

Constitution

Constitution for HMC
Digital Infrastructure Ltd

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Constitution

HMC Digital Infrastructure Ltd ACN 682 024 924

A public company limited by Shares

1 Preliminary

1.1 Definitions and interpretation

(a) The meanings of the terms used in this constitution are set out below.

Term	Meaning
Act	<i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth).
AGM	an annual general meeting of the company that the Act requires to be held.
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
ASX Settlement Operating Rules	the operating rules of ASX Settlement Pty Limited and, to the extent that they are applicable, the operating rules of the Exchange and the operating rules of ASX Clear Pty Limited.
Attached Security	a Security which is from time to time Stapled, or to be Stapled, to a Share or Option (as applicable).
Board	the directors for the time being of the company or those of them who are present at a meeting at which there is a quorum.
Business Day	has the meaning given to that term in the Listing Rules.
Corresponding Number	in relation to an Attached Security means at any time the number of those Attached Securities that are Stapled to an issued ordinary Share at that time.
Exchange	the Australian Securities Exchange or such other body corporate that is declared by the Board to be the company's primary stock exchange for the purposes of this definition.

Term	Meaning
Listing Rules	the Listing Rules of the Exchange and any other rules of the Exchange which are applicable while the company is listed, each as amended or replaced from time to time, except to the extent of any express written waiver by the Exchange.
Option	an option to subscribe for an unissued Share.
Proper ASTC Transfer	has the meaning given to that term in the <i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i> (Cth).
Record Time	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, that time; and 2 in any other case, 48 hours before the relevant meeting, or, if this time would fall on a trading day, 7.00pm (Sydney time) on that day, or such other time specified in the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
Representative	in relation to a member that is a body corporate means a person authorised in accordance with the Act (or a corresponding previous law) by the body corporate to act as its representative at the meeting.
Restricted Security	has the meaning given to that term in the Listing Rules.
Seal	any common seal, duplicate seal or certificate seal of the company.
Security	a security, as that term is defined in section 92(1) of the Act and an option to acquire (by way of issue) such a security.
Share	a share in the company.
Staple, Stapled or Stapling	in relation to a Share and an Attached Security or Attached Securities, being linked together so that one may not be dealt with without the other or others.
Stapled Entity	any trust, corporation, managed investment scheme or other entity the Securities in which are Stapled to Shares.
Stapled Security	a Share or Option (as applicable) and the Corresponding Number of each Attached Security that are Stapled together.

Term	Meaning
Stapled Security Register	the register of Stapled Securities to be established and maintained by or on behalf of the company in accordance with rule 17.8.
Stapling Date	the date determined by the Board to be the first day on which all Shares on issue are Stapled to an Attached Security or Attached Securities.
Stapling Proposal	means a proposal to Staple any Security to Shares, Options or Stapled Securities.
Transmission Event	1 for a member who is an individual – the member's death, the member's bankruptcy, or the member becoming of unsound mind, or a person who, or whose estate, is liable to be dealt with in any way under the laws relating to mental health; and 2 for a member who is a body corporate – the dissolution of the member or the succession by another body corporate to the assets and liabilities of the member.
Unstaple or Unstapled	in relation to a Share or Option (as applicable) and an Attached Security or Attached Securities, being detached from each other so that one may be dealt with without the other or others.
Unstapling Date	the date determined by the Board to be the Unstapling Date under rule 17.5.
URL	Uniform Resource Locator, the address that specifies the location of a file on the internet.
(b)	A reference in this constitution to a partly paid Share is a reference to a Share on which there is an amount unpaid.
(c)	A reference in this constitution to an amount unpaid on a Share includes a reference to any amount of the issue price which is unpaid.
(d)	A reference in this constitution to a call or an amount called on a Share includes a reference to a sum that, by the terms of issue of a Share, becomes payable on issue or at a fixed date.
(e)	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.
(f)	A reference in this constitution to a member present at a general meeting is a reference to a member: (1) present at the venue or venues for the general meeting in person or by proxy, attorney or, where the member is a body corporate, by Representative;

- (2) who attends the general meeting using technology or electronic participation facilities under 9.3(d); or
 - (3) who has duly lodged a valid direct vote in relation to the general meeting under rule 9.8.
- (g) A chairperson or deputy chairperson appointed under this constitution may be referred to as chairman or chairwoman, or deputy chairman or chairwoman, or as chair or deputy chair, if applicable.
- (h) A reference in this constitution to a person holding or occupying a particular office or position is a reference to any person who occupies or performs the duties of that office or position.
- (i) A reference to the directors or Board of a Stapled Entity where the Stapled Entity is a trust or managed investment scheme is a reference to the directors or Board of the trustee or responsible entity of that trust or managed investment scheme.
- (j) A reference to a document being 'signed' or to 'signature' includes that document being executed under hand or under seal or by any other method (including any electronic execution method permitted under the Act) and, in the case of a communication in electronic form, includes the document being authenticated in accordance with the Act or any other method approved by the Board.
- (k) Unless the contrary intention appears, in this constitution:
 - (1) the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular;
 - (2) words that refer to any gender include all genders;
 - (3) words used to refer to persons generally or to refer to a natural person include a body corporate, body politic, partnership, joint venture, association, board, group or other body (whether or not the body is incorporated);
 - (4) a reference to a person includes that person's successors and legal personal representatives;
 - (5) a reference to a statute or regulation, or a provision of any of them includes all statutes, regulations or provisions amending, consolidating or replacing them and any applicable modification, relief or exemption made in respect of them by a relevant body, including ASIC, and a reference to a statute includes all regulations, proclamations, ordinances and by-laws issued under that statute;
 - (6) a reference to the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules includes any variation, consolidation or replacement of those rules and is to be taken to be subject to any applicable waiver or exemption; and
 - (7) 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.
- (l) Specifying anything in this constitution after the words 'including', 'includes' or 'for example' or similar expressions does not limit what else is included unless there is express wording to the contrary.
- (m) In this constitution, headings and bold type are only for convenience and do not affect the meaning of this constitution.

1.2 Application of the Act, Listing Rules and ASX Settlement Operating Rules

- (a) The rules that apply as replaceable rules to companies under the Act and the regulations in Table A in the legislation under which the company was formed do not apply to the company except so far as they are repeated in this constitution.
- (b) Unless the contrary intention appears:
 - (1) an expression in a rule that deals with a matter dealt with by a provision of the Act, the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules has the same meaning as in that provision; and
 - (2) subject to rule 1.2(b)(1), an expression in a rule that is used in the Act has the same meaning in this constitution as in the Act.

1.3 Exercising 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, 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 and may be exercised subject to conditions.
- (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 10.1(b)), 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 formally 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 otherwise absent holder of the office or position.
- (g) 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) 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.

1.4 Currency

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

1.5 Transitional provisions

This constitution must be interpreted in such a way that:

- (a) every director, chief executive officer, 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) any register maintained by the company immediately before this constitution is adopted is taken to be a register maintained under this constitution;
- (c) any Seal adopted by the company as a Seal immediately before this constitution is adopted is taken to be a Seal which the company has under a relevant authority given by this constitution;
- (d) 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.

2 Share capital

2.1 Shares

- (a) Subject to this constitution, the Board may:
 - (1) issue, allot or grant Options for, or otherwise dispose of, Shares; and
 - (2) decide:

- (A) the persons to whom Shares are issued or Options are granted;
 - (B) the terms on which Shares are issued or Options are granted; and
 - (C) the rights and restrictions attached to those Shares or Options.
- (b) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, no ordinary Shares may be issued unless there is a contemporaneous and corresponding issue of the Corresponding Number of Attached Securities on the basis that the ordinary Shares are to be Stapled to the Attached Securities to form Stapled Securities.
- (c) Shares may be issued, subject to the terms of this constitution and, on and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, the constitutions of the Stapled Entities, at any price determined by the Board.

2.2 Special rights

Subject to the rules relating to Stapling, Shares may be issued with those preferred, deferred or other special rights or with those restrictions, whether with regard to dividends, voting, return of capital or otherwise as the Board determines.

2.3 Partly paid Shares

On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date:

- (a) ordinary Shares which are partly paid must only be issued with a contemporaneous and corresponding issue of the Corresponding Number of partly paid Attached Securities on the basis that the partly paid ordinary Shares are to be Stapled to the partly paid Attached Securities to form partly paid Stapled Securities;
- (b) the amount paid on a partly paid ordinary Share must be proportional to the contribution paid in respect of each partly paid Attached Security to which that Share is Stapled so that the amount paid up in respect of the issue price of the partly paid ordinary Share and each partly paid Attached Security are at all times proportional to the total amount due in respect of each of them; and
- (c) any issue of partly paid ordinary Shares must be on the basis that a call will not be regarded as having been validly paid unless any amount payable at the same time in relation to each partly paid Attached Securities is also paid.

2.4 Effect of allotment on class rights

Subject to the rules concerning Stapling, the rights conferred on the holders of the Shares of a class allotted with preferred rights are not to be treated as varied by the allotment of further Shares by the company ranking equally with them unless the terms of allotment of the earlier allotted Shares expressly provide otherwise.

2.5 Issue price of Shares

Fully or partly paid Shares may be issued at any price so long as the price is consistent with the provisions of this constitution, the Listing Rules and Act and, on and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, the constitutions of the Stapled Entities.

2.6 Preference Shares

- (a) The company may issue preference Shares including preference Shares which are, or at the option of the company or holder are, liable to be redeemed or convertible into ordinary Shares.
- (b) Each preference Share confers on the holder a right to receive a preferential dividend, in priority to the payment of any dividend on the ordinary Shares, at the rate and on the basis decided by the Board under the terms of issue.
- (c) In addition to the preferential dividend and rights on winding up, each preference Share may participate with the ordinary Shares in profits and assets of the company, including on a winding up, if and to the extent the Board decides under the terms of issue.
- (d) The preferential dividend may be cumulative only if and to the extent the Board decides under the terms of issue, and will otherwise be non-cumulative.
- (e) Each preference Share confers on its holder the right in a winding up and on redemption to payment in priority to the ordinary Shares of:
 - (1) the amount of any dividend accrued but unpaid on the Share at the date of winding up or the date of redemption; and
 - (2) any additional amount specified in the terms of issue.
- (f) To the extent the Board may decide under the terms of issue, a preference Share may confer a right to a bonus issue or capitalisation of profits in favour of holders of those Shares only.
- (g) A preference Share does not confer on its holder any right to participate in the profits or assets of the company except as set out above.
- (h) A preference Share does not entitle its holder to vote at any general meeting of the company except in the following circumstances:
 - (1) during a period in which a dividend or part of a dividend on the Share is in arrears;
 - (2) on a proposal to reduce the Share capital of the company;
 - (3) on a resolution to approve the terms of a buy back agreement;
 - (4) on a proposal that affects rights attached to the preference Share;
 - (5) on a proposal to wind up the company;
 - (6) on a proposal for the disposal of the whole of the property, business and undertaking of the company;
 - (7) during the winding up of the company; or
 - (8) in any other circumstances in which the Listing Rules require holders of preference Shares to be entitled to vote.
- (i) The holder of a preference Share who is entitled to vote in respect of that Share under rule 2.6(h) is, on a poll, entitled to the greater of one vote per Share or such other number of votes specified in, or determined in accordance with, the terms of issue for the Share.
- (j) In the case of a redeemable preference Share, the company must, at the time and place for redemption specified in, or determined in accordance with, the terms of issue for the Share, redeem the Share and, on receiving a redemption request

under the terms of issue, pay to or at the direction of the holder the amount payable on redemption of the Share.

- (k) A holder of a preference Share must not transfer or purport to transfer, and the Board, to the extent permitted by the Listing Rules, must not register a transfer of, the Share if the transfer would contravene any restrictions on the right to transfer the Share set out in the terms of issue for the Share.

2.7 Conversion or reclassification of Shares

Subject to rule 2.8, the company may by resolution convert or reclassify Shares from one class to another.

2.8 Variation of class rights

- (a) The rights attached to any class of Shares may, unless their terms of issue state otherwise, be varied:
 - (1) with the written consent of the holders of 75% of the Shares of the class; or
 - (2) by a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of Shares of the class.
- (b) The provisions of this constitution relating to general meetings apply, with necessary changes, to separate class meetings as if they were general meetings.
- (c) The rights conferred on the holders of any class of Shares are to be taken as not having been varied by the creation or issue of further Shares ranking equally with them, unless the terms of issue provide otherwise.

2.9 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 rule 2.9(a), on the death of any one of them the survivor is the only person the company will recognise as having any title to the Share; and
- (c) any one of them may give effective receipts for any dividend, bonus, interest or other distribution or payment in respect of the Share;

2.10 Equitable and other claims

The company may 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 trust, even if the company has notice of a 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.

2.11 Capital reallocation

- (a) Subject to the Act and the Listing Rules, if at any time, a Stapled Entity makes a capital payment to the company as a capital reallocation amount:
 - (1) each member is taken to have directed the company to accept that capital reallocation amount; and
 - (2) the company must apply that amount as an additional capital payment in respect of each Share that is Stapled to a Security of the Stapled Entity making the capital payment equally in respect of each Share.
- (b) Subject to the Act and the Listing Rules, the company may at any time make a capital payment to another Stapled Entity as a capital reallocation amount if:
 - (1) the constitution of the Stapled Entity contains provisions to the effect of those in rule 2.11(a)); and
 - (2) the Board is satisfied that the capital payment will be applied as an additional capital payment in respect of each Attached Security to which a Share is Stapled equally.

3 Issue of Options

3.1 Issue of Options

Options may be issued by the Board. The Board may issue or otherwise dispose of Options to those persons, including members, directors or employees of the company, determined by the Board.

3.2 Effect of Stapling

- (a) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, no Options may be issued in respect of unissued ordinary Shares unless there is a contemporaneous and corresponding issue of the same number of options over the Corresponding Number of unissued Attached Securities on the basis that the Options in respect of unissued ordinary Shares are to be Stapled to the Options over the Attached Securities.
- (b) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, an Option in respect of unissued ordinary Shares may only be exercised if at the same time as ordinary Shares are acquired under the Option the same person contemporaneously acquires the Corresponding Number of Attached Securities on exercise of an option over Attached Securities to which the Option in respect of unissued ordinary Shares is Stapled.
- (c) In all other respects the same rules as apply to Shares under this constitution apply to Shares to be issued on the exercise of an Option.

4 Alteration of capital

4.1 Alteration of Share capital

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

- (a) making cash payments;
- (b) determining that fractions may be disregarded to adjust the rights of all members;
- (c) appointing a trustee to deal with any fractions on behalf of members; and
- (d) rounding up each fractional entitlement to the nearest whole Share.

4.2 Effect of Stapling

- (a) Subject to rule 4.3, on and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, nothing may be done:
 - (1) to alter the Share capital of the company in the manner specified in rule 4.1 unless the capital of the Stapled Entities is altered at the same time, in the same manner and to the same extent; or
 - (2) which would directly or indirectly result in a Share no longer being Stapled to an Attached Security.
- (b) This means that the things the company must not do include the following:
 - (1) any consolidation or subdivision of its Share capital unless there occurs a contemporaneous proportional consolidation or subdivision of the Attached Securities;
 - (2) any reduction in its Share capital unless there occurs a contemporaneous proportional redemption of the Attached Securities; and
 - (3) any buy back of any Share capital in itself unless there occurs a contemporaneous buy-back or redemption of the applicable Attached Security.

4.3 Partial reductions of Share capital

The Board may effect a partial reduction of the company's Share capital even if there is no contemporaneous reduction of capital of the Attached Securities, provided that the relevant Stapled Entity (or, where relevant, its responsible entity) agrees to such action.

5 Calls, forfeiture, indemnities, lien and surrender

5.1 Calls

- (a) Subject to the terms on which any Shares are issued and the Stapling rules, the Board 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, so long as, on and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, the same differentiation is made in respect of each Attached Security to which those ordinary Shares are Stapled.
- (b) The Board may require a call to be paid by instalments.
- (c) The Board must send members notice of a call at least 14 days (or such longer period required by the Listing Rules) before the amount called is due, specifying the amount of the call, the time for payment and the manner in which payment must be made.
- (d) Each member must pay the amount called to the company by the time and in the manner specified for payment.
- (e) A call is taken to have been made when the resolution of the Board authorising the call is passed.
- (f) The Board may revoke a call or extend the time for payment.
- (g) A call is valid even if a member for any reason does not receive notice of the call.
- (h) If an amount called on a Share is not paid in full by the time specified for payment, the person who owes the amount must pay:
 - (1) interest on the unpaid part of the amount from the date payment is due to the date payment is made, at a rate determined under rule 5.10; and
 - (2) if the Share was issued after the date this constitution is adopted, any costs, expenses or damages the company incurs due to the failure to pay or late payment.
- (i) Any amount unpaid on a Share that, by the terms of issue of the Share, becomes payable on issue or at a fixed date:
 - (1) is 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.
- (j) The Board 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 5.1.

5.2 Effect of Stapling

On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, any call in respect of an ordinary Share must be in respect of a pro rata amount due in respect of the Attached Securities to which the Share is Stapled, unless the Board and the board of directors of the Stapled Entity decide otherwise.

5.3 Proceedings to recover calls

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

- (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 obligation to pay the call and it is not necessary to prove the appointment of the Board who made the call or any other matter.

- (b) In rule 5.3(a), **defendant** includes a person against whom the company alleges a set-off or counterclaim, and a **proceeding** to recover a call or an amount is to be interpreted accordingly.

5.4 Payments in advance of calls

- (a) The Board 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 Board may authorise payment by the company of interest on an amount accepted under rule 5.4(a), until the amount becomes payable, at a rate agreed between the Board and the member paying the amount.
- (c) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, any advance in respect of any ordinary Share must be in respect of a pro rata amount due in respect of the Attached Securities which are Stapled to that Share, unless the Board and the board of directors of the Stapled Entity decided otherwise.
- (d) The Board may repay to a member any amount accepted under rule 5.4(a).

5.5 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 Board 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 due to the failure to pay;
 - (2) naming a further time (at least 14 days after the date of the notice) by which, and the manner in which, the amount payable under rule 5.5(a)(1) must be paid; and
 - (3) stating that if the whole of the amount payable under rule 5.5(a)(1) is not paid by the time and in the manner specified, the Shares on which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
- (b) If a member does not comply with a notice served under rule 5.5(a), the Board 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) The Board may by resolution forfeit an ordinary Share which is part of Stapled Security at any time after any Attached Security forming part of such Stapled Security is forfeited under the relevant Stapled Entity's constitution because of non-payment of a call on that Attached Security.
- (d) A forfeiture under rule 5.5(b) includes forfeiture of all dividends, interest and other amounts payable by the company on the forfeited Share and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

- (e) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date:
- (1) if a member fails to pay the whole of a call or an instalment of a call on an Attached Security forming part of a Stapled Security when it falls due; and
 - (2) the payment default giving rise to such forfeiture procedures has not been remedied,
- the Board may apply rules 5.5 to 5.12 in respect of the Share in order to ensure that the Share and each Attached Security are simultaneously subject to forfeiture pursuant to substantially identical procedures.
- (f) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, any forfeiture of an ordinary Share must be on the basis that each Attached Security to which the Share is Stapled is also forfeited at the same time and in the same manner.
- (g) Where a Share has been forfeited:
- (1) notice of the resolution 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.
- (h) Failure to give the notice or to make the entry required under rule 5.5(e) does not invalidate the forfeiture.
- (i) A forfeited Share becomes the property of the company and the Board may sell, reissue or otherwise dispose of the Share as it thinks fit and, in the case of reissue or other disposal, with or without crediting as paid up any amount paid on the Share by any former holder.
- (j) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, the Board must ensure that any sale, reissue or other disposal of an ordinary Share is held in consultation with each Stapled Entity and contemporaneously with any sale, reissue or disposal of each Attached Security to which the ordinary Share is Stapled.
- (k) A person whose Shares have been forfeited ceases to be a member as to the forfeited Shares, but must, unless the Board decides otherwise, 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 rule 5.5(k)(1), from the date of the forfeiture to the date of payment, at a rate determined under rule 5.10.
- (l) 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 5.9(i), all other rights attached to the Share.
- (m) The Board may:
- (1) exempt a Share from all or part of this rule 5.5;
 - (2) waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the company under this rule 5.5; and
 - (3) before a forfeited Share has been sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of, cancel the forfeiture on the conditions it decides.

5.6 Members' indemnity

- (a) If the company becomes liable for any reason under a law to make a payment:
 - (1) in respect of Shares held solely or jointly by a member;
 - (2) in respect of a transfer or transmission of Shares by a member;
 - (3) in respect of dividends, bonuses or other amounts due or payable or which may become due and payable to a member; or
 - (4) in any other way for, on account of or relating to a member,rules 5.6(b) and 5.6(c) apply, in addition to any right or remedy the company may otherwise have.
- (b) 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 rule 5.6(b)(2), from the date of demand until the date the company is reimbursed in full for that payment, at a rate determined under rule 5.10.
- (c) The Board may:
 - (1) exempt a Share from all or part of this rule 5.6; and
 - (2) waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the company under this rule 5.6.

5.7 Lien on Shares

- (a) The company has a first lien on:
 - (1) each partly paid Share for all unpaid calls and instalments due on that Share; and
 - (2) each Share for any amounts the company is required by law to pay and has paid in respect of that Share.In each case the lien extends to reasonable interest and expenses incurred because the amount is not paid.
- (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 Board may sell a Share on which the company has a lien as it thinks fit where:
 - (1) an amount for which a lien exists under this rule 5.7 is presently payable; and
 - (2) the company has given the registered holder a written notice, at least 14 days before the date of the sale, stating and demanding payment of that amount.
- (d) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, any such sale of ordinary Shares must also be in respect of each Attached Security to which the Shares are Stapled.

- (e) The Board may do anything necessary or desirable under the ASX Settlement Operating Rules to protect any lien, charge or other right to which the company is entitled under this constitution or a law.
- (f) The proceeds of the sale must be received by the company and the money remaining after deducting the expenses of sale must be applied in payment of that part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable. The residue, if any, must (subject to any amounts due in respect of Attached Securities and to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the Shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the Shares at the date of the sale.
- (g) 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.
- (h) The Board may:
 - (1) exempt a Share from all or part of this rule 5.7; and
 - (2) waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the company under this rule 5.7.

5.8 Surrender of Shares

- (a) The Board may accept a surrender of a Share by way of compromise of a claim.
- (b) Any Share so surrendered may be sold, reissued or otherwise disposed in the same manner as a forfeited Share.
- (c) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, any surrender, sale, reissue or other disposal of an ordinary Share must be only on the basis that each Attached Security to which the Share is Stapled will be similarly and contemporaneously sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of.

5.9 Sale, reissue or other disposal of Shares by the company

- (a) A reference in this rule 5.9 to a sale of a Share by the company is a reference to any sale, reissue or other disposal of a Share under rule 5.5(i), rule 5.7(c) or rule 7.4.
- (b) When the company sells a Share, the Board may:
 - (1) receive the purchase money or consideration given for the Share;
 - (2) effect a transfer of the Share or execute or appoint a person to execute, on behalf of the former holder, a transfer of the Share; and
 - (3) 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 in relation to the sale. A sale of the Share by the company is valid even if a Transmission Event occurs to the member before the sale.
- (d) The only remedy of a person who suffers a loss because of a sale of a Share by the company is a claim for damages against the company.
- (e) The proceeds of a sale of Shares by the company must be applied in paying:
 - (1) first, the expenses of the sale;

- (2) secondly, all amounts payable (whether presently or not) by the former holder to the company,
and any balance must be paid to the former holder on the former holder delivering to the company proof of title to the Shares acceptable to the Board.
- (f) The proceeds of sale arising from a notice under rule 7.4(b) must not be applied in payment of the expenses of the sale and must be paid to the former holder on the former holder delivering to the company proof of title to the Shares acceptable to the Board.
- (g) Until the proceeds of a sale of a Share sold by the company are claimed or otherwise disposed of according to law, the Board may invest or use the proceeds in any other way for the benefit of the company.
- (h) The company is not required to pay interest on money payable to a former holder under this rule 5.9.
- (i) On completion of a sale, reissue or other disposal of a Share under rule 5.5(i), the rights which attach to the Share which were extinguished under rule 5.5(l) revive.
- (j) A written statement by a director or secretary of the company that a Share has been:
 - (1) duly forfeited under rule 5.5(b);
 - (2) duly sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of under rule 5.5(i); or
 - (3) duly sold under rule 5.7(c) or rule 7.4,
 on a date stated in the statement is conclusive evidence of the facts stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the Share, and of the right of the company to forfeit, sell, reissue or otherwise dispose of the Share.

5.10 Interest payable by member

- (a) For the purposes of rules 5.1(h)(1), 5.5(k)(2) and 5.6(b)(3), the rate of interest payable to the company is:
 - (1) if the Board has fixed a rate, that rate; or
 - (2) in any other case, a rate per annum 2% higher than the rate prescribed in respect of unpaid judgments in the Supreme Court of the state or territory in which the company is registered.
- (b) Interest accrues daily and may be capitalised monthly or at such other intervals the Board decides.

5.11 Deemed full payment

An ordinary Share which forms part of a Stapled Security will not be deemed to be fully paid until the company and the Stapled Entity have received all amounts outstanding in relation to each Attached Security held by the member and forming part of the Stapled Security.

5.12 Distributions to members

Distributions of profits under rule 6:

- (a) to which the holder of a forfeited Share is entitled; and
- (b) which have not been paid to the holder of a share before forfeiture,

must be applied in accordance with rule 5.9 as if they formed part of the proceeds of sale of a forfeited Share.

6 Distribution of profits

6.1 Dividends

- (a) The Board may pay any interim and final dividends that, in its judgment, the financial position of the company justifies.
- (b) The Board may rescind a decision to pay a dividend if it decides, before the payment date, that the company's financial position no longer justifies the payment.
- (c) The Board may pay any dividend required to be paid under the terms of issue of a Share.
- (d) Paying a dividend does not require confirmation at a general meeting.
- (e) 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 confers an entitlement only to the proportion of the dividend which the amount paid (not credited) on the Share is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited);
 - (2) for the purposes of rule 6.1(e)(1), unless the Board decides otherwise, an amount paid on a Share in advance of a call is to be taken as not having been paid until it becomes payable; and
 - (3) interest is not payable by the company on any dividend.
- (f) Subject to the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, the Board may fix a record date for a dividend, with or without suspending the registration of transfers from that date under rule 7.3.
- (g) Subject to the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, a dividend in respect of a Share must be paid to the person who is registered, or entitled under rule 7.1(c) to be registered, as the holder of the Share:
 - (1) where the Board has fixed a record date in respect of the dividend, on that date; or
 - (2) where the Board has not fixed a record date in respect of that dividend, on the date fixed for payment of the dividend,and a transfer of a Share that is not registered, or left with the company for registration under rule 7.1(b), on or before that date is not effective, as against the company, to pass any right to the dividend.
- (h) When resolving to pay a dividend, the Board may direct payment of the dividend from any available source permitted by law, including:
 - (1) wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets, including paid-up Shares, Options or other Securities in the company or Securities of another body corporate or options in respect of such Securities, either generally or to specific members; and
 - (2) unless prevented by the Listing Rules, to particular members wholly or partly out of any particular fund or reserve or out of profits derived from

any particular source, and to the other members wholly or partly out of any other particular fund or reserve or out of profits derived from any other particular source.

- (i) Subject to the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, where a person is entitled to a Share because of a Transmission Event, the Board may, but need not, retain any dividends payable on that Share until that person becomes registered as the holder of that Share or transfers it.
- (j) The Board may retain from any dividend payable to a member any amount presently payable by the member to the company and apply the amount retained to the amount owing.
- (k) The Board may decide the method of payment of any dividend or other amount in respect of a Share. Different methods of payment may apply to different members or groups of members (such as overseas members). Without limiting any other method of payment which the company may adopt, payment in respect of a Share may be made:
 - (1) by such electronic or other means approved by the Board directly to an account (of a type approved by the Board) nominated in writing by the member or the joint holders; or
 - (2) by cheque sent to the address of the member shown in the register of members or, in the case of joint holders, to the address shown in the register of members of any of the joint holders, or to such other address as the member or any of the joint holders in writing direct.
- (l) A cheque sent under rule 6.1(k):
 - (1) may be made payable to the bearer or to the order of the member to whom it is sent or any other person the member directs; and
 - (2) is sent at the member's risk.
- (m) If the Board decides that payments will be made by electronic transfer into an account (of a type approved by the Board) nominated by a member, but no such account is nominated by the member or an electronic transfer into a nominated account is rejected or refunded, the company may credit the amount payable to an account of the company to be held until the member nominates a valid account.
- (n) Where a member does not have a registered address or the company believes that a member is not known at the member's registered address, the company may credit an amount payable in respect of the member's Shares to an account of the company to be held until the member claims the amount payable or nominates a valid account.
- (o) An amount credited to an account under rules 6.1(m) or 6.1(n) is to be treated as having been paid to the member at the time it is credited to that account. The company will not be a trustee of the money and no interest will accrue on the money. The money may be used for the benefit of the company until claimed, reinvested under rule 6.1(p) or disposed of in accordance with the laws relating to unclaimed monies.
- (p) If a cheque for an amount payable under rule 6.1(k) is not presented for payment for at least six calendar months after issue or an amount is held in an account under rules 6.1(m) or 6.1(n) for at least six calendar months, the Board may reinvest the amount, after deducting reasonable expenses, into Shares on behalf of, and in the name of, the member concerned and may stop payment on the cheque. The Shares may be acquired on market or by way of new issue at a price the Board accepts is market price at the time. Any residual sum which arises from

the reinvestment may be carried forward or donated to charity on behalf of the member, as the Board decides. The company's liability to provide the relevant amount is discharged by an application under this rule 6.1(p). The Board may do anything necessary or desirable (including executing any document) on behalf of the member to effect the application of an amount under this rule 6.1(p). The Board may determine other rules to regulate the operation of this rule 6.1(p) and may delegate its power under this rule to any person.

- (q) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, the Board must not issue any ordinary Shares pursuant to rule 6.1(p) unless an offer is made at the same time to issue and allot the Corresponding Number of Attached Securities to which those Shares are to be Stapled. Shares issued in breach of this rule 6.1(q) will be immediately voided and any proceeds received in consideration of these Shares shall be returned to the subscribers.

6.2 Capitalising profits

- (a) Subject to:
 - (1) the Listing Rules;
 - (2) any rights or restrictions attached to any Shares or class of Shares; and
 - (3) any special resolution of the company;

the Board may capitalise and distribute to members, in the same proportions as the members are entitled to receive dividends, any amount:

 - (4) forming part of the undivided profits of the company;
 - (5) representing profits arising from an ascertained accretion to capital or a revaluation of the assets of the company;
 - (6) arising from the realisation of any assets of the company; or
 - (7) otherwise available for distribution as a dividend.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Board may capitalise and distribute to members specific assets under this rule 6.2.
- (b) The Board may resolve that all or any part of the capitalised amount is to be applied:
 - (1) in paying up in full, at an issue price decided by the Board, any unissued Shares in or other Securities of the company;
 - (2) in paying up any amounts unpaid on Shares or other Securities of the company held by the members;
 - (3) partly as specified in rule 6.2(b)(1) and partly as specified in rule 6.2(b)(2); or
 - (4) any other method permitted by law.

The members entitled to Share in the distribution must accept that application in full satisfaction of their interest in the capitalised amount.
- (c) Rules 6.1(e), 6.1(f) and 6.1(g) apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to capitalising an amount under this rule 6.2 as if references in those rules to:
 - (1) a dividend were references to capitalising an amount; and

- (2) a record date were references to the date the Board resolves to capitalise the amount under this rule 6.2.
- (d) Where the terms of Options (existing at the date the resolution referred to in rule 6.2(b) is passed) entitle the holder to an issue of bonus Shares under this rule 6.2, the Board may in determining the number of unissued Shares to be so issued, allow in an appropriate manner for the future issue of bonus Shares to Option holders.

6.3 Ancillary powers

To give effect to any resolution to reduce the capital of the company, to satisfy a dividend as set out in rule 6.1(h)(1) or to capitalise any amount under rule 6.2, the:

- (a) Board may settle, as it thinks expedient, any difficulty that arises in making the distribution or capitalisation and, in particular:
 - (1) make cash payments in cases where members are entitled to fractions of Shares or other Securities;
 - (2) decide that amounts or fractions of less than a particular value decided by the Board may be disregarded to adjust the rights of all parties;
 - (3) fix the value for distribution of any specific assets;
 - (4) pay cash or issue Shares or other Securities to any member to adjust the rights of all parties;
 - (5) vest any of those specific assets, cash, Shares or other Securities in the company in a trustee on trust for the persons entitled to the distribution or capitalised amount; and
 - (6) authorise any person to make, on behalf of all the members entitled to any specific assets, cash, Shares or other Securities as a result of the distribution or capitalisation, an agreement with the company or another person which provides, as appropriate, for the distribution or issue to them of Shares or other Securities credited as fully paid up or for payment by the company on their behalf of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing Shares or other Securities by applying their respective proportions of the amount resolved to be distributed or capitalised.
- (b) Any agreement made under an authority referred to in rule 6.3(a)(6) is effective and binds all members concerned.
- (c) If a distribution, transfer or issue of specific assets, Shares or Securities to a particular member or members is, in the Board's discretion, considered impracticable or would give rise to parcels of Shares or other Securities that do not constitute a marketable parcel, the Board may make a cash payment to those members or allocate the assets, Shares or other Securities to a trustee to be sold on behalf of, and for the benefit of, those members, instead of making the distribution, transfer or issue to those members. Any proceeds receivable by members under this rule 6.3(c) will be net of expenses incurred by the company and trustee in selling the relevant assets, Shares or other Securities.
- (d) 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.

6.4 Reserves

- (a) The Board may set aside out of the company's profits any reserves or provisions it decides.
- (b) The Board 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 Board to keep the amount separate from the company's other assets or prevent the amount being used in the company's business or being invested as the Board decides.

6.5 Carrying forward profits

The Board 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.

7 Transfer and transmission of Shares

7.1 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) a Proper ASTC Transfer; or
 - (2) a written transfer in any usual form or in any other form approved by the Board.
- (b) A transfer referred to in rule 7.1(a)(2) must be:
 - (1) signed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee, unless the transfer relates only to fully paid Shares and the Board has dispensed with a signature by the transferee or 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, duly stamped; and
 - (3) left for registration at the company's registered office, or at any other place the Board decides, with such evidence the Board reasonably requires to prove the transferor's title or right to the Shares and the transferee's right to be registered as the owner of the Shares.
- (c) Subject to rules 7.2(a) and 7.3, where the company receives a transfer complying with rule 7.1, 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 a Proper ASTC 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 unless:

- (1) the company is not listed on the Exchange; or
 - (2) the fee is permitted by the Listing Rules.
- (f) The company (or the company's securities registry) may put in place, and require compliance with, reasonable processes and procedures in connection with determining the authenticity of an instrument of transfer, notwithstanding that this may prevent, delay or interfere with the registration of the relevant instrument of transfer.
- (g) The company may retain a registered transfer for any period the Board decides.
- (h) The Board may do anything that is necessary or desirable for the company to participate in any computerised, electronic or other system for facilitating the transfer of Shares or operation of the company's registers that may be owned, operated or sponsored by the Exchange or a related body corporate of the Exchange.
- (i) The Board may, to the extent the law permits, waive any of the requirements of this rule 7.1 and prescribe alternative requirements instead, to give effect to rule 7.1(h) or for another purpose.

7.2 Power to decline to register transfers

- (a) The Board 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 result in a 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, except for a Proper ASTC Transfer, under the terms of issue of the Shares.
- (b) If the Board declines 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 Board to decline to register the transfer.
- (c) The Board may delegate its authority under this rule 7.2 to any person.

7.3 Power to suspend registration of transfers

The Board may suspend the registration of transfers at any time, and for any periods, permitted by the ASX Settlement Operating Rules that it decides.

7.4 Selling non marketable parcels

- (a) The Board may sell Shares that constitute less than a marketable parcel by following the procedures in this rule 7.4.

- (b) The Board may send a notice to a member who holds less than a marketable parcel of Shares in a class of Shares of the company, on a date decided by the Board, which:
 - (1) explains the effect of the notice under this rule 7.4, including that the member holds less than a marketable parcel of Shares, the market value of the non-marketable parcel and the date on which the market value was determined; and
 - (2) advises the holder that he or she may choose to be exempt from the provisions of this rule and that the member may at any time before the end of the relevant period notify the Company in writing that the member desires to retain the relevant Shares.
- (c) If 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 exempting them from this rule 7.4; 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 do anything in rule 7.4(e).
- (d) In addition to initiating a sale by sending a notice under rule 7.4(b), the Board may also initiate a sale if a member holds less than a marketable parcel at the time that the transfer document was initiated or, in the case of a paper-based transfer document, was lodged with the company. In that case:
 - (1) the member is taken to have irrevocably appointed the company as his or her agent to do anything in rule 7.4(e); and
 - (2) the Board may remove or change the member's rights to vote or receive dividends in respect of those Shares. Any dividends withheld must be sent to the former holder after the sale when the former holder delivers to the company such proof of title as the Board accepts.
- (e) The company may:
 - (1) sell the Shares constituting less than a marketable parcel as soon as practicable;
 - (2) deal with the proceeds of sale under rule 5.9; and
 - (3) receive any disclosure document, including a financial services guide, as agent for the member.
- (f) The costs and expenses of any sale of Shares arising from a notice under rule 7.4(b) (including brokerage and stamp duty) are payable by the purchaser or by the company.
- (g) A notice under rule 7.4(b) 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 for the company.
- (h) If a takeover bid is announced after a notice is given but before an agreement is entered into for the sale of Shares, this rule ceases to operate for those Shares. However, despite rule 7.4(g), a new notice under rule 7.4(b) may be given after the offer period of the takeover bid closes.

- (i) The Board may, before a sale is effected under this rule 7.4, revoke a notice given or suspend or terminate the operation of this rule either generally or in specific cases.
- (j) If a member is registered in respect of more than one parcel of Shares, the Board may treat the member as a separate member in respect of each of those parcels so that this rule 7.4 will operate as if each parcel was held by different persons.
- (k) The Company must register the purchaser Shares as the holder of the Shares transferred to the purchaser under this clause. The purchaser is not bound to see to the application of any money paid as consideration. The title of the purchaser to the Shares transferred to the purchaser is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the actions of the company under this rule 7.
- (l) Where a Share forms part of a Stapled Security, the company may only sell a Share under this rule 7.4 if the Securities to which those Shares are Stapled are the subject of a contemporaneous sale.
- (m) The remedy of a member to whom this rule applies, in respect of the sale of the Shares of that member is expressly limited to a right of action in damages against the Company to the exclusion of any other right, remedy or relief against any other person.

7.5 Death or legal disability of Member

- (a) If a Transmission Event occurs, only the survivor (where the deceased was a joint holder) or the legal personal representative (in any other case) will be recognised as having any claim to Shares registered in the member's name.
- (b) A person who becomes entitled to a Shares because of a Transmission Event is entitled to receive and may give a discharge for all money payable in respect of the Share, but, subject to the Corporations Act, is not entitled to receive or attend or vote at any meetings of members until that person is registered as the owner of the Share.
- (c) The Board may register a transfer of Shares signed by a member before a Transmission Event even though the company has notice of the Transmission Event.
- (d) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, any registration must be on the basis that the person must also be registered as the holder of the Attached Securities to which his or her ordinary Shares are Stapled at the same time and in the same manner.

7.6 Restricted Securities

- (a) If, at any time, any Share is, or on and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, a Stapled Security is, classified by the Exchange as a 'Restricted Security', then despite any other provision of this constitution:
- (1) a holder of Restricted Securities must not dispose of, or agree or offer to dispose of, the Restricted Securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the Exchange;
 - (2) if the Restricted Securities are in the same class as quoted securities, the holder will be taken to have agreed in writing that the Restricted Securities are to be kept on the Company's issuer sponsored subregister and are to have a holding lock applied for the duration of the escrow period applicable to those securities;
 - (3) the Company will refuse to acknowledge any disposal (including, without limitation, to register any transfer) of Restricted Securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the Exchange;
 - (4) a holder of Restricted Securities will not be entitled to participate in any return of capital on those securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the Exchange; and
 - (5) if a holder of Restricted Securities breaches a restriction deed or a provision of this constitution restricting a disposal of those securities, the holder will not be entitled to any dividend or distribution, or to exercise any voting rights, in respect of those securities for so long as the breach continues.
- (b) On and from the Stapling Date and prior to the Unstapling Date, for the purposes of this rule 7.6, any restriction on an Attached Security also restricts the Shares to which the Attached Security is Stapled, or to be Stapled, to the same extent and in the same manner.

8 Plebiscite to approve proportional takeover bids

8.1 Definitions

The meanings of the terms used in this rule 8 are set out below.

Term	Meaning
Approving Resolution	in relation to a Proportional Takeover Bid, a resolution to approve the Proportional Takeover Bid passed in accordance with rule 8.3.

Term	Meaning
Approving Resolution Deadline	in relation to a Proportional Takeover Bid, the day that is 14 days before the last day of the bid period and during which the offers under the Proportional Takeover Bid remain open or a later day allowed by the ASIC.
Proportional Takeover Bid	a takeover bid that is made or purports to be made under section 618(1)(b) of the Act in respect of Securities included in a class of Securities in the company.
Relevant Class	in relation to a Proportional Takeover Bid, means the class of Securities in the company in respect of which offers are made under the Proportional Takeover Bid.

8.2 Transfers not to be registered

Despite rules 7.1(c) and 7.2, a transfer giving effect to a contract resulting from the acceptance of an offer made under a Proportional Takeover Bid must not be registered unless an Approving Resolution has been passed or is taken to have been passed in accordance with rule 8.3.

8.3 Approving Resolution

- (a) Where offers have been made under a Proportional Takeover Bid, the Board must:
 - (1) convene a meeting of the persons entitled to vote on the Approving Resolution for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a resolution to approve the Proportional Takeover Bid; and
 - (2) ensure that the resolution is voted on in accordance with this rule 8.3, before the Approving Resolution Deadline.
- (b) The provisions of this constitution relating to general meetings apply (with any necessary changes) to a meeting that is convened under rule 8.3(a), as if that meeting were a general meeting of the company.
- (c) The bidder under a Proportional Takeover Bid and any associates of the bidder are not entitled to vote on the Approving Resolution and if they do vote, their votes must not be counted.
- (d) Subject to rule 8.3(c), a person who held securities of the relevant class as at the end of the day on which the first offer under the Proportional Takeover Bid was made is entitled to vote on the Approving Resolution.
- (e) 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.
- (f) If an Approving Resolution has not been voted on in accordance with this rule 8.3 as at the end of the day before the Approving Resolution Deadline, an Approving

Resolution will be taken to have been passed in accordance with this rule 8.3 on the Approving Resolution Deadline.

8.4 Sunset

Rules 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 cease to have effect at the end of 3 years beginning:

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

9 General meetings

9.1 Calling general meetings

- (a) A general meeting may only be called:
 - (1) by a Board resolution; or
 - (2) as otherwise provided in the Act.
- (b) The Board may, by notice to the Exchange, change the venue for, change the technology to be used for, postpone or cancel a general meeting, but:
 - (1) a meeting that is called in accordance with a members' requisition under the Act; and
 - (2) any other meeting that is not called by a Board resolution,may not be postponed or cancelled without the prior written consent of the persons who called or requisitioned the meeting.

9.2 Notice of general meetings

- (a) Notice of a general meeting must be given to each person who at the time of giving the notice is a member, director or auditor of the company.
- (b) The content of a notice of a general meeting called by the Board is to be decided by the Board, 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) A person may waive notice of any general meeting by written notice to the company, in which case notice of the meeting is taken to have been individually given to that person.
- (d) Failure to give a member or any other person notice of a general meeting or a proxy form, does not invalidate anything done or any resolution passed at the general meeting if:
 - (1) the failure occurred by accident or inadvertent error; or
 - (2) before or after the meeting, the person notifies the company of the person's agreement to that thing or resolution.
- (e) A person's attendance at a general meeting waives any objection that person may have to:

- (1) a failure to give notice, or the giving of a defective notice, of the meeting unless the person at the beginning of the meeting objects to the holding of the meeting; and
- (2) the consideration of a particular matter at the meeting which is not within the business referred to in the notice of the meeting, unless the person objects to considering the matter when it is presented.

9.3 Admission to general meetings

- (a) The chairperson of a general meeting may take any action they consider appropriate for the safety of persons attending the meeting and the orderly conduct of the meeting and may refuse admission to, preclude or remove access 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 chairperson to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption;
 - (4) who refuses to produce or permit examination of any article, or the contents of any article, in the person's possession;
 - (5) who refuses to comply with a request to turn off a mobile telephone, personal communication device or any other electronic device;
 - (6) who behaves or threatens to behave or who the chairperson has reasonable grounds to believe may behave in a dangerous, offensive or disruptive way; or
 - (7) who is not entitled to receive notice of the meeting.

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

- (b) A person, whether a member or not, requested by the Board or the chairperson to attend a general meeting is entitled to be present and, at the request of the chairperson, to speak at the meeting.
- (c) If the chairperson of a general meeting considers that there is not enough room for the members who wish to attend the meeting, they may arrange for any person whom they consider cannot be seated in the main meeting room to observe or attend the general meeting in a separate room. Even if the members present in the separate room are not able to participate in the conduct of the meeting, the meeting will nevertheless be treated as validly held in the main room.
- (d) The Board may determine to hold a general meeting of members using or with the assistance of any technology that gives the members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate, which may include but is not limited to electronic participation facilities, or linking separate meeting places together by technology.
- (e) If a general meeting is to be held in accordance with rule 9.3(d), the Board may prescribe regulations, rules and procedures in relation to the manner in which the meeting is to be conducted.
- (f) If, before or during the meeting, any technical difficulty occurs which may materially impact the participation of members who are not present in the same location as the chairperson of the meeting, the chairperson may:
 - (1) adjourn the meeting until the difficulty is remedied; or

- (2) where the chairperson considers it appropriate, continue to hold the meeting in the main place (and any other place which is linked under rule 9.3(c) or 9.3(d)) and transact business, and no member may object to the meeting being held or continuing.
- (g) In no circumstances shall the inability of one or more members to access, or to continue to access, technology or an electronic participation facility or facilities affect the validity of a meeting or any business conducted at a meeting, provided that sufficient members are able to participate in the meeting as are required to constitute a quorum.
- (h) Nothing in this rule 9.3 or in rule 9.6 is to be taken to limit the powers conferred on the chairperson by law.

9.4 Quorum at general meetings

- (a) No business may be transacted at a general meeting, except the election of a chairperson and the adjournment of the meeting, unless a quorum of members is present when the meeting proceeds to business.
- (b) A quorum is two or more members present at the meeting and entitled to vote on a resolution 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 at the request of members, the meeting must be dissolved; or
 - (2) in any other case, the meeting stands adjourned to the day, 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 if a quorum is not present at the adjourned meeting within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting must be dissolved.

9.5 Chairperson of general meetings

- (a) The chairperson of the Board (or, in the absence of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson of the Board) is entitled, if present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for a general meeting and willing to act, to preside as chairperson at the meeting.
- (b) The directors present may choose one of their number to preside as chairperson if, at a general meeting:
 - (1) there is no chairperson or deputy chairperson of the Board;
 - (2) neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson of the Board is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting; or
 - (3) neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson of the Board is willing to act as chairperson of the meeting.
- (c) If the directors do not choose a chairperson under rule 9.5(b), the members present must elect as chairperson of the meeting:
 - (1) another director who is present and willing to act; or
 - (2) if no other director is present and willing to act, a member who is present and willing to act.

- (d) A chairperson of a general meeting may, for any item of business or discrete part of the meeting, vacate the chair in favour of another person nominated by the chairperson (**Acting Chairperson**). Where an instrument of proxy appoints the chairperson as proxy for part of the proceedings for which an Acting Chairperson has been nominated, the instrument of proxy is taken to be in favour of the Acting Chairperson for the relevant part of the proceedings.
- (e) Wherever the term 'chairperson' is used in this rule 9, it is to be read as a reference to the chairperson of the general meeting, unless the context indicates otherwise.

9.6 Conduct at general meetings

- (a) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the chairperson is responsible for the general conduct of the meeting and for the procedures to be adopted at the meeting.
- (b) The chairperson may, at any time the chairperson considers it necessary or desirable for the efficient and orderly conduct of the meeting:
 - (1) impose a limit on the time that a person may speak on each motion or other item of business and terminate debate or discussion on any business, question, motion or resolution being considered by the meeting and require the business, question, motion or resolution to be put to a vote of the members present;
 - (2) adopt any procedures for casting or recording votes at the meeting whether on a show of hands or on a poll, including the appointment of scrutineers; and
 - (3) decide not to put to the meeting any resolution proposed in the notice convening the meeting (other than a resolution proposed by members in accordance with section 249N of the Act or required by the Act to be put to the meeting).
- (c) A decision by a chairperson under rules 9.6(a) or 9.6(b) is final.
- (d) Whether or not a quorum is present, the chairperson may postpone the meeting before it has started if, at the time and place appointed for the meeting, they consider that:
 - (1) there is not enough room for the number of members who wish to attend the meeting;
 - (2) a postponement is necessary in light of the behaviour of persons present or for any other reason so that the business of the meeting can be properly carried out; or
 - (3) the technology or electronic participation facility being utilised for a meeting under the rule 9.3(d) is not operating effectively.
- (e) A postponement under rule 9.6(d) will be to another time, which may be on the same day as the meeting, and may be to another place or using other technology (and the new time, place and technology will be taken to be the time, place and technology for the meeting as if specified in the notice that called the meeting originally).
- (f) The chairperson may at any time during the course of the meeting:
 - (1) adjourn the meeting or any business, motion, question or resolution being considered or remaining to be considered by the meeting either to a later time at the same meeting or to an adjourned meeting; and

- (2) for the purpose of allowing any poll to be taken or determined, suspend the proceedings of the meeting for such period or periods as they decide without effecting an adjournment. No business may be transacted and no discussion may take place during any suspension of proceedings unless the chairperson otherwise allows.
- (g) The chairperson's rights under rules 9.6(d) and 9.6(f) are exclusive and, unless the chairperson requires otherwise, no vote may be taken or demanded by the members present concerning any postponement, adjournment or suspension of proceedings.
- (h) Only unfinished business may be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.
- (i) Where a meeting is postponed or adjourned under this rule 9.6, notice of the postponed or adjourned meeting must be given to the Exchange, but, except as provided by rule 9.6(k), need not be given to any other person.
- (j) Where a meeting is postponed or adjourned, the Board may, by notice to the Exchange, postpone, cancel or change the place of the postponed or adjourned meeting.
- (k) Where a meeting is postponed or adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the postponed or adjourned meeting must be given as in the case of the original meeting.

9.7 Decisions at general meetings

- (a) Except where a resolution requires a greater majority, questions arising at a general meeting must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the members present at the meeting. A decision made in this way is for all purposes, a decision of the members.
- (b) If the votes are equal on a proposed resolution, the chairperson of the meeting does not have a casting vote, in addition to any deliberative vote.
- (c) Subject to rule 9.7(d), each question submitted to a general meeting is to be decided in the first instance by a show of hands of the members present and entitled to vote.
- (d) The chairperson may determine that any question to be submitted to a general meeting will be determined by a poll without first submitting the question to a show of hands.
- (e) A matter will be decided on a poll without first being submitted to the meeting to be decided on a show of hands where:
 - (1) The matter is a resolution set out in the notice of meeting provided to members in accordance with rule 9.2; or
 - (2) Any other circumstance where the chairperson deems it appropriate.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the chairperson 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.

- (h) A poll at a general meeting must be taken in the way and at the time as the chairperson directs. The result of the poll as declared by the chairperson is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- (i) The demand for a poll may be withdrawn with the chairperson's consent.

9.8 Direct voting

- (a) Despite anything to the contrary in this constitution, the Board may decide that, at any general meeting or class meeting, a member who is entitled to attend and vote on a resolution at that meeting is entitled to a direct vote in respect of that resolution. A 'direct vote' includes a vote delivered to the company by post or electronic means approved by the directors.
- (b) Where a direct vote has been validly submitted in advance of the meeting, the member's attendance or participation in the meeting cancels the direct vote, unless the member instructs the company (or at the company's instruction, the company's share registry) otherwise.
- (c) The Board may prescribe regulations, rules and procedures in relation to direct voting, including specifying the form, method and timing of giving a direct vote at a meeting in order for the vote to be valid.

9.9 Voting rights

- (a) Subject to this constitution and the Act and to any rights or restrictions attached to any Shares or class of Shares, at a general 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 entitling the member to vote, except for partly paid Shares, each of which confers on a poll only the fraction of one vote which the amount paid (not credited) on the Share bears to the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited) on the Share. An amount paid in advance of a call is disregarded for this purpose.
- (b) If a person present at a general meeting represents personally or by proxy, attorney or Representative more than one member, on a show of hands the person is, subject to the Act, entitled to one vote only even though he or she represents more than one member.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The parent or guardian of an infant member may vote at any general meeting on such evidence being produced of the relationship or of the appointment of the guardian as the Board may require and any vote so tendered by a parent or guardian of an infant member must be accepted to the exclusion of the vote of the infant member.
- (e) A person entitled to a Share because of a Transmission Event may vote at a general meeting in respect of that Share in the same way as if that person were

the registered holder of the Share if, at least 48 hours before the meeting (or such shorter time as the Board determines), the Board:

- (1) admitted that person's right to vote at that meeting in respect of the Share; or
- (2) was satisfied of that person's right to be registered as the holder of, or to transfer, the Share.

Any vote duly tendered by that person must be accepted and the vote of the registered holder of those Shares must not be counted.

- (f) Where a member holds a Share on which a call or other amount payable to the company has not been duly paid:
- (1) that member is only entitled to be present at a general meeting and vote if that member holds, as at the Record Time, other Shares on which no money is then due and payable; and
 - (2) on a poll, that member is not entitled to vote in respect of that Share but may vote in respect of any Shares that member holds, as at the Record Time, on which no money is then due and payable.
- (g) A member is not entitled to vote on a resolution if, under the Act or the Listing Rules:
- (1) the member must not vote or must abstain from voting on the resolution; or
 - (2) a vote on the resolution by the member must be disregarded for any purposes.
- If the member or a person acting as proxy, attorney or Representative of the member does tender a vote on that resolution, their vote must not be counted.
- (h) 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 vote is declared; and
 - (2) referred to the chairperson, whose decision is final.
- (i) A vote tendered, but not disallowed by the chairperson under rule 9.9(h), is valid for all purposes, even if it would not otherwise have been valid.
- (j) The chairperson may decide any difficulty or dispute which arises as to the number of votes that may be cast by or on behalf of any member and the decision of the chairperson is final.

9.10 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 a member is a body corporate, by its 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 instrument appointing a proxy is valid if it is in accordance with the Act or in any form approved by the Board.

- (d) For the purposes of this rule 9.10 a proxy appointment received at an electronic address specified in the notice of general meeting for the receipt of proxy appointments or otherwise received by the company in accordance with the Act is taken to have been signed or executed if the appointment:
 - (1) includes or is accompanied by a personal identification code allocated by the company to the member making the appointment;
 - (2) has been authorised by the member in another manner approved by the Board and specified in or with the notice of meeting; or
 - (3) is otherwise authenticated in accordance with the Act.
- (e) A vote given in accordance with an instrument appointing a proxy or attorney is valid despite the transfer of the Share in respect of which the instrument was given if the transfer is not registered by the time at which the instrument appointing the proxy or attorney is required to be received under rule 9.10(i).
- (f) Unless otherwise provided in the appointment of a proxy, attorney or Representative, an appointment will be taken to confer authority:
 - (1) even though the appointment may refer to specific resolutions and may direct the proxy, attorney or Representative how to vote on those resolutions, to do any of the acts specified in rule 9.10(g); and
 - (2) even though the appointment may refer to a specific meeting to be held at a specified time or venue or using specific technology, where the meeting is rescheduled, adjourned or postponed to another time or changed to another venue or technology, to attend and vote at the rescheduled, adjourned or postponed meeting or at the new venue or using such technology.
- (g) The acts referred to in rule 9.10(f)(1) are:
 - (1) to vote on any amendment moved to the proposed resolutions and on any motion that the proposed resolutions not be put or any similar motion;
 - (2) to vote on any motion before the general meeting, whether or not the motion is referred to in the appointment; and
 - (3) to act generally at the meeting (including to speak, demand a poll, join in demanding a poll and to move motions).
- (h) A proxy form issued by the company must allow for the insertion of the name of the person to be primarily appointed as proxy and may provide that, in circumstances and on conditions specified in the form that are not inconsistent with this constitution, the chairperson of the relevant meeting (or another person specified in the form) is appointed as proxy.
- (i) A proxy or attorney may not vote at a general meeting or adjourned or postponed meeting or on a poll unless the instrument appointing the proxy or attorney, and the authority under which the instrument is signed or a certified copy of the authority, are received by the company:
 - (1) at least 48 hours, or such lesser time as specified by the Board in the notice of meeting, (or in the case of an adjournment or postponement of a meeting, any lesser time that the Board or the chairperson of the meeting decides) before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned or postponed meeting or taking the poll, as applicable; or

- (2) where rule 9.10(j)(2) applies, such shorter period before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned or postponed meeting or taking the poll, as applicable, as the company determines in its discretion.

A document is received by the company under this rule 9.10(i) when it is received in accordance with the Act, and to the extent permitted by the Act, if the document is produced or the transmission of the document is otherwise verified to the company in the way specified in the notice of meeting.

- (j) Where the company receives an instrument appointing a proxy or attorney in accordance with rule 9.10 within the time period specified in rule 9.10(i)(1), the company is entitled to:
 - (1) clarify with the appointing member any instruction in relation to that instrument by written or verbal communication and make any amendments to the instrument required to reflect any clarification; and
 - (2) where the company considers that the instrument has not been duly executed, return the instrument to the appointing member and request that the member duly execute the instrument and return it to the company within the period determined by the company under rule 9.10(i)(2) and notified to the member.
- (k) The member is taken to have appointed the company as its attorney for the purpose of any amendments made to an instrument appointing a proxy in accordance with rule 9.10(j)(1). An instrument appointing a proxy or attorney which is received by the company in accordance with rule 9.10(j) is taken to have been validly received by the company.
- (l) The appointment of a proxy or attorney is not revoked by the appointor attending and taking part in the general meeting, but if the appointor votes on a resolution, the proxy or attorney is not entitled to vote, and must not vote, as the appointor's proxy or attorney on the resolution.
- (m) Where a member appoints 2 proxies or attorneys to vote at the same general meeting:
 - (1) if the appointment does not specify the proportion or number of the member's votes each proxy or attorney may exercise, each proxy or attorney may exercise half the member's votes;
 - (2) on a show of hands, neither proxy or attorney may vote if more than one proxy or attorney attends; and
 - (3) on a poll, each proxy or attorney may only exercise votes in respect of those Shares or voting rights the proxy or attorney represents.
- (n) Unless written notice of the matter has been received at the company's registered office (or at another place specified by the company for lodging an appointment of a proxy, attorney or Representative for the meeting) within the time period specified under rule 9.10(j), a vote cast by a proxy, attorney or Representative 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, attorney or Representative or revokes the authority under which a third party appointed the proxy, attorney or Representative.
- (o) The chairperson may require a person acting as a proxy, attorney or Representative to establish to the chairperson's satisfaction that the person is the

person duly appointed to act. If the person fails to satisfy the requirement, the chairperson may:

- (1) exclude the person from attending or voting at the meeting; or
 - (2) permit the person to exercise the powers of a proxy, attorney or Representative on the condition that, if required by the company, he or she produce evidence of the appointment within the time set by the chairperson.
- (p) The chairperson may delegate his or her powers under rule 9.10(o) to any person.

10 Directors

10.1 Appointment and retirement of directors

- (a) The number of directors (not including alternate directors) shall:
 - (1) not be less than 3; and
 - (2) not be more than 10,unless the company resolves otherwise at a general meeting.
- (b) The Board may appoint any eligible person to be a director, either as an 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.
- (c) A director appointed by the Board under rule 10.1(b), who is not a managing director, holds office until the conclusion of the next AGM following his or her appointment.
- (d) No director who is not the managing director may hold office without re-election beyond the third AGM following the meeting at which the director was last elected or re-elected.
- (e) If there is more than one managing director, only one of them, nominated by the Board, is entitled not to be subject to vacation of office under rule 10.1(c) or retirement under rule 10.1(d) or 10.1(f).
- (f) To the extent that the Listing Rules require an election of directors to be held and no director would otherwise be required (by rules 10.1(c) or 10.1(d)) to submit for election or re-election the director to retire is any director who wishes to retire (whether or not they intend to stand for re-election), otherwise it is the director who has been longest in office since their last election or appointment (excluding the managing director). As between directors who were last elected, re-elected or appointed on the same day, the director to retire must be decided by lot (unless they can agree among themselves).
- (g) 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 calling the AGM but before the meeting closes.
- (h) The members may by resolution at a general meeting appoint an eligible person to be a director, either as an 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.

- (i) The retirement of a director from office under this constitution and the re-election of a director or the election of another person to that office (as the case may be) takes effect at the conclusion of the meeting at which the retirement and re-election or election occur.
- (j) Except where a director retires from the Board under this constitution or a person is recommended for appointment by the Board, a person is only eligible for appointment as a director by ordinary resolution, where the company receives at its registered office at least 30 Business Days before the relevant general meeting both:
 - (1) a nomination of the person by a member; and
 - (2) a consent to that nomination signed by the person nominated for election as a director.

10.2 Vacating office

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

- (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) becomes bankrupt or insolvent or makes any arrangement or compromise with his or her creditors generally;
- (c) is convicted on indictment of an offence and the Board does not within one month after that conviction resolve to confirm the director's continuation in the office of director;
- (d) fails to attend meetings of the Board for more than 3 consecutive months without leave of absence from the Board and a majority of the other directors have not, within 14 days of having been given a notice by the secretary giving details of the absence, resolved that leave of absence be granted;
- (e) resigns by written notice to the company.

10.3 Remuneration

- (a) The Board may decide the remuneration from the company to which each director is entitled for his or her services as a director but the total aggregate amount provided, to all non-executive directors of the company for their services as directors must not exceed in any financial year the amount fixed by the company in general meeting.
- (b) When calculating a non-executive director's remuneration for the purposes of rule 10.3(a), any amount paid by the company or related body corporate:
 - (1) to a superannuation, retirement or pension fund for a director is to be included;
 - (2) as fees for acting as a director of the company or any child entity (including attending and participating in any board committee meetings where the Board has not made a determination under rule 10.7(c)) is to be included;
 - (3) as Securities, issued with the approval of members under the Listing Rules, are to be excluded; and

- (4) for any insurance premium paid or agreed to be paid for a director under rule 12.4 is to be excluded.
- (c) Remuneration under rule 10.3(a) may be provided in such manner that the Board decides, including by way of non-cash benefit, such as a contribution to a superannuation fund.
- (d) The remuneration is taken to accrue from day to day.
- (e) The remuneration of a director (who is not a managing director or an executive director) must not include a commission on, or a percentage of, profits or operating revenue.
- (f) The directors are entitled to be paid all travelling and other expenses they incur in attending to the company's affairs, including attending and returning from general meetings of the company or meetings of the Board or of committees of the Board. Such amounts will not form part of the aggregate remuneration permitted under rule 10.3(a).
- (g) Any director who performs extra services, makes any special exertions for the benefit of the company or who otherwise performs services which, in the opinion of the Board, are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a non-executive director, may be remunerated for the services (as determined by the Board) out of the funds of the company. Any amount paid will not form part of the aggregate remuneration permitted under rule 10.3(a).
- (h) If a director is also:
 - (1) an officer (other than a director);
 - (2) or an executive,
 of the company or of a related body corporate, any remuneration that director may receive for acting in their capacity as that officer or executive may be either in addition to or instead of that director's remuneration under rule 10.3(a).
- (i) The Board may:
 - (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 rule 10.3(a), a pension or benefit 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 a benefit.
- (j) Any director may be paid a retirement benefit, as determined by the Board, in accordance with the Act. The Board may make arrangements with any director with respect to the payment of retirement benefits in accordance with this rule 10.3(j).
- (k) The Board may establish or support, or assist in the establishment or support, of funds and trusts to provide pension, retirement, superannuation or similar payments or benefits to or in respect of the directors or former directors and grant pensions and allowances to those persons or their dependants either by periodic payment or a lump sum.

10.4 Director need not be a member

- (a) A director is not required to hold any Shares to qualify for appointment.

- (b) A director is entitled to attend and speak at general meetings and at meetings of the holders of a class of Shares, even if he or she is not a member or a holder of Shares in the relevant class.

10.5 Directors may contract with the company and hold other offices

- (a) The Board may make regulations requiring the disclosure of interests that a director, and any person deemed by the Board to be related to or associated with the director, may have in any matter concerning the company or a related body corporate. Any regulations made under this constitution bind all directors.
- (b) No act, transaction, agreement, instrument, resolution or other thing is invalid or voidable only because a person fails to comply with any regulation made under rule 10.5(a).
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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 or voidable merely because the director holds office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office.
- (e) A director who is interested in any arrangement involving the company is not liable to account to the company for any profit realised under the arrangement merely because the director holds office as a director or because of the fiduciary obligations arising from that office, provided that the director complies with the disclosure requirements applicable to the director under rule 10.5(a) and under the Act regarding that interest.
- (f) A director may hold any other office or position (except auditor) in the company or any related body corporate in conjunction with his or her directorship and may be appointed to that office or position on terms (including remuneration and tenure) the Board decides.
- (g) 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 or associated with the company, or in which the company may be interested as a vendor, and need not 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.
- (h) A director who has an interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of the Board 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.
- (i) The Board may exercise the voting rights given by Shares in any corporation held or owned by the company in any way the Board decides. This includes voting for any resolution appointing a director as a director or other officer of that corporation or voting for the payment of remuneration to the directors or other officers of that corporation. A director may, if the law permits, vote for the exercise of those voting rights even though he or she is, or may be about to be appointed, a director or other officer of that other corporation and, in that capacity, may be interested in the exercise of those voting rights.

- (j) A director who is interested in any contract or arrangement may, despite that interest, participate in the execution of any document by or on behalf of the company evidencing or otherwise connected with that contract or arrangement.

10.6 Powers and duties of directors

- (a) The business and affairs of the company are to be managed by or under the direction of the Board, which (in addition to the powers and authorities conferred on it by this constitution) may exercise all powers and do all things that are:
 - (1) within the power of the company; and
 - (2) are not by this constitution or by law directed or required to be done by the company in general meeting.
- (b) The Board 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 of its uncalled capital; and
 - (3) to issue debentures or give any 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 Board, 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 Board may decide how cheques, 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 Board may:
 - (1) appoint or employ any person as an officer, agent or attorney of the company for the purposes, with the powers, discretions and duties (those vested in or exercisable by the Board), for any period and on any other 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) 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 Board decides.
- (g) While Stapling applies, the Board may, in exercising any power or discretion, have regard to the interests of the members of the company and the members of each Stapled Entity as a whole and not only to the interests of the members alone. This is the case notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution or any rule of law or equity to the contrary, other than any relevant provision of the Act.
- (h) Nothing in this rule 10.6 limits the general nature of rule 10.6(a).

10.7 Delegation by the Board

- (a) The Board may delegate any of its powers to one director, a committee of the Board, or any person or persons.
- (b) A director, committee of the Board, or person to whom any powers have been so delegated must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the Board.
- (c) The acceptance of a delegation of powers by a director may, if the Board so resolves, be treated as an extra service or special exertion performed by the delegate for the purposes of rule 10.3(g).
- (d) The provisions of this constitution applying to meetings and resolutions of the Board apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to meetings and resolutions of a committee of the Board, except to the extent they are contrary to any direction given under rule 10.7(b).

10.8 Proceedings of directors

- (a) The directors may meet together to attend to business and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they decide.
- (b) The contemporaneous linking together by telephone or other electronic means of a sufficient number of directors to constitute a quorum, constitutes a meeting of the Board. All the provisions in this constitution relating to meetings of the Board apply, as far as they can and with any necessary changes, to meetings of the Board by telephone or other electronic means.
- (c) A meeting by telephone or other electronic means is to be taken to be held at the place where the chairperson of the meeting is or at such other place the chairperson of the meeting decides, as long as at least one of the directors involved was at that place for the duration of the meeting.
- (d) A director taking part in a meeting by telephone or other electronic means is to be taken to be present in person at the meeting and all directors participating in the meeting will (unless there is a specific statement otherwise) be taken to have consented to the holding of the meeting by the relevant electronic means.
- (e) If, before or during the meeting, any technical difficulty occurs where one or more directors cease to participate, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting until the difficulty is remedied or may, where a quorum of directors remains present, continue with the meeting.

10.9 Calling meetings of the Board

- (a) A director may, whenever the director thinks fit, call a meeting of the Board.
- (b) A secretary must, if requested by a director, call a meeting of the Board.

10.10 Notice of meetings of the Board

- (a) Notice of a meeting of the Board must be given to each person who is, at the time the notice is given:
 - (1) a director, except a director on leave of absence approved by the Board;
or

- (2) an alternate director appointed under rule 10.15 by a director on leave of absence approved by the Board.
- (b) A notice of a meeting of the Board:
 - (1) must specify the time and place of the meeting, including any technology that will be used for conducting the meeting;
 - (2) need not state the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting;
 - (3) may, if necessary, be given immediately before the meeting;
 - (4) may be given in person or by post or by telephone or electronic means, or in any other way permitted by law.
- (c) A director or alternate director may waive notice of a meeting of the Board by giving notice to that effect in person or by post or by telephone or other electronic means.
- (d) Failure to give a director or alternate director notice of a meeting of the Board does not invalidate anything done or any resolution passed at the meeting if:
 - (1) the failure occurred by accident or inadvertent error; or
 - (2) the director or alternate director attended the meeting or waived notice of the meeting (whether before or after the meeting).
- (e) A person who attends a meeting of the Board waives any objection that person may have to a failure to give notice of the meeting.

10.11 Quorum at meetings of the Board

- (a) No business may be transacted at a meeting of the Board unless a quorum of directors is present at the time the business is dealt with.
- (b) Unless the Board decides differently, 2 directors constitute a quorum.
- (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.

10.12 Chairperson and deputy chairperson of the Board

- (a) The Board may elect a director to the office of chairperson of the Board and may elect one or more directors to the office of deputy chairperson of the Board. The Board may decide the period for which those offices will be held.
- (b) The chairperson of the Board is entitled (if present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting and willing to act) to preside as chairperson at a meeting of the Board.
- (c) If at a meeting of the Board:
 - (1) there is no chairperson of the Board;
 - (2) the chairperson of the Board is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting; or
 - (3) the chairperson of the Board is present within that time but is not willing or declines to act as chairperson of the meeting,

the deputy chairperson, if any, is entitled to be chairperson of the meeting. In the absence of a deputy chairperson, or if the deputy chairperson is unwilling or declines to act as chairperson of the meeting, the directors present must elect one of themselves to chair the meeting.

10.13 Decisions of the Board

- (a) The Board, at a meeting at which a quorum is present, may exercise any authorities, powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Board under this constitution.
- (b) Questions arising at a meeting of the Board must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the directors present entitled to vote on the matter.
- (c) Subject to rule 10.13(d), if the votes are equal on a proposed resolution, the chairperson 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 the Board and the votes are equal on a proposed resolution:
 - (1) the chairperson of the meeting does not have a second or casting vote; and
 - (2) the proposed resolution is taken as lost.

10.14 Written resolutions

- (a) If:
 - (1) the majority of the directors (other than any director on leave of absence approved by the Board, any director who disqualifies himself or herself from considering the resolution in question and any director who would be prohibited by the Act from voting on the resolution in question) sign or consent to a written resolution; and
 - (2) the directors who sign or consent to the resolution would have constituted a quorum at a meeting of the Board held to consider that resolution,then the resolution is taken to have been passed by a meeting of the Board when the last director (out of a majority of directors) signs or consents to the resolution.
- (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 a written notice (including by email or other electronic means) addressed to a representative of the company signifying assent to the resolution; or
 - (3) telephoning the secretary or the chairperson of the Board and signifying assent to the resolution.

10.15 Alternate directors

- (a) A director may, with the approval of a majority of the other 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) In the absence of the appointor, an alternate director may exercise any powers (except the power to appoint an alternate director) that the appointor may exercise.
- (e) An alternate director is entitled, if the appointor does not attend a meeting of the Board, 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, when 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 they were 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 and 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) In determining whether a quorum is present at a meeting of the Board, an alternate director who attends the meeting is to be counted as a director for each director on whose behalf the alternate director is attending the meeting.
- (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 the Board at which the appointor is not present.

10.16 Validity of acts

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

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

11 Executive officers

11.1 Managing directors and executive directors

- (a) The Board may appoint one or more of the directors to the office of managing director or other executive director.
- (b) Unless the Board decides otherwise, a managing director's or other executive director's employment terminates if the managing director or other executive director ceases to be a director.
- (c) A managing director or other executive director may be referred to by any title the Board decides on.

11.2 Secretary

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

11.3 Provisions applicable to all executive officers

- (a) A reference in this rule 11.3 to an executive officer is a reference to a managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, secretary or assistant secretary appointed under this rule 11.
- (b) The appointment of an executive officer may be for the period, at the remuneration and on the conditions the Board decides.
- (c) The remuneration payable by the company to an executive officer must not include a commission on, or percentage of, operating revenue.
- (d) The Board may:
 - (1) delegate to or give an executive officer any powers, discretions and duties it decides;
 - (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.
- (e) Unless the Board decides differently, the office of a director who is employed by the company or by a subsidiary of the company automatically becomes vacant if the director ceases to be so employed.
- (f) An act done by a person acting as an executive officer is not invalidated by:
 - (1) a defect in the person's appointment as an executive officer;
 - (2) the person being disqualified to be an executive officer; or
 - (3) the person having vacated office,if the person did not know that circumstance when the act was done.

12 Indemnity and insurance

12.1 Persons to whom rules 12.2 and 12.4 apply

Rules 12.2 and 12.4 apply:

- (a) to each person who is or has been a director, alternate director or executive officer (within the meaning of rule 11.3(a)) of the company; and
 - (b) to such other officers or former officers of the company or of its related bodies corporate as the Board in each case determines,
- (each an **Officer** for the purposes of this rule).

12.2 Indemnity

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

12.3 Extent of indemnity

The indemnity in rule 12.2:

- (a) is enforceable without the Officer having to first incur any expense or make any payment;
- (b) is a continuing obligation and is enforceable by the Officer even though the Officer may have ceased to be an officer of the company or its related bodies corporate; and
- (c) applies to Liabilities incurred both before and after the adoption of this constitution.

12.4 Insurance

The company may, to the extent permitted by law:

- (a) purchase and maintain insurance; or
- (b) pay or agree to pay a premium for insurance,

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

12.5 Savings

Nothing in rule 12.2 or 12.4:

- (a) affects any other right or remedy that a person to whom those rules apply may have in respect of any Liability referred to in those rules ;
- (b) limits the capacity of the company to indemnify or provide or pay for insurance for any person to whom those rules do not apply; or
- (c) limits or diminishes the terms of any indemnity conferred or agreement to indemnify entered into prior to the adoption of this constitution.

12.6 Deed

The company may enter into a deed with any Officer to give effect to the rights conferred by this rule 12 or the exercise of a discretion under this rule 12 on such terms as the Board thinks fit which are not inconsistent with this rule 12.

13 Winding up

13.1 Distributing surplus

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

- (a) if the company is wound up and the property of the company available for distribution among the members is more than sufficient to pay:
 - (1) all the debts and liabilities of the company; and
 - (2) the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up,the excess must be divided among the members in proportion to the number of Shares held by them, irrespective of the amounts paid or credited as paid on the Shares;
- (b) for the purpose of calculating the excess referred to in rule 13.1(a), any amount unpaid on a Share is to be treated as property of the company;
- (c) the amount of the excess that would otherwise be distributed to the holder of a partly paid Share under rule 13.1(a) must be reduced by the amount unpaid on that Share at the date of the distribution; and
- (d) if the effect of the reduction under rule 13.1(c) would be to reduce the distribution to the holder of a partly paid Share to a negative amount, the holder must contribute that amount to the company.

13.2 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 rule 13.2(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 rule 13.2(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 rule 13.2(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 passing of the special resolution referred to in rule 13.2(a),

by written notice direct the liquidator to sell the person's proportion of the Securities and account for the net proceeds. The liquidator must, if practicable, act accordingly.

- (e) Nothing in this rule 13.2 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 6.3 applies, so far as it can and with any necessary changes, to a division by a liquidator under rule 13.2(a) as if references in rule 6.3 to:
 - (1) the Board were references to the liquidator; and
 - (2) a distribution or capitalisation were references to the division under rule 13.2(a).

14 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, or this constitution, or as authorised by the Board, or by resolution of the members.
- (b) The company may enter into contracts with its directors or former directors agreeing to provide continuing access for a specified period after the director ceases to be a director to board papers, books, records and documents of the company which relate to the period during which the director or former director was a director on such terms and conditions as the Board thinks fit and which are not inconsistent with this rule 14.
- (c) The company may procure that its subsidiaries provide similar access to board papers, books, records or documents as that set out in rules 14(a) and 14(b).
- (d) This rule 14 does not limit any right the directors or former directors otherwise have.

15 Seals

15.1 Manner of execution

Without limiting the ways in which the company can execute documents under the Act and subject to this constitution, the company may execute a document if the document is signed by:

- (a) 2 directors; or
- (b) a director and a secretary; or
- (c) any other person/s authorised by the Board for that purpose.

15.2 Common seal

The company may have a common seal. If the company has a common seal, rules 15.3 to 15.7 apply.

15.3 Safe custody of Seal

The Board must provide for the safe custody of the Seal.

15.4 Using the Seal

Subject to rule 15.7 and unless a different procedure is decided by the Board, if the company has a common seal any document to which it is affixed must be signed by:

- (a) 2 directors;
- (b) by a director and a secretary; or
- (c) a director and another person appointed by the Board to countersign that document or a class of documents in which that document is included.

15.5 Seal register

- (a) The company may keep a Seal register and, on affixing the Seal to any document (other than a certificate for Securities of the company) may enter in the register particulars of the document, including a short description of the document.
- (b) The register, or any details from it that the Board requires, may be produced at meetings of the Board for noting the use of the Seal since the previous meeting of the Board.
- (c) Failure to comply with rules 15.5(a) and 15.5(b) does not invalidate any document to which the Seal is properly affixed.

15.6 Duplicate seals and certificate seals

- (a) The company may have one or more duplicate seals for use in place of its common seal outside the state or territory where its common seal is kept. Each duplicate seal must be a facsimile of the common seal of the company with the addition on its face of the words 'duplicate seal' and the name of the place where it is to be used.
- (b) A document sealed with a duplicate seal, or a certificate seal as provided in rule 15.7, is to be taken to have been sealed with the common seal of the company.

15.7 Sealing and signing certificates

The Board may decide either generally or in a particular case that the Seal and the signature of any director, secretary or other person is to be printed on or affixed to any certificates for Securities in the company by some mechanical or other means.

16 Notices

16.1 Notices by the company to members

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

- (1) delivering it personally to the member;
 - (2) sending it by prepaid post to the member's address in the register of members or any other address the member supplies to the company for giving notices; or
 - (3) sending it by electronic means (including providing a URL link to any document or attachment) to the electronic address the member has supplied to the company for giving notices.
- (b) The company may give a notice to the joint holders of a Share by giving the notice in the way authorised by rule 16.1(a) to the joint holder named first in the register of members for the Share.
- (c) The company may give a notice to a person entitled to a Share as a result of a Transmission Event by delivering it or sending it in the manner authorised by rule 16.1(a) addressed to the name or title of the person, to:
- (1) the address or electronic address that person has supplied to the company for giving notices to that person; or
 - (2) if that person has not supplied an address or electronic address, to the address or electronic address to which the notice might have been sent if that Transmission Event had not occurred.
- (d) A notice given to a member under rules 16.1(a) or 16.1(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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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 16.1.
- (g) A signature to any notice given by the company to a member under this rule 16.1 may be printed or affixed by some mechanical, electronic or other means.
- (h) Where a member does not have a registered address or where the company believes that member is not known at the member's registered address, all notices are taken to be:
- (1) given to the member if the notice is exhibited in the company's registered office for a period of 48 hours; and
 - (2) served at the commencement of that period,
- unless and until the member informs the company of the member's address.

16.2 Notices by the company to directors

The company may give a notice to a director or alternate director by:

- (a) delivering it personally to them;

- (b) sending it by prepaid post to his or her usual residential or business address, or any other address they have supplied to the company for giving notices; or
- (c) sending it by email or other electronic means to the email address or other electronic address they have supplied to the company for giving notices.

16.3 Notices by directors to the company

A director or alternate director may give a notice to the company by:

- (a) delivering it to the company's registered office;
- (b) sending it by prepaid post to the company's registered office;
- (c) sending it by electronic means to the electronic address of the secretary appointed under rule 11.2; or
- (d) in such other manner as the company may from time to time determine.

16.4 Time of service

- (a) A notice from the company properly addressed and posted is taken to be served on the business 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 the company sends a notice by electronic communication, the notice is taken as served at the time the electronic communication is sent.
- (d) Where the company gives a notice to a member by any other means permitted by the Act relating to the giving of notices and electronic means of access to them, the notice is taken as given on the day after the date on which the member is notified that the notice is available.
- (e) 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.

16.5 Other communications and documents

Rules 16.1 to 16.4 (inclusive) apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to serving any communication or document.

16.6 Written notices

A reference in this constitution to a written notice includes a notice given by electronic means. A signature to a written notice need not be handwritten.

17 Stapling

17.1 Power to Staple Securities

- (a) The Board may, subject to the Act and the Listing Rules, at any time Staple Securities of any class or type to one or more ordinary Shares (including where the Share is already a component of a Stapled Security) and determine the Stapling Date or the date from which the relevant Securities will be Stapled.
- (b) The company may Staple to a Share (or to an existing Stapled Security):
 - (1) Securities of any class or type, including Securities issued by the company, another already Stapled Entity or any other entity;
 - (2) more than one class or type of Securities; and
 - (3) a fraction of one or more than one Security of a class or type, so that different numbers of different classes or types of Securities may be Stapled together (in which case the relevant fraction or number will become the Corresponding Number in relation to a Share).

17.2 Implementation

- (a) For purposes of implementing a Stapling Proposal, subject to the Act and the Listing Rules, the company has the power to do all things which it reasonably considers necessary, incidental or desirable to implement the Stapling Proposal, including:
 - (1) consolidating or splitting any Securities;
 - (2) making a distribution or payment to a member;
 - (3) issuing or transferring Securities to a member of the company or member of a Stapled Entity (or entity proposed to become a Stapled Entity) by any means;
 - (4) entering a member as holder of Securities in the relevant company register whether or not the company has received an application, transfer or other document in respect of those Securities, in which case the member becomes the holder of those Securities with effect from the date their name is recorded in the relevant register as holder of those Securities; and
 - (5) Stapling Options to options to subscribe for a Corresponding Number of Attached Securities,and those powers apply notwithstanding, and are not limited by, any provision of this constitution.
- (b) The company is irrevocably appointed as the agent and attorney of each member to execute all documents and do all things which it reasonably considers are necessary, incidental or desirable to be executed or done on behalf of a member to effect a Stapling Proposal, including:
 - (1) executing applications, withdrawals, transfers and other documents, and receiving, holding and paying money;
 - (2) applying for and acquiring (whether by subscription, purchase or otherwise) Securities in the name of a member;

- (3) receiving and applying distributions or other payments (otherwise payable to a Holder) to pay for the subscription for or purchase of Securities;
- (4) accepting an issue or transfer of Securities;
- (5) agreeing that the member will become a member of a Stapled Entity (or entity proposed to become a Stapled Entity) and will be bound by its constitution; and
- (6) taking all necessary action to compulsorily transfer all Securities held by each a foreign member whom the Board determines is ineligible to participate in a Stapling Proposal, and in particular, to receive Attached Securities.

The company is authorised to execute these documents and do these things without needing further authority or approval from the member.

- (c) Subject to the Act, the company or an officer, employee or associate of the company may do the things described in rules 17.2(a)(2) and 17.2(b) even if it has an interest in the outcome.
- (d) The company will not have any liability of any nature to members arising, directly or indirectly, from the company doing or refraining from doing any act (including the execution of a document), pursuant to or in connection with the proper implementation of the Stapling Proposal.

17.3 Operation of Stapling provisions

- (a) Rules 17.4 to 17.10 apply only, and for so long as, a Share is a component of a Stapled Security.

17.4 Ordinary Shares to be Stapled

- (a) Details of all Stapled Securities sufficient to identify the Securities which comprise the Stapled Security must be registered in the Stapled Security Register.
- (b) Subject to the Act a joint holding statement may be issued to evidence the holding of Stapled Securities comprising Shares and Attached Securities.
- (c) The number of issued Units must equal the number of issued Attached Securities at that time divided by the Corresponding Number.
- (d) The company must not issue Shares unless satisfied either that each of those Shares will be Stapled to the Corresponding Number of each Attached Security to form a Stapled Security.
- (e) The company, directors and members must neither do any act, matter or thing or refrain from doing any act, matter or thing if to do so or refrain from doing so (as the case may be) would result directly or indirectly in any ordinary Share no longer being Stapled as a Stapled Security. In particular:
 - (1) no ordinary Shares may be issued for subscription or sale unless an offer is made at the same time and to the same person for the Corresponding Number of Attached Securities for issue or sale;
 - (2) any offer of an ordinary Share for a subscription or sale must require the offeree to subscribe for or buy the Corresponding Number of each Attached Security;

- (3) no ordinary Share may be issued or sold to any person unless the Corresponding Number of each Attached Security is also issued or sold to the same person at the same time;
 - (4) subject to rules 4.2 and 4.3, no ordinary Shares may be consolidated, sub-divided, cancelled, bought-back or otherwise reorganised unless at the same time there is a corresponding consolidation, sub-division, cancellation, buy back or other reorganisation of all Attached Securities;
 - (5) no Share may be forfeited unless the Corresponding Number of each Attached Security is also forfeited; and
 - (6) the company must not register the transmission or transfer of Shares pursuant to rule 7 unless it also causes the transmission or transfer (as the case may be) of a Corresponding Number of each Attached Security.
- (f) The provisions of this rule 17.4 apply, with necessary modifications, to the issue, offer, sale or reorganisation of Options.

17.5 Unstapling

- (a) Subject to the Act, the Listing Rules and approval by special resolutions of the members of the company and the members of each Stapled Entity respectively, the Board may determine that the Stapling rules of this constitution will cease to apply to particular Securities and that a particular date is to be the Unstapling Date.
- (b) Stapling ceases to apply on the winding up of a Stapled Entity. On or before commencement of a winding up of the Company, the liquidator must give each Stapled Entity notice that the Company is to be wound up. The Unstapling Date is the date of winding up.
- (c) On and from the Unstapling Date, each ordinary Share ceases to be Stapled to Attached Securities and the Board must do all things reasonably necessary to procure that each ordinary Share is Unstapled.
- (d) If the Board determines to Unstaple the Stapled Securities pursuant to this rule 17.5, this does not prevent the Board from (subject to the same resolutions of the members of the company and members of the Attached Securities being passed) doing the following:
 - (1) subsequently determining that the Stapling provisions should recommence; and
 - (2) Stapling an Unstapled Shares to Securities which are not Stapled.

17.6 Transfer of Stapled Securities

- (a) Until the Unstapling Date:
 - (1) a transfer of an ordinary Share forming part of a Stapled Security will only be accepted as a proper transfer in registrable form if, in addition to the requirements of rule 7, the transfer relates to or is accompanied by a transfer of the Corresponding Number of each Attached Security from the same transferor in favour of the same transferee;
 - (2) a transfer of an ordinary Share which is not accompanied by a transfer of the Corresponding Number of each Attached Security will be taken to authorise the Board as agent for the transferor to effect a transfer of each of those Attached Securities to the same transferee;

- (3) a transfer of any Attached Security to which a Share is Stapled which is not accompanied by a transfer of the ordinary Share will be taken to authorise the Board as agent for the transferor to effect a transfer of the ordinary Share and any other Attached Securities to which the Share is Stapled to the same transferee.
- (b) The same rules as for the transfer of Attached Securities and ordinary Shares apply to Options.

17.7 Excluded US Persons

- (a) Each holder of Stapled Securities acknowledges that Stapled Securities are not permitted to be held by or for the account or benefit of any person who is a 'US Person' within the meaning given in Rule 902 of Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (**US Person**) who is not both:
 - (1) a 'Qualified Institutional Buyer' within the meaning given in Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended; and
 - (2) a 'Qualified Purchaser' within the meaning given in Section 2(a)(51) of the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission promulgated thereunder,
 (a **QIB-QP**).
- (b) Subject to the Act, at any time the Board may determine:
 - (1) that a holder of Stapled Securities (or a person who seeks to be registered as a holder of Stapled Securities) is excluded, if it considers that the person is a US Person that is not a QIB-QP or holds or will hold Stapled Securities for the account or benefit of any US Person who is not a QIB-QP (such person being an **Excluded US Person**); and
 - (2) that some or all of the Stapled Securities held or to be held by the Excluded US Person are excluded (such Stapled Securities being **Excluded Stapled Securities**).
- (c) At any time, the Board may require a holder of Stapled Securities to complete a statutory declaration in relation to whether the holder (or any person on whose account or benefit it holds Stapled Securities) is a US Person who is not a QIB-QP, and the number of Stapled Securities affected. The Board may determine that any holder who does not comply with a request for information under this rule 17.7(c) is an Excluded US Person in respect of all Stapled Securities held by that holder or such lesser number of Stapled Securities as the Board determines.
- (d) Where the Board has made a determination under rule 17.7(b) or rule 17.7(c), the Board may:
 - (1) refuse to register a transfer of Excluded Stapled Securities to the Excluded US Person; or
 - (2) give the Excluded US Person a notice requiring them to dispose of their Excluded Stapled Securities to any person other than someone who is, or will hold the Stapled Securities for the account or benefit of, a US Person who is not a QIB-QP (such person being a **Permitted Person**) within a period of not less than 30 Business Days specified in the notice (the **Transfer Period**) after which the Excluded Stapled Securities must be transferred to a person nominated by the Board to sell the Excluded Stapled Securities (the **US Sale Nominee**).

- (e) Each holder of Stapled Securities who is or becomes an Excluded US Person may transfer their Excluded Stapled Securities to a Permitted Person during the Transfer Period. At the end of the Transfer Period, the Excluded US Person must transfer any remaining Excluded Stapled Securities free of any encumbrances or third party rights to the US Sale Nominee within 3 Business Days after the end of the Transfer Period.
- (f) The company must ensure that the US Sale Nominee:
 - (1) sells any Excluded Stapled Securities transferred to it under rule 17.7(e) for cash; and
 - (2) pays the sale proceeds (net of transaction costs, including brokerage, stamp duty and other Taxes) for the Excluded Stapled Securities to the Excluded US Person as soon as practicable after completion of the sale.

Each holder of Stapled Securities who is or becomes an Excluded US Person authorises and directs the US Sale Nominee to sell the Excluded Stapled Securities and pay the net sale proceeds in accordance with this rule 17.7(f).
- (g) The company may register the transfer of Excluded Stapled Securities to the US Sale Nominee and to the buyer from the US Sale Nominee in the Stapled Securities Register without having received a transfer or certificate (if any) for Excluded Stapled Securities. The relevant transfers take effect from registration in the Stapled Securities Register.
- (h) Each holder of Stapled Securities irrevocably appoints the company as its agent and attorney for the purposes of taking all necessary action (including executing necessary documentation) to effect the transfer of Excluded Stapled Securities as contemplated by this rule 17.7.

17.8 Stapled Security Register

The Board must cause to be kept and maintained a Stapled Security Register which:

- (a) may incorporate or form part of the register; and
- (b) records the names of the members, the number of Shares held, the number of Attached Securities held by the members to which each member's ordinary Shares are Stapled and any additional information required by the Act or the Listing Rules or determined from time to time by the Board.

17.9 Meetings of members

- (a) The Board and the boards of directors of Stapled Entities (or of the trustee of Stapled Entities), may attend and speak at any meeting of members, or invite any other person to attend and speak.
- (b) If permitted by the Act, any meeting of members may be held in conjunction with and as part of a meeting of the members of the Stapled Entities and, subject to the Act, the Board may make such rules for the conduct of such meetings as the Board determines.
- (c) If such a joint meeting is permitted, both of the following apply:
 - (1) the joint meeting will be convened and held in accordance with the procedures that apply to the holding of meetings of members and members of the Stapled Entities, with such modifications as the directors decide; and

- (2) any decision made by, or resolution passed by, the joint meeting will be taken for all purposes as a decision made by or resolution passed by the members of the company.

17.10 Variation of Stapling provisions

Prior to the Unstapling Date, the consent of each *Stapled Entity* must be obtained to any amendment to this constitution which does either of the following:

- (a) directly affects the terms on which ordinary Shares are Stapled; or
- (b) removes any restriction on the transfer of a Stapled Share unless that restriction also exists for all other Attached Securities and is simultaneously removed for all Attached Securities.

17.11 Board's duties

The Board is entitled to have regard to the fact that the company is operating with the Stapled Entities as part of a stapled group with common members and with the intention that the economic and other interests of the company and the Stapled Entities are aligned. Accordingly, in exercising any power or discretion or in fulfilling any of their obligations, the directors may, except to the extent otherwise required by law, have regard to the interests of members as holders of other Attached Securities.

17.12 Paramourncy

- (a) Subject only to the Act and the Listing Rules, this rule 17 has effect notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution and any provision of this constitution which is inconsistent with this rule 17 does not operate to the extent of any inconsistency.
- (b) If there is an inconsistency between any provision of this constitution relating to Stapling (including this rule 17) and any other provision, then the provision relating to Stapling prevails to the extent of the inconsistency, except where this would result in a breach of the Listing Rules, the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, the Act or any other law. The provisions relating to Stapling prevail in this way, even if the other provisions are expressed to apply notwithstanding any other provisions in this deed.

18 General

18.1 Submission to jurisdiction

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

18.2 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) Any provision of, or the application of any provision of, this constitution which is void, illegal or unenforceable in any place does not affect the validity, legality or enforceability of that provision in any other place or of the remaining provisions in that or any other place.