

# Hawthorn Resources Limited

ACN 009 157 439

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30 May 2008

**THE MANAGER  
COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENTS OFFICE  
ASX LIMITED**

Dear Sir

**re : Hawthorn Resources Limited  
CONSTITUTION**

At the General Meeting of shareholders held on 25 January 2008 shareholder voted to adopt a new Constitution (Resolution no. 10).

Attached for release to the market is a certified copy of the new Constitution of Hawthorn Resources Limited.

Yours faithfully  
HAWTHORN RESOURCES LIMITED



per Mourice Garbutt  
Company Secretary  
asx\haw constitution 30 05 08

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## **CONSTITUTION**

**Dated**

**Hawthorn Resources Limited ACN 009 157 439**

I certify this to be a true copy of the new Constitution of Hawthorn Resources Limited laid before the General Meeting of shareholders on 25 January 2008.



**M G KERR**  
Chairman

**CORNWALL STODART**

Level 10

114 William Street

DX 636

MELBOURNE VIC 3000

Telephone: [03] 9608 2000

Facsimile: [03] 9608 2222

Reference: KDB:1001338:M:559270v2

Company No.: S814465

Sub-section 35 (2)

NATIONAL COMPANIES AND SECURITIES COMMISSION

COMPANIES (WESTERN AUSTRALIA) CODE

**CERTIFICATE**  
OF  
**INCORPORATION OF PUBLIC COMPANY**

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY that MT. KERSEY MINING N.L.

is on and from the Twenty Second day of November 1985,  
incorporated as a public company, being a No Liability Company.

GIVEN under the seal of the National Companies and Securities Commission at Perth

on this Twenty Second day of November 1985.

*A person authorised by the  
Commissioner for Corporate Affairs in Western Australia  
as Delegate of the N.C.S.C.*



PETER LEE  
MT KERSEY MINING N L  
210 KINGS WAY  
SOUTH MELBOURNE VIC 3205

Remove this top section if desired before framing

## Certificate of Registration on Change of Name



This is to certify that

**MT. KERSEY MINING N.L.**

**Australian Company Number 009 157 439**

did on the tenth day of May 1999 change its name to

**GUTNICK RESOURCES N.L.**

**Australian Company Number 009 157 439**

The company is a public company.

The company is a no liability company.

The company is taken to be registered as a company  
under the Corporations Law of Western Australia.

Issued by the  
Australian Securities and Investments Commission  
on this tenth day of May, 1999.

Alan Cameron  
Chairman

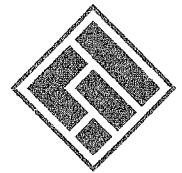
CERTIFICATE

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Axis Consultants Pty Ltd Attn: Peter Lee  
PO Box 6315  
Melbourne VIC 8008

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## Certificate of Registration on Change of Name



This is to certify that

**GUTNICK RESOURCES N.L.**

**Australian Company Number 009 157 439**

did on the twenty-sixth day of August 2004 change its name to

**GREAT GOLD MINES N.L.**

**Australian Company Number 009 157 439**

The company is a public company.

The company is a no liability company.

The company is taken to be registered under the Corporations Act 2001 in Western Australia and the date of commencement of registration is the twenty-second day of November, 1985.

Issued by the  
Australian Securities and Investments Commission  
on this twenty-sixth day of August, 2004.

Jeffrey Lucy  
Chairman

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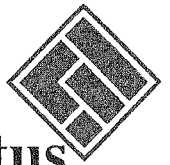
2004 AUG 26 10:00 AM  
ASX

Axis Consultants Pty Ltd Attn: Peter Lee  
PO Box 6315  
Melbourne VIC 8008

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## Certificate of Registration on Change of Name and Change of Status



This is a certificate issued under Sections 167 & 171 of the Corporations Act 2001 and certifies that

**GREAT GOLD MINES N.L.**

**Australian Company Number 009 157 439**

did on the twenty-sixth day of March 2008 change its name  
and on the twenty-sixth day of March 2008 changed its status

to a company limited by shares.

The name of the company is now

**HAWTHORN RESOURCES LIMITED**

**Australian Company Number 009 157 439**

The company is a public company.

The company is taken to be registered under the Corporations Act 2001 in Western Australia and the date of commencement of registration is the twenty-second day of November, 1985

Issued by the  
Australian Securities and Investments Commission  
on this twenty-sixth day of March, 2008.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'AMDA'.

Anthony Michael D'Aloisio  
Chairman

CERTIFICATE

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# HAWTHORN RESOURCES LIMITED

## A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

### CONSTITUTION

#### 1 PRELIMINARY

##### 1.1 Definitions and interpretation

###### 1.1.1 In this constitution:

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

**business day** has the meaning given to that term in the Listing Rules;

**Exchange** means Australian Securities Exchange Limited or such other body corporate that is declared by the directors to be the company's primary stock exchange for the purposes of this definition;

**Listing Rules** means the listing rules of the Exchange and any other exchange upon which the company's shares are quoted as they apply to the company;

**proper transfer** has the same meaning as is given to the term "proper ASTC transfer" in the Corporations Regulations 2001 (Cth);

**record time** means:

1.1.1.1 in the case of a meeting for which the caller of the meeting has decided, under the Act, that shares are to be taken to be held by the persons who held them at a special time before the meeting, that time; and

1.1.1.2 in any other case, the time of the relevant meeting;

**representative** in relation to a member which is a body corporate, is a person authorised in accordance with the Act by the body corporate to act as its representative at a meeting;

**ASTC Settlement Rules** means the operating rules of ASX Settlement and Transfer Corporation Pty Limited;

**seal** means any common seal or certificate seal of the company;

**transmission event** means:

1.1.1.3 for a member who is an individual:

- (a) the member's death;
- (b) the member's bankruptcy; or
- (c) the member becoming of unsound mind or a person who, or whose estate is, liable to be dealt

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with in any way under a law relating to mental health; and

- 1.1.1.4 for a member who is a body corporate, the dissolution of the member or the succession by another body corporate to the assets and liabilities of the member.
- 1.1.2 A reference in this constitution to a partly paid share is a reference to a share on which there is an amount unpaid.
- 1.1.3 A reference in this constitution to an amount unpaid on a share includes a reference to any amount of the issue price which is unpaid.
- 1.1.4 A reference in this constitution to a call or an amount called on a share includes a reference to a sum that, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable on issue or at a fixed date.
- 1.1.5 A reference in this constitution to a member for the purposes of a meeting of members for which the caller of the meeting has determined a record time is a reference to a registered holder of shares as at the relevant record time.
- 1.1.6 A reference in this constitution to a member present at a general meeting is a reference to a member present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative.
- 1.1.7 A chairperson or deputy chairperson appointed under this constitution may be referred to as chairman or chairwoman, or deputy chairman or chairwoman, or as chair, if applicable.
- 1.1.8 A reference in this constitution to a person holding or occupying a particular office or position is a reference to any person who occupies or performs the duties of that office or position.
- 1.1.9 For so long as the directors decide that the company's shares be quoted on a stock exchange, the company will comply with the Listing Rules of that exchange.
- 1.1.10 Unless the contrary intention appears, in this constitution:
- 1.1.10.1 words that refer to a singular number also refer to plural numbers, and the other way around;
- 1.1.10.2 words that refer to a gender also refer to the other genders;
- 1.1.10.3 words used to refer to persons generally or to refer to a natural person include a body corporate, body politic, partnership, joint venture, association, board, group or other body (whether or not the body is incorporated);
- 1.1.10.4 a reference to a person includes that person's successors and legal personal representatives;
- 1.1.10.5 a reference to a statute or regulation, or a provision of any of them includes all statutes, regulations or provisions amending, consolidating or replacing them, and a reference to a statute includes all regulations,

proclamations, ordinances and by-laws issued under that statute;

- 1.1.10.6 a reference to the Listing Rules or the ASTC Settlement Rules includes any variation, consolidation or replacement of those rules and is to be taken to be subject to any applicable waiver or exemption;
- 1.1.10.7 where a word or phrase is given a particular meaning, other parts of speech and grammatical forms of that work or phrase have corresponding meanings; and
- 1.1.10.8 headings and bold type are only for convenience and do not affect the meaning of this constitution.

## **1.2 Application of the Act, Listing Rules and ASTC Settlement Rules**

- 1.2.1 The rules that apply as replaceable rules to companies under the Act do not apply to the company except so far as they are repeated in this constitution.
- 1.2.2 Unless the contrary intention appears:
  - 1.2.2.1 an expression in a rule that deals with a matter dealt with by a provision of the Act, the Listing Rules or the ASTC Settlement Rules has the same meaning as in that provision; and
  - 1.2.2.2 subject to rule 1.2.2.1, an expression in a rule that is used in the Act has the same meaning in this constitution as in the Act.

## **1.3 Exercising power**

- 1.3.1 The company may, in any way the Act permits:
  - 1.3.1.1 exercise any power;
  - 1.3.1.2 take any action; or
  - 1.3.1.3 engage in any conduct or procedure,

which, under the Act, a company limited by shares may exercise, take or engage in.
- 1.3.2 Where this constitution provides that a person “may” do a particular act or thing, the act or thing may be done at the person’s discretion.
- 1.3.3 Where this constitution confers a power to do a particular act or thing, the power is, unless the contrary intention appears, to be taken as including a power exercisable in the same way and subject to the same conditions (if any) to repeal, rescind, revoke, amend or vary that act or thing.
- 1.3.4 Where this constitution confers a power to do a particular act or thing, the power may be exercised from time to time.
- 1.3.5 Where this constitution confers a power to do a particular act or thing concerning particular matters, the power is, unless the contrary intention appears, to be taken to include a power to do that act or

thing as to only some of those matters or as to a particular class of those matters, and to make different provision concerning different matters or different classes of matters.

1.3.6 Where this constitution confers a power to make appointment to an office or position (except the power to appoint a director under rule 8.1.2), the power is, unless the contrary intention appears, to be taken to include a power:

1.3.6.1 to appoint a person to act in the office or position until a person is appointed to the office or position;

1.3.6.2 to remove or suspend any person appointed (without prejudice to any rights or obligations under any contract between the person and the company); and

1.3.6.3 to appoint another person temporarily in the place of any person removed or suspended or in the place of any sick or absent holder of the office or position.

1.3.7 Where the constitution gives power to a person to delegate a function or power:

1.3.7.1 the delegation may be concurrent with, or (except in the case of a delegation by the directors) to the exclusion of, the performance or exercise of that function or power by the person;

1.3.7.2 the delegation may be either general or limited in any way provided in the terms of delegation;

1.3.7.3 the delegation need not be to a specified person but may be to any person holding, occupying or performing the duties of a specified office or position;

1.3.7.4 the delegation may include the power to delegate; and

1.3.7.5 where performing or exercising that function or power depends on that person's opinion, belief or state of mind about a matter, that function or power may be performed or exercised by the delegate on the delegate's opinion, belief or state of mind about that matter.

## 1.4 Currency

1.4.1 Any amount payable to the holder of a share, whether in relation to dividends, repayment of capital, participation in surplus property of the company or otherwise, may be paid in the currency of a country other than Australia. The directors may fix a time before the payment date as the time at which the applicable exchange rate will be determined for that purpose.

## 2 SHARE CAPITAL

### 2.1 Shares

Subject to this constitution the directors may:

2.1.1 issue, allot or grant options for, or otherwise dispose of, shares in the company; and

- 2.1.2 decide:
- 2.1.2.1 the persons to whom shares are issued or options are granted;
  - 2.1.2.2 the terms on which shares are issued or options are granted; and
  - 2.1.2.3 the rights and restrictions attached to those shares or options.

## **2.2 Preference shares**

- 2.2.1 The company may issue preference shares including preference shares which are, or at the option of the company or holder are, liable to be redeemed or converted into ordinary shares.
- 2.2.2 Each preference share confers on the holder a right to receive a preferential dividend, in priority to the payment of any dividend on the ordinary shares, at the rate and on the basis decided by the directors under the terms of issue.
- 2.2.3 In addition to the preferential dividend and rights on winding up, each preference share may participate with the ordinary shares in profits and assets of the company, including on a winding up, if and to the extent the directors decided under the terms of issue.
- 2.2.4 The preferential dividend may be cumulative only if and to the extent the directors decide under the terms of issue, and will otherwise be non-cumulative.
- 2.2.5 Each preference share confers on its holder the right in a winding up and on redemption to payment in priority to the ordinary shares of:
- 2.2.5.1 the amount of any dividend accrued but unpaid on the share at the date of winding up or the date of redemption; and
  - 2.2.5.2 any additional amount specified in the terms of issue.
- 2.2.6 To the extent the directors may decide under the terms of issue, a preference share may confer a right to a bonus issue or capitalisation of profits in favour of holders of those shares only.
- 2.2.7 A preference share does not confer on its holder any right to participate in the profits or property of the company except as set out above.
- 2.2.8 A preference share does not entitle its holder to vote at any general meeting of the company except in the following circumstances:
- 2.2.8.1 on a proposal:
    - (a) to reduce the share capital of the company;
    - (b) that affects rights attached to the share;
    - (c) to wind up the company; or

(d) for the disposal of the whole of the property, business and undertaking of the company;

2.2.8.2 on a resolution to approve the terms of a buy back agreement relating to that class of preference share;

2.2.8.3 during a period in which a dividend or part of a dividend on the share is in arrears;

2.2.8.4 during the winding up of the company; or

2.2.8.5 in any other circumstances in which the Listing Rules require holders of preference shares to be entitled to vote.

2.2.9 The holder of a preference share who is entitled to vote in respect of that share under rule 2.2.8 is, on a poll, entitled to the number of votes specified in, or determined in accordance with, the terms of issue for the share.

2.2.10 In the case of a redeemable preference share that is redeemable at the instance of the holder, the company must, at the time and place for redemption specified in, or determined in accordance with, the terms of issue for the share, redeem the share and, on receiving a redemption notice under the terms of issue, pay to or at the direction of the holder the amount payable on redemption of the share.

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

### **2.3 Alteration of share capital**

Subject to the Act, the directors may do anything required to give effect to any resolution altering the company's share capital, including, where a member becomes entitled to a fraction of a share on a consolidation:

2.3.1 making cash payments;

2.3.2 determining that fractions may be disregarded in order to adjust the rights of all parties;

2.3.3 appointing a trustee to deal with any fractions on behalf of members; and

2.3.4 rounding up each fractional entitlement to the nearest whole share by capitalising any amount available for the capitalisation under rule 4.2 even though only some of the members participate in the capitalisation.

### **2.4 Conversion or reclassification of shares**

Subject to rule 2.5, the company may by resolution convert or reclassify shares from one class to another.

### **2.5 Variation of class rights**

2.5.1 The rights attached to any class of shares may, unless their terms of issue state otherwise, be varied:

2.5.1.1 with the written consent of the holders of 75% of the shares of the class; or

2.5.1.2 by a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of shares of the class.

2.5.2 The provisions of this constitution relating to general meetings apply, with necessary changes, to separate class meetings as if they were general meetings.

2.5.3 The rights conferred on the holders of any class of shares are to be taken as not having been varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking equally with them.

## **2.6 Joint holders of shares**

Subject to the Listing Rules and the ASTC Settlement Rules, where 2 or more persons are registered as the holders of a share, they hold it as joint tenants with rights of survivorship, on the following conditions:

2.6.1 they are liable individually as well as jointly for all payments, including calls, in respect of the share;

2.6.2 subject to rule 2.6.1, on the death of any one of them the survivor is the only person the company will recognise as having any title to the share; and

2.6.3 any one of them may give effective receipts for any dividend, bonus, interest or other distribution or payment in respect of the share.

## **2.7 Equitable and other claims**

The company may treat the registered holder of a share as the absolute owner of that share and need not:

2.7.1 recognise a person as holding a share on trust, even if the company has notice of a trust; or

2.7.2 recognise, or be bound by, any equitable, contingent, future or partial claim to or interest in a share by any other person, except an absolute right of ownership in the registered holder, even if the company has notice of that claim or interest.

## **2.8 Restricted securities**

If, at any time, any of the share capital of the company is classified by the Exchange as "restricted securities", then despite any other provision of this constitution:

2.8.1 the restricted securities must not be disposed of during the escrow period except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the Exchange;

2.8.2 the company must refuse to acknowledge a disposal (including registering a transfer) of the restricted securities during the escrow period except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the Exchange; and

2.8.3 during a breach of the Listing Rules relating to restricted securities, or a breach of a restriction agreement, the holder of the restricted securities is not entitled to any dividend or distribution, or voting rights, in respect of the restricted securities.

### 3 CALLS, FORFEITURE, INDEMNITIES AND LIEN

#### 3.1 Calls

- 3.1.1 Subject to the terms on which any shares are issued, the directors may:
- 3.1.1.1 make calls on the members for any amount unpaid on their shares which is not by the terms of issue of those shares made payable at fixed times; and
  - 3.1.1.2 on the issue of shares, differentiate between members as to the amount of calls to be paid and the time for payment.
- 3.1.2 The directors may require a call to be paid by instalments.
- 3.1.3 The directors must send members notice of a call at least 14 days (or such longer period required by the Listing Rules) before the amount called is due, specifying the time and place of payment.
- 3.1.4 Each member must pay to the company by the time and at the place specified the amount called on the member's shares.
- 3.1.5 A call is taken to have been made when the resolution of the directors authorising the call is passed or at the time stated in such a resolution.
- 3.1.6 The directors may revoke a call or extend the time for payment.
- 3.1.7 A call is valid even if a member for any reason does not receive notice of the call.
- 3.1.8 If an amount called on a share is not paid in full by the time specified for payment, the person who owes the amount must pay:
- 3.1.8.1 interest on the unpaid part of the amount from the date payment is due to the date payment is made, at a rate determined under rule 3.8; and
  - 3.1.8.2 any costs, expenses or damages the company incurs due to the failure to pay or late payment.
- 3.1.9 Any amount unpaid on a share that, by the terms of issue of the share, becomes payable on issue or at a fixed date:
- 3.1.9.1 is treated for the purposes of this constitution as if that amount were payable under a call duly made and notified; and
  - 3.1.9.2 must be paid on the date on which it is payable under the terms of issue of the share.
- 3.1.10 The directors may, to the extent the law permits, waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the company under the terms of issue of a share of under this rule 3.1.

#### 3.2 Proceedings to recover calls

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3.2.1 In a proceeding to recover a call, or an amount payable due to the failure to pay or late payment of a call, proof that:

3.2.1.1 the name of the defendant is entered in the register as the holder or one of the holders of the share on which the call is claimed;

3.2.1.2 the resolution making the call is recorded in the minute book; and

3.2.1.3 notice of the call was given to the defendant complying with this constitution,

is conclusive evidence of the obligation to pay the call and it is not necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made the call or any other matter.

3.2.2 In rule 3.2.1, **defendant** includes a person against whom the company alleges a set-off or counterclaim, and a **proceeding** to recover a call or an amount is to be interpreted accordingly.

### 3.3 Payments in advance of calls

3.3.1 The directors may accept from a member the whole or a part of the amount unpaid on a share even though no part of that amount has been called.

3.3.2 The directors may authorise payment by the company of interest on an amount accepted under rule 3.3.1, until the amount becomes payable, at a rate agreed between the directors and the member paying the amount.

3.3.3 The directors may repay to a member any amount accepted under rule 3.3.1.

### 3.4 Forfeiting partly paid shares

3.4.1 If a member fails to pay the whole of a call or an instalment of a call by the time specified for payment, the directors may serve a notice on that member:

3.4.1.1 requiring payment of the unpaid part of the call or instalment, together with any interest that has accrued and all costs, expenses or damages that the company has incurred due to the failure to pay;

3.4.1.2 naming a further time (at least 14 days after the date of the notice) by which, and a place at which, the amount payable under rule 3.4.1.1 must be paid; and

3.4.1.3 stating that if the whole of the amount payable under rule 3.4.1.1 is not paid by the time and at the place named, the shares on which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

3.4.2 If a member does not comply with a notice served under rule 3.4.1, the directors may by resolution forfeit any share concerning which the notice was given at any time after the day named in the notice and before the payment required by the notice is made.



- 3.4.3 A forfeiture under rule 3.4.2 includes all dividends, interest and other amounts payable by the company on the forfeited share and not actually paid before the forfeiture.
- 3.4.4 Where a share has been forfeited:
- 3.4.4.1 notice of the resolution must be given to the member in whose name the share stood immediately before the forfeiture; and
  - 3.4.4.2 an entry of the forfeiture, with the date, must be made in the register of members.
- 3.4.5 Failure to give the notice or to make the entry required under rule 3.4.4 does not invalidate the forfeiture.
- 3.4.6 A forfeited share becomes the property of the company and the directors may sell, reissue or otherwise dispose of the share as they think fit and, in the case of reissue or other disposal, with or without crediting as paid up any amount paid on the share by any former holder.
- 3.4.7 A person whose shares have been forfeited ceases to be a member as to the forfeited shares, but must, if the directors decide, pay to the company:
- 3.4.7.1 all calls, instalments, interest, costs, expenses and damages owing on the shares at the time of the forfeiture; and
  - 3.4.7.2 interest on the unpaid part of the amount payable under rule 3.4.7.1, from the date of the forfeiture to the date of payment, at a rate determined under rule 3.8.
- 3.4.8 The forfeiture of a share extinguishes all interest in, and all claims and demands against the company relating to, the forfeited share and, subject to rule 3.7.9, all other rights attached to the share.
- 3.4.9 The directors may:
- 3.4.9.1 exempt a share from all or part of this rule 3.4;
  - 3.4.9.2 waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the company under this rule 3.4; and
  - 3.4.9.3 before a forfeited share has been sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of, cancel the forfeiture on the conditions they decide.

### **3.5 Members' Indemnity**

- 3.5.1 If the company becomes liable for any reason under a law to make a payment:
- 3.5.1.1 in respect of shares held solely or jointly by a member;
  - 3.5.1.2 in respect of a transfer or transmission of shares by a member;

3.5.1.3 in respect of dividends, bonuses or other amounts due or payable or which may become due and payable to a member; or

3.5.1.4 in any other way for, on account of or relating to a member,

rules 3.5.2 and 3.5.3 apply, in addition to any right or remedy the company may otherwise have.

3.5.2 The member or, if the member is dead, the members' legal personal representative must:

3.5.2.1 fully indemnify the company against that liability;

3.5.2.2 on demand reimburse the company for any payment made; and

3.5.2.3 pay interest on the unpaid part of the amount payable to the company under rule 3.5.2.2, from the date of demand until the date the company is reimbursed in full for that payment, at a rate determined under rule 3.8.

3.5.3 The directors may:

3.5.3.1 exempt a share from all or part of this rule 3.5; and

3.5.3.2 waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the company under this rule 3.5.

### **3.6 Lien on shares**

3.6.1 The company has a first lien on:

3.6.1.1 each partly paid share for all unpaid calls and instalments due on that share; and

3.6.1.2 each share for any amounts the company is required by law to pay and has paid in respect of that share.

In each case the lien extends to reasonable interest and expenses incurred because the amount is not paid.

3.6.2 The company's lien on a share extends to all dividends payable on the share and to the proceeds of sale of the share.

3.6.3 The directors may sell a share on which the company has a lien as they think fit where:

3.6.3.1 an amount for which a lien exists under this rule 3.6 is presently payable; and

3.6.3.2 the company has given the registered holder a written notice, at least 14 days before the date of the sale, stating and demanding payment of that amount.

3.6.4 The directors may do anything necessary or desirable under the ASTC Settlement Rules to protect any lien, charge or other right to which the company is entitled under this constitution or a law.

- 3.6.5 When the company registers a transfer of shares on which the company has a lien without giving the transferee notice of its claim, the company's lien is released so far as it relates to amounts owing by the transferor or any predecessor in title.
- 3.6.6 The directors may:
- 3.6.6.1 exempt a share from all or part of this rule 3.6; and
  - 3.6.6.2 waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the company under this rule 3.6.

### **3.7 Sale, reissue or other disposal of shares by the company**

- 3.7.1 A reference in this rule 3.7 to a sale of a share by the company is reference to any sale, reissue or other disposal of a share under rule 3.4.6, rule 3.6.3, rule 5.4 or rule 5.5.
- 3.7.2 When the company sells a share, the directors may:
- 3.7.2.1 receive the purchase money or consideration given for the share;
  - 3.7.2.2 effect a transfer of the share or execute or appoint a person to execute, on behalf of the former holder, a transfer of the share; and
  - 3.7.2.3 register as the holder of the share the person to whom the share is sold.
- 3.7.3 A person to whom the company sells shares 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. That person's title to the shares is not affected by any irregularity by the company in relation to the sale. A sale of the share by the company is valid even if a transmission event occurs to the member before the sale.
- 3.7.4 The only remedy of a person who suffers a loss because of a sale of a share by the company is a claim for damages against the company.
- 3.7.5 The proceeds of a sale of shares by the company must be applied in paying:
- 3.7.5.1 first, the expense of the sale;
  - 3.7.5.2 secondly, all amounts payable (whether presently or not) by the former holder to the company.

If the terms of issue so provide, any balance 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. Otherwise the balance becomes the property of the company.

- 3.7.6 The proceeds of sale under rule 5.4 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.

- 3.7.7 Until the proceeds of a sale of a share sold by the company are claimed or otherwise disposed of according to law, the directors may invest or use the proceeds in any other way for the benefit of the company.
- 3.7.8 The company is not required to pay interest on money payable to a former holder under this rule 3.7.
- 3.7.9 On completion of a sale, reissue or other disposal of a share under rule 3.4.6, the rights which attach to the share which were extinguished under rule 3.4.8 revive.
- 3.7.10 A written statement by a director or secretary of the company that a share in the company has been:
- 3.7.10.1 duly forfeited under rule 3.4.2;
  - 3.7.10.2 duly sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of under rule 3.4.6; or
  - 3.7.10.3 duly sold under rule 3.6.3, rule 5.4 or rule 5.5,
- on a date stated in the statement is conclusive evidence of the facts stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and of the right of the company to forfeit, sell, reissue or otherwise dispose of the share.

### **3.8 Interest payable by member**

- 3.8.1 For the purposes of rule 3.1.8.1, 3.4.7.2 and 3.5.2.3, the rate of interest payable to the company is:
- 3.8.1.1 if the directors have fixed a rate, that rate; or
  - 3.8.1.2 in any other case, a rate per annum 2 percentage points higher than the rate fixed under section 2 of the *Penalty Interest Rates Act 1983* of Victoria.
- 3.8.2 Interest accrues daily and may be capitalised monthly or at such other intervals the directors decide.

## **4 DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS**

### **4.1 Dividends**

- 4.1.1 The directors may pay any interim and final dividends that, in their judgement, the financial position of the company justifies.
- 4.1.2 The directors may rescind a decision to pay a dividend if they decide, before the payment date, that the company's financial position no longer justifies the payment.
- 4.1.3 The directors may pay any dividend required to be paid under the terms of issue of a share.
- 4.1.4 Paying a dividend does not require confirmation at a general meeting.
- 4.1.5 Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares or class of shares:

- 4.1.5.1 all dividends must be paid equally on all shares, except that a partly paid share confers an entitlement only to the proportion of the dividend which the amount paid (not credited) on the share is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited);
- 4.1.5.2 for the purposes of rule 4.1.5.1, unless the directors decide otherwise, an amount paid on a share in advance of a call is to be taken as not having been paid until it becomes payable; and
- 4.1.5.3 interest is not payable by the company on any dividend.
- 4.1.6 Subject to the ASTC Settlement Rules, the directors may fix a record date for a dividend, with or without suspending the registration of transfers from that date under rule 5.3.
- 4.1.7 Subject to the ASTC Settlement Rules, a dividend in respect of a share must be paid to the person who is registered, or entitled under rule 5.1.3 to be registered, as the holder of the share;
- 4.1.7.1 where the directors have fixed a record date in respect of the dividend, on that date; or
- 4.1.7.2 where the directors have not fixed a record date in respect of that dividend, on the date fixed for payment of the dividend.
- 4.1.8 When resolving to pay a dividend, the directors may:
- 4.1.8.1 direct payment of the dividend wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets, including paid-up shares or other securities of the company or of any other body corporate, either generally or to specific members; and
- 4.1.8.2 unless prevented by the Listing Rules, direct payment of the dividend to particular members wholly or partly out of any particular fund or reserve or out of profits derived from any particular source, and to the other members wholly or partly out of any other particular fund or reserve or out of profits derived from any other particular source.
- 4.1.9 Subject to the ASTC Settlement Rules, where a person is entitled to a share because of a transmission event, the directors may, but need not, retain any dividends payable on that share until that person becomes registered as the holder of that share or transfers it.
- 4.1.10 The directors may retain from any dividend payable to a member any amount presently payable by the member to the company and apply the amount retained to that amount owing.
- 4.1.11 The directors may decide the manner and means of the payment of any dividend or other amount in respect of a share. Without limiting any other method of payment which the company may adopt, any dividend or other amount payable by the company to a member in respect of a share may be paid:
- 4.1.11.1 by cheque sent to the address of the member shown in the register of members or, in the case of joint holders, to

the address shown in the register of members of any of the joint holders, or to such other address as the member or any of the joint holders in writing direct; or

- 4.1.11.2 by such electronic or other means approved by the directors directly to an account nominated in writing by the member or the joint holders.

The directors may determine that, where an electronic means of payment is offered by the company to members, the cost of issuing a cheque to a member who elects to be paid by cheque may be deducted from any dividend payable to that member.

- 4.1.12 The directors may adopt procedures limiting the type of accounts which are eligible to receive payment under rule 4.1.11.2.
- 4.1.13 A cheque sent under rule 4.1.11.1 may be made payable to bearer or to the order of the member to whom it is sent or another person that the member directs and is sent at the member's risk.
- 4.1.14 If the directors determine to make payable by electronic or other means approved by the directors pursuant to rule 4.1.11.2 and a bank account is not nominated by the member or joint holders, the company may hold the amount payable in a separate account of the company until such time that the member or joint holders nominate a bank account.

## **4.2 Capitalising profits**

- 4.2.1 Subject to the Listing Rules, any rights or restrictions attached to any shares or class of shares and any special resolution of the company, the directors may capitalise and distribute among those members who would be entitled to receive dividends and in the same proportions, any amount:
- 4.2.1.1 forming part of the undivided profits of the company;
- 4.2.1.2 representing profits arising from an ascertained accretion to capital or a revaluation of the assets of the company;
- 4.2.1.3 arising from the realisation of any assets of the company; or
- 4.2.1.4 otherwise available for distribution as a dividend.
- 4.2.2 The directors may resolve that all or any part of the capitalised amount is to be applied:
- 4.2.2.1 in paying up in full, at an issue price decided by the resolution, any unissued shares in or other securities of the company;
- 4.2.2.2 in paying up any amounts unpaid on shares or other securities held by the members; or
- 4.2.2.3 partly as specified in rule 4.2.2.1 and partly as specified in rule 4.2.2.2.

- 4.2.3 The members entitled to share in the distribution must accept that application in full satisfaction of their interest in the capitalised amount.
- 4.2.4 Rules 4.1.5, 6 and 7 apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to capitalising an amount under this rule 4.2 as if references in those rules to:
- 4.2.4.1 a dividend were references to capitalising an amount; and
- 4.2.4.2 a record date were references to the date the directors resolve to capitalise the amount under this rule 4.2.
- 4.2.5 Where in accordance with the terms and conditions on which a right to take up shares is granted (and being a right existing at the date of the passing of the resolution referred to in rule 4.2.2) a holder of that right will be entitled to an issue of bonus shares under this rule 4.2, the directors may in determining the number of unissued shares to be so issued, allow in an appropriate manner for the future issue of bonus shares to holders of such rights.

### 4.3 Ancillary powers

- 4.3.1 To give effect to any resolution to satisfy a dividend as set out in rule 4.1.8.1 or to capitalise any amount under rule 4.2, the directors may:
- 4.3.1.1 settle as they think expedient any difficulty that arises in making the distribution or capitalisation and, in particular:
- (a) make cash payments in cases where shares or other securities in the company become issuable in fractions; and
- (b) decide that amounts or fractions of less than a particular value decided by the directors may be disregarded in order to adjust the rights of all parties;
- 4.3.1.2 fix the value for distribution of any specific assets;
- 4.3.1.3 pay cash or issue shares or other securities to any member in order to adjust the rights of all parties;
- 4.3.1.4 vest any of those specific assets, cash, shares or other securities in a trustee on trust for the persons entitled to the dividend or capitalised amount; and
- 4.3.1.5 authorise any person to make, on behalf of all the members entitled to any further shares or other securities as a result of the distribution or capitalisation, an agreement with the company or another body corporate which provides, as appropriate:
- (a) for the issue to them of those further shares or other securities credited as fully paid up; or
- (b) for payment by the company on their behalf of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares or other securities

by applying their respective proportions of the amount resolved to be capitalised.

Any agreement made under an authority referred to in rule 4.3.1.5 is effective and binds all members concerned.

- 4.3.2 If the company distributed to members (either generally or to specific members) securities in the company or in another body corporate or trust (whether as a dividend or otherwise and whether or not for value), each of those members appoints the company as his or her agent to do anything needed to give effect to that distribution, including agreeing to become a member of that other body corporate.

#### **4.4 Reserves**

- 4.4.1 The directors may set aside out of the company's profits any reserves or provisions they decide.
- 4.4.2 The directors may appropriate to the company's profits any amount previously set aside as a reserve or provision.
- 4.4.3 Setting aside an amount as a reserve or provision does not require the directors to keep the amount separate from the company's other assets or prevent the amount being used in the company's business or being invested as the directors decide.

#### **4.5 Carrying forward profits**

Those directors may carry forward any part of the profits remaining that they consider should not be distributed as dividends or capitalised, without transferring those profits to a reserve or provision.

### **5 TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES**

#### **5.1 Transferring shares**

- 5.1.1 Subject to this constitution and to any restrictions attached to a member's shares, a member may transfer any of the member's shares by:
- 5.1.1.1 a proper transfer; or
- 5.1.1.2 a written transfer in any usual form or in any other form approved by the directors.
- 5.1.2 A transfer referred to in rule 5.1.1.2 must be:
- 5.1.2.1 signed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee unless:
- (a) the transfer relates only to fully paid shares and the directors have dispensed with a signature by the transferee; or
- (b) the transfer of the shares is effected by a document which is, or documents which together are, a sufficient transfer of those shares under the Act;
- 5.1.2.2 if required by law to be stamped, duly stamped; and

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- 5.1.2.3 left for registration at the company's registered office, or at any other place the directors decide, with such evidence the directors require to prove the transferor's title to the shares and the transferee's right to be registered as the owner of the shares.
- 5.1.3 Subject to the powers vested in the directors under rules 5.2.1 and 5.3, where the company receives a transfer complying with rule 5.1, the company must register the transferee named in the transfer as the holder of the shares to which it relates.
- 5.1.4 A transferor of shares remains the holder of the shares until a proper transfer has been effected or the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares.
- 5.1.5 The company must not charge a fee for registering a transfer of shares.
- 5.1.6 The directors may do anything that is necessary or desirable for the company to participate in any computerised, electronic or other system for facilitating the transfer of shares or operation of the company's registers that may be owned, operated or sponsored by the Exchange or a related body corporate of the Exchange.
- 5.1.7 The directors may, to the extent the law permits, waive any of the requirements of this rule 5.1 and prescribe alternative requirements instead, whether to give effect to rule 5.1.6 or for another purpose.

## **5.2 Power to decline to register transfers**

- 5.2.1 The directors may decline to register, or prevent registration of, a transfer of shares or apply a holding lock to prevent a transfer including in circumstances required by the Act or the Listing Rules, such as where:
- 5.2.1.1 the transfer is not in registrable form;
- 5.2.1.2 the company has a lien on any of the shares transferred;
- 5.2.1.3 registration of the transfer may breach a law in Australia;
- 5.2.1.4 the transfer is paper-based and registration of the transfer will create a new holding which, at the time the transfer is lodged, is less than a marketable parcel;
- 5.2.1.5 the transfer is not permitted under the terms of an employee share plan; or
- 5.2.1.6 the company is otherwise permitted or required to do so under the Listing Rules or, except for a proper transfer, under the terms of issue of the shares.
- 5.2.2 If the directors decline to register a transfer, the company must give notice of the refusal as required by the Act and the Listing Rules. Failure to give that notice will not invalidate the decision of the directors to decline to register the transfer.
- 5.2.3 The directors may delegate their authority under this rule 5.2 to any person.

### 5.3 Power to suspend registration of transfers

The directors may suspend the registration of transfers at any times, and for any periods, permitted by the ASTC Settlement Rules that they decide.

### 5.4 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:

5.4.1 the directors send a member who on the date of the notice holds less than a marketable parcel of shares, a notice which:

5.4.1.1 explains the effect of this rule;

5.4.1.2 allows the member to elect to be exempt from this rule, (a form of election for that purpose must be sent with the notice); and

5.4.1.3 specifies a date at least 6 weeks from the date the notice is sent by which the member can make the election in rule 5.4.1.2.

5.4.2 If at 5.00pm Melbourne time, on the date specified in the notice:

5.4.2.1 the company has not received a notice from the member electing to be exempt from the provisions of this rule; and

5.4.2.2 the member has not increased his or her parcel to a marketable parcel,

then, the member is taken to irrevocably appoint the company as agent to do anything in rule 5.4.3.

5.4.3 The company may:

5.4.3.1 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; and

5.4.3.2 deal with the proceeds of sale under rule 3.7.

5.4.4 The costs and expenses of a sale under this rule 5.4, including brokerage and stamp duty, if any, are payable by the purchaser, or if the Act permits, by the company.

5.4.5 A notice to a member under rule 5.4.1 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.

5.4.6 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, this rule 5.4 ceases to operate for those shares. After the offer period of the takeover bid closes, despite rule 5.4 a new notice under 5.4.1 may be given.

5.4.7 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 rule no longer applies to that member.

- 5.4.8 Before a sale is effected under this rule 5.4, the directors may revoke a notice or suspend or terminate the operation of this rule either generally or in specific cases.

## **5.5 Other sales of non-marketable parcels of shares**

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 rule 5.4 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:

- 5.5.1 a sale effected, or a removal or change in voting or dividend rights, under this rule 5.5 only applies to shares in a new holding created by a transfer of a parcel of shares in a class of shares in the company that was less than a marketable parcel at the time the transfer document was initiated or, in the case of a paper based transfer was lodged with the company;
- 5.5.2 the proceeds of a sale under this rule 5.5, less the cost of the sale, must be sent to the member after the sale subject to rule 3.7.5;
- 5.5.3 any dividends that have been withheld under this rule 5.5 must be sent to the member after the sale, subject to the former member delivering to the company proof of title acceptable to the directors.

## **5.6 Transmission of shares**

- 5.6.1 Subject to rule 5.6.3, where a member dies, the only persons the company will recognise as having any title to the member's shares or any benefits accruing on those shares are:
- 5.6.1.1 where the deceased was a sole holder, the legal personal representative of the deceased; and
- 5.6.1.2 where the deceased was a joint holder, the survivor or survivors.
- 5.6.2 Rule 5.6.1 does not release the estate of a deceased member from any liability on a share, whether that share was held by the deceased solely or jointly with other persons.
- 5.6.3 The directors may register a transfer of shares signed by a member before a transmission event even though the company has notice of the transmission event.
- 5.6.4 A person who becomes entitled to a share because of a transmission event may, on producing such evidence as the directors require to prove that person's entitlement to the share, choose:
- 5.6.4.1 to be registered as the holder of the share by signing and giving the company a written notice stating that choice; or
- 5.6.4.2 to nominate some other person to be registered as the transferee of the share by executing or effecting in some other way a transfer of the share to that other person.

- 5.6.5 The provisions of this constitution concerning the right to transfer shares and the registration of transfers of shares apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to a notice or transfer under rule 5.6.4 as if the relevant transmission event had not occurred and the notice or transfer were executed or effected by the registered holder of the share.
- 5.6.6 Where two or more persons are jointly entitled to a share because of a transmission event they will, on being registered as the holders of the share, be taken to hold the share as joint tenants and rule 2.6 will apply to them.

## 6 PLEBISCITE TO APPROVE PROPORTIONAL TAKEOVER BIDS

### 6.1 Definitions

In this rule 6:

- 6.1.1 **approving resolution**, in relation to a proportional takeover bid, means a resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid passed in accordance with rule 6.3;
- 6.1.2 **approving resolution deadline**, in relation to a proportional takeover bid, means 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 the Australian Securities and Investments Commission;
- 6.1.3 **proportional takeover bid** means a takeover bid that is made or purports to be made under section 618(1)(b) of the Act in respect of securities included in a class of securities in the company; and
- 6.1.4 **relevant class**, in relation to a proportional takeover bid, means the class of securities in the company in respect of which offers are made under the proportional takeover bid.

### 6.2 Transfers not to be registered

Despite rules 5.1.3 and 5.2, a transfer giving effect to a contract resulting from the acceptance of an offer made under a proportional takeover bid must not be registered unless an approving resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid has been passed or is taken to have been passed in accordance with rule 6.3.

### 6.3 Approving resolution

- 6.3.1 Where offers have been made under a proportional takeover bid, the directors must convene a meeting of the persons entitled to vote on the approving resolution for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid before the approving resolution deadline.
- 6.3.2 The provisions of this constitution relating to general meetings apply, with such modification as the circumstances require, to a meeting that is convened under rule 6.3.1, as if that meeting were a general meeting of the company.

- 6.3.3 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.
- 6.3.4 Subject to rule 6.3.3, 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.
- 6.3.5 An approving resolution that has been voted on is taken to have been passed if the proportion that the number of votes in favour of the resolution bears to the total number of votes on the resolution is greater than 50%, and otherwise is taken to have been rejected.
- 6.3.6 If an approving resolution has not been voted on in accordance with this rule 6.3 as at the end of the day before the approving resolution deadline, an approving resolution will be taken to have been passed in accordance with this rule 6.3 on the approving resolution deadline.

#### **6.4 Sunset**

This Rule 6 ceases to have effect on the third anniversary of the date of its adoption unless earlier renewed in accordance with the Act.

### **7 GENERAL MEETINGS**

#### **7.1 Calling general meetings**

7.1.1 A general meeting may only be called:

7.1.1.1 by a director's resolution; or

7.1.1.2 as otherwise provided in the Act.

7.1.2 The directors may, by notice to the Exchange, change the venue for, postpone or cancel a general meeting, if they consider that the meeting has become unnecessary, or the venue would be unreasonable or impractical or a change is necessary in the interests of conducting the meeting efficiently, but:

7.1.2.1 a meeting which is not called by a directors' resolution; and

7.1.2.2 a meeting which is called in accordance with a members' requisition under the Act;

may, subject to the Act and the Listing Rules, be postponed or cancelled without the prior written consent of the person who called or requisitioned the meeting.

#### **7.2 Notice of general meetings**

7.2.1 Notice of a general meeting must be given to each person who at the time of giving the notice:

7.2.1.1 is a member, director or auditor of the company; or

7.2.1.2 is entitled to a share because of a transmission event and has satisfied the directors of his or her right to be registered as the holder of, or to transfer, the shares.

- 7.2.2 The content of a notice of a general meeting called by the directors is to be decided by the directors, but it must state the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting any other matters required by the Act.
- 7.2.3 Unless the Act provides otherwise:
- 7.2.3.1 no business may be transacted at a general meeting unless the general nature of the business is stated in the notice calling the meeting; and
- 7.2.3.2 except with the approval of the directors or the chairperson, no person may move any amendment to a proposed resolution the terms of which are set out in the notice calling the meeting or to a document which relates to such a resolution and a copy of which has been made available to members to inspect or obtain.
- 7.2.4 A person may waive notice of any general meeting by written notice to the company.
- 7.2.5 Failure to give a member or any other person notice of a general meeting or a proxy form, does not invalidate anything done or resolution passed at the general meeting if:
- 7.2.5.1 the failure occurred by accident or inadvertent error; or
- 7.2.5.2 before or after the meeting, the person notifies the company of the person's agreement to that thing or resolution.
- 7.2.6 A person's attendance at a general meeting waives any objection that person may have to:
- 7.2.6.1 a failure to give notice, or the giving of a defective notice, of the meeting unless the person at the beginning of the meeting objects to the holding of the meeting; and
- 7.2.6.2 the consideration of a particular matter at the meeting which is not within the business referred to in the notice of the meeting, unless the person objects to considering the matter when it is presented.

### **7.3 Admission to general meetings**

- 7.3.1 The chairperson of a general meeting may take any action he or she considers appropriate for the safety of persons attending the meeting and the orderly conduct of the meeting and may refuse admission to, or require to leave and remain out of, the meeting any person:
- 7.3.1.1 in possession of a pictorial-recording or sound-recording device;
- 7.3.1.2 in possession of a placard or banner;
- 7.3.1.3 in possession of an article considered by the chairperson to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption;

- 7.3.1.4 who refuses to produce or permit examination of any article, or the contents of any article, in the person's possession;
- 7.3.1.5 who behaves or threatens to behave in a dangerous, offensive or disruptive way; or
- 7.3.1.6 who is not entitled to receive notice of the meeting.

The chairperson may delegate the powers conferred by this rule to any person he or she thinks fit.

- 7.3.2 A person, whether a member or not, requested by the directors or the chairperson to attend a general meeting is entitled to be present and, at the request of the chairperson, to speak at the meeting.
- 7.3.3 If the chairperson of a general meeting considers that there is not enough room for the members who wish to attend the meeting, he or she may arrange for any person whom he or she considers cannot be seated in the main meeting room to observe or attend the general meeting in a separate room. Even if the members present in the separate room are not able to participate in the conduct of the meeting, the meeting will nevertheless be treated as validly held in the main room.
- 7.3.4 If a separate meeting place is linked to the main place of a general meeting by an instantaneous audio-visual communication device which, by itself or in conjunction with other arrangements:
  - 7.3.4.1 gives the general body of members in the separate meetings place a reasonable opportunity to participate in proceedings in the main place;
  - 7.3.4.2 enables the chairperson to be aware of proceedings in the other place; and
  - 7.3.4.3 enables the members in the separate meeting place to vote on a show of hands or on a poll,

a member present at the separate meeting place is taken to be present at the general meeting and entitled to exercise all rights as if he or she was present at the main place.
- 7.3.5 If the communication device encounters a technical difficulty, whether before or during the meeting, which results in the matters required by rules 7.3.4.1, 7.3.4.2 or 7.3.4.3 at the separate meeting place not being satisfied, at the discretion of the chair of the meeting, the meeting may still be held or continue in the main place (and any other place which is linked under rule 7.3.4 and transact business, even if the members in the separate meeting place are unable to participate. No member may object to the meeting being held or continuing.
- 7.3.6 Nothing in this rule 7.3 or in rule 7.6 is to be taken to limit the powers conferred on the chairperson by law.

#### **7.4 Quorum at general meetings**

- 7.4.1 No business may be transacted at a general meeting, except the election of a chairperson and the adjournment of the meeting, unless

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a quorum of members is present when the meeting proceeds to business.

7.4.2 A quorum is constituted by two members (in person, by representative, attorney or proxy) who are entitled to be present and vote on a resolution at the meeting.

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

7.4.3.1 where the meeting was called at the request of members, the meeting must be dissolved; or

7.4.3.2 in any other case:

(a) the meeting stands adjourned to the day, and at the time and place, the directors present decide or, if they do not make a decision, to the same day in the next week at the same time and place; and

(b) if, at the adjourned meeting, a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting must be dissolved.

## **7.5 Chairperson of general meetings**

7.5.1 The chairperson of directors or, in the absence of the chairperson of directors, another director determined by the Board is entitled, if present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for a general meeting and willing to act, to preside as chairperson at the meeting.

7.5.2 If the directors do not determine a chairperson under rule 7.5.1, the members present must elect as chairperson of the meeting:

7.5.2.1 another director who is present and willing to act; or

7.5.2.2 if no other director willing to act is present at the meeting, a member who is present and willing to act.

7.5.3 A chairperson of a general meeting may, for any item of business or discrete part of the meeting, vacate the chair in favour of another person nominated by him or her.

## **7.6 Conduct at general meetings**

7.6.1 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the chairperson of a general meeting is responsible for the general conduct of the meeting and for the procedures to be adopted at the meeting.

7.6.2 The chairperson may at any time the chairperson considers it necessary or desirable for the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting:

7.6.2.1 impose a limit on the time that a person may speak on each motion or other item of business and 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; and



- 7.6.2.2 adopt any procedures for casting or recording votes at the meeting whether on a show of hands or on a poll, including the appointment of scrutineers.
- 7.6.3 A decision by a chairperson under rules 7.6.1 or 7.6.2 is final.
- 7.6.4 A director who is not a member is entitled to be present and speak at any general meeting and a person present at a general meeting at the request of the directors or the chairperson is entitled to speak at the meeting if the chairperson allows.
- 7.6.5 The chairperson may postpone the meeting before it has started, whether or not a quorum is present, if, at the time and place appointed for the meeting, he or she considers that:
- 7.6.5.1 there is not enough room for the number of members who wish to attend the meeting; or
- 7.6.5.2 a postponement is necessary in light of the behaviour of persons present or for any other reason so that the business of the meeting can be properly carried out.
- 7.6.6 A postponement under rule 7.6.5 will be to another time, which may be on the same day as the meeting, and may be to another place (and the new time and place will be taken to be the time and place for the meeting as if specified in the notice which called the meeting originally).
- 7.6.7 The chairperson may at any time during the course of the meeting:
- 7.6.7.1 adjourn from time to time and place to place the meeting or any business, motion, question or resolution being considered or remaining to be considered by the meeting or any debate or discussion;
- 7.6.7.2 adjourn or defer any business, motion, question, resolution, debate or discussion either to a later time at the same meeting or to an adjourned meeting; and
- 7.6.7.3 for the purpose of allowing any poll to be taken or determined, suspend the proceedings of the meeting for such period or periods as he or she decides without affecting an adjournment. No business may be transacted and no discussion may take place during any suspension of proceedings unless the chairperson otherwise allows.
- 7.6.8 The chairperson's rights under rules 7.6.5 and 7.6.7 are exclusive and, unless the chairperson requires otherwise, no vote may be taken or demanded by the members present concerning any postponement, adjournment or suspension of proceedings.
- 7.6.9 Only unfinished business may be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.
- 7.6.10 Where a meeting is postponed or adjourned under this rule 7.6, notice of the postponed or adjourned meeting must be given to the Exchange, but, except as provided by rule 7.6.12, need not be given to any other person.

- 7.6.11 Where a meeting is postponed or adjourned, the directors may, by notice to the Exchange, postpone, cancel or change the place of the postponed or adjourned meeting.
- 7.6.12 Where a meeting is postponed or adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the postponed or adjourned meeting must be given as in the case of the original meeting.

## **7.7 Decisions at general meetings**

- 7.7.1 Except where a resolution requires a special majority, questions arising at a general meeting must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the members present at the meeting. A decision made in this way is for all purposes a decision of the members.
- 7.7.2 If the votes are equal on a proposed resolution, the chairperson of the meeting has a casting vote, in addition to any deliberative vote.
- 7.7.3 A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded:
- 7.7.3.1 before the show of hands is taken;
  - 7.7.3.2 before the result of the show of hands is declared; or
  - 7.7.3.3 immediately after the result of the show of hands is declared.
- 7.7.4 A poll may be demanded by:
- 7.7.4.1 the chairperson of the meeting;
  - 7.7.4.2 members in accordance with the Act.
- 7.7.5 A demand for a poll does not prevent a general meeting continuing to transact any business except the question on which the poll is demanded.
- 7.7.6 Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the chairperson of a general meeting that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or carried by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the books containing the minutes of the proceedings of the company, is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against the resolution.
- 7.7.7 If a poll is duly demanded at a general meeting, it must be taken in the way and either at once or after an interval or adjournment as the chairperson of the meeting directs. The result of the poll as declared by the chairperson is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- 7.7.8 A poll cannot be demanded at a general meeting on the election of a chairperson of the meeting.
- 7.7.9 The demand for a poll may be withdrawn with the chairperson's consent.

## 7.8 Voting rights

- 7.8.1 Subject to this constitution and to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares or class of shares, at a general meeting:
- 7.8.1.1 on a show of hands, every member present has one vote; and
  - 7.8.1.2 on a poll, every member present has one vote for each share held as at the record time by the member entitling the member to vote, except for partly paid shares, each of which confers on a poll only the fraction of one vote which the amount paid (not credited) on the share bears to the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited) on the share. An amount paid in advance of a call is disregarded for this purpose.
- 7.8.2 If a person present at a general meeting represents personally or by proxy, attorney or representative more than one member, on a show of hands the person is entitled to one vote only even though he or she represents more than one member.
- 7.8.3 A joint holder may vote at a meeting either personally or by proxy, attorney or representative as if that person was the sole holder. If more than one joint holder tenders a vote in respect of the relevant shares, the vote of the holder named first in the register who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, attorney or representative, must be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders.
- 7.8.4 The parent or guardian of an infant member may vote at any general meeting upon such evidence being produced of the relationship or of the appointment of the guardian as the directors may require and any vote so tendered by a parent or guardian of an infant member must be accepted to the exclusion of the vote of the infant member.
- 7.8.5 A person entitled to a share because of a transmission event may vote to a general meeting in respect of that share in the same way as if that person were the registered holder of the share if, at least 48 hours before the meeting (or such shorter time as the directors determine), the directors:
- 7.8.5.1 admitted that person's right to vote at that meeting in respect of the share; or
  - 7.8.5.2 were satisfied of that person's right to be registered as the holder of, or to transfer, the share.
- Any vote duly tendered by that person must be accepted and the vote of the registered holder of those shares must not be counted.
- 7.8.6 Where a member holds a share on which a call or other amount payable to the company has not been duly paid:
- 7.8.6.1 that member is only entitled to be present at a general meeting and vote if that member holds, as at the record time, other shares on which no money is then due and payable; and

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- 7.8.6.2 on a poll, that member is not entitled to vote in respect of that share but may vote in respect of any shares that member holds, as at the record time, on which no money is then due and payable.
- 7.8.7 A member is not entitled to vote on a resolution if, under the Act or the Listing Rules, the notice which called the meeting specified that:
- 7.8.7.1 the member must not vote or must abstain from voting on the resolution; or
- 7.8.7.2 a vote on the resolution by the member must be disregarded for any purposes.
- If the member or a person acting as proxy, attorney or representative of the member does tender a vote on that resolution, their vote must not be counted.
- 7.8.8 An objection to the validity of a vote tendered at a general meeting must be:
- 7.8.8.1 raised before or immediately after the result of the vote is declared; and
- 7.8.8.2 referred to the chairperson of the meeting, whose decision is final.
- 7.8.9 A vote tendered, but not disallowed by the chairperson of a meeting under rule 7.8.8, is valid for all purposes, even if it would not otherwise have been valid.
- 7.8.10 The chairperson may decide any difficulty or dispute which arises as to the number of votes which may be cast by or on behalf of any member and the decision of the chairperson is final.

## **7.9 Representation at general meetings**

- 7.9.1 Subject to this constitution, each member entitled to vote at a general meeting may vote:
- 7.9.1.1 in person or, where a member is a body corporate, by its representative;
- 7.9.1.2 by not more than 2 proxies; or
- 7.9.1.3 by not more than 2 attorneys.
- 7.9.2 A proxy, attorney or representative may, but need not, be a member of the company.
- 7.9.3 An instrument appointing a proxy is valid if it is in accordance with the Act or in any form approved by the directors.
- 7.9.4 For the purposes of this rule 7.9, a proxy appointment received at an electronic address specified in the notice of general meeting for the receipt of proxy appointment or otherwise received by the company in accordance with the Act is taken to have been signed or executed if the appointment:

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- 7.9.4.1 includes or is accompanied by a personal identification code allocated by the company to the member making the appointment;
- 7.9.4.2 has been authorised by the member in another manner approved by the directors and specified in or with the notice of meeting; or
- 7.9.4.3 is otherwise authenticated in accordance with the Act.
- 7.9.5 A vote given in accordance with an instrument appointing a proxy or attorney is valid despite the transfer of the share in respect of which the instrument was given if the transfer is not registered by the time at which the instrument appointing the proxy or attorney is required to be received under rule 7.9.9.
- 7.9.6 Unless the instrument or resolution appointing a proxy, attorney or representative provides differently, the appointment of a proxy, attorney or representative has the same rights to speak, demand a poll, join in demanding a poll or act generally at the meeting as the member would have had if the member was present.
- 7.9.7 Unless otherwise provided in the appointment of a proxy, attorney or representative, an appointment will be taken to confer authority:
- 7.9.7.1 even though the instrument may refer to specific resolutions and may direct the proxy, attorney or representative how to vote on those resolutions:
- (a) to vote on any amendment moved to the proposed resolutions and on any motion that the proposed resolutions not be put or any similar motion;
  - (b) to vote on any procedural motion, including any motion to elect the chairperson, to vacate the chair or to adjourn the meeting; and
  - (c) to act generally at the meeting; and
- 7.9.7.2 even though the instrument may refer to a specific meeting to be held at a specified time or venue, where the meeting is rescheduled or adjourned to another time or changed to another venue, to attend and vote at the re-scheduled or adjourned meeting or at the new venue.
- 7.9.8 A proxy form issued by the company must allow for the insertion of the name of the person to be primarily appointed as proxy and may provide that, in circumstances and on conditions specified in the form that are not inconsistent with this constitution, the chairperson of the relevant meeting (or another person specified in the form) is appointed as proxy.
- 7.9.9 A proxy or attorney may not vote at a general meeting or adjourned meeting or on a poll unless the instrument appointing the proxy or attorney, and the authority under which the instrument is signed or a certified copy of the authority, are received by the company 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 chairperson of the meeting decides) before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or taking the poll, as applicable. An instrument is received by the company under this rule 7.9.9 when it is received in accordance with the Act, and to the extent permitted by the Act, if the instrument is produced or the transmission of the instrument is otherwise verified to the company in the way specified in the notice.

- 7.9.10 The appointment of a proxy or attorney is not revoked by the appointor attending and taking part in the general meeting, but if the appointor votes on a resolution, the proxy or attorney is not entitled to vote, and must not vote, as the appointor's proxy or attorney on the resolution.
- 7.9.11 Where a member appoints 2 proxies or attorneys to vote at the same general meeting:
- 7.9.11.1 if the appointment does not specify the proportion or number of the member's votes each proxy or attorney may exercise, each proxy or attorney may exercise half the member's votes;
  - 7.9.11.2 on a show of hands, neither proxy or attorney may vote if more than one proxy or attorney attends; and
  - 7.9.11.3 on a poll, each proxy or attorney may only exercise votes in respect of those shares or voting rights the proxy or attorney represents.
- 7.9.12 Unless written notice of the matter has been received at the company's registered office (or at another place specified for lodging an appointment of a proxy or attorney for the meeting) at least 48 hours (or, in the case of an adjournment or postponement of a meeting, any lesser time that the directors or the chairperson of the meeting decide) before the time for holding a meeting, adjourned meeting or poll, a vote cast by a proxy or attorney is valid even if, before the vote is cast:
- 7.9.12.1 a transmission event occurs to the member; or
  - 7.9.12.2 the member revokes the appointment of the proxy or attorney or revokes the authority under which a third party appointed the proxy or attorney.
- 7.9.13 Where authority is given to a proxy, attorney or representative concerning a meeting to be held on or before a specified date or at a specified place and that meeting is postponed to a later date or the meeting place is changed, the authority is taken to include authority to act at the re-scheduled meeting unless the member granting the authority gives the company notice to the contrary under rule 7.9.9.
- 7.9.14 The chairperson of a meeting may:
- 7.9.14.1 permit a person claiming to be a representative to exercise the powers of a representative, even if the person is unable to establish to the chairperson's satisfaction that he or she has been validly appointed; or

- 7.9.14.2 permit the person to exercise those powers on the condition that, if required by the company, he or she produce evidence of the appointment within the time set by the chairperson.
- 7.9.15 The chairperson of a meeting may require a person acting as a proxy, attorney or representative to establish to the chairperson's satisfaction that the person is the person duly appointed to act. If the person fails to satisfy the requirement, the chairperson may exclude the person from attending or voting at the meeting.
- 7.9.16 The chairperson of a meeting may require a person acting as a corporate representative or a proxy to establish to the chairperson's satisfaction that the person is duly authorised to act.
- 7.9.17 The chairperson may delegate his or her powers under rules 7.9.14 and 7.9.15 to any person.

## **8 DIRECTORS**

### **8.1 Appointment and removal of directors**

- 8.1.1 The minimum number of directors is 3. The maximum number of directors is to be fixed by the directors, but may not be more than 12 unless the company in general meeting determines otherwise. The directors must not determine a maximum which is less than the number of directors in office at the time the determination takes effect.
- 8.1.2 The directors in office on the date that this constitution was adopted by the company continue in office but on the terms and conditions set out in this constitution.
- 8.1.3 Subject to rules 8.1.1 and 8.1.12, the company may by resolution elect any natural person to be a director, either as an addition to the existing directors or as otherwise provided in this constitution.
- 8.1.4 Subject to rules 8.1.1 and 8.1.5, the directors may appoint any natural person to be a director, either as an addition to the existing directors or to fill a casual vacancy (including any casual vacancy arising where a director is removed from office under rule 8.1.10.1 and no person is appointed in place of that director under rule 8.1.10.2)
- 8.1.5 At each AGM of the company:
- 8.1.5.1 each director, other than a managing director, appointed under rule 8.1.4 since the last AGM; and
- 8.1.5.2 excluding any director referred to in rule 8.1.5.1 and any managing director (or the first appointed managing director if there is more than one):
- (a) one-third of the remaining directors (rounded down, if necessary, to the nearest whole number); and
- (b) any other director who, if he or she does not retire, will at the conclusion of the meeting have been in

office for 3 or more years and for 3 or more AGMs since he or she was last elected to office,

must retire from office as director; and

- 8.1.5.3 if no director is required to retire from office under rule 8.1.5.2, at least 1 director, excluding a managing director but including a director appointed under rule 8.1.4 who is required to retire at that meeting under rule 8.1.5.1, must retire from office as a director.
- 8.1.6 The director or directors who must retire at an AGM in accordance with rules 8.1.5.2(a) and 8.1.5.3 (as the case may be) are those who have been longest in office since their last election but, as between persons who were last elected as directors on the same day, those to retire must be determined by agreement among themselves or, in the absence of agreement, by lot.
- 8.1.7 Subject to rule 8.1.12, the company may by resolution fill the office vacated by a director under rule 8.1.5 by electing a person to that office.
- 8.1.8 A director retiring from office under rule 8.1.5 is eligible for re-election and if the office vacated by that director is not filled by a resolution of the company under rule 8.1.7, that director (if offering himself or herself for re-election) is to be taken as having been re-elected to that office unless:
- 8.1.8.1 it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacated office; or
- 8.1.8.2 a resolution for the re-election of that director is put and lost.
- 8.1.9 The retirement of a director from office under rule 8.1.5 and the re-election of the director or the election of another person to that office (as the case may be) takes effect at the conclusion of the meeting at which the retirement and re-election or election occur.
- 8.1.10 The company may:
- 8.1.10.1 by resolution remove a director from office; and
- 8.1.10.2 subject to rule 8.1.12, by resolution fill the office vacated by a director who is removed under rule 8.1.10.1 by electing another person to that office.
- 8.1.11 A person elected as a director under rule 8.1.10.2 must retire under rule 8.1.5 on the same day that the director in whose place he or she was appointed would have had to retire under rule 8.1.5 if that director had not been removed from office under rule 8.1.10.1.
- 8.1.12 A person may only be elected to the office of a director at a general meeting if:
- 8.1.12.1 he or she is a director retiring from office under rule 8.1.5 and standing for re-election at that meeting;
- 8.1.12.2 he or she has been nominated by the directors for election at that meeting;



- 8.1.12.3 the person is a member and he or she has not more than 90 business days and not less than 30 business days before the meeting served on the company a notice signed by him or her signifying his or her desire to be a candidate for election at that meeting; or
- 8.1.12.4 whether or not the person is a member, some member intending to nominate him or her for election at that meeting has not more than 60 business days and not less than 60 business days before the meeting served on the company a notice signed by the member and signifying the member's intention to nominate the person for election, which is accompanied by a notice signed by the person and signifying his or her consent to the nomination.

## **8.2 Vacating office**

In addition to the circumstances prescribed by the Act and this constitution, the office of a director becomes vacant if the director:

- 8.2.1 becomes of unsound mind or a person who is, or whose estate is, liable to be dealt with in any way under a law relating to mental health;
- 8.2.2 becomes bankrupt or insolvent or makes any arrangement or composition with his or her creditors generally;
- 8.2.3 is convicted on indictment of an offence and the directors do not within 1 month after that conviction resolve to confirm the director's appointment or election (as the case may be) to the office of director;
- 8.2.4 fails to attend 3 consecutive meetings of the directors without leave of absence from the directors and a majority of the other directors have resolved that his or her office is vacated; or
- 8.2.5 resigns by written notice to the company.

## **8.3 Remuneration**

- 8.3.1 Each director is entitled to such remuneration from the company for his or her services as a director, including his or her service on any board committee, as the directors decide but the total amount provided to all directors for such services must not exceed in the aggregate in any financial year the amount fixed by the company in general meeting. For the purposes of this constitution the amount fixed by the company as remuneration for a director, will not include any amount paid by the company or related body corporate:
- 8.3.1.1 to a superannuation, retirement or pension fund for a director so that the company is not liable to pay the superannuation guarantee charge or similar statutory charge;
- 8.3.1.2 for any insurance premium paid or agreed to be paid for a director under rule 10.4; or

- 8.3.1.3 to a director by way of options granted under an employee incentive scheme for which approval has been obtained by the company in general meeting.
- 8.3.2 Remuneration under rule 8.3.1 may be provided in such manner that the directors decide, including by way of non cash benefit.
- 8.3.3 The remuneration is taken to accrue from day to day.
- 8.3.4 The remuneration of a director (who is not a managing director or an executive director) must not include a commission on, or a percentage of, profits or operating revenue.
- 8.3.5 The directors are entitled to be paid all travelling and other expenses they incur in attending to the company's affairs, including attending and returning from general meetings of the company or meetings of the directors or of committees of the directors.
- 8.3.6 If a director, with the concurrence of the directors, performs extra services or makes any special exertions for the benefit of the company, the directors may cause that director to be paid out of the funds of the company such special and additional remuneration as the directors decide is appropriate having regard to the value to the company of the extra services or special exertions.
- 8.3.7 If a director is also an officer of the company or of a related body corporate in a capacity other than director, that director may not receive remuneration under rule 8.3.1 in addition to any remuneration that the director may receive for acting as an officer.
- 8.3.8 The directors may, in accordance with any contractual entitlements of a director, at any time after a director dies or ceases to hold office as a director for any other reason, pay or provide to the director or a legal personal representative, spouse, relative or dependant of the director, in addition to the remuneration of that director under rule 8.3.1, a pension benefit for past services rendered by that director.
- 8.3.9 The directors may establish or support, or assist in the establishment or support, of funds and trusts to provide pension, retirement, superannuation or similar payments or benefits to or in respect of the directors or former directors and grant pensions and allowances to those persons or their dependants either by periodic payments or a lump sum.

#### **8.4 Directors may contract with the company and hold other offices**

- 8.4.1 A director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of directors may not vote, be present nor be counted in a quorum at the meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- 8.4.2 The directors may make regulations requiring the disclosure of interests that a director, and any person deemed by the directors to be related to or associated with the director, may have in any matter concerning the company or a related body corporate. Any regulations made under this constitution bind all directors.
- 8.4.3 No act, transaction, agreement, instrument, resolution or other thing regulated by this rule 8.4 is invalid or voidable where a director

declares his or her interest in the relevant matter in accordance with the requirements of the Act and any regulation made under rule 8.4.2.

- 8.4.4 No act, transmission, agreement, instrument, resolution or other thing regulated by this rule 8.4 is invalid or voidable where a director's interest in the matter is immaterial or remote.
- 8.4.5 A director is not necessarily disqualified from contracting or entering into an arrangement with the company as vendor, purchaser or in another capacity, merely because the director holds office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office.
- 8.4.6 A contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the company in which a director is in any way interested is not valid or voidable merely because the director holds office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office.
- 8.4.7 Unless the Board determines otherwise, a director who is interested in any arrangement involving the company is not liable to account to the company for any profit realised under the arrangement merely because the director holds office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office, provided that the director complies with the disclosure requirements applicable to the director under rule 8.4.2 and under the Act regarding that interest.
- 8.4.8 A director may hold any other office or position (except auditor) in the company or any related body corporate in conjunction with his or her directorship and may be appointed to that office or position on terms (including remuneration and tenure) that the directors decide.
- 8.4.9 A director may be or become a director or other officer of, or interested in, any related body corporate or any other body corporate, and need not account to the company for any remuneration or other benefits the director receives as a director or other officer of, or from having an interest in, that body corporate.
- 8.4.10 The directors may exercise the voting rights given by shares in any corporation held or owned by the company in any way the directors decide. This includes voting for any resolution appointing a director as a director or other officer of that corporation or voting for the payment of remuneration to the directors or other officers of that corporation. A director may, if the law permits, vote for the exercise of those voting rights even though he or she is, or may be about to be appointed, a director or other officer of that other corporation and, in that capacity, may be interested in the exercise of those voting rights.
- 8.4.11 A director who is interested in any contract or arrangement may, despite that interest, witness the fixing of the seal to any document evidencing or otherwise connected with that contract or arrangement.

## **8.5 Powers and duties of directors**

- 8.5.1 The directors are responsible for managing the business of the company and may exercise all powers and do all things that are within the company's power and are not expressly required by the Act or this constitution to be exercised by the company in general meeting.
- 8.5.2 The directors may exercise all the powers of the company:

- 8.5.2.1 to borrow or raise money in any other way;
- 8.5.2.2 to charge any of the company's property or business or any of its uncalled capital; and
- 8.5.2.3 to issue debentures or give any security for a debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any other person.
- 8.5.3 Debentures or other securities may be issued on the terms and at prices decided by the directors, including bearing interest or not, with rights to subscribe for, or exchange into, shares or other securities in the company, a related body corporate, or other company or with special privileges as to redemption, participating in share issues, attending and voting at general meetings and appointing directors.
- 8.5.4 The directors may decide how cheques, promissory notes, bankers' drafts, bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments must be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as applicable, by or on behalf of the company.
- 8.5.5 The director may:
- 8.5.5.1 appoint or employ any person as an officer, agent or attorney of the company for the purposes, with the powers, discretions and duties (including powers, discretions and duties vested in or exercisable by the directors), for any period and on any other conditions they decide;
- 8.5.5.2 authorise an officer, agent or attorney to delegate any of the powers, discretions and duties vested in the officer, agent or attorney; and
- 8.5.5.3 remove or dismiss any officer, agent or attorney of the company at any time, with or without cause.
- 8.5.6 A power of attorney may contain any provisions for the protection and convenience of the attorney or persons dealing with the attorney that the directors decide.
- 8.5.7 Nothing in this rule 8.5 limits the general nature of rule 8.5.1.

## **8.6 Proceedings of directors**

- 8.6.1 The directors may meet together to attend to business and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they decide.
- 8.6.2 The contemporaneous linking together by telephone or other electronic means of a sufficient number of directors to constitute a quorum, constitutes a meeting of the directors. All the provisions in this constitution relating to meetings of the directors apply, as far as they can and with any necessary changes, to meetings of the directors by telephone or other electronic means.
- 8.6.3 A meeting by telephone or other electronic means is to be taken to be held at the place where the chairperson of the meeting is or at such other place the chairperson of the meeting decides on, as long as at least one of the directors involved was at that place for the duration of the meeting.

8.6.4 A director taking part in a meeting by telephone or other electronic means is to be taken to be present in person at the meeting.

8.6.5 If, before or during the meeting, any technical difficulty occurs whereby one or more directors cease to participate, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting until the difficulty is remedied or may, where a quorum of directors remains present, continue with the meeting.

## **8.7 Calling meetings of directors**

8.7.1 A director may, whenever the director thinks fit, call a meeting of the directors.

8.7.2 A secretary must, if required by a director, call a meeting of the directors.

## **8.8 Notice of meetings of directors**

8.8.1 Notice of a meeting of directors must be given to each person who is at the time the notice is given a director, except a director on leave of absence approved by the directors.

8.8.2 A notice of a meeting of directors:

8.8.2.1 must specify the time and place of the meeting;

8.8.2.2 need not state the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting;

8.8.2.3 may, if necessary, be given immediately before the meeting; and

8.8.2.4 may be given in person or by post or by telephone, fax or other electronic means.

8.8.3 A director may waive notice of a meeting of directors by giving notice to that effect in person or by post or by telephone, fax or other electronic means.

8.8.4 Failure to give a director notice of a meeting of directors does not invalidate anything done or any resolution passed at the meeting if:

8.8.4.1 the failure occurred by accident or inadvertent error; or

8.8.4.2 the director attended the meeting or waived notice of the meeting (whether before or after the meeting).

8.8.5 A person who attends a meeting of directors waives any objection that person may have to a failure to give notice of the meeting.

## **8.9 Quorum at meetings of directors**

8.9.1 No business may be transacted at a meeting of directors unless a quorum of directors is present at the time the business is dealt with.

8.9.2 A quorum consists of:

8.9.2.1 if the directors have fixed a number for the quorum, that number of directors; and

8.9.2.2 in any other case, 2 directors.

8.9.3 If there is a vacancy in the office of a director, subject to rule 8.9.4, the remaining director or directors may act.

8.9.4 If the number of directors in office at any time is not sufficient to constitute a quorum at a meeting of directors or is less than the minimum number of directors fixed under this constitution, the remaining director or directors must act as soon as possible:

8.9.4.1 to increase the number of directors to a number sufficient to constitute a quorum and to satisfy the minimum number of directors required under this constitution; or

8.9.4.2 to convene a general meeting of the company for that purpose,

and, until that has happened, must only act if and to the extent that there is an emergency requiring them to act.

#### **8.10 Chairperson and deputy chairperson of directors**

8.10.1 The directors may elect a director to the office of chairperson of directors, who will preside as chairperson at a meeting of directors, and may elect one or more directors to the office of deputy chairperson of directors. The directors may decide the period for which those offices will be held.

8.10.2 The office of chairperson of directors or deputy chairperson of directors may, if the directors so resolve, be treated as an extra service or special exertion performed by the director holding that office for the purpose of rule 8.3.6.

#### **8.11 Decisions of directors**

8.11.1 The directors, at a meeting at which a quorum is present, may exercise any authorities, powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the directors under this constitution.

8.11.2 Questions arising at a meeting of directors must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the directors present entitled to vote on the matter.

8.11.3 If the votes are equal on a proposed resolution, the chairperson of the meeting does not have a casting vote, in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

#### **8.12 Written resolutions**

8.12.1 If:

8.12.1.1 all of the directors, other than:

(a) any director on leave of absence approved by the directors;

(b) any director who disqualifies himself or herself from considering the resolution in question; and

- (c) any director who would be prohibited by the Act from voting on the resolution in question,

sign or consent to a written resolution; and

8.12.2 the directors who sign or consent to the resolution would have constituted a quorum at a meeting of directors held to consider that resolution, then the resolution is taken to have been passed by a meeting of the directors.

8.12.3 A director may consent to a resolution by:

8.12.3.1 signing the document containing the resolution (or a copy of that document);

8.12.3.2 giving to the company at its registered office a written notice (including by fax or other electronic means) addressed to the secretary or to the chairperson of directors signifying assent to the resolution and either setting out its terms or otherwise clearly identifying them; or

8.12.3.3 telephoning the secretary or the chairperson of directors and signifying assent to the resolution and clearly identifying its terms.

### **8.13 Committees of directors**

8.13.1 The directors may delegate any powers to a committee of directors.

8.13.2 A committee to which any powers have been delegated must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the directors.

8.13.3 The provisions of this constitution applying to meetings and resolutions of directors apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to meetings and resolutions of a committee of directors, except to the extent they are contrary to any direction given under rule 18.14.2.

8.13.4 Membership of a committee of directors may, if the directors so resolve, be treated as an extra service or special exertion performed by the directors for the purposes of rule 8.3.6.

8.13.5 Where only 2 directors are present or entitled to vote at a meeting of a committee of directors and the votes are equal on a proposed resolution:

8.13.5.1 the chairperson of the committee does not have a second or casting vote; and

8.13.5.2 the proposed resolution is to be taken to have been lost.

### **8.14 Delegation to a director**

8.14.1 The directors may delegate any of their powers to 1 director.

8.14.2 A director to whom any powers have been so delegated must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the directors.

- 8.14.3 The acceptance of a delegation of powers by a director may, if the directors so resolve, be treated as an extra service or special exertion performed by the delegate for the purposes of rule 8.3.6.

## 8.15 Validity of acts

An act done by a meeting of directors, a committee of directors or a person acting as a director is not invalidated by:

- 8.15.1 a defect in the appointment of a person as a director or a member of a committee; or
- 8.15.2 a person so appointed being disqualified or not being entitled to vote, if that circumstance was not known by the directors, committee or person when the act was done.

## 9 EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

### 9.1 Managing directors and executive directors

- 9.1.1 The directors may appoint one or more of the directors to the office of managing director or other executive director.
- 9.1.2 Unless the directors decide differently, a managing director's or other executive director's appointment in their executive role automatically terminates if the managing director or other executive director ceases to be a director.
- 9.1.3 A managing director or other executive director may be referred to by any title the directors decide on.

### 9.2 Secretary

- 9.2.1 The directors must appoint at least 1 secretary and may appoint additional secretaries.
- 9.2.2 The directors may appoint 1 or more assistant secretaries.

### 9.3 Provisions applicable to all executive officers

- 9.3.1 A reference in this rule 9.3 to an **executive officer** is a reference to a managing director, executive director, associate director, secretary or assistant secretary appointed under this rule 9.
- 9.3.2 The appointment of an executive officer may be for the period, at the remuneration and on the conditions the directors decide.
- 9.3.3 The remuneration payable by the company to an executive officer must not include a commission on, or percentage of, operating revenue.
- 9.3.4 The directors may:
- 9.3.4.1 delegate to or give an executive officer any powers, discretions and duties they decide;
- 9.3.4.2 withdraw, suspend or vary any of the powers, discretions and duties given to an executive officer; and



- 9.3.4.3 authorise the executive officer to delegate any of the powers, discretions and duties given to the executive officer.
- 9.3.5 Unless the directors decide differently, the office of a director who is employed by the company or by a subsidiary of the company automatically becomes vacant if the director ceases to be so employed.
- 9.3.6 An act done by a person acting as an executive officer is not invalidated by:
- 9.3.6.1 a defect in the person's appointment as an executive officer;
  - 9.3.6.2 the person being disqualified to be an executive officer; or
  - 9.3.6.3 the person having vacated office,
- if the person did not know that circumstance when the act was done.

## 10 INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

### 10.1 Persons to whom rules 10.2 and 10.4 apply

Rules 10.2 and 10.4 apply:

- 10.1.1 to each person who is or has been a director or executive officer (within the meaning of rule 9.3.1) of the company; and
- 10.1.2 to such other officers or former officers of the company or of its related bodies corporate as the directors in each case determine

(each an **Officer** for the purposes of this rule).

### 10.2 Indemnity

The company must automatically indemnify each Officer on a full indemnity basis and to the full extent permitted by law against all losses, liabilities, costs, charges and expenses (**Liabilities**) incurred by the Officer as an officer of the company or of a related body corporate.

### 10.3 Extent of indemnity

The indemnity in rule 10.2:

- 10.3.1 is enforceable without the Officer having to first incur any expense or make any payment;
- 10.3.2 is a continuing obligation and is enforceable by the Officer even though the Officer may have ceased to be an officer of the company or its related bodies corporate for acts while the Officer was an officer of the company or a related body corporate; and
- 10.3.3 applies to Liabilities incurred both before and after the adoption of this constitution.

### 10.4 Insurance

The company may, to the extent permitted by law:

10.4.1 purchase and maintain insurance; or

10.4.2 pay or agree to pay a premium for insurance,

for each Officer against any Liability incurred by the Officer as an officer of the company or of a related body corporate including, but not limited to, a liability for negligence or for reasonable costs and expenses incurred in defending proceedings, whether civil or criminal and whatever their outcome.

## **10.5 Savings**

Nothing in rule 10.2 or 10.4:

10.5.1 affects any other right or remedy that a person to whom those rules apply may have in respect of any Liability referred to in those rules; or

10.5.2 limits the capacity of the company to indemnify or provide or pay for insurance for any person to whom those rules do not apply.

## **10.6 Deed**

The company may enter into a deed with any Officer to give effect to the rights conferred by this rule 10 or the exercise of a discretion under this rule 10 on such terms as the directors think fit which are not inconsistent with this rule 10.

## **11 WINDING UP**

### **11.1 Distributing surplus**

Subject to this constitution and the rights or restrictions attached to any shares or class of shares:

11.1.1 if the company is wound up and the property of the company available for distribution among the members is more than sufficient to pay:

11.1.1.1 all the debts and liabilities of the company; and

11.1.1.2 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;

11.1.2 for the purpose of calculating the excess referred to in rule 11.1.1, any amount unpaid on a share is to be treated as property of the company;

11.1.3 the amount of the excess that would otherwise be distributed to the holder of a partly paid share under rule 11.1.1 must be reduced by the amount unpaid on that share at the date of the distribution; and

11.1.4 if the effect of the reduction under rule 11.1.3 would be to reduce the distribution to the holder of a partly paid share to a negative amount, the holder must contribute that amount to the company.

### **11.2 Dividing property**

11.2.1 If the company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution:

- 11.2.1.1 divide amongst the members the whole or any part of the company's property; and
  - 11.2.1.2 decide how the division is to be carried out as between the members or different classes of members.
- 11.2.2 Where a division under rule 11.2.1 does not accord with the legal rights of the members, a member is entitled to dissent and to exercise the same rights as if the special resolution sanctioning that division were a special resolution passed under section 507 of the Act.
- 11.2.3 If any of the property to be divided under rule 11.2.1 includes securities with a liability to calls, any person entitled under the division to any of the securities may, within 10 days after the passing of the special resolution referred to in rule 11.2.1, by written notice direct the liquidator to sell the person's proportion of the securities and account for the net proceeds. The liquidator must, if practicable, act accordingly.
- 11.2.4 Nothing in this rule 11.2 takes away from or affects any right to exercise any statutory or other power which would have existed if this rule were omitted.
- 11.2.5 Rule 4.3 applies, so far as it can and with any necessary changes, to a division by a liquidator under rule 11.2.1 as if references in rule 4.3 to:
- 11.2.5.1 the directors were references to the liquidator; and
  - 11.2.5.2 a distribution or capitalisation were references to the division under rule 11.2.1.

## **12 INSPECTION OF AND ACCESS TO RECORDS**

### **12.1 Access**

- 12.1.1 Directors and former directors have the right to inspect any of the board papers, books, records or documents of the company, as provided by the Act.
- 12.1.2 The company may enter into contracts with its directors or former directors agreeing to provide continuing access for a specified period after the director ceases to be a director to board papers, books, records and documents of the company which relate to the period during which the director or former director was a director on such terms and conditions as the directors think fit and which are not inconsistent with this rule 12.
- 12.1.3 The company may procure that its subsidiaries provide similar access to board papers, books, record or documents as those set out in rules 12.1.1 and 12.1.2.

### **12.2 Saving**

- 12.2.1 This rule 12 does not limit any right the directors or former directors otherwise have.

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- 12.2.2 Except as provided by law, members do not have the right to inspect any of the board papers, books, records or documents of the company.

## 13 SEALS

### 13.1 Using the seal

Without limiting the ways in which the company can execute documents in accordance with the Act, if the company has a common seal the directors may determine whatever procedures they consider appropriate for the use of the seal.

### 13.2 Seal Register

13.2.1 The company must, for so long as it has a seal, keep a seal register and, on affixing the seal to any documents (except a certificate for securities of the company), must enter in the register particulars of the document, giving in each case a short description of the document.

13.2.2 Failure to comply with rule 13.2.1 does not invalidate any document to which the seal is properly affixed.

## 14 NOTICES

### 14.1 Notices by the company to members

14.1.1 Without limiting any other way in which notice may be given to a member under this constitution, the Act or the Listing Rules, the company may give a notice to a member by:

14.1.1.1 delivering it personally to the member;

14.1.1.2 sending it by prepaid post to the member's address in the register of members or any other address the member supplies to the company for giving notices; or

14.1.1.3 sending it by fax or other electronic means to the fax number or electronic address the member has supplied to the company for giving notices.

14.1.2 The company may give a notice to the joint holders of a share by giving the notice in the way authorised by rule 14.1.1 to the joint holder who is named first in the register of members for the share.

14.1.3 The company may give a notice to a person entitled to a share as a result of a transmission event by delivering it or sending it in the manner authorised by rule 14.1.1 addressed to the name or title of the person, to:

14.1.3.1 the address, fax number or electronic address that person has supplied to the company for giving notices to that person; or

14.1.3.2 if that person has not supplied an address, fax number or electronic address, to the address, fax number or electronic address to which the notice might have been sent if that transmission event had not occurred.

- 14.1.4 A notice given to a member under rules 14.1.1 or 14.1.3 is, even if a transmission event has occurred and whether or not the company has notice of that occurrence:
- 14.1.4.1 duly given for any shares registered in that person's name, whether solely or jointly with another person; and
  - 14.1.4.2 sufficiently served on any person entitled to the shares because of the transmission event.
- 14.1.5 A notice given to a person who is entitled to a share because of a transmission event is sufficiently served on the member in whose name the share is registered.
- 14.1.6 A person who, because of a transfer of shares, becomes entitled to any shares registered in the name of a member, is taken to have received every notice which, before that person's name and address is entered in the register of members for those shares, is given to the member complying with this rule 14.1.
- 14.1.7 A signature to any notice given by the company to a member under this rule 14.1 may be printed or affixed by some mechanical or other means.
- 14.1.8 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:
- 14.1.8.1 given to the member if the notice is exhibited in the company's registered office for a period of 48 hours; and
  - 14.1.8.2 served at the commencement of that period.
- unless and until the member informs the company of the member's address.

## **14.2 Notices by the company to directors**

The company may give a notice to a director by:

- 14.2.1 delivering it personally to him or her;
- 14.2.2 sending it by prepaid post to his or her usual residential or business address, or any other address he or she has supplied to the company for giving notices; or
- 14.2.3 sending it by fax or other electronic means to the fax number or electronic address he or she has supplied to the company for giving notices.

## **14.3 Notices by directors to the company**

A director may give notice to the company by addressing the notice to the company secretary and:

- 14.3.1 delivering it to the company's registered office;
- 14.3.2 sending it by prepaid post to the company's registered office; or

- 14.3.3 sending it by fax or other electronic means to the principal fax number or electronic address at the company's registered office.

#### **14.4 Time of service**

- 14.4.1 A notice from the company properly addressed and posted is taken to be served:
- 14.4.1.1 if it is a notice concerning a general meeting, at 10.00am on the day after the date it is posted; or
  - 14.4.1.2 in any other case, at the time the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.
- 14.4.2 A certificate signed by a secretary or officer of the company to the effect that a notice was duly posted under this constitution is conclusive evidence of that fact.
- 14.4.3 Where the company sends a notice by fax, the notice is taken as served at the time the fax is sent if the correct fax number appears on the facsimile transmission report produced by the sender's fax machine.
- 14.4.4 Where the company sends a notice by electronic transmission, the notice is taken as served at the time the electronic transmission is sent if a message indicating receipt has been received by the company.
- 14.4.5 Where the company gives a notice to a member by any other means permitted by the Act relating to the availability of notices and electronic means of access to them, the notice is taken as given at 10.00am on the day after the date on which the member is notified that the notice is available.
- 14.4.6 Where a given number of days' notice or notice extending over any other period must be given, the day of service is not to be counted in the number of days or other period.

#### **14.5 Other communications and documents**

Rules 14.1 to 14.4 (inclusive) apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to serving any communication or document.

#### **14.6 Written notices**

A reference in this constitution to a written notice includes a notice given by fax or other electronic means.

### **15 GENERAL**

#### **15.1 Submission to jurisdiction**

Each member submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the State or Territory in which the company is taken to be registered for the purposes of the Act, the Federal Court of Australia and the courts which may hear appeals from those courts.

#### **15.2 Prohibition and enforceability**

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- 15.2.1 Any provision of, or the application of any provision of, this constitution which is prohibited in any place is, in that place, ineffective only to the extent of that prohibition.
- 15.2.2 Any provision of, or the application of any provision of, this constitution which is void, illegal or unenforceable in any place does not affect the validity, legality or enforceability of that provision in any other place or of the remaining provisions in that or any other place.