

# Constitution

## Carnarvon Petroleum Limited

ACN 002 688 851

## Freehills

101 Collins Street Melbourne Victoria 3000 Australia  
Telephone 61 3 9288 1234 Facsimile 61 3 9288 1567  
[www.freehills.com.au](http://www.freehills.com.au) DX240 Melbourne

SYDNEY MELBOURNE PERTH CANBERRA BRISBANE HANOI HO CHI MINH CITY SINGAPORE  
Correspondent Offices JAKARTA KUALA LUMPUR

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**CARNARVON PETROLEUM LIMITED**  
**ACN 002 688 851**  
**A public company limited by shares**

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**CONSTITUTION**

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**Preliminary**

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**1 Definitions and interpretation**

(a) In this constitution:

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

**ASTC regulated transfer** has the meaning given to that term in the Corporations Regulations 2001 (Cth);

**directors** means the directors of the company from time to time acting together, in accordance with this constitution, whether as a board, committee, or by delegation;

**Exchange** means Australian Stock 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 as they apply to the company from time to time;

**record time** means:

- (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 specified time before the meeting, the specified time; and
- (2) in any other case, the time of the relevant meeting;

**representative**, in relation to a member which is a body corporate and in relation to a meeting, means a person authorised by the body corporate in accordance with the Act (or a corresponding previous law) to act as its representative at that meeting;

**SCH business rules** means the operating rules (however described) of ASX Settlement and Transfer Corporation Pty Limited;

**seal** means any common seal, duplicate seal or certificate seal of the Company; and

**transmission event** means:

- (1) 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 with in any way under the law relating to mental health; and
- (2) for a member which is a body corporate, the dissolution of the member or the succession by another body corporate to the assets and liabilities of the member.
- (b) A reference in this constitution to:
  - (1) a partly paid share is a reference to a share on which there is an amount unpaid;
  - (2) an amount unpaid on a share includes a reference to any amount of the issue price which is unpaid; and
  - (3) 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 allotment or at a fixed date.
- (c) A reference in this constitution to a member for the purposes of a meeting of members is a reference to a registered holder of shares as at the relevant record time.
- (d) Unless the contrary intention appears, 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.
- (e) A reference in this constitution in general terms 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.
- (f) A reference in this constitution to a monetary amount is a reference to that amount in Australian currency or such other currency as may be determined by the directors from time to time.
- (g) Where this constitution gives the directors or the company a power to do a specified thing then the directors or the company, as the case may be, may enter into an agreement to do that thing.
- (h) Unless the contrary intention appears, in this constitution:
  - (1) headings are only for convenience and do not affect the meaning of this constitution;
  - (2) words that refer to a singular number also refer to plural numbers, and the other way around;
  - (3) words that refer to a gender also refer to the other genders;
  - (4) words used to refer to persons generally, or to refer to a natural person, include a company, corporation, body corporate, body politic, partnership, joint venture, association, board, group or other body (whether or not the body is incorporated);
  - (5) a reference to a person includes that person's successors and legal personal representatives;

- (6) a reference to a statute, regulation, proclamation, ordinance or by-law or a provision of any of them includes all statutes, regulations, proclamations, ordinances, by-laws or provisions varying, consolidating or replacing them, and a reference to a statute includes all regulations, proclamations, ordinances and by-laws issued under that statute;
- (7) a reference to a law includes a law of the Commonwealth of Australia or any State or Territory, whether Statutory or common law;
- (8) a reference to the Listing Rules or the SCH business rules includes any variation, consolidation or replacement of those rules and is to be taken to be subject to any waiver or exemption granted to the company (or to the benefit of which the company is entitled) from compliance with those rules; and
- (9) where a word or phrase is given a particular meaning, other parts of speech and grammatical forms of that word or phrase have corresponding meanings.

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## 2 Application of other definitions

Unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) an expression in a rule that deals with a matter dealt with by a provision of the Act, the Listing Rules or the SCH business rules has the same meaning as in that provision; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (a), an expression in a rule that is defined in section 9 of the Act has the same meaning as in that section.

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## 3 Exercising powers

- (a) The company may in any way the Act permits:
  - (1) exercise any power;
  - (2) take any action; or
  - (3) engage in any conduct or procedure,which, under the Act a company limited by shares may exercise, take or engage in.
- (b) Where this constitution provides that a person may do a particular act or thing and the word “may” is used, the act or thing may be done at the person’s discretion.
- (c) 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.



- (d) Where this constitution confers a power to do a particular act or thing, the power may be exercised from time to time.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Where this constitution confers a power to make appointments to an office or position (except the power to appoint a director under rule 35(a)), the power is, unless the contrary intention appears, to be taken to include a power:
  - (1) to appoint a person to act in the office or position until a person is permanently appointed to the office or position;
  - (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
  - (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.
- (g) To the extent the law permits, where this constitution gives power to a person to delegate a function or power:
  - (1) the delegation may be concurrent with, or (except in the case of a delegation by the board of directors) to the exclusion of, the performance or exercise of that function or power by the person;
  - (2) the delegation may be either general or limited in any way provided in the terms of delegation;
  - (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;
  - (4) the delegation may include the power to delegate; and
  - (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.

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#### **4 Table A and other rules do not apply**

The regulations contained in Table A of the Companies Code (New South Wales) and any provisions of the Act that apply (or would but for this rule apply) internal management rules to the company as a replaceable rule are displaced by this constitution and do not apply to the company except insofar as they are repeated in this constitution.

## Share capital

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### 5 Shares

Subject to this constitution, the directors may:

- (a) issue, grant options for, or otherwise dispose of, shares in the company; and
- (b) decide:
  - (1) the terms on which shares are issued or options are granted;
  - (2) the rights and restrictions attached to those shares or options; and
  - (3) the terms on which the allotment of preference shares may be submitted for the approval of members, to the extent required by the Act.

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### 6 Preference Shares

If the company, at any time, proposes to create and issue preference shares:

- (a) the preference shares may be issued on terms that they are, or at the option of the company are liable, to be redeemed whether out of profits or otherwise;
- (b) the preference shares confer on the holders the right to convert the preference shares into ordinary shares if, and on the basis, the directors determine at the time of issue of the preference shares;
- (c)
  - (1) the preference shares confer on the holders a right to receive out of the profits of the company available for dividend, a preferential dividend at the rate (which may be subject to an index) and on the basis determined by the directors at the time of issue of the preference shares;
  - (2) in addition to the preferential dividend, the preference shares may participate with the ordinary shares in dividends declared by the directors from time to time and to the extent the directors determine at the time of issue of the preference shares; and
  - (3) the preferential dividend may be cumulative if and to the extent the directors determine at the time of issue of the preference shares;
- (d) the preference shares will confer on the holders:
  - (1) the right, on redemption and in a winding up, to payment in cash in priority to any other class of shares of the amount (if any) equal to the aggregate of any dividend accrued (whether declared or not) but unpaid and of any arrears of dividends; and
  - (2) the right, in priority to any payment of dividend on any other class of shares, to the preferential dividend;

- (e) the preference shares do not confer on the holders any further rights to participate in assets or profits of the company;
- (f) the holders of the preference shares have the same rights as the holders of ordinary shares to receive notices, reports, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets and to attend and be heard at all general meetings, but are not to have the right to vote at general meetings except as follows:
  - (1) on any question considered at a general meeting if, at the date of the meeting, the dividend on the preference shares is in arrears;
  - (2) at a general meeting upon a proposal:
    - (A) to reduce the share capital of the company;
    - (B) that affects rights attached to the preference shares;
    - (C) to wind up the company; and
    - (D) for the disposal of the whole of the property, business and undertaking of the company; and
  - (3) on any question considered at a general meeting held during the winding up of the company; and
- (g) the company may issue further preference shares ranking *pari passu* in all respects with (but not in priority to) other preference shares already issued and the rights of the issued preference shares are not to be deemed to have been varied by the further issues.

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## 7 Implementing changes to share capital

- (a) The company may reduce its share capital or alter its capital structure in any manner permitted by the Act or the Listing Rules.
- (b) Subject to any requirements in the Act, the directors may do anything necessary or desirable to give effect to any resolution altering the company's share capital, including, without limitation where a member becomes entitled to a fraction of a share on a consolidation any or all of:
  - (1) making cash payments;
  - (2) determining that all or any fractions may be disregarded;
  - (3) appointing a trustee to deal with any fractions on behalf of members; and
  - (4) rounding up each fractional entitlement to the nearest whole share.

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## 8 Joint holders of shares

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:

- (a) they are liable individually as well as jointly for all payments, including calls, in respect of the share;

- (b) subject to paragraph (a), on the death of any one of them the survivor or survivors is/are the only person(s) the company will recognise as having any title to the share;
- (c) any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend, bonus, interest or other distribution or payment in respect of the share; and
- (d) except where persons are jointly entitled to a share because of a transmission event, or where required by the Listing Rules, the company may limit to 3 the number of persons to be registered as joint holders of the share.

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## 9 Equitable and other claims

Except where a law requires otherwise, the company is entitled to treat the registered holder of a share as the absolute owner of that share and need not:

- (a) recognise a person as holding a share on any trust, even if the company has notice of that trust; or
- (b) 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.

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## 10 Altering rights and class meetings

- (a) The company may by resolution convert or reclassify shares from one class to another.
- (b) Unless the terms of issue of a class of shares provide otherwise:
  - (1) all or any of the rights or privileges attached to a class of shares which does not exist at the date this constitution is adopted may be varied, whether or not the company is being wound up, only with the consent in writing of the holders of at least three-fourths of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of shares of that class;
  - (2) the provisions of this constitution relating to general meetings apply, so far as they can and with such changes as are necessary, to each separate meeting of the holders of shares of that class; and
  - (3) the rights conferred upon the holders of shares of that class are to be taken as not having been varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking equally with them.
- (c) The following provisions of this rule 10(c) apply to a class of shares which exists at the date this constitution is adopted:
  - (1) all or any of the rights or privileges attached to the class may be varied, whether or not the company is being wound up, only with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters of the issued

shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the issued shares of that class;

- (2) the provisions of these articles relating to general meetings apply, so far as they can and with such changes as are necessary, to each separate meeting of the holders of the issued shares of that class; and
- (3) the rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of that class are to be taken as not having been varied by the creation or issue (other than on the conversion of securities to further shares) of further shares ranking equally with them.

## **Calls, forfeiture, indemnities and lien**

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### **11 Calls**

- (a) Subject to this constitution and to the terms of issue of any shares, the directors may:
  - (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
  - (2) on the issue of shares, differentiate between members as to the amount of calls to be paid and the time for payment.
- (b) The directors may require a call to be paid by instalments.
- (c) On receiving at least 21 days' notice (or any longer period required by the Listing Rules) specifying the time and place of payment, each member must pay to the company by the time and at the place specified the amount called on the member's shares.
- (d) A call is taken to have been made when the resolution of the directors authorising the call is passed.
- (e) The directors may revoke a call or extend the time for payment.
- (f) Failure of a member to receive a notice of a call, or accidental failure to give notice of a call to a member, does not invalidate the call.
- (g) If an amount called on a share is not paid in full by the time specified for payment, the person from whom the amount is due must, if the directors decide, pay:
  - (1) interest on the unpaid part of the amount from the date specified for payment of the amount to the date of actual payment, at a rate determined under rule 19; and
  - (2) any expenses or damages the company incurs because the amount has not been paid or has been paid late.
- (h) Any amount unpaid on a share that, by the terms of issue of the share, becomes payable on allotment or at a fixed date:

- (1) must be treated for the purposes of this constitution as if that amount were payable under a call duly made and notified; and
  - (2) must be paid on the date on which it is payable under the terms of issue of the share.
- (i) 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 or under this rule 11.

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## 12 Proceedings to recover calls

- (a) In an action or other proceedings to recover a call, or interest or costs or expenses incurred because of the failure to pay or late payment of a call, proof that:
- (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;
  - (2) the resolution making the call is recorded in the minute book; and
  - (3) notice of the call was given to the defendant complying with this constitution,
- is conclusive evidence of the debt and it is not necessary to prove the appointment or committee membership of the directors who made the call or any other matter.
- (b) In paragraph (a), **defendant** includes a person against whom the company alleges a set-off or counterclaim, and **action or other proceedings for the recovery of a call** is to be interpreted accordingly.

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## 13 Payments in advance of calls

- (a) 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.
- (b) The directors may authorise payment by the company of interest on the whole or a part of an amount accepted under paragraph (a), until the amount becomes payable, at a rate agreed between the directors and the member paying the amount.
- (c) Unless a different agreement is made, the directors may repay to a member all or a part of the amount accepted under paragraph (a).

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## 14 Forfeiting partly paid shares

- (a) 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:
- (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 because of the failure to pay;
- (2) naming a further time (at least 21 days after the date of the notice) by which, and a place at which, the amount payable under sub-paragraph (1) must be paid; and
  - (3) stating that, if the whole of the amount payable under sub-paragraph (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.
- (b) If the requirements of a notice served under paragraph (a) are not complied with, 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.
  - (c) A forfeiture under paragraph (b) includes all dividends, interest and other money payable by the company on the forfeited share and not actually paid before the forfeiture.
  - (d) Where a share has been forfeited:
    - (1) notice of the forfeiture must be given to the member in whose name the share stood immediately before the forfeiture; and
    - (2) an entry of the forfeiture, with the date, must be made in the register of members.
  - (e) Failure to give the notice or to make the entry required under paragraph (d) does not invalidate the forfeiture.
  - (f) A forfeited share becomes the property of the company and the directors may sell, reissue or otherwise dispose of the share in the way they think fit and, in the case of reissue or other disposal, with or without crediting as paid up any money paid on the share by any former holder.
  - (g) 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:
    - (1) all calls, instalments, interest, costs, expenses and damages owing on the shares at the time of the forfeiture; and
    - (2) interest on the unpaid part of the amount payable under sub-paragraph (1), from the date of the forfeiture to the date of actual payment, at a rate determined under rule 19.
  - (h) 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 17(i), all other rights attached to the share.

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## 15 Payments by the company

If the company becomes liable for any reason under a law to make a payment:

- (a) in respect of shares held solely or jointly by a member;
- (b) in respect of a transfer or transmission of shares by a member;

- (c) in respect of dividends, bonuses or other money due or payable or which may become due and payable to a member; or
- (d) in any other way for, on account of or relating to a member,

then, in addition to any right or remedy that a law gives the company, the member or, if the member is dead, the member's legal personal representative must:

- (1) fully indemnify the company against that liability;
- (2) on demand reimburse the company for any payment made; and
- (3) pay interest on the unpaid part of the amount payable to the company under sub-paragraph (2), from the date the company makes the payment until the date the company is reimbursed in full for that payment under sub-paragraph (2), at a rate determined under rule 19.

## 16 Lien on shares

- (a) The company has a first and paramount lien on:
  - (1) each partly paid share for all unpaid calls and instalments due on that share;
  - (2) each share acquired under an employee incentive scheme for any amount which is owed to the company for the acquisition of that share; and
  - (3) each share for any amounts the company is called on by law to pay and has paid in respect of that share.
- (b) The company's lien on a share extends to all dividends payable on the share and to the proceeds of sale of the share.
- (c) The directors may sell a share on which the company has a lien in the way they decide where:
  - (1) an amount for which a lien exists under this rule 16 is presently payable; and
  - (2) the company has, at least 21 days before the date of the sale, given the registered holder of the share a written notice stating the part of the amount for which the lien exists that is presently payable, and demanding payment of that amount.
- (d) The directors may do anything necessary or desirable under the SCH business rules to protect any lien, charge or other right to which the company is entitled under this constitution or a law.
- (e) 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 on the shares transferred.



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## 17 Surrender of shares

- (a) The directors may accept a surrender of a share by way of compromise of any claim as to whether or not that share has been validly issued or in any other case where the surrender is within the powers of the company.
- (b) Any share so surrendered may be sold, reissued or otherwise disposed in the same manner as a forfeited share.

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## 18 Procedures after sale, reissue or other disposal of shares by the company

- (a) A reference in this rule 17 to a sale of a share by the company is a reference to any sale, reissue or other disposal of a share under rule 14(f), rule 16(c), 17(b) or rule 23.
- (b) After the company has sold a share, the directors may:
  - (1) receive the purchase money or consideration given for the share;
  - (2) appoint a person to effect a transfer of the share or execute a transfer of the share or any other document to give effect to the sale; and
  - (3) register as the holder of the share the person to whom the share is sold.
- (c) 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 before the sale. A sale of a share by the company is valid even if a transmission event occurs to the member before the sale.
- (d) The only remedy which may be available to a person who proves loss because of a sale of shares by the company is in damages. Any such claim for damages can only be made against the company.
- (e) The proceeds of a sale, reissue or other disposal under rule 14(f) or rule 17(b) or a sale under rule 16(c) must be applied in paying:
  - (1) first, the expenses of the sale, reissue or other disposal;
  - (2) secondly, all money payable (whether presently or not) by the former holder whose shares have been sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of,and any balance must be paid to the former holder on the former holder delivering to the company such proof of title to the shares as the directors accept.
- (f) The proceeds of a sale under rule 23 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 such proof of title of the shares as the directors accept.

- (g) Until the proceeds of 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.
- (h) Money payable to a former holder under this rule does not bear interest as against the company.
- (i) On completion of a sale, reissue or other disposal of a share under rule 14(f), the rights attached to the share which were extinguished under rule 14(h) revive.
- (j) A written statement by a director or secretary of the company that a share in the company has been:
  - (1) duly forfeited under rule 14(b);
  - (2) duly surrendered under rule 17(b);
  - (3) duly sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of under rule 14(f) or 17(b); or
  - (4) duly sold under rule 16(c) or rule 23,
 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 or the directors to forfeit, sell, reissue or otherwise dispose of the share.

## 19 General

- (a) Subject to the terms of issue of a share, for the purposes of rules 11(g)(1), 14(g)(2) and 15, the rate of interest payable to the company is the rate fixed by the directors from time to time for this purpose.
- (b) Interest payable under rules 11(g)(1), 14(g)(2) and 15 accrues and must be calculated daily and may be capitalised at the intervals the directors decide.
- (c) The directors may:
  - (1) exempt a share from all or a part of rule 14, 15 or 16;
  - (2) waive or compromise all or a part of any payment due to the company under rule 14, 15 or 16; and
  - (3) in relation to rule 14, before a forfeited share has been sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of, cancel the forfeiture on the conditions (if any) they decide.

## Transferring and transmitting shares

## 20 Transferring shares

- (a) 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:

- (1) any manner permitted by law; or
  - (2) a written transfer in any usual form or in any other form approved by the directors.
- (b) A transfer referred to in paragraph (a)(2) must be:
- (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 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;
  - (2) if required by law to be stamped, duly stamped; and
  - (3) left for registration at the company's registered office, or at any other place the directors decide, with any evidence the directors require to prove the transferor's title or right to the shares and to prove the transferee's right to be registered as the owner of the shares.
- (c) Subject to the powers vested in the directors under rules 21 and 22, where the company receives a transfer complying with paragraph (b), the company must register the transferee named in the transfer as the holder of the shares to which it relates.
- (d) A transferor of shares remains the holder of the shares until an ASTC regulated transfer has been effected or the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares.
- (e) The company must not charge a fee for registering a transfer of shares.
- (f) The company may retain a registered transfer for any period the directors decide.
- (g) 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.
- (h) The directors may, to the extent the law permits, waive any of the requirements of this rule 20 and prescribe alternative requirements instead, whether to give effect to paragraph (g) or for another purpose.

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## 21 Power to decline to register transfers

- (a) The directors may decline to register, or prevent registration of, a transfer of shares or apply a holding lock to prevent a transfer in accordance with the Act or the Listing Rules where:
  - (1) the transfer is not in registrable form;
  - (2) the company has a lien on any of the shares transferred;
  - (3) registration of the transfer may breach a law of Australia;

- (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) the transfer is not permitted under the terms of an employee share plan; or
  - (6) the company is otherwise permitted or required to do so under the Listing Rules or under the terms of issue of the shares.
- (b) 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.
  - (c) The directors may delegate their authority under this rule to the share registrar or any other person.

## 22 Power to close register of members

Subject to the SCH business rules, the directors may close the register of members or part of that register at any times and for any periods that they decide.

## 23 Selling non-marketable parcels

- (a) The directors may send a written notice to a member who holds on the date of the notice less than a marketable parcel of shares in a class of shares of the company which:
  - (1) explains the effect of this rule 23; and
  - (2) advises the holder that he or she may elect to be exempt from the provisions of this rule. A form of election for that purpose must be sent with the notice.
- (b) Subject to paragraph (g), if, before 5 pm Adelaide time on a date specified in the notice which is no earlier than 6 weeks after the notice is sent:
  - (1) the company has not received a notice from the member electing to be exempt from the provisions of this rule 23; and
  - (2) the member has not increased his or her shareholding to a marketable parcel,

the member is taken to have irrevocably appointed the company as his or her agent to proceed in accordance with paragraph (c).
- (c) The company may:
  - (1) sell the shares constituting less than a marketable parcel as soon as practicable at a price which the directors consider is the best price reasonably available for the shares when they are sold; and
  - (2) deal with the proceeds of sale under rule 17.

- (d) The costs and expenses of any sale of shares under this rule 23 (including brokerage and stamp duty) will, if the Act permits, be payable by the company or, if the company is not permitted, be payable by the purchaser.
- (e) A notice under paragraph (a) may be given to a member only once in a 12 month period and may not be given during the offer period of a takeover bid.
- (f) If a takeover bid for the company is announced after a notice is given but before agreement is entered into for the sale of shares, this rule ceases to operate for those shares. However, despite paragraph (e), a new notice under paragraph (a) may be given after the offer period of the takeover bid closes.
- (g) If the holding of a member becomes a marketable parcel after a notice is given but before agreement is entered into for the sale of shares, this rule ceases to operate for those shares.
- (h) The directors may, before a sale is effected under this rule 23, revoke a notice given or suspend or terminate the operation of this rule either generally or in specific cases.
- (i) Subject to the Act and the Listing Rules, the directors may sell a share that is part of a holding that is less than a marketable parcel (“relevant holding”) without giving notice to the holder of the share if the relevant holding was created by a transfer of shares registered after the adoption of this rule.

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## 24 Transmitting shares

- (a) Subject to paragraph (c), 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:
  - (1) the legal personal representative of the deceased, where the deceased was a sole holder; and
  - (2) the survivor or survivors, where the deceased was a joint holder.
- (b) Paragraph (a) 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.
- (c) The directors may, if the transfer complies with this constitution, register a transfer of shares signed by a member before the member's death, even though the company has notice of the member's death.
- (d) A person who becomes entitled to a share because of a transmission event may, on producing any evidence the directors require to prove that person's entitlement to the share, choose:
  - (1) to be registered as the holder of the share by signing and giving the company a written notice stating that choice; or

- (2) 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.
- (e) 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 paragraph (d) as if the relevant transmission event had not occurred and the notice or transfer was a transfer executed or effected by the registered holder of the share.
- (f) For the purpose of this constitution, where 2 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 8 will apply to them.

## **General meetings**

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### **25 Calling general meetings**

- (a) A general meeting may only be called:
  - (1) by directors' resolution; or
  - (2) as otherwise permitted under the Act.
- (b) The directors may, by notice to the Exchange, postpone or cancel a general meeting if they consider that the meeting has become unnecessary, or change the place for a general meeting if they consider the meeting place would be unreasonable or impractical or a change is necessary in the interests of conducting the meeting efficiently, but a meeting which is not called by directors' resolution may not be postponed or cancelled without the prior written consent of the person or persons who called or requisitioned the meeting.

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### **26 Notice of general meetings**

- (a) Notice of a general meeting must be given to each person who is at the time of giving the notice a member, director or auditor of the company or entitled to a share because of a transmission event and who has satisfied the directors of his or her right to be registered as the holder of, or to transfer, the shares.
- (b) 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 and any other matters required by the Act.

- (c) Unless the Act provides otherwise:
- (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, if a resolution is set out in that notice, no business may be transacted that is not in substance the same as that resolution; and
  - (2) 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, except with the approval of the directors or the chair.
- (d) Failure of a member to receive a notice of a general meeting or a proxy form, or failure to give notice of a general meeting or a proxy form to any person entitled to receive notice of a general meeting, does not invalidate any act or thing done or resolution passed at the general meeting if:
- (1) the failure to receive or give the notice occurred by accident or error; or
  - (2) before or after the meeting, the person has given or gives the company written notice of the person's agreement to that act, thing or resolution.

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## 27 Admission to general meetings

- (a) The chair 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:
- (1) in possession of a pictorial-recording or sound-recording device;
  - (2) in possession of a placard or banner;
  - (3) in possession of an article considered by the chair to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption;
  - (4) who refuses to produce or to permit examination of any article, or the contents of any article, in the person's possession;
  - (5) who behaves or threatens to behave in a dangerous, offensive or disruptive way; or
  - (6) who is not entitled to receive notice of the meeting.
- The chair may delegate the powers conferred by this rule to any person as he or she thinks fit.
- (b) If the person entitled to act as chair of a general meeting considers that there is not enough room for the number of 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, where the chair will be, 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.

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## 28 Quorum at general meetings

- (a) No business may be transacted at any general meeting, except the election of a chair and the adjournment of the meeting, unless a quorum of members is present when the meeting proceeds to business.
- (b) A quorum consists of:
  - (1) if the number of members entitled to vote is 2 or more – 2 of those members; or
  - (2) if only 1 member is entitled to vote – that member, present at the meeting.
- (c) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the general meeting:
  - (1) where the meeting was called on the requisition of members, the meeting must be dissolved; or
  - (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.

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## 29 Chair of general meetings

- (a) The chair of directors or, in the absence of the chair of directors, the deputy chair of directors (if any) is entitled, if present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting and willing to act, to preside as chair at each general meeting.
- (b) The directors present at a general meeting may choose one of their number to preside as chair if, at a general meeting:
  - (1) there is no chair or deputy chair of directors;
  - (2) the chair or deputy chair of directors is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting; or
  - (3) the chair or deputy chair of directors is present within that time but is not willing to act as chair of the meeting.
- (c) If the directors do not choose a chair under paragraph (b), the members present must elect as chair of the meeting:



- (1) another director who is present and willing to act; or
  - (2) if no other director willing to act is present at the meeting, a member who is present and willing to act.
- (d) A chair 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.

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### **30 Conduct at general meetings**

- (a) The chair of a general meeting is responsible for the general conduct of the meeting and for the procedures to be adopted at the meeting. The chair may:
- (1) at any time the chair considers it necessary or desirable for the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting, demand the cessation of debate or discussion on any business, question, motion or resolution being considered by the meeting and require the business, question, motion or resolution to be put to a vote of the members present; and
  - (2) require any procedures to be adopted which are in the chair's opinion necessary or desirable for casting or recording votes at the meeting, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, in a proper and orderly way, including the appointment of scrutineers.
- (b) A decision by a chair under paragraph (a) is final.
- (c) A director who is not a member is entitled to be present and to speak at any general meeting and a person present at a general meeting at the request of the directors or the chair is entitled to speak at the meeting if the chair allows.
- (d) The person entitled to act as chair of a general meeting 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:
- (1) there is not enough room for the number of members who wish to attend the meeting; or
  - (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 properly be carried out.
- (e) A postponement under paragraph (d) 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).
- (f) The chair of a general meeting may, without seeking approval of the members present at any time during the course of the meeting:
- (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;

- (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
  - (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 effecting an adjournment.
- (g) Only unfinished business may be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.
- (h) Where a meeting is postponed or adjourned for more than 30 days, notice of the postponed or adjourned meeting must be given to each person entitled to receive notice of a general meeting, and where the meeting is postponed or adjourned for less than 30 days it is not necessary to give notice of the postponed or adjourned meeting to any other person.
- (i) 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.
- (j) 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:
- (1) gives the general body of members in the separate meeting place a reasonable opportunity to participate in proceedings in the main place;
  - (2) enables the chair to be aware of proceedings in the other place; and
  - (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.
- (k) If the communication device encounters a technical difficulty, whether before or during the meeting, which results in the matters required by sub-paragraphs (j)(1), (2) or (3) at the separate meeting place not being satisfied, the meeting may still be held or continue in the main place (and any other place which is linked under paragraph (1)) 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. However, if the effect of this paragraph (k) has not been referred to in the notice calling the meeting, the business the meeting may conduct is limited to adjourning the meeting.
- (l) Nothing in these rules is to be taken to limit the powers conferred on the chair by law.

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## 31 Decisions at general meetings

- (a) 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 and entitled to vote at the meeting. A decision made in this way is for all purposes a decision of the members.
- (b) If the votes are equal on a proposed resolution, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote, in addition to his or her deliberative vote.
- (c) A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded:
  - (1) before the show of hands is held;
  - (2) before the result of the show of hands is declared; or
  - (3) immediately after the result of the show of hands is declared.
- (d) A poll may be demanded by:
  - (1) the chair of the meeting; or
  - (2) members in accordance with the Act.
- (e) 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. Where the chair has suspended the proceedings of the meeting for the purpose of taking a poll, no business may be transacted during any suspension unless the chairman otherwise allows.
- (f) Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the chair 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 book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the company, is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against the resolution.
- (g) If a poll is duly demanded at a general meeting, it must be taken in a way and either at once or after an interval or adjournment or otherwise as the chair of the meeting directs. The result of the poll as declared by the chair is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- (h) A poll cannot be demanded at a general meeting on the election of a chair of the meeting.
- (i) The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

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## 32 Voting rights

- (a) Subject to this constitution and to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares or class of shares, at a meeting:
  - (1) on a show of hands, every member present has one vote; and
  - (2) on a poll, every member present has one vote for each share held as at the record time by the member and in respect of which the member is entitled 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 will be disregarded for this purpose.

- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), where a member holds any share upon which any call or other amount payable to the company has not been duly paid:
  - (1) that member may not cast a vote upon a show of hands; and
  - (2) upon a poll, that member must not cast any vote in respect of such a share, but this will not affect the right of the member to exercise any votes in respect of any other shares.
- (c) If a person present at a general meeting represents personally or by, 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Where an instrument of proxy is executed by all (but not some only) of the joint holders of any shares, the votes of the proxy so appointed will be accepted in respect of those shares to the exclusion of any votes tendered by a proxy for any of those joint holders.
- (f) A person entitled to a share because of a transmission event may not vote at a general meeting in respect of those shares unless registered as the holder of those shares prior to the record time date for the relevant meeting
- (g) An objection to the validity of a vote tendered at a general meeting must be:
  - (1) raised before or immediately after the result of the motion is declared; and
  - (2) referred to the chair of the meeting, whose decision is final.
- (h) A vote tendered, but not disallowed by the chair of a meeting under paragraph (g), is valid for all purposes, even if it would otherwise not have been valid.
- (i) The chair 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 chair is final.

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### 33 Representation at general meetings

- (a) Subject to this constitution, each member entitled to vote at a general meeting may vote:
  - (1) in person or, where the member is a body corporate, by representative;
  - (2) by not more than 2 proxies; or
  - (3) by not more than 2 attorneys.
- (b) A proxy, attorney or representative may, but need not, be a member of the company.
- (c) An appointment of a proxy or attorney must be in writing and:
  - (1) in the case of a natural person, signed by the appointor or his or her attorney; or
  - (2) in the case of a body corporate, executed by or on behalf of the body corporate in a manner permitted by law.
- (d) An instrument appointing a proxy must satisfy the requirements of the Act and may be in any usual form or any other form (including electronic) approved by the directors.
- (e) Unless the instrument or resolution appointing a proxy, attorney or representative provides differently, the appointment is taken to give the relevant person 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 he or she was present.
- (f) A proxy form issued by the company:
  - (1) must allow for the insertion of the name of the person to be primarily appointed as proxy; and
  - (2) may provide that, in circumstances and on conditions specified in the form that are not inconsistent with this constitution, the chair of the relevant meeting (or another person specified in the form) is appointed as proxy.
- (g) Any instrument that does not contain the name of a proxy is deemed to have been given in favour of the chair of the meeting or such other person named in the instrument.
- (h) An instrument appointing a proxy or attorney is not effective in relation to a meeting or adjourned meeting or in relation to a poll taken subsequently to the date of a meeting or adjourned meeting unless it, and the original (or a certified copy) of the power of attorney or any other instrument under which it is signed or executed, 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 chair of the meeting decides) before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or taking the poll, as applicable.
- (i) An instrument is received by the company under paragraph (h) 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 of meeting.

- (j) 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 person acting as proxy or attorney for the appointor is not entitled to vote, and must not vote, as the appointor's proxy or attorney on the resolution.
- (k) Where, otherwise than in accordance with paragraph (f), a member appoints 2 proxies to vote at the same general meeting:
  - (1) if the appointment of 2 proxies fails to specify the proportion or number of votes that each may exercise, each person appointed may exercise half the member's votes if this is permitted by the Act;
  - (2) on a show of hands, a proxy may not vote if more than 1 proxy attends; and
  - (3) on a poll, each proxy may only exercise votes in respect of those shares or voting rights the proxy represents.
- (l) Subject to paragraph (i), 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 for the meeting) before the time for holding the meeting, adjourned meeting or poll at which a proxy or attorney votes, a vote cast by the proxy or attorney is valid even if, before the vote is cast:
  - (1) a transmission event occurs to the member; or
  - (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.
- (m) 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 paragraph (h).
- (n) The chair of a meeting may:
  - (1) permit a person claiming to be a representative to exercise the powers of a representative, even though the person is unable to produce written evidence to show that he or she has been validly appointed; or
  - (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 chair.
- (o) The chair of a meeting may require a person acting as a proxy, attorney or representative to establish to the chair's satisfaction that the person is the

person duly appointed to act. If the person fails to satisfy the requirement, the chair may exclude the person from attending or voting at the meeting.

- (p) The chair may delegate his or her powers under paragraphs (n) and (o) to the share registrar or any other person.

## Directors

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### 34 Number of directors

- (a) The minimum number of directors is 3.
- (b) 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 resolves otherwise.
- (c) The directors must not at any time determine a maximum which is less than the number of directors in office at the time the determination takes effect.

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### 35 Appointing and retirement of directors

- (a) The directors may appoint a person as a director, either in addition to the existing directors or to fill a casual vacancy, but so that the total number of directors does not exceed the maximum number fixed under this constitution.
- (b) A director appointed under paragraph (a), who is not a managing director, holds office only until the next annual general meeting following his or her appointment.
- (c) At every annual general meeting of the company, after excluding:
  - (1) a director who is a managing director;
  - (2) a director appointed under paragraph (a) and standing for election; and
  - (3) a director who is required to vacate office as a result of having attained the maximum age prescribed by law,

one third of those directors (rounded down, if necessary, to the nearest whole number) must retire from office. No director who is not the managing director may hold office without re-election beyond the third annual general meeting following the meeting at which the director was last elected or re-elected. A director due to retire under this paragraph (c) at a particular meeting retains office until the conclusion of the meeting. If there is more than one managing director, the directors must, where required by the Listing Rules, nominate one of them to not be subject to vacation of office under paragraph (b) or retirement under paragraph (c).

- (d) The directors to retire under paragraph (c) are those directors who elect to retire and not offer themselves for re-election and, so far as is necessary to

obtain the number required, those who have been longest in office since the date of their last election or appointment. As between directors who were last elected or appointed on the same date, those to retire must, unless they agree among themselves, be decided by lot.

- (e) The directors to retire under paragraph (c) (both as to number and identity) is to be decided having regard to the composition of the board of directors at the date of the notice calling the annual general meeting. A director is not required to retire and is not relieved from retiring because of a change in the number or identity of the directors after the date of the notice but before the meeting closes.
- (f) The company may by resolution at an annual general meeting fill an office vacated by a director under paragraphs (b) or (c) or by a director who has attained the maximum age set out in the Act by electing or re-electing an eligible person to that office. A person elected or re-elected under this rule commences office at the conclusion of the meeting.
- (g) If the vacated office of any director retiring by rotation is not filled up the retiring director is, if offering himself for re-election and not being disqualified under the Law from holding office as a director, deemed to have been re-elected unless at that meeting:
  - (1) it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacated office; or
  - (2) a resolution for the re-election of that director is put and lost; or
 unless it is determined in accordance with this constitution to reduce the number of directors.
- (h) A person is eligible for election to the office of a director at a general meeting only if:
  - (1) the person is in office as a director immediately before that meeting;
  - (2) the person has been nominated by the directors for election at that meeting;
  - (3) where the person is a member, he or she has, at least 35 business days (or such other period as may be stipulated for this purpose under the Listing Rules) before the meeting, given the company a notice signed by him or her stating his or her desire to be a candidate for election at that meeting; or
  - (4) where the person is not a member, a member intending to nominate him or her for election at that meeting has, at least 35 business days (or such other period as may be stipulated for this purpose under the Listing Rules) before the meeting, given the company a notice signed by the member stating the member's intention to nominate the person for election, and a notice signed by the person and stating his or her consent to the nomination.



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## 36 Vacating office

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

- (a) becomes of unsound mind or a person who is, or whose estate is, liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health;
- (b) fails to attend meetings of the directors for more than 3 consecutive months without leave of absence from the directors and a majority of the other directors have resolved that his or her office is vacated; or
- (c) resigns or retires by written notice to the company.

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## 37 Remuneration

- (a) Each director (excluding any director who is an executive) is entitled to such fees from the company for his or her services as a director as the directors decide, but the total amount provided to all such directors for their services as directors in any year, excluding any amounts paid under paragraphs (e), (f), (g) (g) or (h) and under rule 64 (subject to any limitations in these provisions), must not exceed in aggregate the amount fixed by the company in general meeting. In calculating the total amount provided in any year, no regard will be had to:
  - (1) any amount payable by the company or any related body corporate to a superannuation retirement or pension fund for a director in respect of a superannuation guarantee charge or similar statutory charge; and
  - (2) any insurance premium paid or agreed to be paid under rule 64.
- (b) Fees under paragraph (a) will be provided in such manner (including by way of non cash benefit, such as, but not limited to, a contribution to a superannuation fund or by way of salary sacrifice) that the directors decide.
- (c) Fees are taken to accrue from day to day.
- (d) The remuneration of a director must not include a commission on, or percentage of, profits or operating revenue.
- (e) The directors are also entitled to be paid out of the funds of the company all travelling and other expenses they properly incur concerning 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.
- (f) If a director is required to serve on a committee of directors or, 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 in addition to that provided for under paragraph (a) as the directors decide is appropriate having regard to the value to the company of the extra services or special exertions.

- (g) The directors may, to the extent permitted by law or as otherwise approved by members:
- (1) 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 paragraph (a), a pension or benefit payment for past services rendered by that director; and
  - (2) cause the company to enter into a contract with the director or a legal personal representative, spouse, relative or dependant of the director to give effect to such a payment or provide for such benefit.
- (h) The directors may establish, maintain and support or aid the establishment, maintenance or support of funds and trusts calculated to benefit directors or former directors, employees or ex-employees of the company or the dependants of those persons and grant pensions and allowances to those persons or their dependants (or both) either by periodic payment or lump sum.
- (i) Nothing in this rule 37 limits or diminishes the terms of any retirement benefit conferred or agreement to provide a retirement benefit existing at the date of adopting this constitution.

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### **38 No share qualification**

A person need not hold shares in the company in order to qualify as a director of the company.

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### **39 Disclosing directors' interests**

- (a) In addition to any disclosures required under the Act or the Listing Rules, the directors may make rules requiring disclosure of interests that a director, and any person deemed by the directors to be related to the director, may have in any matter that relates to the affairs of the company or a related body corporate or in any other matter. The extent to which, and the conditions on which, disclosure is required will be determined by the directors. Any rules made under this paragraph will bind all directors.
- (b) No act, transaction, agreement, instrument, resolution or other thing is invalid or voidable only because a person fails to comply with any requirement for disclosure under the Act or with any rules made under paragraph (a).

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

- (a) A director is not 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.

- (b) A contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the company in which a director is in any way interested is not invalid, avoided or rendered voidable merely because the director holds office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office.
- (c) A director who is interested in any arrangement involving the company is not liable to account to the company for any profit realised by or under the arrangement merely because the director holds office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office.
- (d) A director may hold any other office or place of profit (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 place on the terms as to remuneration, tenure of office and otherwise as the directors decide.
- (e) A director may be or become a director or other officer of, or interested in, any related body corporate or any other body corporate promoted by the company or in which the company may be interested as a shareholder or in any other way, and need not, unless otherwise stipulated by the directors, account to the company for any remuneration or other benefits the director receives as a director or officer of, or from having an interest in, that body corporate.
- (f) A director who has an interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of directors may, despite that interest, vote, be present and be counted in a quorum at the meeting, unless that is prohibited by the Act. No act, transaction, agreement, instrument, resolution or other thing is invalid or voidable only because a director fails to comply with that prohibition.
- (g) The directors may exercise the voting rights given by shares in any corporation held or owned by the company in any way and in all respects as the directors decide. This includes voting for any resolution appointing a director as a director of that corporation or voting for the payment of remuneration to the directors 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 of that other corporation and, in that capacity, interested in the exercise of those voting rights.
- (h) 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.

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## 41 Powers and duties of directors

- (a) The management and control of the company's business and affairs are vested in the directors, who 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.
- (b) The directors may exercise all the powers of the company:

- (1) to borrow or raise money in any other way;
  - (2) to charge any of the company's property or business or any amount unpaid on its shares; and
  - (3) to issue debentures or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any other person.
- (c) 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 or a related body corporate or with special privileges as to redemption, participating in share issues, attending and voting at general meetings and appointing directors.
- (d) The directors may decide how cheques, documents, promissory notes, banker's 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.
- (e) The directors may:
- (1) appoint or employ any person (including a person identified only as one of a fluctuating body or class of persons) as an officer, agent or attorney of the company for the purposes and with the powers, discretions and duties (including powers, discretions and duties vested in or exercisable by the directors), for any period and on any conditions they decide;
  - (2) authorise an officer, agent or attorney to delegate any of the powers, discretions and duties vested in the officer, agent or attorney; and
  - (3) without prejudice to any rights or obligations under any agreement entered into with the relevant person or under any law, remove or dismiss any officer, agent or attorney of the company at any time, with or without cause.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Nothing in this rule 41 limits the general nature of paragraph (a).

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## 42 Proceedings of directors

- (a) The directors may meet together to attend to business and adjourn and regulate their meetings as they decide.
- (b) The contemporaneous linking together by telephone or other method of audio or audio visual communication of a sufficient number of the 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 audio or audio visual communication.

- (c) A director taking part in a meeting by telephone or audio or audio visual communication is to be taken to be present in person at the meeting.
- (d) If, before or during the meeting, any technical difficulty occurs whereby one or more directors cease to participate, the chair may, where a quorum of directors remains present, continue with the meeting.

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#### **43 Calling meetings of directors**

- (a) A director may, whenever he or she thinks fit, call a meeting of the directors.
- (b) A secretary must, on the requisition of a director, call a meeting of the directors.
- (c) Reasonable notice must be given to every director of the place, day and time of every meeting of directors and, in the case of a director who is absent from Australia, reasonable endeavours will be used to notify the director of the place, day and time of the meeting.

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#### **44 Quorum at meetings of directors**

- (a) 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.
- (b) A quorum consists of:
  - (1) if the directors have fixed a number for the quorum, that number of directors; and
  - (2) in any other case, 2 directors, present at the meeting of directors.
- (c) If there is a vacancy in the office of a director, the remaining directors may act. But, if their number is not sufficient to constitute a quorum, they may act only in an emergency or to increase the number of directors to a number sufficient to constitute a quorum or to call a general meeting of the company.

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#### **45 Chair and deputy chair of directors**

- (a) The directors may elect a director to the office of chair of directors and may elect one or more directors to the office of deputy chair of directors. The directors may decide the period for which those offices will be held.
- (b) The office of chair of directors or deputy chair 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 purposes of rule ###.
- (c) The chair of directors is entitled (if present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting and willing to act) to preside as chair at a meeting of directors.

- (d) If at a meeting of directors:
- (1) there is no chair of directors;
  - (2) the chair of directors is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting; or
  - (3) the chair of directors is present within that time but is not willing or declines to act as chair of the meeting,
- the deputy chair if any, if then present and willing to act, is entitled to be chair of the meeting or if the deputy chair is not present or is unwilling or declines to act as chair of the meeting, the directors present must elect one of themselves to chair the meeting.

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## 46 Authority and decisions of directors

- (a) A meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all the authorities, powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the directors generally or under this constitution.
- (b) Questions arising at a meeting of directors must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the directors present and entitled to vote on the matter. The decision is for all purposes a decision of the directors.
- (c) Subject to rule 46(d), if the votes are equal on a proposed resolution, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote, in addition to his or her deliberative vote.
- (d) Where only 2 directors are present or entitled to vote at a meeting of directors and the votes are equal on a proposed resolution:
  - (1) the chair of the meeting does not have a second or casting vote; and
  - (2) the proposed resolution is taken as lost.

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## 47 Circular resolutions

- (a) A written resolution signed or consented to by all the directors, being directors who would at a meeting duly called constitute a quorum, but excluding any director:
  - (1) on leave of absence approved by the directors; or
  - (2) who is absent from Australia;
  - (3) any director who disqualifies himself or herself from considering the resolution in question; or
  - (4) who, at a meeting of directors, would be prohibited by the Act from voting on the resolution,

is as valid as if it had been passed at a meeting of directors duly called.
- (b) A director may consent to a resolution by:

- (1) signing the document containing the resolution (or a copy of that document);
  - (2) giving to the company at its registered office a written notice (including by facsimile or other electronic transmission) addressed to the secretary or to the chair of directors signifying assent to the resolution and either setting out its terms or otherwise clearly identifying them; or
  - (3) communicating with the chair of directors, or in his absence, the secretary and signifying assent to the resolution and clearly identifying its terms.
- (c) A resolution passed in accordance with paragraph (a) is deemed to have been passed on the date and at the time at which the resolution was last signed or consented to by a director.
- (d) Two more separate documents containing the resolution in identical terms may be used for the purposes of paragraph (a) and together will constitute the resolution of directors.

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#### **48 Alternate directors**

- (a) A director may, with the approval of a majority of his or her co-directors, appoint a person to be the director's alternate director for such period as the director decides.
- (b) An alternate director may, but need not, be a member or a director of the company.
- (c) One person may act as alternate director to more than one director.
- (d) An alternate director is entitled to exercise all powers (except the power to appoint an alternate director or any power the appointor would be entitled to exercise on a committee of the board) and perform all duties of a director, insofar as the director by whom he or she was appointed had not exercised or performed them.
- (e) An alternate director is entitled, if the appointor does not attend a meeting of directors, to attend and vote in place of and on behalf of the appointor.
- (f) An alternate director is entitled to a separate vote for each director the alternate director represents in addition to any vote the alternate director may have as a director in his or her own right.
- (g) An alternate director, whilst acting as a director, is responsible to the company for his or her own acts and defaults and is not to be taken to be the agent of the director by whom he or she was appointed.
- (h) The office of an alternate director is vacated if and when the appointor vacates office as a director.
- (i) The appointment of an alternate director may be terminated or suspended at any time by the appointor or by a majority of the other directors.
- (j) An appointment, or the termination or suspension of an appointment of an alternate director must be in writing signed and takes effect only when the

company has received notice in writing of the appointment, termination or suspension.

- (k) An alternate director is not to be taken into account in determining the minimum or maximum number of directors allowed or the rotation of directors under this constitution.
- (l) An alternate director is to be counted for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present at a meeting of directors attended by the alternate director at which the alternate director is entitled to vote.
- (m) An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration as a director from the company otherwise than out of the remuneration of the director appointing the alternate director but is entitled to travelling, hotel and other expenses reasonably incurred for the purpose of attending any meeting of directors at which the appointer is not present and at which the alternate director is entitled to vote.

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## 49 Committees of directors

- (a) The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees comprising any director or directors they decide.
- (b) A committee to which any powers have been delegated must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the directors.
- (c) 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 paragraph (b).
- (d) Membership of a committee of directors may, if the directors so decide in circumstances where the role of the committee is limited to a specific task or discrete project, be treated as an extra service or special exertion performed by the members for the purposes of rule 37(f).
- (e) 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:
  - (1) the chair of the committee does not have a second or casting vote; and
  - (2) the proposed resolution is to be taken to have been lost.

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## 50 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 the subsequent discovery of:

- (a) a defect in the appointment or continuance in office of a person as a director, a member of a committee or to act as a director; or
- (b) a person so appointed being disqualified, having vacated office or not being entitled to vote.



## Executive officers

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### 51 Managing director and executive director

- (a) The directors may appoint one or more persons as managing director who must be a director or who, if not already a director, must be appointed a director within 2 months after his or her appointment.
- (b) The directors may also appoint one or more persons as executive director.
- (c) A managing director's appointment automatically terminates if he or she does not become a director within 2 months of his or her appointment or, unless the directors decide differently, at any time ceases to be a director.
- (d) Unless the directors decide differently, an executive director's appointment automatically terminates if he or she at any time ceases to be a director.
- (e) A managing director or other executive director may be referred to by any title the directors decide on.

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### 52 Secretary

- (a) The directors must appoint at least one secretary and may appoint additional secretaries.
- (b) The directors may appoint one or more assistant secretaries.

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### 53 Provisions applying to executive officers

- (a) The appointment of a managing director, executive director or secretary (each in this rule an **executive officer**) may be for the period, at the remuneration and on the conditions the directors decide.
- (b) The remuneration payable by the company to a managing director or an executive director must not include a commission on, or percentage of, operating revenue.
- (c) The directors may:
  - (1) delegate to or give an executive officer any powers, discretions and duties they decide;
  - (2) withdraw, suspend or vary any of the powers, discretions and duties given to an executive officer; and
  - (3) authorise the executive officer to delegate any of the powers, discretions and duties given to the executive officer.
- (d) Unless the directors decide differently, the office of a director who is employed by the company or by a subsidiary of the company becomes vacant if the director ceases to be so employed.

- (e) An act done by a person acting as an executive officer is not invalidated by a defect in the person's appointment as an executive officer, the person being disqualified to be an executive officer or having vacated office if he or she did not know that circumstance when the act was done.

## **Seals**

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### **54 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.

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### **55 Seal register**

- (a) The company must, for so long as it has a seal, keep a seal register and, on affixing the seal to any document (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.
- (b) Failure to comply with paragraph (a) does not invalidate any document to which the seal is properly affixed.

## **Distributions to members**

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### **56 Dividends**

- (a) The directors may pay any interim and final dividends that, in their judgment, the financial position of the company justifies. 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 payment.
- (b) The directors may pay any dividend required to be paid under the terms of issue of a share.
- (c) Paying a dividend does not require confirmation by a general meeting.
- (d) Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares or class of shares:
  - (1) all dividends must be paid equally on all shares, except that a partly paid share does not confer an entitlement to a greater proportion of the dividend than the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited);

- (2) all dividends must be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts so paid or credited during any portion of the period for which the dividend is paid;
  - (3) a dividend may be paid at a rate per annum for a specified period;
  - (4) for the purposes of sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), unless the directors decide differently, an amount paid or credited as paid on a share in advance of a call is to be taken as not having been credited as paid on the share until it becomes payable; and
  - (5) interest is not payable by the company on any dividend.
- (e) A decision of the directors as to the amount of the net profits of the company is conclusive.
- (f) Subject to the SCH business rules, the directors may fix a books closing date or record date for a dividend, with or without suspending the registration of transfers from that date under rule 22.
- (g) Subject to the SCH business rules, a transfer of shares does not pass the right to any dividend to be paid on the shares unless the transfer is registered or left with the company for registration under rule 20(b):
- (1) where the directors have fixed a books closing date or record date for the dividend, on or before that date; or
  - (2) where the directors have not fixed a books closing date or record date for that dividend, on or before the date the dividend is paid.
- (h) The directors when resolving to pay a dividend may:
- (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 another body corporate, either generally or to specific members; and
  - (2) unless prevented by the Listing Rules, direct payment of the dividend to particular shareholders wholly or partly out of any particular fund or reserve or out of profits derived from any particular source, and to the other shareholders wholly or partly out of any other particular fund or reserve or out of profits derived from any other particular source.
- (i) Subject to the SCH business 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 those shares until that person becomes registered as the holder of those shares or transfers them.
- (j) The directors may retain from any dividend payable to a member any money presently payable by the member to the company in relation to shares in the company, whether on account of calls or for any other reason, and apply the amount retained in or towards satisfaction of the money owing.
- (k) Without affecting any other method of payment the directors may adopt (including by cheque), any dividend, interest or other money payable in cash in respect of shares may be paid by electronic or other means

approved by the directors directly to an account with a financial institution nominated in writing by the member being:

- (1) an account of the member or the joint holders;
- (2) an account of which the member or a joint holder is a joint account holder;
- (3) an account of which a joint holder is the sole account holder; or
- (4) any other account which the company in its absolute discretion determines is acceptable for the purposes of this rule.

Any payment made under paragraph (k) is made at the member's risk.

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## 57 Capitalising profits

- (a) Subject to the Listing Rules, any rights or restrictions attached to any shares or class of shares and any special resolution of the company in general meeting, the directors may capitalise and distribute among those members who would be entitled to receive dividends, and in the same proportions, any amount:
  - (1) forming part of the company's undivided profits;
  - (2) representing profits arising from an ascertained accretion to capital or from a revaluation of the company's assets;
  - (3) arising from the realisation of any of the company's assets; or
  - (4) available for distribution as a dividend for any other reason.
- (b) The directors may resolve that any part of the capitalised amount is to be applied:
  - (1) in paying up in full, at an issue price decided by the resolution, any unissued shares in or other securities of the company;
  - (2) in paying up any amounts unpaid on shares or other securities held by the members; or
  - (3) partly as specified in sub-paragraph (1) and partly as specified in sub-paragraph (2).

The members entitled to share in the distribution must accept that application in full satisfaction of their interests in the capitalised amount.

- (c) Rules 56(f) and (g) apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to capitalising an amount under this rule 57 as if references in those rules to:
  - (1) a dividend were references to capitalising an amount; and
  - (2) the date a dividend is declared were references to the date the directors resolve to capitalise the amount under this rule 57.

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## 58 Ancillary powers

- (a) To give effect to any resolution to satisfy a dividend as set out in rule 56(h)(1) or by capitalising any amount under rule 57, the directors may:
- (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;
  - (2) fix the value for distribution of any specific assets;
  - (3) pay cash or issue shares or other securities to any member in order to adjust the rights of all parties;
  - (4) vest any of those specific assets, cash, shares or other securities in a trustee on the trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend or capitalised amount that seem expedient to the directors; and
  - (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 sum resolved to be capitalised.
- Any agreement made under an authority referred to in this subparagraph (5) is effective and binds all members concerned.
- (b) If the company distributes 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.
- (c) The directors may:
- (1) determine that any dividend payable to some or all of the members will be paid in a currency other than Australian currency;
  - (2) determine or provide for the determination of the exchange rate or exchanges rates at which the amount of dividend in Australian currency will be converted into the other currency or currencies for the purpose of payment; and

- (3) settle any difficulty arising in regard to any payment of a dividend in a currency or currencies other than Australian currency, as they consider expedient.
- (d) Payment in another currency or currencies of the amount of any dividend converted pursuant to this paragraph (c) is deemed between the company and any member to whom payment is made, and as against all other members, to be an adequate and proper payment of the amount of the dividend.

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## **59 Reserves**

- (a) Subject to this constitution, the directors may set aside out of the company's profits any reserves or provisions for any purposes they decide.
- (b) The directors may appropriate to the company's profits any amount previously set aside as a reserve or provision.
- (c) 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 in any investments the directors decide.

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## **60 Carrying forward profits**

The 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.

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## **61 Distributing surplus**

- (a) If the company is wound up and the surplus assets are insufficient to repay the whole of the paid up capital, the surplus assets must be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses are borne by the members in proportion to the capital paid up or which ought to have been paid up on the shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up.
- (b) If in a winding up the assets available for distribution among the members are more than sufficient to repay the whole of the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up, the excess must be distributed among the members in proportion to the capital paid up or which ought to have been paid up on the shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up.
- (c) Paragraphs (a) and (b) are subject to the rights of the holders of shares issued upon special terms and conditions.

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## 62 Dividing property

- (a) If the company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution:
  - (1) divide among the members the whole or any part of the company's property; and
  - (2) decide how the division is to be carried out as between the members or different classes of members.
- (b) A division under paragraph (a) need not accord with the legal rights of the members and, in particular, any class may be given preferential or special rights or may be excluded altogether or in part.
- (c) Where a division under paragraph (a) 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.
- (d) If any of the property to be divided under paragraph (a) includes securities with a liability to calls, any person entitled under the division to any of the securities may, within 10 days after the special resolution referred to in paragraph (a) is passed, by written notice direct the liquidator to sell the person's proportion of the securities and to account for the net proceeds. The liquidator must, if practicable, act accordingly.
- (e) Nothing in this rule 62 takes away from or affects any right to exercise any statutory or other power which would have existed if this rule were omitted.
- (f) Rule 58 applies, so far as it can and with any necessary changes, to a division by a liquidator under paragraph (a) as if references in rule 58 to:
  - (1) the directors were references to the liquidator; and
  - (2) a distribution or capitalisation were references to the division under paragraph (a).

## Records

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## 63 Inspection of and access to records

- (a) A person who is not a director does not have the right to inspect any of the board papers, books, records or documents of the company, except as provided by law, this constitution or as authorised by the directors or by a resolution of the members.
- (b) The company may enter into contracts with its directors agreeing to provide continuing access for a specified period after they cease to be a director to board papers, books, records and documents of the company which relate to the period during which the director was a director on such terms and conditions as the directors think fit and which are not inconsistent with this rule 63 .

- (c) The company may procure that its subsidiaries provide similar access to board papers, books, records or documents as that set out in rules 63(a) and (b).

## Protection of certain officers

### 64 Indemnity and insurance

- (a) Rule 64 applies:
- (1) to each person who is or has been a director, secretary or executive officer (within the meaning of rule 52(a)) of the company; and
  - (2) to such other officers or former officers of the company or of its related bodies corporate as the directors in each case determine.
- (b) The company will indemnify on a full indemnity basis and to the full extent permitted by law, each person to whom this rule 64 applies for all losses or liabilities incurred by the person as an officer of the company or a related body corporate.
- (c) The company may, to the extent permitted by law:
- (1) purchase and maintain insurance; or
  - (2) pay or agree to pay a premium for insurance,
- for any person to whom this rule 64 applies against any liability incurred by the person as an officer of the company or of a related body corporate.
- (d) Nothing in this rule 64:
- (1) affects any other right or remedy that a person may have in respect of any loss or liability referred to in those rules; or
  - (2) limits the capacity of the company to indemnify or provide insurance for any person to whom those rules do not apply; or
  - (3) limits or diminishes the terms of any indemnity conferred or agreement to indemnify entered into prior to the adopting of this constitution.
- (e) The company may enter into a deed with any person to whom rule 64 applies to give effect to the rights conferred by this rule or the exercise of a discretion under this rule on such terms as the directors think fit which are not inconsistent with rule 64.

## Notices

### 65 Giving of Notices

- (a) Any notice which must be given under this constitution may be given by:
- (1) personal delivery;



- (2) prepaid post;
  - (3) sending it by facsimile or electronic transmission,
- to the address notified by the intended recipient, as the case may be, for that purpose.
- (b) The company may give a notice to the joint holders of a share by giving the notice in the way authorised by paragraph (a) to the joint holder who is named first in the register of members for the share.
  - (c) The company may give a notice to a person entitled to a share because of a transmission event by delivering it or sending it in the way authorised by paragraph (a) addressed to the name or title of the person, to:
    - (1) the address that person has supplied to the company for giving notices to that person; or
    - (2) if that person has not supplied an address, to the address to which the notice might have been sent if that transmission event had not occurred.
  - (d) The company need not give a notice to a person by facsimile or electronic transmission merely because the person has supplied a facsimile number or electronic address for given notices.
  - (e) A notice given to a member under paragraphs (a) or (b) is, even if a transmission event has occurred and whether or not the company has notice of that occurrence:
    - (1) duly given for any shares registered in that person's name, whether solely or jointly with another person; and
    - (2) sufficiently served on any person entitled to the shares because of the transmission event.
  - (f) 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.
  - (g) 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 65.
  - (h) A signature to any notice given by the company to a member under this rule 65 may be in writing or a facsimile printed or affixed by some mechanical or other means.
  - (i) 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 future notices are taken to be:
    - (1) given to the member if the notice is exhibited in the company's registered office for a period of 48 hours; and
    - (2) duly served at the commencement of that period,

unless and until the member informs the company of a registered place of address.

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## 66 Time of service

- (a) Where a notice (including notice of a general meeting) is sent by post, the notice is to be taken as served if the notice is properly addressed and placed in the post with postage paid and to have been served on the day after the date it is posted.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Where a notice is sent by facsimile or electronic transmission, the notice is to be taken as served when:
  - (1) the correct facsimile number appears on the facsimile transmission report produced by the sender's facsimile machine; or
  - (2) a message indicating receipt has been received by the sender, and to have been served at the time the facsimile or electronic transmission is sent.
- (d) 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, unless this constitution provides differently.

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## 67 Other communications and documents

Rules 65 and 66 apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to serving any communication or document.

### General

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## 68 Submission to jurisdiction

Each member submits to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the courts which may hear appeals from that court.

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## 69 Prohibition and enforceability

- (a) 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.
- (b) If any provision of this constitution is unlawful or unenforceable, the unlawfulness or unenforceability of that provision does not affect the lawfulness, enforceability, operation, construction or interpretation of any

other provision of this constitution, with the intent that the unlawful or unenforceable provision shall be treated for all purposes as severable from this constitution.

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## 70 Transitional Provisions

This constitution must be interpreted in such a way that:

- (a) every director, managing director and secretary in office in that capacity immediately before this constitution is adopted continues in office subject to, and is taken to have been appointed or elected under, this constitution;
- (b) the directors are taken, immediately after this constitution is adopted, to have decided under rule 34 a number which is equal to the number of persons in office as directors immediately after this constitution is adopted;
- (c) any register maintained by the company immediately before this constitution is adopted is taken to be a register maintained under this constitution;
- (d) any seal adopted by the company immediately before this constitution is adopted is taken to be a seal which the company has under a relevant authority given by this constitution; and
- (e) unless a contrary intention appears in this constitution, all persons, things, agreements and circumstances appointed, approved or created by or under the constitution of the company in force before this constitution is adopted continue to have the same status, operation and effect after this constitution is adopted.

## Restricted Securities

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## 71 Restricted Securities

Where at any time any of the share capital of the company is classified by the Exchange as “restricted securities” despite any other provision of this constitution:

- (a) the restricted securities must not be disposed of during the escrow period except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the Exchange;
- (b) 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
- (c) 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.

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## 72 Partial Takeovers

- (a) Unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, expressions in this rule 72 have the meaning given to them by the Act.
- (b) Where offers have been made under a proportional takeover bid for securities of the company:
  - (1) the registration of a transfer giving effect to a takeover contract for the bid is prohibited unless and until a resolution to approve the bid (in this rule 72 referred to as “an approving resolution”) is passed in accordance with the provisions of this rule 72;
  - (2) a person (other than the bidder or an associate of the bidder) who, as at the end of the day on which the first offer under the bid was made, held bid class securities is entitled to vote on an approving resolution;
  - (3) an approving resolution must be voted on at a meeting, convened by the company, of the person entitled to vote on the resolution; and
  - (4) 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.
- (c) The provisions of this constitution that apply in relation to a general meeting of members apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, in relation to a meeting that is convened under this rule 72 as if the last-mentioned meeting were a general meeting of members.
- (d) This rule 72 ceases to have effect on 14 November 2005.