.3.2 Where two or more persons are jointly entitled to any share due to the death of the registered holder, they are, for the purpose of this constitution, deemed to be joint holders of the share.

12. Alteration of Capital

12.1 Power

- 12.1.1 The Company may alter its share capital in any manner permitted by the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, including:
 - (a) converting all or any of its shares into a larger or smaller number of shares; and
 - (b) cancelling shares that, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person or have been forfeited.
- 12.1.2 Where fractions of shares are or would otherwise be created by an alteration of share capital under clause 12.1.1 the directors may:

- (a) make cash payments;
- (b) decide that fractions of shares are to be disregarded or rounded down to the nearest whole share; or
- (c) decide that fractions of shares are to be rounded up to the nearest whole share by capitalising any amount available for capitalisation under clause 12.1.1.

12.2 Reduction of capital

12.2.1 The Company may reduce its share capital:

- (a) by reduction of capital in accordance with Division 1 of Part 2J.1 of the Corporations Act;
- (b) by buying back shares in accordance with Division 2 of Part 2J.1 of the Corporations Act;
- (c) in the ways permitted by sections 258E and 258F of the Corporations Act; and
- (d) in any other way for the time being permitted by the Corporations Act.

13. General Meetings

13.1 Power to convene

Any director may convene a general meeting whenever he or she thinks fit and must do so if required to do so under the Corporations Act.

13.2 Use of technology at general meetings

13.2.1 The Company may hold a general meeting at two or more venues or by way of virtual or hybrid meeting, using any technology that gives the shareholders as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate.

13.2.2 If the technology used in accordance with clause 13.2.1 encounters a technical difficulty, whether before or during the meeting, which results in a shareholder not being able to participate in the meeting, the chairperson may, subject to the Corporations Act and this constitution, allow the meeting to continue or may adjourn the meeting either for such reasonable period as may be required to fix the technology or to such other time and location as the chairperson deems appropriate.

13.3 Power to cancel or postpone

The directors of the Company may, whenever they think fit, cancel or postpone a general meeting by giving two clear days' notice of the postponement to all persons entitled to receive notice of the general meeting, to a date and time determined by them or change the place for the meeting.

13.4 Business at postponed meeting

The only business that may be transacted at a general meeting the holding of which is postponed is the business specified in the original notice convening the meeting.

13.5 Proxy, attorney or representative at postponed meeting

13.5.1 Where by the terms of an instrument appointing a proxy, attorney or a Representative:

- (a) the appointed person is authorised to attend and vote at a general meeting or general meetings to be held on or before a specified date; and
- (b) the date for holding the meeting is postponed to a date later than the date specified in the instrument of proxy, power of attorney or appointment of Representative,

then, by force of this clause, that later date is substituted for and applies to the exclusion of the date specified in the instrument of proxy, power of attorney or appointment of Representative unless the shareholder appointing the proxy, attorney or Representative gives to the Company at its registered office notice in writing to the contrary not less than 48 hours before the time to which the holding of the meeting has been postponed.

13.6 Notice

A notice of a general meeting must specify the place, the day and the hour of the meeting and must state the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting and must be given in accordance with clause 24.2, the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules.

13.7 Notice period and content

Except when shorter notice is permitted to be given, 28 days' notice of a general meeting must be given to all persons entitled to receive notice from the Company. In computing the period of notice, both the day on which the last notice to all persons entitled to receive notice from the Company is given or taken to be given and the day of the meeting convened by it are to be disregarded. All notices must specify the place, day and hour of the meeting and for any business, the general nature of that business.

13.8 Omissions

The accidental omission to give any notice to, or the non-receipt of any notice by, any person entitled to receive the notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or any proceedings at that meeting or at a postponed meeting or the cancellation or postponement of a meeting.

14. Proceedings at General Meetings

14.1 Quorum

14.1.1 Business may not be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Two shareholders constitute a quorum in all cases. In determining whether a quorum is present, each individual attending as a proxy, attorney or Representative is to be counted, except that where a shareholder has appointed more than one proxy, attorney or Representative, only one is to be counted.

14.1.2 If a quorum is present at the time the first item of business is transacted, it is taken to be present when the meeting proceeds to consider each subsequent item of business unless the chairperson of the meeting (on the chairperson's own motion or at the request of a shareholder who is present) declares otherwise.

14.6 Adjournment

The chairperson may at any time adjourn a meeting with the meeting's consent. The chairperson must adjourn a meeting if the meeting votes to adjourn it. The only business that can be transacted at an adjourned meeting is the unfinished business from the original meeting.

14.7 Notice where a meeting is adjourned for 30 days

When a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given in the same manner as the original meeting.

14.8 Form of notice for adjourned meeting

Except as provided by clause 14.7, it is not necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

14.9 Right to discuss the management of the Company

The chairperson of a meeting of shareholders must allow a reasonable opportunity for shareholders at the meeting to question, discuss or comment on the management of the Company. Directors of the Company must answer shareholders' questions if they are capable of doing so.

14.10 Voting on show of hands

14.10.1 At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting is decided on a show of hands of all shareholders entitled to vote unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded according to this constitution.

14.10.2 Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution or a show of hands has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, must be made in the minutes of the meeting.

14.10.3 An entry recording the chairperson's declaration of voting in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

14.11 Poll

14.11.1 A poll may be demanded:

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

and on a poll, each shareholder entitled to vote is entitled to one vote for each share held or a fraction of a vote for a share on which payment remains owing. That fraction will be equal to the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) relates to the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited). Amounts paid in advance of a call are to be ignored.

14.11.2 A poll demanded on the election of a chairperson or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately.

14.11.3 A poll demanded on any other subject is to be taken in such manner and either at once or after an interval or adjournment or otherwise as the chairperson directs. The result of the poll is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

14.11.4 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn with the chairperson's consent.

14.11.5 A poll may be demanded before a vote is taken or in the case of a vote taken on a show of hands, immediately before or immediately after, the results of the vote are taken.

14.11.6 A demand for a poll does not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded.

14.12 Chairperson's vote

If the votes are equal, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairperson of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded is entitled to a second or casting vote.

14.13 Proxy holders and representatives voting rights

14.13.1 Subject any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares:

- (a) at meetings of shareholders or classes of shareholders each shareholder entitled to vote may vote in person or by not more than 2 proxies, an attorney or by a Representative; and
- (b) on a show of hands every shareholder present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative has one vote in respect of the total number of shares carrying the right to vote held by that shareholder (even if a proxy, attorney or Representative represents more than one shareholder); and
- (c) on a poll every shareholder present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative has one vote for each share carrying the right to vote held by that shareholder; and
- (d) where a shareholder appoints 2 proxies or attorneys, the appointment may specify the proportion or number of votes that the proxy or attorney may exercise. If both appointments are silent, each person appointed may only exercise half the shareholder's votes. If one appointment is silent the other appointment may only exercise the votes not the subject of the appointment that specifies a proportion or number.

14.13.2 A proxy, attorney or Representative need not be a shareholder of the Company.

14.14 Direct voting

The directors may determine that at any meeting of shareholders or class meeting, a shareholder who is entitled to attend and vote on a resolution at that meeting is entitled to a direct vote in respect of that resolution. A direct vote includes a vote delivered to the company by post, fax or other electronic means approved by the directors. The directors may prescribe regulations, rules and procedures in relation to direct voting, including specifying the form, method and timing of giving a direct vote at a meeting in order for the vote to be valid.

14.15 Votes of joint holders

If shares are held jointly, only one of the joint holders may vote. If more than one of the joint holders tenders a vote, the vote of the holder whose name in respect of those shares appears first in the register of shareholders is to be treated as the only vote in relation to those shares.

14.16 Incapacity

This clause applies where a shareholder is of unsound mind or is a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with under the law relating to mental health. The shareholder's committee or trustee or such other person as properly has the management of the shareholder's estate may exercise any rights of the shareholder in relation to a general meeting as if the committee, trustee or other person were the shareholder.

14.17 Disentitlement to vote

14.17.1 A shareholder is not entitled to vote at a general meeting in respect of a share held by the shareholder unless all calls and other sums presently payable by the shareholder in respect of the share have been paid.

14.17.2 If the Company is Listed, where a breach of the Listing Rules relating to restricted securities continues or while a breach subsists of a restriction agreement entered into by the Company under the Listing Rules in relation to shares which are restricted securities, the restricted securities do not confer on the holder any dividend, distribution or voting rights. However, those restricted securities shall not be treated or taken to be a separate class of share for any purpose.

14.18 Objection to voter

14.18.1 An objection may be raised to the qualification of a voter only at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is cast.

14.18.2 Any objection is to be referred to the chairperson of the meeting, whose decision is final and a vote not disallowed by the chairperson is valid for all purposes.

14.19 Appointment of proxy

14.19.1 An instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing signed by the appointor or an attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a body corporate, signed by a duly authorised officer or attorney.

14.19.2 Instruments appointing a proxy may specify the manner in which the proxy is to vote in respect of a particular resolution and in that event the proxy is not entitled to vote on the resolution except as specified in the instrument.

14.19.3 An instrument appointing a proxy is taken to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.

14.19.4 There is no required form of proxy. The board may from time to time approve a form for use at a particular meeting.

14.20 Lodgement of proxy

14.20.1 A document appointing a proxy (and any power of attorney under which it is signed, or a certified copy of that power) must be received by the Company at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting. If the document is not received on time, the proxy cannot vote at the meeting.

14.20.2 A document appointing a proxy is taken to be received when it is received at any of the following:

- (a) the Company's registered office; or
- (b) a fax number at the Company's registered office; or
- (c) a place, fax number or electronic address specified for the purpose in the notice of meeting.

14.21 Effect of proxy vote

A vote given according to an instrument appointing a proxy, power of attorney or Representative is valid if no notice in writing of the death, unsoundness of mind of the appointing shareholder, revocation of the instrument or authority (including an authority under which the appointment was made by a third party) by the appointing shareholder or any transfer of the relevant share has been received by the Company at the registered office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the said instrument is acted upon.

14.22 Decisions

A decision of a general meeting may not be impeached or invalidated on the ground that a person voting at the meeting was not entitled to do so.

14.23 Admission to general meetings

14.23.1 The chairperson of a general meeting may refuse admission to a person or require a person to leave and not return to a meeting if the person:

- (a) refuses to permit examination of any article in the person's possession; or
- (b) is in possession of an electronic recording device, placard or banner or other article, which the chairperson considers to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption; or
- (c) causes any disruption to the meeting.

14.24 Auditor's right to be heard

14.24.1 The auditor of the Company from time to time is entitled to:

- (a) attend any general meeting of the Company;
- (b) be heard at any general meeting of the Company on any part of the business of the meeting that concerns the auditor in their capacity as auditor, even if:
 - (i) the auditor retires at the general meeting; or
 - (ii) shareholders pass a resolution to remove the auditor from office; and
- (c) authorise a person in writing to attend and speak at any general meeting as the auditor's representative.

15. Appointment, Removal and Remuneration of Directors

15.1 Minimum and maximum number of directors

The minimum number of directors is three and the maximum number of directors is nine.

15.2 Change to numbers of directors

The Company may by resolution increase or decrease the minimum and maximum number of directors but the minimum must never be less than three.

15.3 Period of office

Each of the directors will hold office until the director vacates the office or is removed under this constitution.

15.4 Retirement by rotation

15.4.1 Clauses 15.4.2 to 15.4.5 apply only if the Company is Listed.

15.4.2 A director (excluding the managing director) must not hold office (without re-election) past the third annual general meeting following the director's appointment or three years, whichever is longer.

15.4.3 At each annual general meeting one-third of the directors (except for the managing director) or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest but not exceeding one-third, shall retire from office by rotation. The directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became directors on the same day shall (unless they otherwise agree between themselves) be determined by lot. Nothing in this clause shall prevent any other directors from retiring at an annual general meeting and seeking re-election.

15.4.4 The retiring directors shall be eligible for re-election.

15.4.5 The Company at any general meeting at which any directors retire may fill the vacated offices. A person (other than a director who retires by rotation) is not eligible to be appointed as a director at a general meeting unless notice of nomination of the person to be a director is given to the Company 35 Business Days before the general meeting, or 30 business days before the general meeting of shareholders have requested the directors to call the meeting. The nomination must state the person is to be nominated and must include written consent of the person to be a director. If directors may be elected at a meeting and the Company is Listed, the Company must tell the ASX the date of the meeting at least five business days before the closing date for receipt of nominations for directors.

15.5 Retiring directors to remain in office until successors appointed

15.5.1 If, at any general meeting at which an election of directors ought to occur, the places of the retiring directors are not filled, the retiring directors or any who have not had their places filled shall be deemed to have been re-elected and shall, if willing, continue in office until the next annual general meeting and so on from year to year until their places are filled unless:

- (a) it is determined at the meeting to reduce the number of directors;
- (b) it is resolved at the meeting not to fill the vacated offices;

- (c) in any case, the resolution for re-election of a director is put to the meeting and lost; or
- (d) the director has given notice in writing to the Company that he or she is not willing to be re-elected.

15.6 Casual vacancy

The directors have power at any time to appoint any person to be a director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors. That director will hold office until the end of the next annual general meeting of the Company when the director may be re-elected but will not be taken into account in determining the number of directors who must retire by rotation. The directors must not make an appointment so that the total number of directors at any time exceeds the maximum number fixed in accordance with this constitution.

15.7 Removal by shareholders

The shareholders may, in accordance with the Corporations Act, by resolution remove any director from office but not so as to have fewer than the minimum number of directors fixed in accordance with this constitution. The shareholders may appoint another director at the same meeting to replace the director removed. The replacement director must retire at the next annual general meeting and will be eligible for re-election but will not be taken into account in deciding the directors who must retire by rotation.

15.8 Appointment by shareholders

The shareholders may by resolution appoint any person as a director but not so as to exceed the maximum number of directors fixed in accordance with this constitution.

15.9 Directors' fees

15.9.1 The directors are entitled to receive directors' fees for their services as directors. Any increase in the aggregate amount of directors' fees per annum (excepting the remuneration of any Executive Director) inclusive of any directors' fees payable by an entity controlled by the Company or a subsidiary of the Company over the amount of \$350,000 per annum or such other amount that has been approved by holders of ordinary shares in general meeting, must be approved by a resolution of the holders of ordinary shares in accordance with the Listing Rules. Unless otherwise directed by the resolution approving the directors' fees, the sum is to be divided among the directors in any proportions as the directors may resolve from time to time, or failing agreement, equally. If a director holds office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which directors' fees are paid, that director is only entitled to receive directors' fees in proportion to the time during the period for which the director has held office.

15.9.2 The remuneration of any Executive Director may be fixed by the directors and may be by way of salary or commission or participation in profits or by all or any of those modes, but may not be by a commission or percentage of operating revenue.

15.10 Directors' expenses

The directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all travelling, hotel and other expenses reasonably incurred by them respectively in connection with the performance of their duties as directors, including their expenses of travelling to and from board meetings, committee meetings or general meetings or otherwise incurred whilst engaged in the business of the Company or in the discharge of their duties as directors.

15.11 Special remuneration

The directors may grant special remuneration to any director who performs any special or extra services for or at the request of the Company. Any special remuneration may be made payable to a director in addition to or in substitution for the director's directors' fees.

15.12 No share qualification

A director need not be a shareholder in the Company.

15.13 Vacation of office

15.13.1 In addition to the circumstances in which the office of a director becomes vacant under the Corporations Act, a director ceases to hold office immediately upon any of the following happening:

- (a) the director becomes bankrupt;
- (b) the director becomes mentally unfit to hold office, or the director or his or her affairs are made subject to any law relating to mental health or incompetence;
- (c) the director resigns by giving the Company written notice or if the notice specifies a time at which the resignation is to be effective, that time, whichever is later;
- (d) the director becomes disqualified by law from being a director; or
- (e) without the consent of the other directors, the director is absent from meetings of directors for a continuous period of six months.

16. Powers and Duties of Directors

16.1 General power of management

The business of the Company is managed by the directors who may pay all expenses incurred in promoting and forming the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.

16.2 Borrowing powers

Without limiting clause 16.1, the directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, to charge any property or business of the Company or all or any of its uncalled capital and to issue debentures or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person.

16.3 Negotiable instruments

At least two directors may sign, draw, accept, endorse or otherwise execute a negotiable instrument unless the directors resolve otherwise.

17. Proceedings of Directors

17.1 Quorum

The directors may meet together for the dispatch of business and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. Unless otherwise determined, two directors is a quorum. An alternate director shall be counted for quorum purposes as a separate director unless the alternate is another director. The alternate may only be counted once if the person is an alternate for more than one director.

17.2 Convening of meetings

A director may at any time, and a secretary must on the requisition of a director, convene a meeting of the directors. Notice of meetings must be given to each director. Notice may be given by telephone, facsimile, electronically or by any other method agreed by the directors.

17.3 Written resolutions

17.3.1 If a document containing a statement that the signatories to it are in favour of an identified resolution is signed by a majority of the directors (or the members of a committee) entitled to vote on the resolution, a resolution in those terms shall be deemed to have been passed at a meeting of the board (or of the committee) held at the time at which the document was last signed, provided that the persons signing the statement would constitute a quorum at such a meeting.

17.3.2 For the purposes of clause 17.3.1:

- (a) two or more separate documents containing statements in identical terms each of which is signed by one or more directors shall together be deemed to constitute one document;
- (b) a reference to the directors or committee members does not include a reference to an alternate director, in the capacity as such, whose appointer has signed the document, but an alternate director may sign the document in the place of his appointer; and
- (c) a facsimile or e-mail received by the Company and expressed to have been sent for and on behalf of a director or alternate director shall be deemed to be signed by that director or alternate director at the time of its receipt by the Company.

17.4 Telephone and other meetings

17.4.1 While the directors may regulate their meetings as they think fit, a meeting of directors or committee of directors may be held where one or more of the directors is not physically present at the meeting, where:

- (a) all persons participating in the meeting can communicate with each other instantaneously whether by telephone or other form of communication;
- (b) notice of the meeting is given to all directors entitled to notice according to the usual procedures determined by the directors for the giving of notice and such notice does not specify that directors are required to be present in person;
- (c) if a failure in communications prevents clause (a) from being satisfied as a result of which one or more directors cease to participate, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting until the difficulty is remedied or may, where a

(d) a director participating in a meeting by technology is to be taken to be present in person at the meeting and to have consented to the holding of the meeting by the use of the relevant technology; and

(e) any meeting held where any director is not physically present is treated as held at the place specified in the notice of meeting as long as at least a director is present there for the duration of the meeting. If no director is so present, the meeting is treated as held at the place where the chairperson of the meeting is located,

17.5 Decisions of the directors

17.6 Appointment of alternate director

17.7 Ending of appointment of alternate director

- (a) the director who appointed the alternate director ceases to be a director;
- (b) the director who appointed the alternate director ends the appointment by giving the alternate director a written notice signed by the director;
- (c) the period of the appointment ends; or
- (d) anything happens that would result in the alternate director ceasing to be a director if he or she were a director.

17.8 Authority to act where vacancy

If there is a vacancy in the office of a director, the remaining directors may act. If the number of remaining directors is less than the number required to constitute a quorum at a meeting of directors, the directors may, except in the case of an emergency, act only for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to a number sufficient to constitute a quorum or to convene a general meeting of the Company.

17.9 Chairperson

The directors must elect one of their number as chairperson of their meetings and determine the period of office of the chairperson.

17.10 Substitute chairperson

17.10.1 Where a meeting of the directors is held and:

- (a) a chairperson has not been elected as provided; or
- (b) the chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act,

the directors present may elect one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.

17.11 Committee of directors

17.11.1 The directors may delegate any of their powers, other than powers required by law to be dealt with by the directors acting as a board, to a committee or committees of directors consisting of at least two directors.

17.11.2 A committee must exercise the powers delegated to it according to any directions of the directors and any power so exercised is deemed to have been exercised by the directors.

17.11.3 The members of such a committee may elect one of their number as chairperson of their meetings.

17.11.4 Where a meeting of a committee is held and:

- (a) a chairperson has not been elected as provided by clause 17.11.3; or
- (b) the chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act;

the members present must elect one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.

17.12 Regulation of committee of directors

A committee of the directors may meet and adjourn as it thinks fit.

17.13 Determination by majority vote

A question arising at a meeting of a committee must be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.

17.14 No casting vote

If the votes are equal, the chairperson of a committee shall not have a second or casting vote.

17.15 Defects in appointments

All acts done by any meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors or by any person acting as a director are deemed to be valid as if all persons had been duly appointed and were qualified to be a director or a member of the committee.

17.16 Disqualification

Clause 17.15 operates even if it is afterwards discovered there was some defect in the appointment of a person to be a director or a member of the committee, or to act as a director, or that person so appointed was disqualified.

17.17 Director's personal interests

17.17.1 A director may be employed by, or contract with, the Company and may be employed by any other company in which the Company owns shares or has an interest. A director may be an officer of that other company. However, a director cannot be employed as the Company's or that other company's auditor. A director is not required to account to the Company for any profit or benefit arising from his or her employment by, or contracting with, the Company or any other such company merely because of the director holding office as a director of the Company or because of the fiduciary obligations arising out of that office.

17.17.2 The directors may exercise the voting rights conferred by shares in any body corporate held or owned by the Company in such manner as the directors think fit (including voting in favour of any resolution appointing a director as a director or other officer of that body corporate or voting for the payment of remuneration to the directors or other officers of that body corporate) and a director may, if permitted by law, vote in favour of the exercise of those voting rights even though he or she is or may be about to be appointed, a director or other officer of that other body corporate and, as such, interested in the exercise of those voting rights.

17.17.3 No contract made by a director with the Company, and no contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any director may be in any way interested, is avoided or rendered voidable merely because of the director holding office as a director of the Company or because of the fiduciary obligations arising out of that office.

17.18 Declaration of interests

A director who has a material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Company must give the other directors notice of the interest if required to do so under the Corporations Act.

17.19 Participation where directors interested

A director may be present and may vote on a matter before the board if and to the extent they are permitted to do so under the Corporations Act. If there are not enough directors to form a quorum as a result of a director having an interest which disqualifies them from voting then one or more of the directors (including those who have the disqualifying interest in the matter) may call a general meeting of the Company and the general meeting may pass a resolution to deal with the matter.

17.20 Failure to disclose

A director's failure to make disclosure under this clause does not render void or voidable a contract or arrangement in which the director has a direct or indirect interest.

17.21 Directors of related corporations

A director is deemed to be not interested in any contract or arrangement where the only personal interest of the director arises because the director is also a director of a corporation which is taken to be a related body corporate of the Company.

17.22 Director's guarantee

A director is not taken to be interested in any contract or proposed contract relating to any loan to the Company by reason only that the director has guaranteed or proposed to guarantee jointly or severally the repayment of the loan.

17.23 Partnership/other interests

If, because a director is a member of a partnership, or a director or shareholder of another company, or is in a position to control another entity, he or she will be personally interested in any of the Company's contracts or arrangements with that partnership, company or entity, he or she may give the other directors a written notice declaring his or her relationship to that partnership, company or entity and his or her consequent interest in all contracts or arrangements with it. The notice is a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any future contracts or arrangements with that partnership, company or entity.

17.24 Directors aware of interest

17.24.1 If all other directors are aware that a director is a member of a partnership, or a director or shareholder of another company, or is in a position to control another entity, that fact has the same effect as if the director had given the other directors written notice under clause 17.23 at the time all of them as a group first became aware of it.

17.24.2 For the purposes of clause 17.24.1, entity includes a trust or other entity whether it is a legal person or not. The following are examples of a director being in a position to control an entity:

- (a) the director is the appointor of a trust and has power to remove the trustee;
- (b) the director is the sole trustee of a trust; or
- (c) the trustee or trustees of a trust are accustomed to act in accordance with the wishes of the director.

18. Executive Directors

18.1 Appointment

18.1.1 The directors may appoint a director to be managing director on the terms and for the length of time that they consider appropriate. The directors may give the managing director any of the powers they can exercise. They may also impose any limitations on the exercise of those powers, and may withdraw or alter the powers they have conferred.

18.2 Cessation of appointment

- (a) the period of the appointment ends in accordance with the Executive Director's contract of employment; or
- (b) the Executive Director ceases to be employed by the Company or a related body corporate of the Company unless the Executive Director's contract of employment says otherwise or the directors determine otherwise.

18.4 Powers of managing director

19. Secretary

20. Minutes

20.1 Minutes of meetings

- (a) all appointments of officers made by the directors;
- (b) the names of the directors present at each meeting of the directors and of committees formed by the board; and
- (c) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company, the directors and any committees.

20.1.3 Any minutes shall be conclusive evidence of proceedings if they purport to be signed by the chairperson of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the chairperson of the next succeeding meeting. Minutes shall be kept by the Company secretary at the registered office of the Company.

20.1.4 The directors must comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act in regard to keeping a register of shareholders and to the production and furnishing of copies of or extracts from such register.

21. Records

21.1 Records

The directors must determine whether and on what conditions the accounting records and other documents of the Company or any of them are open to the inspection of shareholders other than directors. A shareholder other than a director does not have the right to inspect any document of the Company except as provided by the Corporations Act or authorised by the directors or by the Company in general meeting.

21.2 Keeping records

The directors must ensure that proper accounting and other records are kept, and all accounts and other documents are distributed in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules.

22. Auditor

The Company must appoint and may only remove an auditor in accordance with the Corporations Act.

23. Dividends and Reserves

23.1 Determination to pay a dividend

The directors alone may determine to pay a dividend and may decide the terms on which the dividend is to be paid.

23.2 Source of dividends

No dividend may be paid except as allowed by the Corporations Act. No interest is payable in respect of dividends.

23.3 Reserved profits

23.3.1 Before determining that a dividend be paid, the directors may set aside out of the Company's profit any amount that they consider appropriate. This amount may be used in any way that profits can be used, and can be invested or used in the Company's business in the interim. However, it must not be used to buy the Company's shares.

23.3.2 The directors may appropriate to the profits of the Company any amount previously set aside as a reserve or provision.

23.4 Entitlement to dividends

23.4.1 Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to a share:

duty or other taxes arising as a result of effecting, or attempting to effect, any such transfer or vesting.

23.9 Directors to settle differences

23.9.1 Where a difficulty arises in regard to a distribution under clause 23.8.1 or to capitalise any amount under clause 23.13 the directors may settle the matter as they consider expedient including:

- (a) fixing the value for distribution of the specific assets or any part of those assets;
- (b) determine that cash payments are to be made on shares or other shares issued to any shareholders on the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties;
- (c) vesting any such specific assets in trustees as the directors consider expedient
- (d) where shares or other shares in the Company are or would otherwise be issuable in fractions, making cash payments, decide that fractions of shares are to be disregarded or rounded up or down to the nearest whole share; and
- (e) authorising any person to make, on behalf of all the shareholders entitled to any further shares or other shares as a result of the distribution or capitalisation, an agreement with the Company or another body corporate providing, as appropriate, for the issue to them of those further shares or other shares credited as fully paid up or for the payment by the Company on their behalf of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares or other shares by applying their respective proportions of the amount resolved to be capitalised.

23.10 Payment of dividends by cash

23.10.1 A dividend (or other amount) payable to a shareholder may be paid by direct payment to the shareholder's bank account, or by a cheque or warrant posted to any of the following:

- (a) the shareholder's registered address;
- (b) the registered address of the joint holder of shares who is named first on the register of shareholders; or
- (c) an address and person nominated by the holder or joint holders of the shares.

23.10.2 A cheque payable under clause 23.10.1 may be made payable to bearer or to the order of the shareholder to whom it is sent or another person that the shareholder directs and is sent at the shareholder's risk.

23.11 Withholding payment

The directors may determine that a dividend (or other amount) is to be paid by only by direct payment to shareholder's bank accounts and may withhold payment to any shareholder who has not given the Company the necessary bank account information to enable direct payment until that information has been given to the Company and the Company will not pay interest on the amount or be liable for any loss suffered by the shareholder where a payment is withheld under this clause.

23.12 Transfers

A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend to be paid or bonus to be given on the share before registration of the transfer. Where a person is entitled to a share in the circumstances contemplated by clause 11.2.1 or clause 11.2.2 of this constitution, the directors may, but need not, retain any dividends payable in respect of that share until that person becomes registered as the holder of the share or transfers it.

23.13 Authority to capitalise profits

The directors may resolve to capitalise any part of the Company's profit. If they do that, they must not pay the amount in cash, but must use it to benefit those shareholders who are entitled to dividends in the proportions that would apply if the entire amount of the profits to be capitalised were a dividend. The benefit must be given in one (or partly on one and partly in the other) of the following ways:

- (a) paying up the amounts unpaid on the shareholder's shares; or
- (b) issuing shares or debentures of the Company to the shareholder.

23.13.2 The amount capitalised must be applied for the benefit of shareholders in the proportions in which the shareholders would have been entitled to dividends if the amount capitalised had been distributed as a dividend. If fractions of shares or debentures are initially allocated, the directors may, in their discretion:

- (a) issue fractional certificates in the case of unquoted shares;
- (b) pay the shareholder the cash equivalent of the fraction; or
- (c) round up or down the final allocation.

24. Notices

24.1 Extended meaning

In this clause 24 notice includes documents and other communication.

24.2 Method

A notice may be given by the Company to any shareholder either by serving it on the shareholder personally or by sending it by post to the shareholder at his, her or its address as shown in the register of shareholders or the postal, facsimile number or electronic address supplied by the shareholder to the Company for the receipt of notices from the Company.

24.3 Deemed receipt

24.3.1 Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice is deemed to be given on the third day after the date of its posting. Notices sent by facsimile or other electronic means are taken to be given on the business day after it is sent.

24.3.2 A notice of meeting given to a member under section 249J(3)(cb) of the Corporations Act (electronic access) is taken to be given on the day after the day on which the shareholder is notified that the notice is available.

24.4 Evidence of service

A certificate in writing signed by a director or a secretary of the Company stating that a notice was sent to a shareholder by post, fax or electronic transmission on a particular date is conclusive evidence that the notice, document or other communication was sent on that date.

24.5 Notice to joint holders

A notice may be given by the Company to the joint holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint holder first named in the register of shareholders in respect of the share.

24.6 Notice in case of death or bankruptcy

A notice may be given by the Company to a person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder by serving it on the person personally or by sending it to the person by post. A notice sent by post must be addressed 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 or, 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.

24.7 Persons entitled to notice

24.7.1 Notice of every general meeting must be given in the manner authorised by this constitution to:

- (a) every shareholder;
- (b) every person entitled to a share due to the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder who, but for the shareholder's death or bankruptcy, would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting;
- (c) the directors; and
- (d) the auditor of the Company.

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

24.8 Persons entitled to shares

A person who by operation of law, transfer or other means becomes entitled to any share is bound by every notice given in accordance with this clause 24 to the person from whom that person derives title prior to registration of that person in the register.

25. Winding Up

25.1 Division of property among shareholders

25.1.1 If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution, divide among the shareholders in kind the whole or any part of the property of the Company. For this purpose the liquidator may set such value as the liquidator considers fair on any property to be so divided and may determine how the division is to be carried out as between the shareholders or different classes of shareholders. A division under clause 25.1.1 need not accord with the legal rights of the shareholders and, in particular, any class may be given preferential or special rights or may be excluded altogether or in part.

- 25.1.2 Where a division under clause 25.1.1 does not accord with the legal rights of the shareholders, a shareholder is entitled to dissent and to exercise the same rights as if the special resolution sanctioning that division were a special resolution passed under section 507 of the Corporations Act.
- 25.1.3 If any of the property to be divided under clause 25.1.1 includes shares with a liability to calls, any person entitled under the division to any of the shares may, within 10 days after the passing of the special resolution referred to in that clause, by written notice direct the liquidator to sell the person's proportion of the shares and to account for the net proceeds. The liquidator must, if practicable, act accordingly.
- 25.1.4 Nothing in clauses 25.1.1 to 25.1.5 takes away from or affects any right to exercise any statutory or other power which would have existed if these clauses were omitted.
- 25.1.5 Clause 23.9.1 applies, so far as it can and with any necessary changes, to a division by a liquidator under clause 25.1.1 as if references in clause 23.9.1 to the directors and to a distribution or capitalisation were respectively references to the liquidator and to the division under clause 25.1.1.

25.2 Vesting property on trustees

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

26. Unmarketable Parcels

If the Company is Listed, the Company may only invoke the procedures in this clause once in any 12-month period.

26.1 Notice

- 26.1.1 If the number of shares registered in the name of a shareholder is less than a marketable parcel, the directors may send a notice to the shareholder that:
- (a) the Company intends to sell the unmarketable parcel;
 - (b) the shares referred to in the notice are liable to be sold in accordance with this clause if the shareholder does not advise the Company before a specified date (**Relevant Date**) that the shareholder wishes to keep those shares; and
 - (c) if the shareholder holds shares in a CHESS Holding, contain a statement to the effect that if those shares remain in a CHESS Holding after the Relevant Date, the Company may, without further notice, move those shares from the CHESS Holding to an Issuer Sponsored Holding or a certificated holding for the purposes of divestment by the Company in accordance with this clause 26 and the Listing Rules.
- 26.1.2 The shareholder must be given at least six weeks from the date that the notice is sent in which to tell the Company that the shareholder wishes to retain the holding. If the shareholder notifies the Company to that effect, the Company may not sell the holding.

- 27.1.2 A person (other than the bidder or an associate of the bidder) who, as at the end of the day on which the first offer under the proportional takeover bid was made, held bid class Shares is entitled to:
- (a) vote on an Approving Resolution; and
 - (b) has one vote for each bid class Share held.
- 27.1.3 Where offers have been made under a proportional takeover bid, the directors must ensure that an Approving Resolution is voted on at a meeting of the persons described in clause 27.1.2 before the Approving Resolution Deadline.
- 27.1.4 An Approving Resolution is passed if more than 50% of the votes cast on the resolution are cast in favour of the resolution and otherwise is taken to have been rejected.
- 27.1.5 The provisions of this constitution that apply to a general meeting of the Company apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, to a meeting that is called under this clause as if the meeting was a general meeting of the Company.
- 27.1.6 If an Approving Resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid is voted on in accordance with this clause before the Approving Resolution Deadline, the Company must, on or before the Approving Resolution Deadline, give the bidder and ASX a written notice stating that an Approving Resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid has been voted on and whether it was passed or rejected.
- 27.1.7 If no resolution has been voted on in accordance with this clause as at the end of the day before the Approving Resolution Deadline, a resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid is taken, for the purposes of this clause, to have been passed in accordance with this clause.
- 27.1.8 Under the Corporations Act, this clause 27 will automatically cease to have effect on the third anniversary of the date of its adoption or as of its most recent renewal.
- 27.1.9 In this clause:
- (a) **Approving Resolution** means a resolution passed in accordance with this clause 27; and
 - (b) **Approving Resolution Deadline** in relation to a proportional takeover bid means the day that is the 14th day before the last day of the bid period.

28. Indemnity

- 28.1.1 To the extent permitted by law and subject to the restrictions in the Corporations Act, the Company indemnifies and must continually indemnify every person who is or has been an officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company (where the Company requested the officer to accept that appointment) against liability (including liability for costs and expenses) incurred by that person as an officer of the Company or subsidiary as the case may be. However, this does not apply in respect of any of the following:
- (a) a liability to the Company or a related body corporate;
 - (b) a liability to some other person that arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith;

- (c) a liability for costs and expenses incurred by the officer in defending civil or criminal proceedings in which judgment is given against the officer or in which the officer is not acquitted; or
- (d) a liability for costs and expenses incurred by the officer in connection with an unsuccessful application for relief under the Corporations Act, in connection with the proceedings referred to in the preceding paragraph.

28.1.2 Without limiting clause 28.1.1, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the restrictions in the Corporations Act, the Company must indemnify and continually indemnify every person who is or has been an officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company (where the Company requested the officer to accept that appointment) against reasonable legal costs incurred in defending an action for a liability incurred or allegedly incurred by that person as an officer of the Company or subsidiary as the case may be.

28.1.3 The amount of any indemnity payable under clauses 28.1.1 and 28.1.2 will include an additional amount (**GST Amount**) equal to any GST payable by the officer being indemnified (**Indemnified Officer**) in connection with the indemnity (less the amount of any input tax credit claimable by the Indemnified Officer in connection with the indemnity). Payment of any indemnity which includes a GST Amount is conditional upon the Indemnified Officer providing the Company with a GST tax invoice for the GST Amount.

28.1.4 The directors may agree to advance to an officer an amount which it might otherwise be liable to pay to the officer under clause 28.1.1 on such terms as the directors think fit but which are consistent with this clause, pending the outcome of any findings of a relevant court or tribunal which would have a bearing on whether the Company is in fact liable to indemnify the officer under clause 28.1.1. If after the Company makes the advance, the directors form the view that the Company is not liable to indemnify the officer, the Company may recover any advance from the officer as a debt due by the officer to the Company.

28.2 Former officers

Each of the indemnities in this clause are continuing indemnities which apply in respect of all acts done by a person while an officer of the Company or one of its subsidiaries even though the person is not an officer at the time the claim is made.

28.3 Insurance premiums

The Company may pay the premium on a policy of insurance in respect of a person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company (where the Company requested the officer to accept that appointment) to the full extent permitted by the Corporations Act.

29. Compliance with Listing Rules

29.1 While the Company is Listed, the following regulations apply:

29.1.1 notwithstanding anything contained in this constitution, if the Listing Rules prohibit an act being done, the act shall not be done;

29.1.2 nothing contained in this constitution prevents an act being done that the Listing Rules require to be done;

- 29.1.3 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);
- 29.1.4 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;
- 29.1.5 if the Listing Rules require this constitution not to contain a provision and it contains such a provision, this constitution is deemed not to contain that provision; and
- 29.1.6 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.

29.2 Compliance with ASX Settlement Operating Rules

- 29.2.1 While any of the securities in the Company are CHES approved securities, the Company must comply with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules. While all of the shares or options in the Company are not CHES approved securities, the Company is not required to comply with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
- 29.2.2 The Company may do any act, matter or thing to facilitate involvement by the Company in any clearing and settlement facility for the transfer of financial products.

30. Security Interests

- 30.1.1 If any provision of this constitution creates a security interest in shares or other personal property (**Collateral**) to which the PPSA applies:
 - (a) the Company need not comply with any provisions of the PPSA that the parties may contract out of in relation to the Collateral; and
 - (b) shareholders may not exercise any rights under sections 142 (redemption of collateral) or 143 (reinstatement of security agreement) of the PPSA to the extent the law permits those rights to be excluded.
- 30.1.2 The Company need not give the shareholder any other notice required under the PPSA (including a notice of verification statements under section 157 of the PPSA) unless the notice cannot be excluded.

31. Restricted securities

- 31.1 For so long as the Company has any restricted securities (as that term is defined in the Listing Rules) on issue, the following apply:
 - 31.1.1 A holder of restricted securities must not dispose of, or agree or offer to dispose of, the securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the listing rules or ASX.
 - 31.1.2 If the restricted securities are in the same class as quoted securities, the holder will be taken to have agreed in writing that the restricted securities are to be kept on the Company's issuer sponsored sub-register and are to have a holding lock applied for the duration of the escrow period applicable to those securities.



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- 31.1.3 The Company will refuse to acknowledge any disposal (including, without limitation, to register any transfer) of restricted securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the listing rules or ASX.
- 31.1.4 A holder of restricted securities will not be entitled to participate in any return of capital on those securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the listing rules or ASX.
- 31.1.5 If a holder of restricted securities breaches a restriction deed or a provision of the Company's constitution restricting a disposal of those securities, the holder will not be entitled to any dividend or distribution, or to exercise any voting rights, in respect of those securities for so long as the breach continues.