



Constitution

Navarre Minerals Limited

ACN 125 140 105

Adopted by a special resolution on 27 January 2022.

Contents

Contents	i
1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION	3
3. SHARES	6
4. CALLS	9
5. LIEN AND FORFEITURE	10
6. CERTIFICATES	13
7. TRANSFER OF SHARES	13
8. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES	15
9. RESTRICTED SECURITIES	16
10. NON-MARKETABLE PARCELS	17
11. PROPORTIONAL TAKEOVER BIDS	18
12. GENERAL MEETINGS	19
13. NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS	20
14. CANCELLATION OR POSTPONEMENT OF A GENERAL MEETING	21
15. CONDUCTING GENERAL MEETINGS	22
16. RESOLUTIONS, VOTING AND POLLS AT GENERAL MEETINGS	25
17. PROXIES AND REPRESENTATIVES	27
18. DIRECTORS	28
19. ALTERNATE DIRECTOR	32
20. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS	33
21. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	34
22. MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS BY DIRECTORS	36
23. BOARD MEETINGS	38
24. MINUTES	40

25.	SECRETARY	41
26.	AUDITOR	41
27.	DIVIDENDS AND CAPITAL RESERVES.....	42
28.	INSPECTION.....	44
29.	NOTICES	44
30.	PAYMENTS.....	45
31.	INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE	46
32.	WINDING UP	47

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Company is a public company limited by shares.
- 1.2 The replaceable rules contained in the Corporations Act do not apply to the Company and are replaced by the rules set out in this Constitution.

2. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

- 2.1 Unless the context otherwise requires, and other than in the case of an expression defined in clause 2.2, an expression in a clause that is used in the Corporations Act has the same meaning as in the Corporations Act.

- 2.2 In this Constitution:

Alternate Director means a person appointed as an alternate director of the Company under clause 19 who has not vacated their office;

ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission;

ASX means ASX Limited ACN 008 624 691;

ASX Clear means ASX Clear Pty Ltd ACN 001 314 503;

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

Auditor means a person appointed as an auditor of the Company under clause 26 who has not vacated their office;

Board means the Directors acting as a board of Directors;

Business Day means a day on which trading banks are open for business in Brisbane, Melbourne, Victoria other than a Saturday or a Sunday;

Chair means the person elected in accordance with clause 23.5;

Company means Navarre Minerals Limited or such other name it may have from time to time;

Constitution means this constitution as amended from time to time and a reference to a clause of this constitution;

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

Director means a director of the Company from time to time;

Executive Director means a person appointed by the Board as Managing Director or otherwise a Director occupying a full-time or substantially full-time executive position in the Company or a related body corporate;

Interest Rate means the rate determined by the Directors for the purpose of this Constitution, and in the absence of a determination means 8% per annum;

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, 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 Director appointed as managing director of the Company;

Member has the meaning given in section 231 of the Corporations Act;

Non-Executive Director means a director who is not an Executive Director;

Official List means the official list of the ASX;

Operating Rules the operating rules of ASX Clear (or of any relevant organisation which is an alternative to, or successor or replacement of, ASX Clear), as amended or replaced from time to time, except to the extent of any express written waiver by the ASX;

Registered Office means the registered office of the Company;

Representative means a person appointed to represent a corporate Member or a corporate proxy at a general meeting of the Company under clause 17 and the Corporations Act;

Restricted Securities has the same meaning given to it in the Listing Rules;

Secretary means a person appointed under clause 25 as a secretary of the Company and where appropriate includes an acting secretary and a person appointed by the Directors to perform all or any of the duties of a secretary of the Company;

Security means:

- (a) a share, debenture or other interest in or of a company;
- (b) an option to acquire a security described in paragraph (a) of this definition (whether or not such security is issued or unissued);
- (c) a right (whether existing or future, whether contingent or not and whether under a rights issue or a Plan) to acquire a security described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this definition (whether or not such security is issued or unissued),

in each case, other than a put option or a call option;

Settlement Rules means the operating rules of ASX Settlement (or any relevant organisation which is an alternative to, or successor or replacement of, ASX Settlement), as amended or replaced from time to time, except to the extent of any express written waiver by the ASX; and

Shares means shares in the share capital of the Company and **Shares** has a corresponding meaning.

2.3 In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) headings are for convenience only, and do not affect interpretation;
- (b) legislation (including subordinate legislation), the Listing Rules, the Operating Rules or the Settlement Rules is to that legislation or those Rules as:
 - (i) amended, modified or waived in relation to the Company; or
 - (ii) re-enacted, amended or replaced,and includes any subordinate legislation or rules issued under that legislation or those rules;
- (c) a document or agreement, or a provision of a document or agreement, is to that document, agreement or provision as amended, supplemented, replaced or novated;

- (d) words importing any gender include all other genders;
- (e) person includes any type of entity or body of persons, whether or not it is incorporated or has a separate legal identity, and any executor, administrator or successor in law of the person;
- (f) the singular includes the plural and vice versa; and
- (g) writing and written includes printing, typing and other modes of reproducing words in a visible form including, but not limited to, any representation of words in a physical document or in an electronic communication or form or otherwise.

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

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

2.5 Where any clause is expressed to be subject to the Listing Rules or requires compliance with the Listing Rules, or contains words to the same effect, that clause is subject to the Listing Rules or requires compliance with the Listing Rules only while the Company is admitted to the Official List.

2.6 Despite any other provision of this Constitution:

- (a) if the Corporations Act prohibits a thing being done, the thing may not be done;
- (b) if the Corporations Act requires a thing to be done, authority is given for that thing; and
- (c) if a provision of this Constitution is or becomes inconsistent with the Corporations Act that provision may be read down or failing that severed from this Constitution to the extent of the inconsistency.

2.7 This Constitution must be interpreted in a way that every Director and Secretary in office in that capacity immediately before this Constitution is adopted continues in office subject to, and is taken to have been appointed or elected under, this Constitution.

2.8 Without limiting any other method of signing or delivery permitted by law:

- (a) where this Constitution refers to or contemplates the signing of a document (including notices, resolutions, proxy forms, consents and resignations) by: a chairperson, Director, Secretary or Member; a person consenting to be or resigning as a Director, Secretary or public officer of the Company; or a Member's proxy, attorney or body corporate representative, the electronic

signature, whether digital or encrypted, of that person has the same force and effect as his or her manual or 'wet ink' signature; and

- (b) transmission by electronic means of any signed document (whether signed in accordance with clause 2.8(a) or otherwise) has the same effect as physical delivery of the paper document bearing an original manual or 'wet ink' signature of the signatory.

3. SHARES

3.1 Share capital

Subject to this Constitution, the Corporations Act and any special rights conferred on the holders of any Shares or class of Shares, the Directors:

- (a) may issue or dispose of Shares to any person at any time and on any terms and conditions and having attached to them any preferred, deferred or other special rights or restrictions, whether with regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Directors think fit;
- (b) may grant to any person an option over Shares or pre-emptive rights at any time and for any consideration as they think fit; and
- (c) have the right to settle the manner in which fractions of a Share, however arising, are to be dealt with.

3.2 Preference shares

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company may issue preference Shares which are, or at the option of the Company are to be, liable to be redeemed, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the Board determines.
- (b) Holders of preference Shares only have the right to vote at any meeting convened for the purpose of reducing the capital, winding up or sanctioning the sale of the whole of the property, business and undertaking of the Company or, during the winding up of the Company, where the proposal to be submitted to the meeting affects the rights attached to the preference Shares, when a Dividend (or part of a Dividend) on the preference Shares is in arrears or on a resolution to approve the terms of a buy-back agreement.
- (c) Each preference Share confers on the holder a right to receive a preferential Dividend at the rate and on the basis decided by the Board.
- (d) The preferential Dividend may be cumulative only to the extent the Board decides.
- (e) Without limiting the terms upon which a preference Share may be issued by the Board, a preference Share may, at the discretion of the Board:
 - (i) restrict or prohibit the right of a holder to participate in share issues by the Company or any capitalisation of profits;
 - (ii) convert, or at the option of the Company or the holder, be convertible into some other class of share on terms determined by the Board;
 - (iii) rank in priority to preference shares already issued or with different rights to preference Shares already issued; or

- (iv) confer on its holder the right, on redemption, to the payment of Dividends or any amount paid on the share.

3.3 Plans

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Board may establish and maintain one or more of each of the following plans (each a **Plan**) as it thinks appropriate:
 - (i) a plan under which any Dividend or other cash payment for a security in the Company may, at the election of the person entitled to it:
 - A. be applied in payment for fully paid securities issued pursuant to that plan;
 - B. be satisfied by the issue or transfer of fully paid securities;
 - C. be paid out of a particular reserve or other source; or
 - D. be forgone in consideration for another form of distribution from the Company, another body corporate or a trust; or
 - (ii) a plan under which securities of the Company or its related body corporate may be issued or otherwise given for the benefit of employees, subcontractors or directors of the Company or any of its related bodies corporate.
- (b) The Board is authorised to do all things it considers necessary or desirable to establish, implement and carry out each Plan and may, at its discretion:
 - (i) determine the rules, terms and conditions of the Plan;
 - (ii) determine who may be permitted to participate in the Plan or cease to participate in the Plan;
 - (iii) vary the rules governing each Plan or any agreement relating to the Plan between the Company and a participant in the Plan; or
 - (iv) suspend or terminate the operation of each Plan.

3.4 Brokerage or commission

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, the Company may pay brokerage or commission to any person in consideration of that person subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the Company or for procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the Company.
- (b) Any brokerage or commission may be paid or satisfied in cash, shares, debentures or other securities of the Company or otherwise as the Directors determine.

3.5 Registered holder to be treated as absolute owner

Unless otherwise required by this Constitution or by law, the Company:

- (a) must treat the registered holder of a Share as the absolute owner; and
- (b) is not obliged to recognise:
 - (i) any trust, equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any Share;

- (ii) any interest in any fractional part of a Share; or
- (iii) any other right (other than an absolute right) in respect of any Share.

3.6 Joint holders of shares

- (a) Where two or more persons are registered as the joint holders of a Share:
 - (i) they are taken to hold the Share as joint tenants with rights of survivorship;
 - (ii) each Member is jointly and severally liable for any payment in respect of the Share;
 - (iii) the Member whose name first appears in the register of Members in respect of the share is deemed to be the registered holder of the share for the purposes of this Constitution and any action permitted or required by the Constitution; and
 - (iv) any one of the joint holders of the Share may give an effective receipt for any dividend, bonus or return of share capital payable to the joint holders.
- (b) Without limiting the above, the Company is not bound:
 - (i) to register more than three persons as joint holders of a Share; or
 - (ii) to issue more than one Certificate in respect of Shares jointly held.

3.7 Changes to shares and share capital

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company may:
 - (i) convert an ordinary share to a preference share, other than to a redeemable preference share;
 - (ii) reclassify any Shares into classes of Shares;
 - (iii) cancel any Shares;
 - (iv) buy-back its own Shares; and
 - (v) reduce its share capital.
- (b) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company may convert all or any of its Shares into a larger or smaller number of Shares by ordinary resolution passed at general meeting.
- (c) All ordinary Shares must have the same rights and obligations attached to them unless otherwise approved by ASX or permitted by the Listing Rules.

3.8 Varying and cancelling class rights

- (a) The Company may vary or cancel the rights attaching to any class of Shares only if the variation or cancellation is permitted by the Corporations Act and is approved by special resolution of the Members holding Shares of the relevant class.
- (b) The Directors must give written notice of the variation or cancellation to the Members holding the Shares of the relevant class within seven days of the variation or cancellation.
- (c) Subject to the terms of issue of Shares, the rights attached to a class of Shares are not treated as varied by the issue of further Shares of that class.

4. CALLS

4.1 General

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act and terms on which partly paid shares are issued, the Directors may make calls on the Members in respect of any money unpaid on their Shares. Each Member is liable to pay the amount of each call in the manner, at the time and at the place specified by the Board. Joint holders of Shares are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of their Shares.
- (b) A call is taken to have been made when the resolution of the Directors authorising the call is passed. The call may be revoked or postponed at the discretion of the Board at any time prior to the date on which payment of the call is due. The non-receipt of a notice of any call by, or the accidental omission to give notice of any call to, any Member does not invalidate the call.
- (c) The Directors may require a call to be paid by instalments as provided in clause 4.2.
- (d) The Company must comply with the Corporations Act in relation to the dispatch and content of notices to Members on whom a call is made.
- (e) A Member to whom notice of a call is given in accordance with this clause 4.1 must pay to the Company the amount called in accordance with the notice.

4.2 Instalments and amounts which become payable

If:

- (a) the Directors require a call to be paid by instalments; or
- (b) an amount becomes payable by the terms of issue of Shares on allotment, or at a time or in circumstances specified in the terms of issue,

then

- (c) the amount is payable as if it were a call made by the Directors and as if they had given notice of it; and
- (d) the consequences of late payment or non-payment of the amount are the same as the consequences of late payment or non-payment of a call.

4.3 Interests and expenses

- (a) If an amount called is not paid on or before the due date, the Member liable to pay the amount must also pay:
 - (i) interest on the amount from the due date to the time of actual payment at the Interest Rate; and
 - (ii) all expenses incurred by the Company as a consequence of the non-payment, but the Directors may waive payment of the interest and expenses in whole or in part.
- (b) Interest accrues daily and may be capitalised monthly or at such other intervals the Directors decide.

4.4 Recovery of amounts due

On the hearing of any action for the recovery of money due for any call, evidence that:

- (a) the name of the Member sued was, when the call was made, entered in the Register as a holder or the holder of the 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 Member sued,

will be conclusive evidence of the debt.

4.5 Differentiation

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.

4.6 Payment of calls in advance

- (a) The Directors may accept from a Member the whole or part of the amount unpaid on a Share before the amount accepted has been called.
- (b) The Company may:
 - (i) pay interest on any amount accepted, until the amount is payable under a call and at a rate (not exceeding the Interest Rate) agreed between the Member and the Directors; and
 - (ii) subject to any contract between the Company and the Member, repay all or any of the amount accepted in excess of the amount called on the Share.
- (c) Payment of an amount in advance of a call does not entitle the paying Member to any dividend, benefit or advantage, other than the payment of interest under this clause 4.6, to which the Member would not have been entitled if it had paid the amount when it became due.

5. LIEN AND FORFEITURE

5.1 Lien

- (a) The Company has a first and paramount lien on each Share registered in the name of the Member and dividends payable in respect of each such Share for all money:
 - (i) due and unpaid to the Company at a fixed time, in respect of the Share;
 - (ii) presently payable by a holder or the holder of the Share, or the holder's estate, to the Company in respect of the Share; or
 - (iii) which the Company is required by law to pay (and has paid) in respect of the Share.
- (b) The lien extends to reasonable interest and expenses incurred because the amount is not paid.
- (c) If any law for the time being of any country, state or place imposes or purports to impose an immediate or contingent liability on the Company to make any payment or authorises a taxing authority or Government official to require the Company to make payment in respect of Shares or dividends or other moneys accruing due to the Member who holds the Shares:

- (i) the Member or, if the Member is deceased, the Member's legal personal representative, indemnifies the Company in respect of any such payment or liability; and
- (ii) subject to the Corporations Act, the Company:
 - A. has a lien on the Shares and dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the Shares, whether the Shares are held by the Member solely or jointly with another person in respect of any payment made or liability incurred by the Company, together with reasonable expenses and interest on any payment made by the Company at the Interest Rate from the date of payment by the Company to the date of repayment by the Member;
 - B. may set off amounts so paid by the Company against amount payable by the Company to the Member as dividends or otherwise; and
 - C. may recover as a debt due from the Member or its legal personal representative the amount of all payments made by the Company together with reasonable expenses and interest at the rate and for the period referred to in clause 4.3.
- (iii) Unless the Directors determine otherwise, the registration of a transfer of a Share operates as a waiver of the Company's lien on the Share.
- (iv) The Directors may declare a Share to be wholly or partly exempt from a lien.

5.2 Lien Sale

If:

- (a) the Company has a lien on a Share for money presently payable;
- (b) the Company has given the Member or the Member's executors or administrators (as the case may be) holding the Share written notice demanding payment of the money; and
- (c) that Member fails to pay all of the money demanded,

then 14 or more days after giving the notice, the Directors may, if the Listing Rules permit, sell the Share in any manner determined by them.

5.3 Forfeiture Notice

- (a) The Directors may at any time after a call or instalment becomes payable and remain unpaid by a Member serve a notice on the Member requiring the Member to pay:
 - (i) the unpaid amount;
 - (ii) any interest that has accrued; and
 - (iii) all expenses incurred by the Company as a consequence of the non-payment.
- (b) The notice under clause 5.3(a) must:
 - (i) specify a day (not earlier than 14 days after the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice must be made; and

- (ii) state that a Member does not comply with the notice, the Shares in respect of which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

5.4 Forfeiture

- (a) If a Member fails to comply with a notice served under clause 5.3(a), then any or all of the Shares in respect of which the notice was given may be forfeited pursuant to a resolution of the Directors.
- (b) Unpaid dividends in respect of forfeited Shares will also be forfeited.
- (c) On forfeiture, Shares become the property of the Company and forfeited Shares must be disposed of, or cancelled on terms determined by the Directors.
- (d) The Directors may, at any time before a forfeited Share is sold, disposed of or cancelled, annul the forfeiture of the Share on conditions determined by them.
- (e) Promptly after a Share has been forfeited:
 - (i) notice of the forfeiture must be given to the Member in whose name the Share was registered immediately before its forfeiture; and
 - (ii) the forfeiture and its date must be noted in the register of Members.

5.5 Liability of Former Members

- (a) The interest of a person who held Shares which are forfeited Shares is extinguished but the former Member remains liable to pay:
 - (i) all money (including interest and expenses) that was payable by the Member to the Company as at the date of forfeiture in respect of the forfeited Shares; and
 - (ii) interest at the Interest Rate which accrues daily from the date of forfeiture until payment and may be capitalised monthly or at such other intervals the Directors decide.
- (b) A former Member's liability to the Company ceases if and when the Company receives payment in full of all money (including interest and expenses) payable by the former Member in respect of the forfeited Shares. The liability may only be released or waived in accordance with the Listing Rules.

5.6 Disposal of forfeited shares

- (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 a person to whom the Share is sold or disposed of.
- (b) The purchaser of the Share:
 - (i) is not bound to check the regularity of the sale or the application of the purchase price;
 - (ii) obtains title to the Share despite any irregularity in the sale; and

- (iii) will not be subject to complaint or remedy by the former holder of the Share in respect of the purchase.
- (c) In the absence of proof to the contrary, a written statement signed by a Director and the Secretary that a Share has been forfeited and sold or re-issued or sold without forfeiture to enforce a lien on a specified date, is prima facie evidence of the forfeiture of the Share and the right of the Company to sell, re-issue or dispose of that Share.
- (d) The net proceeds of any sale made to enforce a lien or on forfeiture must be applied by the Company in the following order:
 - (i) in payment of the costs of the sale;
 - (ii) in payment of all amounts secured by the lien or all money that was payable in respect of the forfeited Share; and
 - (iii) in payment of any surplus to the former Member whose Share was sold.

6. CERTIFICATES

- (a) The Company must issue each Member with a Certificate, or a statement of holdings as required by the Settlement Rules, for any Shares held by them.
- (b) The Company may issue a single Certificate for more than one Share held by a Member.
- (c) Every Certificate:
 - (i) must include all information required by the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules or the Settlement Rules (as applicable); and
 - (ii) must be issued in the form determined by the Directors.
- (d) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Board may decide whether the Company should elect to maintain a certificated sub-register for any class of Securities.
- (e) Subject to the Corporations Act, Securities may be held on any sub-register maintained by or on behalf of the Company.
- (f) If required by the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules or the Settlement Rules, the Company must cancel and replace a worn out, defaced, stolen, lost or destroyed Certificate in the manner prescribed by the relevant provision of the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules or the Settlement Rules.

7. TRANSFER OF SHARES

7.1 Forms of instrument of transfer

Subject to this Constitution, Shares are transferable by an instrument of transfer in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form that the Directors approve.

7.2 Execution and delivery of transfer

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Directors must refuse to register the transfer if the transfer referred to in clause 7.1 is not:

- (a) executed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee; and
- (b) left for registration at the registered office of the Company, accompanied by the Certificate (if any) of the Share to be transferred and any other information the Directors properly require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer.

7.3 Registration of transfers

A person transferring a Share remains the holder of the Shares until the transfer is registered and the name of the person to whom the share is transferred is entered in the register of Members in respect of the Share and a transfer of a Share does not pass the right to any dividends declared on the Share until registration.

7.4 Powers of attorney

The Company may assume, as against a Member, that a power of attorney granted by that Member that is lodged with or produced or exhibited to the Company remains in force, and may rely on it, until the Company receives express notice in writing at its registered office of:

- (a) the revocation of the power of attorney; or
- (b) the death, dissolution or insolvency of the Member.

7.5 Company to register transfer without charge

Any transfer registered, or Certificate issued by the Company must be registered or issued without charge except where the issue of a Certificate is to replace a lost or destroyed Certificate.

7.6 Power to refuse to register

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, the Directors may refuse to register any paper-based transfer of Shares, or request ASX Settlement to apply a holding lock to prevent a proper transfer, for any of the following reasons:
 - (i) under clause 7.1 or 7.2;
 - (ii) the Company has a lien on the Shares the subject of the transfer;
 - (iii) a court order restricts a Member's capacity to transfer the Shares;
 - (iv) registration of the transfer would be contrary to law;
 - (v) if the transfer does not comply with the terms of any Plan;
 - (vi) if the transfer is paper-based, registration of the transfer will create a new holding which at the time the transfer is lodged is less than a marketable parcel as defined in the Listing Rules;
 - (vii) the relevant Member has agreed in writing to the application of a holding lock (which must not breach the Settlement Rules);
 - (viii) if required by the Listing Rules during any escrow period of Restricted Securities; or
 - (ix) if otherwise permitted under the Listing Rules.

- (b) The Directors must notify the person who deposited the instrument of transfer of any refusal to transfer the Shares under clause 7.6(a) within five Business Days from the date the instrument of transfer is lodged.
- (c) If the Company asks ASX Settlement to apply a holding lock under clause 7.6(a) it must tell the holder of the Shares in writing of the holding lock and reason for it, within five Business Days after the date on which it asked for the holding lock.

7.7 Company to retain instrument of transfer

The Directors must retain every instrument of transfer that is registered for such period as the Directors determine.

7.8 Return of instrument of transfer

If the Directors refuse registration of a transfer, and if requested by the person who deposited the instrument of transfer, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the person who deposited it within 12 months of the giving of notice of refusal to register unless there has been an allegation of fraud concerning the transfer or the transaction to which it relates.

7.9 Suspension of registration of transfers

The Board may suspend registration of transfers of Shares in the Company at the times and for the periods they determine. The periods of suspension must not exceed 30 days in any one calendar year.

8. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

8.1 Death of sole holder of Share

- (a) In respect of a Share owned by a Member (and not owned by several holders jointly), if that Member dies the Company will recognise only the personal representative of the deceased Member as being entitled to the deceased Member's interest in the Share.
- (b) If the personal representative gives the Directors the information they reasonably require to establish the personal representative's entitlement to be registered as holder of the Share, the personal representative is entitled, whether or not registered as the holder of the Share, to the same rights as the deceased Member and:
 - (i) may by giving a written and signed notice to the Company, elect to be registered as the holder of the Share; or
 - (ii) may by giving a completed transfer form to the Company, transfer the Share to another person.
- (c) On receiving an election under clause 8.1(b), the Company must register the personal representative as the holder of the Share.
- (d) A transfer under clause 8.1 is subject to all provisions of this Constitution relating to transfers of Shares generally.

8.2 Death of joint holder of Share

- (a) If one of the registered joint holders of a Share dies, the surviving holder or holders of the Share are entitled to be registered as the holders of the Share.

- (b) The survivor of the joint holder or holders named first in the register of Members will for the purposes of this Constitution be treated as the first named holder of the Share.

8.3 Liability of estate

The estate of the deceased Member is not released from any liability in respect of the Shares.

8.4 Transmission of Shares on bankruptcy

- (a) If a person entitled to a Share because of the bankruptcy of a Member gives the Directors the information they reasonably require to establish the person's entitlement to be registered as holder of the Share, the person may:
 - (i) by giving a written notice to the Company, elect to be registered as the holder of the Shares; or
 - (ii) by giving a completed transfer form to the Company, transfer the Shares to another person.
- (b) On receiving an election under clause 8.4(a), the Company must register the person as the holder of the Shares.
- (c) A transfer under clause 8.4 is subject to all provisions of this Constitution relating to transfers of Shares generally.

8.5 Transmission of Shares on mental incapacity

- (a) If a person entitled to Shares because of the mental incapacity of a Member gives the Directors the information they reasonably require to establish the person's entitlement to be registered as holder of the Shares the person:
 - (i) may:
 - A. by giving a written and signed notice to the Company, elect to be registered as the holder of the Share; or
 - B. by giving a completed transfer form to the Company, transfer the Share to another person; and
 - (ii) is entitled, whether or not registered as the holder of the Shares, to the same rights as the Member.
- (b) On receiving an election under clause 8.5(a) the Company must register the person as the holder of the Shares.
- (c) A transfer under clause 8.5 is subject to the same rules as apply to transfers of Shares generally.

9. RESTRICTED SECURITIES

9.1 Compliance with Listing Rules relating to Restricted Securities

Despite any other provision in this Constitution, whilst the Company is admitted to the Official List, the Directors must ensure the Listing Rules relating to Restricted Securities are complied with.

9.2 Disposal of Restricted Securities

If any securities of the Company on issue are classified as Restricted Securities:

- (a) during the escrow period applicable to those securities:
 - (i) a Member who holds Restricted Securities must not dispose of, or agree or offer to dispose of the securities;
 - (ii) the Company will refuse to acknowledge any disposal (including, without limitation, to register any transfer) of Restricted Securities; and
 - (iii) a Member who holds Restricted Securities will not be entitled to participate in any return of capital on those securities,

except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the ASX;
- (b) if the Restricted Securities are in the same class as quoted securities, a Member who holds Restricted Securities 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; and
- (c) if a Member who holds Restricted Securities breaches a restriction deed or a provision of this 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.

In this clause 9.2, dispose (and other grammatical forms of it) and restriction deed have the meaning given by the Listing Rules.

10. NON-MARKETABLE PARCELS

10.1 Procedure for sale of non-marketable parcels

The Directors may cause the Company to sell a Member's Shares if they hold less than a marketable parcel of Shares and the following procedures are observed:

- (a) The Directors send a Member who on the date of the notice holds less than a marketable parcel of Shares, a notice which:
 - (i) explains the effect of this clause;
 - (ii) allows the Member to elect to be exempt from this clause (a form of election for that purpose must be sent with the notice); and
 - (iii) specifies a date at least six weeks from the date the notice is sent by which the Member may make the election in clause 10.1(a)(ii).
- (b) The Member is taken to irrevocably appoint the Company as agent to do anything in clause 10.1(c) if on the date specified in the notice:
 - (i) the Company has not received a notice from the Member electing to be exempt from this clause; and
 - (ii) the Member has not increased his or her parcel to a marketable parcel.

- (c) The Company may sell the Shares which make up the less than marketable parcel as soon as practicable at a price which the Directors consider to be the best price reasonably obtainable for the shares at the time they are sold.
- (d) The proceeds of sale must not be applied in payment of the expenses of the sale and must be paid to the former holder on the former holder delivering to the Company proof of title to the shares acceptable to the Directors.
- (e) The purchaser of the Shares under this clause need not take any steps to investigate the regularity or validity of the sale, or to see how the purchase money or consideration on the sale is applied and their title to the shares is not affected by any irregularity by the Company in relation to the sale.
- (f) The costs and expenses of a sale under this clause, including brokerage and stamp duty, if any, are payable by the purchaser, or if the Corporations Act permits, by the Company.
- (g) A notice to a Member under clause 10.1(a) may only be given once in a 12 month period and may not be given during the offer period of a takeover bid for the Company.
- (h) If a takeover bid for the Company is announced after a notice is given but before an agreement for sale of the Shares is entered into:
 - (i) this clause ceases to operate for those Shares; and
 - (ii) despite clause 10.1(g), after the offer period of the takeover bid closes, a new notice may be given.
- (i) If a Member's holding becomes a marketable parcel after notice is given but before an agreement for sale of the shares is entered into, the Directors may decide that this clause no longer applies to that Member.

10.2 Other sale of non-marketable parcels of shares

In addition to the powers of the Directors provided by clause 10.1, the Directors may cause the Company to sell a Member's Shares if they hold less than a marketable parcel of Shares without complying with the procedures in that clause and may determine that a Member's right to vote or receive dividends in respect of those Shares is removed or changed if the following conditions are observed:

- (a) if the Shares are Shares in a new holding created by the transfer of a parcel of Shares that was less than a marketable parcel at the time the transfer document was initiated or, in the case of a paper based transfer, at the time the transfer was lodged with the Company;
- (b) the proceeds of a sale under this clause, less the cost of the sale, are sent to the Member; and
- (c) any dividends that have been withheld under this clause are sent to the Member after the sale, subject to the former Member delivering to the Company proof of title acceptable to the Directors.

11. PROPORTIONAL TAKEOVER BIDS

11.1 Transfers not to be registered

A transfer giving effect to a contract resulting from the acceptance of an offer made under a proportional takeover bid must not be registered unless a resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid has

been passed or is taken to have been passed under clause 11.2.

11.2 Approving resolution

- (a) Where offers have been made under a proportional takeover bid, the Directors must, before the day that is 14 days before the last day of the bid period, during which the offers under the proportional takeover bid remain open or a later day allowed by ASIC (**Resolution Deadline**):
 - (i) call a meeting of the persons entitled to vote on the resolution for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid; and
 - (ii) ensure that the resolution is voted on under this clause 11.2.
- (b) The provisions of this Constitution in relation to general meetings apply, with such modification as the circumstances require, to a meeting that is convened under clause 11.2(a), as if that meeting were a general meeting of the Company.
- (c) The bidder under a proportional takeover bid and any associates of the bidder are not entitled to vote on the approving resolution and if they do vote, their votes must not be counted.
- (d) Subject to clause 11.2(c), a person who, as at the end of the day on which the first offer under the proportional takeover bid was made, held securities of the relevant class, is entitled to vote on the approving resolution relating to the proportional takeover bid.
- (e) A resolution that has been voted on is taken to have been passed if the proportion that the number of votes in favour of the resolution bears to the total number of votes on the resolution is greater than 50%, and otherwise is taken to have been rejected.
- (f) If a resolution has not been voted on under this clause 11.2 as at the end of the day before the Resolution Deadline, a resolution will be taken to have been passed under this clause 11.2 on the Resolution Deadline.

11.3 Sunset

Clause 11.1 ceases to have effect at the end of three years beginning:

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

12. GENERAL MEETINGS

12.1 Annual general meeting

The Company must hold a general meeting, to be called the annual general meeting, once a year and in accordance with the Corporations Act, unless the Company has only one Member.

12.2 Business of the annual general meeting

- (a) Whether or not stated in the notice of the annual general meeting, the business of the annual general meeting may include:

- (i) receiving and considering the statement of financial performance, statement of financial position, reports of the Directors, reports of the Auditors, and the statement of the Directors;
 - (ii) electing Directors;
 - (iii) appointing the Auditor; and
 - (iv) fixing the remuneration of the Auditor.
- (b) The business of the annual general meeting may also include any other business which under this Constitution or the Corporations Act ought to be transacted at an annual general meeting.

12.3 Members' opportunity to ask questions

- (a) The Chair of the annual general meeting must allow a reasonable opportunity for the members as a whole at the meeting to ask questions about or make comments on:
- (i) the management of the Company; or
 - (ii) the remuneration report.
- (b) If the Auditor is at the meeting, the Chair of the annual general meeting must allow a reasonable opportunity for the members as a whole at the meeting to ask the Auditor questions relevant to the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the Auditor's report.

12.4 Right to call general meetings

- (a) A Director or the Directors may, by written notice, call a general meeting at a time and place as the Director or the Directors resolve.
- (b) Members may requisition the holding of a general meeting only in accordance with the Corporations Act and the Directors must call a general meeting as soon as practicable after receiving that requisition.
- (c) Members may call and arrange to hold a general meeting only in accordance with the Corporations Act.

13. NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

13.1 Amount of notice of general meetings

Unless a shorter period is provided for by the Corporations Act, at least 21 days' notice must be given of a general meeting or if the Company is admitted to the Official List, at least 28 days' notice must be given of a general meeting.

13.2 Calculation of period of notice

In computing the period of notice under clause 13.1, the day of the general meeting is to be disregarded.

13.3 Right to notice of general meeting

Written notice of the general meeting must be given under clause 29 and must be given to any person entitled (whether under this Constitution or by the terms of issue of any Share) to receive notice under the Corporations Act including:

- (i) each member entitled (whether under this Constitution or by the terms of issue of any Share) to vote at the meeting;
- (ii) each Director; and
- (iii) the Auditor (if any) of the Company.

13.4 Content of notice

A notice calling a general meeting must comply with the Corporations Act and must:

- (a) set out how the general meeting is to be held;
- (b) state the general nature of the business to be considered at the general meeting;
- (c) if a special resolution is to be proposed at the general meeting, set out an intention to propose a special resolution and state the resolution;
- (d) if a Member is entitled to appoint a proxy, contain a statement setting out the following information:
 - (i) that the Member has a right to appoint a proxy and that the proxy does not need to be a Member of the Company; and
 - (ii) that a Member who is entitled to cast two or more votes may appoint two proxies and may specify the proportional number of votes each proxy is appointed to exercise;
- (e) be accompanied by an instrument of proxy in the form required by the Listing Rules or otherwise in any other form as the Directors may from time to time prescribe or accept;
- (f) if required by the Listing Rules, include a voting exclusion statement; and
- (g) for a notice of the annual general meeting, contain a statement that the resolution on the remuneration report required by the Corporations Act will be put at the annual general meeting.

13.5 Notice of general meeting to ASX

If at the time notice of a general meeting is given the Company is admitted to the Official List, the Directors must notify ASX of:

- (a) the date of a meeting at which Directors are to be elected, at least five Business Days before the closing date for receipt of nominations for election to the office of Director; and
- (b) the contents of any prepared announcement to be delivered at the general meeting, by no later than the start of the general meeting.

14. CANCELLATION OR POSTPONEMENT OF A GENERAL MEETING

14.1 Directors may cancel or postpone a general meeting

- (a) The Directors may cancel or postpone a general meeting at any time before the day of the meeting by giving notice to each person entitled to be given notice of a general meeting.
- (b) Clause 14.1(a) does not apply to general meetings called by court order or in accordance with the Corporations Act:

- (i) by the Directors on the request of Members, unless the Members who requested the meeting consent to the postponement or cancellation; or
- (ii) by Members, unless the Members who called the meeting consent to the postponement or cancellation.

14.2 Contents of notice postponing or cancelling a general meeting

A notice of postponement or cancellation of a general meeting must specify:

- (a) the reasons for the postponement or cancellation; and
- (b) if the general meeting is postponed:
 - (i) the postponed date and time for the holding of the general meeting;
 - (ii) a place for the holding of the general meeting which may be either the same as or different from the place specified in the notice calling the general meeting; and
 - (iii) if the general meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate the holding of the general meeting in that manner.

14.3 Business at postponed general 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 general meeting.

14.4 Proxy or Representative at postponed general meeting

Where:

- (a) an instrument of proxy or power of appointment authorises a proxy or Representative to attend and vote at a general meeting to be held on a specified date or at a general meeting or general meetings to be held on or before a specified date; and
- (b) the date for holding the general meeting is postponed to a date later than the date specified in the instrument of proxy or appointment of Representative, then that later date is substituted for and applies to the exclusion of the date specified in the instrument of proxy or appointment of Representative unless the Member appointing the proxy or Representative gives notice to the Company to the contrary not less than 48 hours before the time to which the holding of the general meeting has been postponed.

14.5 Validity of resolutions

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

15. CONDUCTING GENERAL MEETINGS

15.1 Time and place for general meetings

The Company may hold a meeting of its Members:

- (a) at one or more physical venues;
- (b) at one or more physical venues and using virtual meeting technology; or
- (c) using virtual meeting technology only.

15.2 Meeting taken to be held

The place at which a meeting of the Members is held is taken to be:

- (a) if the meeting is held at only one physical venue (whether or not it is also held using virtual meeting technology) – that physical venue;
- (b) if the meeting is held at more than one physical venue (whether or not it is also held using virtual meeting technology)—the main physical venue of the meeting as set out in the notice of the meeting; or
- (c) if the meeting is held using virtual meeting technology only—the registered office of the Company

15.3 Quorum for a general meeting

The quorum for a general meeting or an adjourned general meeting is two Members and the quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.

15.4 Determination of quorum at general meeting

In determining whether a quorum is present at a general meeting:

- (a) Representatives and persons attending as proxies (in the case of an individual attending as proxy, that individual and in the case of a body corporate attending as proxy, that body corporate's Representative) are to be counted;
- (b) if a Member has appointed more than one proxy or Representative, only one of them is to be counted;
- (c) if an individual is attending both as a Member and as a proxy or Representative, they are to be counted only once; and
- (d) if an individual is attending as a proxy or Representative for more than one Member, they are to be counted only once.

15.5 Absence of quorum at a general meeting

- (a) If within 30 minutes after the time for the general meeting set out in the notice of general meeting a quorum is not present, the general meeting:
 - (i) if called in accordance with the Corporations Act by a Director at the request of Members or by Members, is dissolved; and
 - (ii) in any other case, is to be adjourned to a date, time and place as specified by the Directors.
- (b) If the Directors do not specify one or more of the requirements in clause 15.5(a), the general meeting is adjourned to:

- (i) if the date is not specified, the same day of the following week;
- (ii) if the time is not specified, the same time; and
- (iii) if the place is not specified, the same place.

15.6 Adjourned meeting (quorum)

If no quorum is present at the general meeting adjourned under clause 15.5 within 30 minutes after the time for the general meeting, the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, declare the meeting dissolved or deem that those Members present in person form a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

15.7 Appointment and powers of Chair of general meeting

- (a) The Chair will be entitled to take the chair at general meetings.
- (b) The Chair is granted the power and is responsible for the general conduct of general meetings and for the procedures to be adopted at general meetings.
- (c) The Chair may at any time that the Chair thinks necessary or desirable for the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting:
 - (i) impose a limit on the time that a person may speak on each motion or other item of business to be put to a vote of the Members present;
 - (ii) terminate 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;
 - (iii) determine any dispute concerning the admission, validity or rejection of a vote at a general meeting; and
 - (iv) adopt any procedures for casting or recording votes at the meeting whether on a show of hands or a poll, including the appointment of scrutineers.
- (d) A decision by the Chair under this clause 15.7 is final.
- (e) The Chair may delegate any power conferred by this clause to any person.

15.8 Absence of Chair at general meeting

- (a) If there is no Chair, or if the Chair is unable or unwilling to chair a general meeting, the Directors may at any time prior to the commencement of that general meeting elect a Director to take the chair at that general meeting.
- (b) If a general meeting is held and the Chair, or the person elected under clause 15.8(a), is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act, the following may take the chair of the meeting (in order of precedence):
 - (i) the deputy chair (if any);
 - (ii) a Director chosen by a majority of the Directors present;
 - (iii) the only Director present;

- (iv) a person (whether a Member or not) chosen by a majority of the Directors present; or
 - (v) a Member chosen by a majority of the Members present in person or by proxy or Representative who are entitled to vote at the meeting.
- (c) If an acting chair becomes unwilling or unable to act during the general meeting, the abovementioned persons may take the chair, in the same order of precedence, until the time (if any) the previous acting chair becomes willing and able to take the chair at that meeting.
- (d) Any person taking the chair of the general meeting under this clause will have all the powers and responsibilities of the Chair in respect of the general meeting as are set out in this Constitution.

15.9 Adjournment of general meetings

- (a) The Chair may, during the general meeting, adjourn the meeting or any business, motion, resolution or discussion being considered or remaining to be considered by the meeting either to a later time at the same meeting or to an adjourned meeting at any time and any place.
- (b) The Chair must adjourn a general meeting if the Members present in person or by proxy or Representative with a majority of votes at the meeting (on a show of hands) agree or direct that the Chair must do so.
- (c) If any general meeting is adjourned for more than one month, a notice of the adjournment must be given to the Members in the same manner as notice was or ought to have been given of the original meeting.

15.10 Resumption of adjourned general meeting

- (a) Only unfinished business is to be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment under clause 15.9.
- (b) The resumed meeting may only be adjourned by the Chair.

16. RESOLUTIONS, VOTING AND POLLS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

16.1 Members' resolutions

The Members may propose a resolution to be moved at a general meeting only in accordance with Division 4 of Part 2G.2 of the Corporations Act.

16.2 Resolution determined by majority

At a general meeting, all resolutions submitted to the meeting will be decided by a simple majority of votes except where a greater majority is required by this Constitution or the Corporations Act.

16.3 Voting by Chair at general meetings

In case of an equality of votes on a resolution at a general meeting the Chair of that meeting does not have a second or casting vote on that resolution in addition to any vote the Chair has in his or her other capacity.

16.4 How voting is carried out

- (a) A resolution put to the vote at a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded.
- (b) On a show of hands, a declaration by the Chair that a resolution has been carried or carried by a particular majority or not carried and an entry to that effect in the minutes is conclusive evidence of the result.
- (c) Neither the Chair nor the minutes need to state the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against a resolution.

16.5 Matters on which a poll may be demanded at a general meeting

A poll may be demanded on any resolution other than resolutions concerning:

- (a) the election of the Chair; or
- (b) the adjournment of the general meeting.

16.6 Demand for poll

Subject to clause 16.5, a poll may be demanded on any resolution by:

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

16.7 Conduct of poll

The Chair may decide in each case the manner in which a poll is taken.

16.8 Right to vote at general meetings

Subject to this Constitution and the Corporations Act at a general meeting:

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

16.9 Right to vote of joint holder

If a Share is held jointly, only the Member whose name appears first in the register of Members is entitled to vote at a general meeting.

16.10 Right to vote if call unpaid on shares

A Member is not entitled to vote on a show of hands or on a poll at any general meeting in respect of Shares held by the Member for which calls or other monies are due and payable to the Company at the time of the meeting.

16.11 Right to vote on death, bankruptcy or mental incapacity of Member

A person entitled to exercise the rights attached to a share as a consequence of clauses 8 who, at least 48 hours before the time notified for a general meeting (or an adjourned meeting), satisfied the Board of that entitlement, may vote at that general meeting in respect of that share as if the person was registered as the holder of the share.

16.12 Voting exclusions

If, in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules or to ensure that a resolution on which the Corporations Act requires that particular persons do not cast a vote so that the resolution has a specified effect under the Corporations Act, a notice of general meeting includes a voting exclusion statement specifying that, in relation to particular business to be considered at that general meeting, votes cast by particular persons are to be disregarded by the Company, then the Company must take no account, in determining the votes cast on a resolution relating to that business, of any vote cast or purported to be cast by or on behalf of any of those persons (whether on a show of hands or on a poll) in relation to that resolution except to the extent permitted by the Listing Rules.

16.13 Objections to right to vote

A challenge to a right to vote at a general meeting:

- (a) may only be made at the meeting or adjourned meeting; and
- (b) must be determined by the Chair whose decision if made in good faith is final.

16.14 Direct voting

Despite anything to the contrary in this Constitution, the Board may 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 vote by 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 Board. The Board may specify regulations, rules and procedures in relation to direct voting, including specifying the form, method and timing of giving a direct vote at a meeting for the vote to be valid.

17. PROXIES AND REPRESENTATIVES

17.1 Appointment of proxies and Representatives

- (a) A Member who is entitled to attend and cast a vote at a general meeting may appoint a proxy or, if the Member is a body corporate, a Representative to attend and cast a vote at that meeting.
- (b) If a proxy appointed to attend and cast a vote at a general meeting under clause 17.1(a) is a body corporate, the proxy may appoint a Representative to attend and cast a vote at that meeting.
- (c) Neither the proxy nor the Representative need be a Member.
- (d) Unless the instrument or resolution appointing a proxy or Representative provides differently, the proxy or Representative has the same rights to speak, demand poll, join in demanding a poll or act generally at the meeting as the Member would have had if the Member was present.
- (e) An instrument appointing a proxy is valid if it contains the following information:

- (i) the Member's name and address;
 - (ii) the company's name;
 - (iii) the proxy's name or the office held by the proxy; and
 - (iv) the meetings at which the proxy may be used.
- (f) A proxy or Representative may not vote at a general meeting or adjourned meeting or on a poll unless the instrument appointing the proxy or Representative, and the authority under which the instrument is signed or a certified copy of the authority, are received by the Company:
- (i) at least 48 hours (or in the case of an adjournment or postponement of a meeting, including an adjourned meeting, any lesser time that the directors or the Chair decides) before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or taking the poll, as applicable; or
 - (ii) such shorter period before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or taking the poll, as applicable, as the Company determined in its discretion.
- (g) Where an instrument appointing a proxy or Representative has been received by the Company and the Company considers that the instrument has not been duly executed, the company, in its discretion, may:
- (i) return the instrument appointing the proxy or Representative to the appointing Member; and
 - (ii) request that the Member duly execute the appointment and return it to the Company.
- (h) Any proxy or Representative appointed under clause 17.1 must be appointed in accordance with Division 6 of Part 2G.2 of the Corporations Act, and will have the rights set out in that Division.

17.2 Appointment received at electronic address

For the purposes of clause 17.1, an appointment received at an electronic address will be taken to be signed by the Member or proxy as applicable if the appointment has been authenticated in accordance with the Corporations Act.

18. DIRECTORS

18.1 Number of Directors

- (a) The Company must have at least three Directors.
- (b) The maximum number of Directors is to be fixed by the Directors, but must not be more than 12 unless the Members in general meeting resolve otherwise.
- (c) At least two Directors must ordinarily reside in Australia.
- (d) If and for as long as the number of Directors is less than the number required under clause 18.1(a), the continuing Director or Directors may continue to act, provided that it is solely for one or more of the following purposes:

- (i) increasing the number of Directors to the minimum number required under clause 18.1(a);
- (ii) calling a general meeting; or
- (iii) in connection with requirements or circumstances of the Company considered urgent by the continuing Director or Directors acting reasonably.

18.2 Eligibility for appointment as Director

To be eligible to be elected or appointed as a Director a person must:

- (a) be an individual;
- (b) be at least 18 years old; and
- (c) not be otherwise ineligible or disqualified from holding office under this Constitution or the Corporations Act.

18.3 Non-eligibility of Auditor

Any current or former Auditor of the Company, or partner or employee or employer of that Auditor, is ineligible to be elected or appointed as a Director.

18.4 Other offices held by Directors

A Director may hold any other office or position of profit in the Company (other than as Auditor) together with the directorship on the conditions including additional remuneration as the Directors determine by resolution.

18.5 Period of appointment of Directors

Each Director will hold office until they die or vacate the office under clause 18.8.

18.6 Appointment of a Director

Provided the total number of Directors does not exceed the maximum number for the time being fixed by or under this Constitution:

- (a) the Directors may appoint a person as a Director, whether to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director; and
- (b) the Directors may also appoint a person as a Director to make up a quorum for a Board Meeting, if the total number of Directors otherwise present is not enough to make up that quorum,

and unless the Director is an Executive Director and the Listing Rules do not require that Director to be subject to retirement as set out in clauses 18.9 or 18.10, a Director appointed under this clause 18.6 will hold office until the end of the next annual general meeting of the Company, at which the Director is eligible for re-election.

18.7 Election of Directors

Except where a Director retires under clause 18.9 or has been appointed by the Directors under clause 18.6 and stands for election, a person is only eligible for appointment as a Director by resolution of the Members in general meeting if the Company receives at least 35 days before the relevant general

meeting (or 30 days in the case of a meeting requisitioned by Members under the Corporations Act) both:

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

18.8 Vacation of office

A Director vacates office if the Director:

- (a) retires from office under clause 18.9 or 18.10;
- (b) resigns from office under clause 18.11;
- (c) is removed from the office of Director by a resolution of the Members in accordance with clause 18.12;
- (d) fails to attend Board meetings for a continuous period of three months without leave of absence from the Board;
- (e) becomes of unsound mind or a person who is, or whose estate is, liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health;
- (f) becomes bankrupt or insolvent or makes any arrangement or composition with his or her creditors generally;
- (g) is convicted on an indictment of an offence and the directors do not within one month after that conviction resolve to confirm the director's appointment or election (as the case may be) to the office of director;
- (h) is appointed as an Executive Director (including Managing Director) and thereafter ceases to be a director or employee of the Company or its related bodies corporate; or
- (i) ceases to be a Director or becomes prohibited from being a Director under the Corporations Act.

18.9 Director must retire after three years

- (a) If the Company is admitted to the Official List and subject to the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules and this Constitution, a Director must retire from office or seek re-election by no later than the later of:
 - (i) the third annual general meeting following his or her appointment or election; or
 - (ii) three years.
- (b) This clause does not apply to a Managing Director, however, if more than one Managing Director has been appointed, this clause does apply to all but the first appointed Managing Director.

18.10 Retirement by rotation

- (a) Unless otherwise determined by a resolution of the Members, while the Company is admitted to the Official List, one third of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a

multiple of three, then the whole number nearest one third, must retire from office at each annual general meeting.

- (b) The Directors to retire under clause 18.10(a) will be those who have been longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became Directors on the same day, those to retire will, unless they otherwise agree among themselves, be determined by drawing lots.
- (c) A Director retiring under clause 18.10(a) may act as a Director throughout the meeting at which he or she retires and at any adjournment.
- (d) This clause does not apply to a Managing Director, however, if more than one Managing Director has been appointed, this clause does apply to all but the first appointed Managing Director.

18.11 Resignation

- (a) A Director may resign as a Director of the Company by written notice to the Company.
- (b) If the resignation of a Director under this clause will cause the number of Directors to fall below the minimum number required by this Constitution or by the Corporations Act, the Director must not resign or otherwise vacate their office voluntarily until another Director has been appointed.

18.12 Removal

- (a) The Company may, by resolution of the Members in general meeting:
 - (i) remove a Director from office; and
 - (ii) appoint another person as a Director in that Director's place.
- (b) If a Director was appointed to represent the interests of particular Members, their removal under clause 18.12(a) has no effect until a replacement to represent the interests of those Members has been appointed.
- (c) If the removal of a Director under this clause will cause the number of Directors to fall below the minimum required by this Constitution or the Corporations Act, the removal under clause 18.12(a) has no effect until a replacement has been appointed.
- (d) Notice of intention to move the resolution referred to in clause 18.12(a) must be given to the Company at least two months before the meeting is to be held except if a general meeting is called after the notice of intention is given under this clause.
- (e) The Company must give the Director a copy of the notice as soon as practicable after it is received.
- (f) The Director is entitled to put their case to Members by:
 - (i) giving the Company a written statement for circulation to Members; and
 - (ii) speaking to the motion at the general meeting (whether or not the Director is a Member of the Company).
- (g) The written statement in clause 18.12(f) is to be circulated by the Company to Members by:

- (i) sending a copy to everyone to whom notice of the general meeting is sent if there is time to do so; or
 - (ii) if there is not time to comply with clause 18.12(f), having the statement distributed to Members attending the general meeting and read out at the meeting before the resolution is voted on.
- (h) The Director's statement does not have to be circulated to Members if it is more than 1,000 words long or defamatory.
- (i) If a person is appointed to replace a Director removed under this clause, the time at which the replacement Director or any other Director is to retire is to be worked out as if the replacement Director had become Director on the day on which the replaced Director was last appointed a Director.

18.13 Executive Directors

The Directors:

- (a) may appoint one or more of themselves to the office of Managing Director or to any other executive office for a period and on the terms (including, subject to the Corporations Act, as to remuneration) as the Directors see fit;
- (b) may confer on a Managing Director or other Executive Director any of the powers that the Directors may exercise; and
- (c) subject to the terms of appointment, may revoke or vary:
 - (i) the appointment of the Managing Director or other Executive Director; or
 - (ii) any of the powers conferred on the Managing Director or other Executive Director.

19. ALTERNATE DIRECTOR

19.1 Power to appoint Alternate Director

Each Director may at any time appoint any individual approved for that purpose by the Directors to act as an Alternate Director in the appointor's place and with such powers as are specified in the notice of appointment (being some or all of the appointor's powers as a Director).

19.2 Suspension of appointment of Alternate Director

The appointor may vary, suspend or terminate the appointment of his or her Alternate Director.

19.3 Notice of appointment of Alternate Director

Notice of each appointment, suspension or termination must be made in writing to the Alternate Director, signed by the appointor, and a copy served on the Company.

19.4 Remuneration of Alternate Director

An Alternate Director's only rights (if any) as to remuneration for ordinary service as a Director are against the appointor and not the Company.

19.5 Multiple votes

A Director or any other individual may act as Alternate Director to represent more than one Director, and have as many votes accordingly, but for the purpose of forming a quorum counts as only one Director.

19.6 Termination of appointment

The appointment of an Alternate Director will be terminated by any of the following events:

- (a) if the Alternate Director gives written notice to the Company that he or she resigns the appointment;
- (b) if the appointment of the Alternate Director is terminated by the appointor under clause 19.2;
- (c) if a majority of the remaining Directors withdraw the approval of the individual to act as an Alternate Director;
 - (i) if the appointment is to act as Alternate Director for one or more Directors and those Directors have vacated office as Directors; or
 - (ii) on the happening of any event which, if the Alternate Director were a Director, would cause the Alternate Director to vacate the office of Director.

20. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

20.1 Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Non-Executive Directors may collectively be paid remuneration for their services of a fixed sum not exceeding the aggregate maximum sum from time to time determined by the Company in general meeting. For the avoidance of doubt, remuneration in this clause does not include an amount that might be paid under clause 20.3 or clause 31.3.
- (b) The aggregate maximum sum must be divided among the Non-Executive Directors in such proportion and manner as the Board agrees and, in default of agreement, equally. The remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors accrues from day to day.
- (c) If a Non-Executive Director is required to perform services for the Company which in the opinion of the Board are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director, the Company may pay the Director a fixed sum determined by the Board in addition to or instead of the Director's remuneration under clause 20.1(a). No payment may be made under this provision if the effect of the payment would be to exceed the aggregate amount of Directors' remuneration determined by the Company in general meeting.
- (d) Non-Executive Directors may not be paid a commission on, or a percentage of, profits or operating revenue.

20.2 Remuneration of Executive Directors

The Board may determine the remuneration of an Executive Director. The remuneration may be by way of salary or commission or participation in profits or by all or any of these modes but must not include a commission on, or a percentage of, operating revenue.

20.3 Reimbursement of expenses incurred by Director

Subject to the Corporations Act, a Director is entitled to reimbursement of the travelling and other expenses that the Director properly incurs:

- (a) in attending Board meetings or any meetings of a committee of Directors;
- (b) in attending any general meeting of the Company;
- (c) in connection with the Company's business; and
- (d) in the case of a Managing Director or other Executive Director, in connection with carrying out or managing the Company's business.

20.4 Payment of retirement benefit to Director

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Board may determine that, the Company pay a former Director, or the personal representative, spouse, relative or dependant of a Director who dies in office, a retirement benefit or pension in recognition of past services of an amount determined by the Board, or make contributions to a superannuation, retirement or pension fund for that purpose (including any amount paid or payable for the avoidance of any penalty, charge, tax or other impost on the Company under any applicable legislation which imposes a penalty, charge, tax or other impost on employers if a minimum level of superannuation contributions are not paid for an employee (within the meaning of the legislation)).
- (b) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Directors may also resolve that the Company enter into a contract with a Director providing for payment of a retirement benefit.

20.5 Financial benefit

- (a) A Director must ensure that the requirements of the Corporations Act are complied with in relation to any financial benefit given by the Company to the Director or to any other related party of the Director.
- (b) The Company must not make loans to Directors or provide guarantees or security for obligations undertaken by Directors except as may be permitted by the Corporations Act.

21. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

21.1 Prohibition on being present or voting

Except where permitted by the Corporations Act, a Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a Board meeting:

- (a) must not be counted in a quorum;
- (b) must not vote on the matter; and
- (c) must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting.

21.2 Directors' interests

Subject to this Constitution and the Corporations Act:

- (a) a Director or a body or entity in which a Director has a direct or indirect interest may:

- (i) enter into any agreement or arrangement with the Company;
 - (ii) hold any office or place of profit (other than Auditor) in the Company; and
 - (iii) act in a professional capacity (other than as Auditor) for the Company, and the Director or the body or entity may receive and keep beneficially any remuneration, profits or benefits under any agreement or arrangement with the Company or from holding an office or place of profit in or acting in a professional capacity with the Company;
- (b) the fact that a Director holds office as a director and has fiduciary obligations arising out of that office:
- (i) does not void or render voidable a contract made by the Director with the Company;
 - (ii) does not void or render voidable a contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company and in which the Director may have an interest; and
 - (iii) does not require the Director to account to the Company for any profit realised by or under any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company and in which the Director may have an interest;
- (c) a Director may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise be interested in:
- (i) any related body corporate of the Company; or
 - (ii) any other body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as a Member or otherwise, and is not accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by the Director from having an interest in that body corporate, provided that, in the case of a related body corporate, any such remuneration or other benefits were approved by the Board; and
- (d) any Director:
- (i) may be appointed as representative of the Company and may vote at a general meeting of the other company in favour of a resolution appointing that Director as a director or other officer of the other company; and
 - (ii) if also a director of the other company, may vote as a director of the other company in whatever manner he or she sees fit, including voting in favour of a resolution appointing the Director to any other office in the other company and a resolution appointing any other Directors as directors or other officers of the other company.

21.3 Material personal interest - Director's duty to disclose

- (a) If a Director has a material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Company, the Director must give the other Directors notice of the interest unless an exception in the Corporations Act applies.
- (b) A notice required by clause 21.3(a) must:
 - (i) include details of:
 - A. the nature and extent of the interest; and
 - B. the relation of the interest to the affairs of the Company; and

- (ii) be given at a Board meeting as soon as practicable after the Director becomes aware of his or her interest in the matter.

21.4 Director may give standing notice about a material personal interest

- (a) A Director required to give notice under clause 21.3(a) may give standing notice of the nature and extent of the interest in the matter.
- (b) The notice may be given at any time and whether or not the matter relates to the affairs of the Company at the time the notice is given.
- (c) A notice under clause 21.4(a) may be given:
 - (i) at a Board meeting either orally or in writing; or
 - (ii) to the other Directors individually in writing.
- (d) If the standing notice is given to the other Directors individually in writing:
 - (i) the notice is effective when it has been given to every Director; and
 - (ii) the notice must be tabled at the next Board meeting after it is given.
- (e) The Director must ensure that the nature and extent of the interest is recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the standing notice is given or tabled.

21.5 Wholly owned subsidiary

If the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary, a Director may act in the best interests of the holding company if:

- (b) the Director acts in good faith;
- (c) the Company is not insolvent at the time; and
- (d) the Company does not become insolvent as a result of the Director's act.

22. MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS BY DIRECTORS

22.1 Powers of Directors

- (a) The business of the Company is to be managed by or under the direction of the Directors.
- (b) The Board may exercise all of the powers of the Company except any powers that any provision of the Corporations Act or this Constitution require the Company to exercise in general meeting.
- (c) Without limiting the generality of clause 22.1(b), the Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to encumber any property or business of the Company.

22.2 Directors must keep transactions secret

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

- (a) keep secret all aspects of all transactions of the Company, except:
 - (i) to the extent necessary to enable the person to perform his or her duties to the Company;

- (ii) as required by law; or
 - (iii) when requested by the Board to disclose information to the Auditor or a general meeting; and
- (b) if requested by the Board, sign and make a declaration that he or she will not disclose or publish any aspect of any transaction of the Company.

22.3 Appointment of attorney for Company

The Board may, by power of attorney, appoint any company, firm, person or body of persons to be the attorney or representative of the Company for:

- (a) any period; and
- (b) for the purposes and with the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Board under this Constitution.

22.4 Delegation by the Directors

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Board may delegate any of its powers to:
 - (i) a committee of Directors;
 - (ii) a Director;
 - (iii) an employee of the Company; or
 - (iv) any other person.
- (b) The delegate must exercise the powers delegated to it in accordance with any directions of the Board.
- (c) The effect of the delegate so exercising a power is the same as if the Board exercised it.
- (d) The Board may at any time revoke or vary any delegation to a person or committee.

22.5 Seals and execution of documents

- (a) The Company may at any time have a Common Seal. If the directors at any time determine that the Company will have a Common Seal:
 - (i) the Common Seal may only be affixed with the authority of the directors or a committee of directors;
 - (ii) the Common Seal will contain the information required by the Corporations Act;
 - (iii) in the execution of a document under Common Seal, the affixing of the seal and execution of the document is to be made in accordance with the requirements for execution of contracts set out in the Corporations Act; and
 - (iv) the document to be executed may be signed using any electronic means as may be recognised by the Corporations Act from time to time.
- (b) The Company may execute a document, including a deed if it is expressed to be executed as a deed:

- (i) without using a Common Seal; and
- (ii) the document must be signed by two persons, with one being a Director, and the other a secretary or a second Director. In this respect, no person may sign in more than one capacity.

22.6 Negotiable instruments

- (a) Any two Directors may sign, draw, accept, endorse or otherwise execute a negotiable instrument.
- (b) The Directors may determine that a negotiable instrument may be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed in a different way.

23. BOARD MEETINGS

23.1 Directors' resolution without a meeting

- (a) The Directors may pass a resolution without a Board meeting being held if all of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document.
- (b) Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- (c) The resolution is passed when the last Director signs.

23.2 Calling Board meetings

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

23.3 Notice of meeting

Notice of every Board meeting must be given to each Director, other than a Director who is on a leave of absence approved of by the Directors, but failure to give or receive that notice will not invalidate anything done or any resolution passed at the meeting provided the failure to give that notice occurred by accident or inadvertent error, or the Director who failed to receive notice attended the meeting or waived notice of the meeting either before or after the meeting.

23.4 Conduct of Board meetings

- (a) A Board meeting may be called and held:
 - (i) in person;
 - (ii) by telephone;
 - (iii) by audio-visual linkup; or
 - (iv) using any technology consented to by a majority of the Directors before or during the relevant meeting.
- (b) Any consent under clause 23.4(a)(iv) may be a standing consent.

- (c) If a Director gives his or her consent under clause 23.4(a)(iv), he or she may only withdraw such consent within a reasonable period before the meeting commences.
- (d) A Director is regarded as present at a meeting where the meeting is conducted by telephone, audio-visual linkup or other technology if the Director is able to hear, and to be heard by, all others attending the meeting.
- (e) A meeting conducted by telephone, audio-visual linkup or other technology will be deemed to be held at the place agreed on by the Directors attending that meeting provided at least one of the Directors present at the meeting was at that place for the duration of the meeting.
- (f) Subject to the Corporations Act, and provided a majority of the Directors agree, a Board meeting may be held outside Australia.
- (g) An original document, or a photocopy, facsimile or electronic copy of that document, which is in the possession of, or has been seen by, all Directors attending the Directors' meeting before, or at the time of, that meeting, is deemed to be a document tabled at that meeting.
- (h) Subject to this clause 23, the Directors may adjourn and otherwise regulate Board meetings as they think fit.

23.5 Chairing Board meetings

- (a) The Directors may elect a Director to the office of Chair of the Board.
- (b) The Directors may determine the period for which the Chair is to hold office.
- (c) The Directors present at a Board meeting may elect one of the Directors present to chair that meeting, or part of it, if:
 - (i) no Chair has been elected; or
 - (ii) the Chair is not available or declines to act as Chair for the meeting or part of it.

23.6 Voting by Chair at Board meetings

In case of an equality of votes on a resolution at a Board meeting, the Chair will have a second or casting vote on that resolution in addition to any vote the Chair has in his or her capacity as a Director in respect of that resolution.

23.7 Quorum at Board meetings

- (a) Unless the Directors determine otherwise, the quorum for a Board meeting is two Directors and the quorum must exist at all times during the meeting.
- (b) Subject to clause 19, in determining whether a quorum is present at a Board meeting, an Alternate Director is to be counted.
- (c) If, and so long as, a quorum does not exist for the consideration of a particular matter at a Board meeting because one or more of the Directors is prohibited from voting under clause 21, the Directors, including the Director or Directors prohibited, are entitled to vote on a resolution to call, and put the matter before, a general meeting.

23.8 Meeting competent to exercise all powers

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

23.9 Passing of Directors' resolutions

A resolution of the Directors will be passed if a majority of votes cast by Directors entitled to vote on the resolution are in favour of the resolution.

23.10 Resolution passed deemed to be a determination of the Board

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

23.11 Committee powers and meetings

- (a) Any committee of Directors may exercise the powers delegated to it in accordance with any directions that may from time to time be imposed on it by the Board.
- (b) The meetings and proceedings of any committee consisting of two or more Directors will be governed by the provisions of this Constitution regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors so far as they are applicable except to the extent they are superseded by any direction made by the Board under this clause.

23.12 Validity of acts of Directors

If it is discovered that:

- (a) there was a defect in the appointment of a person as a Director or Member of the Board or committee of Directors; or
- (b) a person appointed to one of those positions or acting as a Director was disqualified or had vacated office or was otherwise not entitled to vote or act, all acts of the Director, the Board or the committee of Directors (as the case may be) before the discovery was made are as valid as if the person had been duly appointed and was not disqualified and was entitled to vote or act.

24. MINUTES

24.1 Minutes

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

- (a) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee of Directors;
- (b) all declarations made or notices given by any Director (either generally or specifically) of its interest in any contract or proposed contract or of its holding of any office or property where any conflict of duty or interest may arise; and
- (c) all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company, meetings of the Directors and meetings of any committee of the Directors, and any resolutions passed without a meeting.

24.2 Minutes to be signed by chair

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

24.3 Members' access to minutes

- (a) The Directors must ensure that the minute books for general meetings are open for inspection by Members free of charge.
- (b) If requested by a Member in writing, the Directors must ensure the Company sends a copy of any minutes or extract of minutes requested within 14 days after the request or, if the Directors determine that payment should be made for the copies, within 14 days after the Company receives the payment.

25. SECRETARY

25.1 Appointment of Secretary

The Directors must appoint one or more persons to the office of secretary to the Company.

25.2 Notification to ASIC

- (a) If a Secretary is appointed, the Secretary must notify ASIC of the appointment.
- (b) The Directors may suspend, remove or dismiss a Secretary from that office, subject to any agreement between the Company and the Secretary.

25.3 Terms and conditions of appointment

- (a) A Secretary holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) and with the powers, duties and authority as the Directors determine.
- (b) The exercise of those powers and authorities and the performance of those duties by a Secretary is subject at all times to the control of the Directors.

26. AUDITOR

26.1 Appointment of Auditor

The Directors must appoint one or more persons to the office of Auditor to the Company unless the Members at general meeting have appointed an Auditor.

26.2 Auditor and meetings of Members

- (a) The Auditor is ineligible to be elected or appointed as a Director.
- (b) The Auditor is entitled to receive notice of, attend, and be heard at general meetings.

27. DIVIDENDS AND CAPITAL RESERVES

27.1 Payment of dividend

Subject to the Corporations Act, this Constitution and to the terms on which shares are on issue, the Board may determine that a dividend or other distribution (**Dividend**) is or will be payable.

27.2 Determination of Dividend particulars

Without limiting the Board's discretion under clause 27.1, the Board may:

- (b) fix:
 - (i) the amount of the Dividend;
 - (ii) whether or not the Dividend is franked, the franking percentage and franking class;
 - (iii) the time for determining entitlements to the Dividend;
 - (iv) the time for payment of the Dividend; and
 - (v) the method of payment of the Dividend;
- (c) determine that the Dividend be paid by the Company:
 - (i) paying cash;
 - (ii) issuing shares;
 - (iii) granting options; or
 - (iv) transferring assets;
- (d) determine that the Dividend be paid:
 - (i) on shares of one class but not another class; or
 - (ii) at different rates for different classes of shares; and
- (e) set aside or carry forward profits of the Company before paying the Dividend.

27.3 Board's discretion

Without limiting the Board's discretion under clause 27.1, the Board may resolve to:

- (a) determine that an interim Dividend be paid on a stated future date;
- (b) determine that, unless revoked, a Dividend will be payable on a stated future date but not before; or
- (c) declare that a Dividend is payable, whether immediately or on a stated future date.

27.4 No confirmation at general meeting

Paying a Dividend does not require confirmation at a general meeting.

27.5 Interest not payable

Interest is not payable on a Dividend.

27.6 Dividends proportional to paid up capital

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, this constitution and any rights or restrictions attached to a class of shares, the person entitled to a Dividend on a share is entitled to:
- (i) if the share is fully paid, the entire Dividend; or
 - (ii) if the share is partly paid, a proportion of that Dividend equal to the proportion which the amount paid on that share is of the total amounts paid or payable on that share.
- (b) Amounts paid in advance of a call on a share are ignored when calculating the proportion under clause 27.6(a)(ii).

27.7 Deductions from Dividends

The Board may deduct from any Dividend payable to, or at the direction of, a Member all money (if any) presently payable by that Member to the Company whether on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares in the Company or otherwise.

27.8 Unclaimed Dividends

The Board may invest unclaimed Dividends as they think fit for the benefit of the Company until claimed or until required to be dealt with under any law relating to unclaimed money.

27.9 Payment of Dividends using assets or securities

- (a) Without limiting clause 27.2, the Board may resolve when fixing a Dividend that the Dividend is to be paid wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets, including paid up shares, debentures, or other securities of the Company or of any other body corporate, and the Directors must give effect to that resolution.
- (b) If the Company is required to distribute to its Members, by way of Dividend, shares in another body corporate:
- (i) the Members are deemed to have agreed to become members of that body corporate; and
 - (ii) each of the Members appoints the Company or any of the Directors as its agent to execute any transfer of shares or other document required to give effect to the distribution of shares to the Member.
- (c) If a dispute arises in relation to a distribution under this clause 27.9, the Board may:
- (i) settle the matter as they consider (acting reasonably) expedient;
 - (ii) fix the value for distribution of the specific assets or any part of those assets;
 - (iii) determine that cash payments must be made to any Members on the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties; and
 - (iv) vest any specific assets in trustees as the Board considers expedient.

- (d) If the distribution of specific assets to a particular Member is illegal or, in the Board's reasonable opinion, impracticable, the Board may make a cash distribution to that Member equal to the cash value of the proposed distribution of specific assets.

27.10 Capitalisation of reserves and profits

The Board may:

- (a) resolve 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 or the profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution to Members; and
- (b) resolve to apply the sum for the benefit of Members in the proportions to which those Members would have been entitled in a distribution of that sum by way of Dividend.

28. INSPECTION

- (a) A request by a Member to inspect the financial records of the Company must be in writing and must be delivered to the Company at its Registered Office.
- (b) Subject to the Corporations Act, a majority of the Directors or the Members by special resolution may decide whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions a Member may inspect the financial records and other books of the Company.
- (c) This clause does not limit the rights of a Director or former Director to inspect the books of the Company under the law.

29. NOTICES

29.1 Giving a document to Members

The Company may give a notice, document or other communication (together, a **Notice**) to any person by:

- (a) delivering it personally;
- (b) sending it by post to the person at their address as shown in the Company's register of Members or the address supplied by the person to the Company for the giving of Notices to the person;
- (c) sending it by facsimile or other electronic means to the facsimile number or electronic address the person has supplied to the Company for giving Notices; or
- (d) notifying the person of the Notice's availability (including by providing a URL link to the Notice).

29.2 Evidence of service of a document on a Member

A certificate in writing signed by a Director or Secretary stating that a Notice was sent on a particular date is prima facie evidence that the Notice was so sent on that date.

29.3 Time of service of a document

Notice given to a person in accordance with clause 29.1 is treated as having been given and received:

- (a) if delivered in person, on the day of delivery if delivered before 5:00pm, otherwise on the next day;

- (b) if sent by pre-paid mail, on the next day after posting;
- (c) if transmitted by facsimile and a correct and complete transmission report is received on the day of transmission, on that day if the report states that transmission was completed before 5:00pm (otherwise, if transmission was completed after 5:00pm, on the next day);
- (d) if transmitted by electronic means before 5:00pm, on the day of transmission (otherwise, if transmitted after 5:00pm, on the next day); and
- (e) if such Notice is given to a person by notifying the person of the Notice's availability, the Notice is taken as given on the next day after the date on which the person is notified that the Notice is available.

29.4 Signatures

Where, by a provision of this Constitution, a Notice is required to be signed, that requirement may be satisfied in relation to an electronic communication of the Notice in any manner permitted by the Corporations Act relating to electronic transmissions or in any other manner approved by the Directors.

29.5 Other rules about Notices

- (a) Notices to joint holders of a Security may be given to the joint holder listed first in the Company's register in respect of such Security.
- (b) Every person who by operation of law, transfer or other means whatsoever becomes entitled to any Security is absolutely bound by every Notice given in accordance with this clause 29 to the person from whom that person derives title prior to registration of that person's title in the Company's register in respect of such Security.
- (c) If a Member has elected to not receive, or due to an accidental or erroneous omission or circumstances beyond the Company's control does not receive, a Notice from the Company, the Member will nevertheless be deemed to have received, and to be aware of the information contained in, the Notice.
- (d) Where a member does not have a registered address or where the company believes that member is not known at the member's registered address, all notices are taken to be:
 - (i) given to the member if the notice is exhibited in the Company's registered office for a period of 48 hours; and
 - (ii) served at the commencement of that period, unless and until the member informs the Company of the member's address.

30. PAYMENTS

30.1 Form of payments

The Company may pay a person entitled to an amount payable in respect of a share (including a dividend) by:

- (a) crediting an account nominated in writing by that person; or
- (b) any other manner as the Directors resolve.

30.2 Payment by cheque

If the Directors resolve to pay by cheque, the Company may post a cheque to:

- (a) the address in the register of Members of the Member in respect of the share;
- (b) if that share is jointly held, the address in the register of Members of the Member named first in respect of the share; or
- (c) any other address which that person directs in writing.

30.3 Receipt

Any joint holder of a share may give effective receipt for an amount (including a dividend) paid in respect of the share.

31. INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

31.1 Indemnity

- (a) Subject to clause 31.1(b), the Company must indemnify any current or former Director, Secretary or other officer of the Company, out of the property of the Company against:
 - (i) every liability incurred by the person in that capacity (except a liability for legal costs) to another person (other than the Company or a related body corporate of the Company); and
 - (ii) all legal costs incurred in defending or resisting (or otherwise in connection with) proceedings, whether civil or criminal or of an administrative or investigatory nature, in which the person becomes involved because of that capacity.
- (b) Clause 31.1(a) does not apply to the extent that:
 - (i) the Company is prohibited by the Corporations Act or other laws to indemnify the person against the liability or legal costs; or
 - (ii) an indemnity by the Company of the person against the liability or legal costs would, if given, be made void by the Corporations Act or other laws.
- (c) The Company may indemnify any employee of the Company at the discretion of Directors.

31.2 Payments and advances to officer

- (a) Subject to this Constitution, the Corporations Act, or other laws, the Company may pay all costs, losses and expenses which any person referred to in clause 31.1(a) might incur or become liable to pay by reason of any contract entered into or act or thing done by them as such a person or in any way in discharge of their duties.
- (b) Subject to the Corporations Act or other laws, the Company may make an advance, on account of anticipated costs, losses and expenses, to a person referred to in clause 31.1(a) to assist the officer in defending any proceeding brought against the person in that capacity.
- (c) If the Company makes an advance to an officer under clause 31.2 the person must repay that advance if:

- (i) judgment is not given in the person's favour;
- (ii) the person is not acquitted; or
- (iii) a court subsequently determines that the indemnification is not permitted.

31.3 Insurance

- (a) Subject to clause 31.3(b), the Company may pay or agree to pay, whether directly or through an interposed entity, a premium for a contract insuring a person who is or has been a Director or Secretary or other officer of the Company, or any person who takes or has taken part in, or is or has been concerned with, management of the Company, against liability incurred by the person in that capacity, including a liability for legal costs.
- (b) Clause 31.3(a) does not apply to the extent that:
 - (i) the Company is prohibited by the Corporations Act or other laws to pay or agree to pay the premium; or
 - (ii) the contract would, if the Company paid the premium, be made void by the Corporations Act or other laws.

32. WINDING UP

32.1 Rights of Members on winding up

Subject to this Constitution, the Corporations Act and the rights and restrictions attached to any Shares or class of Shares:

- (a) if the Company is wound up and the property of the Company available for distribution among the Members is more than sufficient to pay:
 - (i) all the debts and liabilities of the Company; and
 - (ii) the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up,the excess must be divided among the Members in proportion to the number of Shares held by them, irrespective of the amounts paid or credited as paid on the Shares, provided that a Member who is in arrears in the payment of a call on a Share, but whose Share has not been forfeited, is not entitled to participate in the distribution on the basis of holding that Share until the amount owing in respect of the call has been fully paid and satisfied; and
- (b) for the purpose of calculating the excess referred to in clause 32.1(a), any amount unpaid on a Share is to be treated as property of the Company.

32.2 Division of assets

- (a) If the Company is wound up, the liquidator, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Members:
 - (i) may divide among the Members, in specie or in kind, any part of the assets of the Company available and may for that purpose set the value as the liquidator considers fair on any assets to be divided; and

- (ii) may vest the whole or any part of the assets of the Company in a trustee or trustees on trust for the benefit of any of the Members 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 on the part of the holder.
- (b) If the liquidator considers it expedient, any division of assets under clause 32.2(a) may be otherwise than in accordance with the legal rights of the Members and any class may be given preferential or special rights or may be excluded altogether or in part from a division of assets.
- (c) If any division is otherwise than in accordance with the legal rights of the Members, any Member who would be prejudiced by the division has a right to dissent under the law.
- (d) If a division involves shares that have a liability to a call, the Members may direct the liquidator to satisfy the call out of the proportion of assets due to the Member and to pay any balance to the Member.