

Constitution

AusNet Services Ltd

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Public listed Company limited by Shares

Constitution of

AusNet Services Ltd

1 Nature of Company

The Company is a public company limited by Shares and to be listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

2 Preliminary

2.1 Definitions and interpretation

- (a) In this constitution:

Act means the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth);

AGM means an annual general meeting of the Company that the Act requires to be held;

ASIC means the Australian Securities Investments Commission;

ASX Settlement Operating Rules means 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;

book-entry securities means the documents evidencing title to listed securities which are deposited by a Depositor with the Depository and are registered in the name of the Depository or its nominee, and which are transferable by way of book-entry in the Depository Register and not by way of an instrument of transfer;

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

CDP Account Holder means a person named in the Depository Register as a person on whose behalf the Depository or its nominee holds one or more Shares;

CHESS Approved Securities means securities of the Company for which CHESS approval has been given in accordance with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules;

CHESS Subregister means that part of the Register that is administered by ASX Settlement Pty Ltd (formerly known as ASX Settlement and Transfer Corporation Pty Limited) and records uncertificated holdings of CHESS Approved Securities in accordance with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules;

Company means AusNet Services Ltd;

Depositor means an account holder or a depository agent but does not include a sub-account holder;

Depository means the Central Depository (Pte) Limited of Singapore (a Singapore-registered company established by SGX-ST) or any other corporation approved as a depository company or corporation for the purposes of the Singapore Companies Act (Cap. 50), which operates the Central Depository System for the holding and transfer of book-entry securities;

Depository Register means a register maintained by the Depository in respect of book-entry securities;

Director means a person appointed to perform the duties of a director of the Company;

Exchange means ASX Limited or such other body corporate that is declared by the Directors to be the Company's primary stock exchange for the purposes of this definition;

Listing Rules means the listing rules of the Exchange as they apply to the Company;

Member means a person whose name is entered in the Register as a Member of the Company;

Office means the registered office of the Company;

Option means an option to subscribe for an unissued Share;

Ordinary Share means an ordinary Share in the Company;

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

record time means:

- (1) in the case of a meeting for which the caller of the meeting has decided, under the Act, that Shares are to be taken to be held by the persons who held them at a specified time before the meeting, that
- (2) time; and
- (3) in any other case, the time of the relevant meeting;

Register means the register of Members kept by the Company under the Act;

representative, in relation to a Member which is a body corporate and in relation to a meeting, 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;

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

Secretary means a person appointed to perform the duties of a secretary of the Company;

Security has the meaning given to that term in section 92(1) of the Corporations Act;

SGX-ST means the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited;

Share means a Share in the Company;

Transmission Event means:

- (1) for a Member who is an individual:
 - (A) the Member's death;
 - (B) the Member's bankruptcy; or
 - (C) the Member becoming of unsound mind or a person who, or whose estate is, liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health; and
 - (2) for a Member 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.
- (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 for which the caller of the meeting has determined a record time is a reference to a registered holder of Shares as at the relevant record time.
 - (f) A reference in this constitution to a Member present at a general meeting is a reference to a Member present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative, or, except in any clause that specifies a quorum or except in any clause prescribed by the Directors, a Member who has duly lodged a valid direct vote in relation to the general meeting under clause 9.7(j).
 - (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, 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) Unless the contrary intention appears, in this constitution:
 - (1) words that refer to a singular number also refer to plural numbers, and the other way around;
 - (2) words that refer to a gender also refer to the other 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, Directors, 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 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.
- (j) In this constitution, headings and bold type are only for convenience and do not affect the meaning of this constitution.

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

- (a) The rules that apply as replaceable rules to companies under the Act 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 clause 2.2(b)(1), an expression in this constitution that is used in the Act has the same meaning in this constitution as in the Act.

2.3 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 clause 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 appointed to the office or position;
 - (2) to remove or suspend any person appointed (without prejudice to any rights or obligations under any contract between the person and the Company); and
 - (3) to appoint another person temporarily in the place of any person removed or suspended or in the place of any sick or absent holder of the office or position.
- (g) 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 Directors) to the exclusion of, the performance or exercise of that function or power by the person;
 - (2) the delegation may be either general or limited in any way provided in the terms of delegation;
 - (3) the delegation need not be to a specified person but may be to any person holding, occupying or performing the duties of a specified office or position;
 - (4) the delegation may include the power to delegate; and
 - (5) where performing or exercising that function or power depends on that person's opinion, belief or state of mind about a matter, that function or power may be performed or exercised by the delegate on the delegate's opinion, belief or state of mind about that matter.

2.4 Currency

The directors may:

- (a) determine that any money payable to the holder of a Share, whether in relation to dividends, repayment of capital, participation in surplus property of the Company or otherwise, will be paid in the currency of a country other than Australia;
- (b) determine or provide for the determination of the exchange rate or exchange rates at which the amount in Australia currency will be converted into the other currency or currencies for the purpose of the payment;

- (c) deduct any costs associated with converting the amount in Australian currency into the other currency or currencies pursuant to paragraphs 2.4(a) and 2.4(b) from the final amount paid to the holder of the Share in the other currency or currencies;
- (d) settle any difficulty arising in regard to any payment in a currency or currencies other than Australian currency, as they consider expedient.

Payment in another currency or currencies of any amount converted pursuant to this clause 2.4 is deemed between the Company and any Member to whom payment is made, and as against all other Members, to be an adequate and proper payment of the amount.

2.5 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) the directors are taken, immediately after this constitution is adopted, to have decided under clause 10.1(a) a number which is equal to the number of the persons in office as directors immediately after this constitution is adopted;
- (c) any register maintained by the Company immediately before this constitution is adopted is taken to be a register maintained under this constitution;
- (d) any seal adopted by the Company 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; and
- (e) unless a contrary intention appears in this constitution, all persons, things, agreements and circumstances appointed, approved or created by or under the constitution of the company in force before this constitution is adopted continue to have the same status, operation and effect after this constitution is adopted.

3 Issue of Shares

3.1 Shares

Subject to this constitution the Directors may:

- (a) issue, allot or grant Options for, or otherwise dispose of, Shares in the Company; and
- (b) decide:
 - (1) the persons to whom Shares are issued or Options are granted;
 - (2) the terms on which Shares are issued or Options are granted; and
 - (3) the rights and restrictions attached to those Shares or Options.

- (c) Shares may be issued, subject to the terms of this constitution, at any price determined by the Directors.

3.2 Special rights

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 Directors determine.

3.3 Issue price of Shares

Fully or partly paid Shares in the Company may be issued at any price so long as the price is consistent with the provisions of this constitution and with the Listing Rules and Act.

3.4 Effect of allotment on class rights

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.

3.5 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.

3.6 Entitlement to certificates

- (a) The Directors may determine that all the Shares of a class of Shares in the capital of the Company are to be allotted on the terms that they may be held only as uncertificated holdings under the ASX Settlement Operating Rules. A Member holding Shares of that class is not entitled to require the Company to issue or deliver certificates as evidence of title to the Shares. The Directors may at any time revoke a determination under this clause.
- (b) The Directors may permit a Member's holding of Shares to be held as an uncertificated holding under the ASX Settlement Operating Rules and they must do so if the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules require that Shares are to be held as uncertificated holdings.
- (c) Every Member whose Shares are not held as an uncertificated holding of Shares is entitled without payment to receive a certificate in respect of Shares allotted, as required by the Act.
- (d) The Directors may cancel without replacing a certificate for Shares held by a Member whose Shares are to be held as an uncertificated holding.

3.7 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 clause 3.7(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;
- (c) any one of them may give effective receipts for any dividend, bonus, interest or other distribution or payment in respect of the Share; and
- (d) except where persons are jointly entitled to a Share because of a transmission event, or where required by the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, the Company may, but is not required to, register more than 3 persons as joint holders of the Share.

3.8 Variation of class rights

- (a) The rights attached to any Shares in a class of Shares may, unless their terms of issue state otherwise, be varied or cancelled by a special resolution of the Company and:
 - (1) with the written consent of the holders of at least 75% of the Shares of the class; or
 - (2) with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of Shares of that 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 except that any holder of Shares of the class, present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative, may demand a poll.
- (c) The rights conferred on the holders of Shares of any class will not be taken to be varied by:
 - (1) the issue of more Shares; or
 - (2) the conversion of securities to new securities,which rank equally with or in priority to those Shares, unless expressly provided by their respective terms of issue or the Act.

3.9 Conversion or reclassification of Shares

Subject to clause 3.8, the Company may by resolution convert or reclassify Shares from one class to another.

3.10 Approval for issue of Shares

The Directors must not exercise any power to issue Shares, or to make or grant an offer, agreement or option which would or might require Shares to be issued, without the prior approval of the Company in general meeting which must have been obtained no more than 18 months before the issue of the Shares, or the making or granting of the offer, agreement or option.

4 Issue of Options

4.1 Issue of Options

Options over unissued Shares in the Company may be issued only by the Directors. The Directors may issue or otherwise dispose of Options to those persons, including Members, Directors or employees of the Company, determined by the Directors.

The same rules as apply to Shares under this document apply to Shares to be issued on the exercise of an Option.

5 Alteration of Share capital

5.1 Alteration of Share capital

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

- (a) making cash payments;
- (b) determining that fractions may be disregarded in order to adjust the rights of all parties;
- (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 by capitalising any amount available for capitalisation under clause 14.2 even though only some of the Members participate in the capitalisation.

6 Calls, forfeiture, indemnities, lien and surrender

6.1 Calls

- (a) Subject to the terms on which any Shares are issued, the Directors may:
 - (1) make calls on the Members for any amount unpaid on their Shares which is not by the terms of issue of those Shares made payable at fixed times; and
 - (2) on the issue of Shares, differentiate between Members as to the amount of calls to be paid and the time for payment.
- (b) The Directors may require a call to be paid by instalments.
- (c) A call is taken to have been made when the resolution of the Directors authorising the call is passed.
- (d) The Directors may revoke a call or extend the time for payment.
- (e) The Directors must send Members notice of a call at least 10 business days (or such longer period required by the Listing Rules) before the amount called is due, specifying the time and place of payment.

- (f) Each Member must pay to the Company by the time and at the place specified the amount called on the Member's Shares.
- (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 clause 6.9; and
 - (2) 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 Directors may, to the extent the law permits, waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the Company under the terms of issue of a Share or under this clause 6.1.

6.2 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 Directors who made the call or any other matter.
- (b) In clause 6.2(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.

6.3 Payments in advance of calls

- (a) The Directors may accept from a Member the whole or a part of the amount unpaid on a Share even though no part of that amount has been called.
- (b) The Directors may authorise payment by the Company of interest on an amount accepted under clause 6.3(a), until the amount becomes payable, at a rate agreed between the Directors and the Member paying the amount.

- (c) The Directors may repay to a Member any amount accepted under clause 6.3(a).

6.4 Forfeiting partly paid Shares

- (a) If a Member fails to pay the whole of a call or an instalment of a call by the time specified for payment, the Directors may serve a notice on that Member:
 - (1) requiring payment of the unpaid part of the call or instalment, together with any interest that has accrued and all costs, expenses or damages that the Company has incurred due to the failure to pay;
 - (2) naming a further time (at least 10 business days after the date of the notice) by which, and a place at which, the amount payable under clause 6.4(a)(1) must be paid; and
 - (3) stating that if the whole of the amount payable under clause 6.4(a)(1) is not paid by the time and at the place named, the Shares on which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
- (b) If a Member does not comply with a notice served under clause 6.4(a), the Directors may by resolution forfeit any Share concerning which the notice was given at any time after the day named in the notice and before the payment required by the notice is made.
- (c) A forfeiture under clause 6.4(b) includes all dividends, interest and other amounts payable by the Company on the forfeited Share and not actually paid before the forfeiture.
- (d) Where a Share has been forfeited:
 - (1) notice of the 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.
- (e) Failure to give the notice or to make the entry required under clause 6.4(d) does not invalidate the forfeiture.
- (f) A forfeited Share becomes the property of the Company and the Directors may sell, reissue or otherwise dispose of the Share as they think fit and, in the case of reissue or other disposal, with or without crediting as paid up any amount paid on the Share by any former holder.
- (g) A person whose Shares have been forfeited ceases to be a Member as to the forfeited Shares, but must, if the Directors decide, pay to the Company:
 - (1) all calls, instalments, interest, costs, expenses and damages owing on the Shares at the time of the forfeiture; and
 - (2) interest on the unpaid part of the amount payable under clause 6.4(g)(1), from the date of the forfeiture to the date of payment, at a rate determined under clause 6.9.
- (h) The forfeiture of a Share extinguishes all interest in, and all claims and demands against the Company relating to the forfeited Share and, subject to clause 6.8(i), all other rights attached to the Share.

- (i) The Directors may:
 - (1) exempt a Share from all or part of this clause 6.4;
 - (2) waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the Company under this clause 6.4; and
 - (3) before a forfeited Share has been sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of, cancel the forfeiture on the conditions they decide.

6.5 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,clause 6.5(b) and (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 clause 6.5(b)(2), from the date of demand until the date the Company is reimbursed in full for that payment, at a rate determined under clause 6.9.
- (c) The Directors may:
 - (1) exempt a Share from all or part of this clause 6.5; and
 - (2) waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the Company under this clause 6.5.

6.6 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 Directors may sell a Share on which the Company has a lien as they think fit where:
 - (1) an amount for which a lien exists under this clause 6.6 is presently payable; and
 - (2) the Company has given the registered holder a written notice, at least 10 business days before the date of the sale, stating and demanding payment of that amount.
- (d) The Directors may do anything necessary or desirable under the ATSC Settlement Rules to protect any lien, charge or other right to which the Company is entitled under this constitution or a law.
- (e) 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 be paid to the person entitled to the Shares at the date of the sale.
- (f) 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.
- (g) The Directors may:
 - (1) exempt a Share from all or part of this clause 6.6; and
 - (2) waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the Company under this clause 6.6.

6.7 Surrender of Shares

- (a) The Directors 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.

6.8 Sale, reissue or other disposal of Shares by the Company

- (a) A reference in this clause 6.8 to a sale of a Share by the Company is a reference to any sale, reissue or other disposal of a Share under clause 6.4(f), clause 6.6(c), clause 7.4 or clause 7.5.
- (b) When the Company sells a Share, the Directors 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 Directors.
- (f) The proceeds of sale under clause 7.4 must not be applied in payment of the expenses of the sale and must be paid to the former holder on the former holder delivering to the Company proof of title to the Shares acceptable to the Directors.
- (g) Until the proceeds of a sale of a Share sold by the Company are claimed or otherwise disposed of according to law, the Directors may invest or use the proceeds in any other way for the benefit of the Company.
- (h) The Company is not required to pay interest on money payable to a former holder under this clause 6.8.
- (i) On completion of a sale, reissue or other disposal of a Share under clause 6.4(f), the rights which attach to the Share which were extinguished under clause 6.4(h) revive.
- (j) A written statement by a Director or secretary of the Company that a Share in the Company has been:
 - (1) duly forfeited under clause 6.4(b);
 - (2) duly sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of under clause 6.4(f); or
 - (3) duly sold under clause 6.6(c), clause 7.4 or clause 7.5,on a date stated in the statement is conclusive evidence of the facts stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the Share, and of the right of the Company to forfeit, sell, reissue or otherwise dispose of the Share.

6.9 Interest payable by Member

- (a) For the purposes of clauses 6.1(h)(1), 6.4(g)(2) and 6.5(b)(3), the rate of interest payable to the Company is:
 - (1) if the Directors have 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 judgements 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 Directors decide.

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 Directors.
- (b) A transfer referred to in clause 7.1(a)(2) must be:
 - (1) signed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee unless:
 - (A) the transfer relates only to fully paid Shares and the Directors have dispensed with a signature by the transferee; or
 - (B) the transfer of the Shares is effected by a document which is, or documents which together are, a sufficient transfer of those Shares under the Act;
 - (2) if required by law to be stamped, duly stamped; and
 - (3) left for registration at the Company's registered office, or at any other place the Directors decide, with such evidence the Directors require 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 the powers vested in the Directors under clauses 7.2(a) and 7.3, where the Company receives a transfer complying with clause 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 the Company is not listed on the Exchange or the fee is permitted by the Listing Rules.
- (f) The Company may retain a registered transfer for any period the Directors decide.
- (g) The Directors may do anything that is necessary or desirable for the Company to participate in any computerised, electronic or other system for facilitating the transfer of Shares or operation of the Company's registers that may be owned, operated or sponsored by the Exchange or a related body corporate of the Exchange.
- (h) The Directors may, to the extent the law permits, waive any of the requirements of this clause 7.1 and prescribe alternative requirements instead, whether to give effect to clause 7.1(g) or for another purpose.

The same rules as for the transfer of Shares apply to Options.

7.2 Power to decline to register transfers

- (a) The Directors may decline to register, or prevent registration of, a transfer of Shares or apply a holding lock to prevent a transfer in accordance with the Act or the Listing Rules where:
 - (1) the transfer is not in registrable form;
 - (2) the Company has a lien on any of the Shares transferred;
 - (3) registration of the transfer may breach a law of Australia;
 - (4) the transfer is paper-based and registration of the transfer will create a new holding which, at the time the transfer is lodged, is less than a marketable parcel;
 - (5) the transfer is not permitted under the terms of an employee Share plan; or
 - (6) the Company is otherwise permitted or required to do so under the Listing Rules or, except for a proper ASTC transfer, under the terms of issue of the Shares.
- (b) If the Directors decline to register a transfer, the Company must give notice of the refusal as required by the Act and the Listing Rules. Failure to give that notice will not invalidate the decision of the Directors to decline to register the transfer.
- (c) The Directors may delegate their authority under this clause 7.2 to any person.

7.3 Power to suspend registration of transfers

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

7.4 Procedure for sale of non-marketable parcels of Shares

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

- (a) the Directors send a Member who on the date of the notice holds less than a marketable parcel of Shares, a notice which:
 - (1) explains the effect of this rule;
 - (2) allows the Member to elect to be exempt from this clause 7.4 (a form of election for that purpose must be sent with the notice); and
 - (3) specifies a date at least 6 weeks from the date the notice is sent by which the Member can make the election in clause 7.4(a)(2).
- (b) If at 5.00pm Melbourne, Australia, on the date specified in the notice:
 - (1) the Company has not received a notice from the Member electing to be exempt from the provisions of this clause 7.4; and
 - (2) the Member has not increased his or her parcel to a marketable parcel,

then, the Member is taken to irrevocably appoint the Company as agent to do anything in clause 7.4(c).

- (c) The Company may:
 - (1) sell the Shares which make up the less than marketable parcel as soon as practicable at a price which the Directors consider to be the best price reasonably obtainable for the Shares at the time they are sold; and
 - (2) deal with the proceeds of sale under clause 6.8.
- (d) The costs and expenses of a sale under this clause 7.4, including brokerage and stamp duty, if any, are payable by the purchaser, or if the Act permits, by the Company.
- (e) A notice to a Member under clause 7.4(a) may only be given once in a 12 month period and may not be given during the offer period of a takeover bid for the Company.
- (f) If a takeover bid for the Company is announced after a notice is given but before an agreement for sale of the Shares is entered into, this clause 7.4 ceases to operate for those Shares. After the offer period of the takeover bid closes, despite clause 7.4(e) a new notice under clause 7.4(a) may be given.
- (g) If a Member's holding becomes a marketable parcel after notice is given but before an agreement for sale of the Shares is entered into, the Directors may decide that this rule no longer applies to that Member.
- (h) Before a sale is effected under this clause 7.4, the Directors may revoke a notice or suspend or terminate the operation of this rule either generally or in specific cases.

7.5 Other sales of non-marketable parcels of Shares

In addition to the powers of the Directors in clause 7.4, the Directors may cause the Company to sell a Member's Shares if they hold less than a marketable parcel of Shares, without complying with the procedures in clause 7.4 and may determine that a Member's right to vote or receive dividends in respect of those Shares is removed or changed if the following conditions are observed:

- (a) a sale effected, or a removal or change in voting or dividend rights, under this clause 7.5 only applies to Shares in a new holding created by a transfer of a parcel of Shares in a class of Shares in the Company that was less than a marketable parcel at the time the transfer document was initiated or, in the case of a paper based transfer was lodged with the Company;
- (b) the proceeds of a sale under this clause 7.5, less the cost of the sale, must be sent to the Member after the sale subject to clause 6.8(e);
- (c) any dividends that have been withheld under this clause 7.5 must be sent to the Member after the sale, subject to the former Member delivering to the Company proof of title acceptable to the Directors.

7.6 Restricted securities

- (a) If, at any time, any of the Share capital of the Company is classified by the Exchange as “restricted securities”, then despite any provision of this constitution:
 - (1) the restricted securities must not be disposed of during the escrow period except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the Exchange;
 - (2) the Company must refuse to acknowledge a disposal (including registering a transfer) of the restricted securities during the escrow period except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the Exchange; and
 - (3) during a breach of the Listing Rules relating to restricted securities, or a breach of a restriction agreement, the holder of the restricted securities is not entitled to any dividend or distribution, or voting rights, in respect of the restricted securities.

7.7 Transmission of Shares

- (a) Subject to clause 7.7(c), where a Member dies, the only persons the Company will recognise as having any title to the Member’s Shares or any benefits accruing on those Shares are:
 - (1) where the deceased was a sole holder, the legal personal representative of the deceased; and
 - (2) where the deceased was a joint holder, the survivor or survivors.
- (b) Clause 7.7(a) does not release the estate of a deceased Member from any liability on a Share, whether that Share was held by the deceased solely or jointly with other persons.
- (c) The Directors may register a transfer of Shares signed by a Member before a transmission event even though the Company has notice of the Transmission Event.
- (d) A person who becomes entitled to a Share because of a Transmission Event may, on producing such evidence as the Directors require to prove that person’s entitlement to the Share, choose:
 - (1) to be registered as the holder of the Share by signing and giving the Company a written notice stating that choice; or
 - (2) to nominate some other person to be registered as the transferee of the Share by executing or effecting in some other way a transfer of the Share to that other person.
- (e) The provisions of this constitution concerning the right to transfer Shares and the registration of transfers of Shares apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to a notice or transfer under clause 7.7(d) as if the relevant transmission event had not occurred and the notice or transfer were executed or effected by the registered holder of the Share.
- (f) Where two or more persons are jointly entitled to a Share because of a transmission event they will, on being registered as the holders of the Share, be taken to hold the Share as joint tenants and clause 3.7 will apply to them.

8 Plebiscite to approve proportional takeover bids

8.1 Definitions

In this clause 8:

- (a) **approving resolution**, in relation to a proportional takeover bid, means a resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid passed in accordance with clause 8.3;
- (b) **approving resolution deadline**, in relation to a proportional takeover bid, means the day that is 10 Business Days before the last day of the bid period, during which the offers under the proportional takeover bid remain open or a later day allowed by ASIC;
- (c) **proportional takeover bid** means a takeover bid that is made or purports to be made under section 618(1)(b) of the Act in respect of securities included in a class of securities in the Company; and
- (d) **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 clauses 7.1(c), a transfer giving effect to a contract resulting from the acceptance of an offer made under a proportional takeover bid must not be registered unless an approving resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid has been passed or is taken to have been passed in accordance with clause 8.3.

8.3 Approving resolution

- (a) Where offers have been made under a proportional takeover bid, the Directors 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 clause 8.3,before the approving resolution deadline.
- (b) The provisions of this constitution relating to general meetings apply, with such modification as the circumstances require, to a meeting that is convened under clause 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 clause 8.3(c), a person who, as at the end of the day on which the first offer under the proportional takeover bid was made, held securities of the relevant class, is entitled to vote on the approving resolution relating to the proportional takeover bid.

- (e) 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 clause 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 clause 8.3 on the approving resolution deadline.

8.4 Sunset

Clauses 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 of registration of 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 Directors' resolution; or
 - (2) as otherwise provided in the Act.
- (b) The Directors may, by notice to the Exchange, change the venue for, postpone or cancel a general meeting, if they consider that the meeting has become unnecessary, or the venue would be unreasonable or impractical or a change is necessary in the interests of conducting the meeting efficiently, but:
 - (1) a meeting which is not called by a Directors' resolution; and
 - (2) a meeting which is called in accordance with a Members' requisition under the Act;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:
 - (1) is a Member, Director or auditor of the Company; or
 - (2) is entitled to a Share because of a transmission event and has satisfied the Directors of his or her right to be registered as the holder of, or to transfer, the Shares.
- (b) The content of a notice of a general meeting called by the Directors is to be decided by the Directors, but it must state the general nature of the

business to be transacted at the meeting and any other matters required by the Act.

- (c) Unless the Act provides otherwise:
 - (1) no business may be transacted at a general meeting unless the general nature of the business is stated in the notice calling the meeting; and
 - (2) except with the approval of the Directors or the chairperson, no person may move any amendment to a proposed resolution the terms of which are set out in the notice calling the meeting or to a document which relates to such a resolution and a copy of which has been made available to Members to inspect or obtain.
- (d) A person may waive notice of any general meeting by written notice to the Company.
- (e) Failure to give a Member or any other person notice of a general meeting or a proxy form, does not invalidate anything done or resolution passed at the general meeting if:
 - (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.
- (f) 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 he or she considers appropriate for the safety of persons attending the meeting and the orderly conduct of the meeting and may refuse admission to, or require to leave and remain out of, the meeting any person:
 - (1) in possession of a pictorial-recording or sound-recording device;
 - (2) in possession of a placard or banner;
 - (3) in possession of an article considered by the 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 behaves or threatens to behave in a dangerous, offensive or disruptive way; or
 - (6) who is not entitled to receive notice of the meeting (except for a CDP Account Holder in attendance pursuant to clause 9.3(g)).

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 Directors or the chairperson to attend a general meeting is entitled to be present and, at the request of the chairperson, to speak at the meeting.
- (c) If the chairperson of a general meeting considers that there is not enough room for the Members who wish to attend the meeting, he or she may arrange for any person whom he or she considers cannot be seated in the main meeting room to observe or attend the general meeting in a separate room. Even if the Members present in the separate room are not able to participate in the conduct of the meeting, the meeting will nevertheless be treated as validly held in the main room.
- (d) If a separate meeting place is linked to the main place of a general meeting by an instantaneous audio-visual communication device which, by itself or in conjunction with other arrangements:
 - (1) gives the general body of Members in the separate meeting place a reasonable opportunity to participate in proceedings in the main place;
 - (2) enables the chairperson to be aware of proceedings in the other place; and
 - (3) enables the Members in the separate meeting place to vote on a show of hands or on a poll,a Member present at the separate meeting place is taken to be present at the general meeting and entitled to exercise all rights as if he or she was present at the main place.
- (e) If the communication device encounters a technical difficulty, whether before or during the meeting, which results in the matters required by clause 9.3(d)(1),(2) or (3) at the separate meeting place not being satisfied, the meeting may still be held or continue in the main place (and any other place which is linked under clause 9.3(d)(1)) and transact business, even if the members in the separate meeting place are unable to participate. No Member may object to the meeting being held or continuing. However, if the effect of this clause 9.3(e) has not been referred to in the notice calling the meeting, the business the meeting may conduct is limited to adjourning the meeting.
- (f) Nothing in this clause 9.3 or in clause 9.6 is to be taken to limit the powers conferred on the chairperson by law.
- (g) Each person who is a CDP Account Holder is permitted to attend (in person) any general meeting, provided that by no later than the time by which proxy forms for a particular general meeting are required to be lodged with the Company the person has:
 - (1) notified the Company of his or her proposed attendance; and
 - (2) provided to the Company evidence which is, in the reasonable opinion of the Directors, satisfactory to show that the person is in fact a CDP Account Holder at that time.

Any CDP Account Holder so attending a general meeting has the same right to speak at that general meeting as a Member. However, a person's status as a CDP Account Holder does not give that person any right to vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll), demand a poll, be counted in a quorum, or enjoy any other rights of the kind typically enjoyed by Members.

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:
 - (i) if the Company has 5 or more Members, 5 or more Members present at the meeting and entitled to vote on a resolution at the meeting; or
 - (ii) if the Company has less than 5 Members, 2 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:
 - (A) the meeting stands adjourned to the day, and at the time and place, the Directors present decide or, if they do not make a decision, to the same day in the next week at the same time and place; and
 - (B) if, at the adjourned meeting, a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting must be dissolved.

9.5 Chairperson of general meetings

- (a) The chairperson of Directors is entitled to preside as chairperson at the meeting.
- (b) In the absence of the chairperson of Directors, the deputy chairperson of Directors 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.
- (c) 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 Directors;
 - (2) neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson of Directors is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting; or

- (3) neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson of Directors is willing to act as chairperson of the meeting.
- (d) If the Directors do not choose a chairperson under clause 9.5(c), 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 willing to act is present at the meeting, a Member who is present and willing to act.
- (e) A chairperson of a general meeting may, for any item of business or discrete part of the meeting, vacate the chair in favour of another person nominated by him or her.

9.6 Conduct at general meetings

- (a) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the chairperson of a general meeting is responsible for the general conduct of the meeting and for the procedures to be adopted at the meeting.
- (b) The chairperson may at any time the chairperson considers it necessary or desirable for the proper 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; and
 - (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.
- (c) A decision by a chairperson under clauses 9.6(a) or 9.6(b) is final.
- (d) The chairperson may postpone the meeting before it has started, whether or not a quorum is present, if, at the time and place appointed for the meeting, he or she considers that:
 - (1) there is not enough room for the number of Members who wish to attend the meeting; or
 - (2) a postponement is necessary in light of the behaviour of persons present or for any other reason so that the business of the meeting can be properly carried out.
- (e) A postponement under clause 9.6(d) will be to another time, which may be on the same day as the meeting, and may be to another place (and the new time and place will be taken to be the time and place for the meeting as if specified in the notice which called the meeting originally).
- (f) The 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 he or she decides 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 clauses 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 clause 9.6, notice of the postponed or adjourned meeting must be given to the Exchange, but need not be given to any other person.
- (j) Where a meeting is postponed or adjourned, the Directors may, by notice to the Exchange, postpone, cancel or change the place of the postponed or adjourned meeting.

9.7 Decisions at general meetings

- (a) Except where a resolution requires a special majority, questions arising at a general meeting must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the Members present 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 has a casting vote, in addition to any deliberative vote.
- (c) A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded:
 - (1) before the show of hands is taken;
 - (2) before the result of the show of hands is declared; or
 - (3) immediately after the result of the show of hands is declared.
- (d) A poll may be demanded by:
 - (1) the chairperson of the meeting;
 - (2) at least five Members entitled to vote on the resolution; or
 - (3) Members with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on the resolution on a poll.
- (e) A demand for a poll does not prevent a general meeting continuing to transact any business except the question on which the poll is demanded.
- (f) Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the chairperson of a general meeting that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or carried by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company, is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against the resolution.

- (g) If a poll is duly demanded at a general meeting, it must be taken in the way and either at once or after an interval or adjournment as the chairperson of the meeting directs. The result of the poll as declared by the chairperson is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- (h) A poll cannot be demanded at a general meeting on the election of a chairperson of the meeting.
- (i) The demand for a poll may be withdrawn with the chairperson's consent.
- (j) Despite anything to the contrary in this constitution, the Directors 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, fax or other electronic means approved by the Directors. The Directors may prescribe regulations, rules and procedures in relation to direct voting, including specifying the form, method and timing of giving a direct vote at a meeting in order for the vote to be valid.

9.8 Voting rights

- (a) Subject to this constitution 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 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 upon such evidence being produced of the relationship or of the appointment of the guardian as the Directors may require and any vote so tendered by a parent or guardian of an infant Member must be accepted to the exclusion of the vote of the infant Member.
- (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 Directors determine), the Directors:

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

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

- (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, the notice which called the meeting specified that:
 - (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 of the meeting, whose decision is final.
- (i) A vote tendered, but not disallowed by the chairperson of a meeting under clause 9.8(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 which may be cast by or on behalf of any Member and the decision of the chairperson is final.

9.9 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 Directors.
- (d) For the purposes of this clause 9.9 a proxy appointment received at an electronic address specified in the notice of general meeting for the receipt of proxy appointment or otherwise received by the Company in accordance with the Act is taken to have been signed or executed if the appointment:
 - (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 Directors 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 clause 9.9(i).
- (f) Unless the instrument or resolution appointing a proxy, attorney or representative provides differently, the proxy, attorney or representative has the same rights to speak, demand a poll, join in demanding a poll or act generally at the meeting as the Member would have had if the Member was present.
- (g) Unless otherwise provided in the appointment of a proxy, attorney or representative, an appointment will be taken to confer authority:
 - (1) even though the instrument may refer to specific resolutions and may direct the proxy, attorney or representative how to vote on those resolutions:
 - (A) to vote on any amendment moved to the proposed resolutions and on any motion that the proposed resolutions not be put or any similar motion;
 - (B) to vote on any procedural motion, including any motion to elect the chairperson, to vacate the chair or to adjourn the meeting; and
 - (C) to act generally at the meeting; and
 - (2) even though the instrument may refer to a specific meeting to be held at a specified time or venue, where the meeting is rescheduled or adjourned to another time or changed to another venue, to attend and vote at the re-scheduled or adjourned meeting or at the new venue.
- (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 Directors and notified in the notice of meeting, (or in the case of an adjournment or postponement of a meeting, including an adjourned meeting, any lesser time that the Directors or the chairperson of the meeting decides) before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned or postponed meeting or taking the poll, as applicable; or
 - (2) where clause 9.9(k) 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 clause 9.9(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) The Company is entitled to clarify with a Member any instruction on an appointment of proxy or attorney which is received by the Company within a period referred to in clause 9.9(i)(1) or 9.9(i)(2) as applicable by written or verbal communication. The Company, at its discretion, is entitled to amend the contents of any appointment of proxy or attorney to reflect any clarification in instruction and the Member at that time is taken to have appointed the Company as its attorney for this purpose.
- (k) Where an instrument appointing a proxy or attorney has been received by the Company within the period specified in clause 9.9(i)(1) and the Company considers that the instrument has not been duly executed, the Company, in its discretion, may:
 - (1) return the instrument appointing the proxy or attorney to the appointing Member; and
 - (2) request that the Member duly execute the appointment and return it to the Company within the period determined by the Company under clause 9.9(i)(2) and notified to the Member.
- (l) An instrument appointing a proxy or attorney which is received by the Company in accordance with clause 9.9(k) is taken to have been validly received by the Company.
- (m) 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.

- (n) 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.
- (o) Unless written notice of the matter has been received at the Company's registered office (or at another place specified for lodging an appointment of a proxy or attorney for the meeting) at least 48 hours (or, in the case of an adjournment or postponement of a meeting, any lesser time that the Directors or the chairperson of the meeting decide) before the time for holding a meeting, adjourned meeting or poll, a vote cast by a proxy or attorney is valid even if, before the vote is cast:
 - (1) a Transmission Event occurs to the Member; or
 - (2) the Member revokes the appointment of the proxy or attorney or revokes the authority under which a third party appointed the proxy or attorney; or
 - (3) the Member has issued a clarifying instruction under clause 9.9(j).
- (p) Where authority is given to a proxy, attorney or representative concerning a meeting to be held on or before a specified date or at a specified place and that meeting is postponed to a later date or the meeting place is changed, the authority is taken to include authority to act at the re-scheduled meeting unless the Member granting the authority gives the Company notice to the contrary under clause 9.9(i).
- (q) The chairperson of a meeting may:
 - (1) permit a person claiming to be a representative to exercise the powers of a representative, even if the person is unable to establish to the chairperson's satisfaction that he or she has been validly appointed; or
 - (2) permit the person to exercise those powers on the condition that, if required by the Company, he or she produce evidence of the appointment within the time set by the chairperson.
- (r) The chairperson of a meeting may require a person acting as a proxy, attorney or representative to establish to the chairperson's satisfaction that the person is the person duly appointed to act. If the person fails to satisfy the requirement, the chairperson may exclude the person from attending or voting at the meeting.
- (s) The chairperson may delegate his or her powers under clauses 9.9(q) and 9.9(r) to any person.

10 Directors

10.1 Appointment and retirement of Directors

- (a) The minimum number of Directors is 4. The maximum number of Directors is to be fixed by the Directors, but may not be more than 14 unless the Company in general meeting resolves otherwise. The Directors must not determine a maximum which is less than the number of Directors in office at the time the determination takes effect.
- (b) The Directors may appoint any natural person to be a Director, either as an addition to the existing Directors or to fill a casual vacancy, but so that the total number of Directors does not exceed the maximum number fixed under this constitution.
- (c) A Director appointed by the Directors under clause 10.1(b), who is not a managing Director, holds office only 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 Directors, is entitled not to be subject to vacation of office under clause 10.1(c) or retirement under clauses 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 clauses 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 and offer himself or herself 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 or appointed on the same day, the Director to retire must be decided by lot (unless they can agree among themselves).
- (g) The Directors to retire under clauses 10.1(d) or 10.1(f) are decided having regard to the composition of the board of Directors at the date of the notice calling the AGM. A Director is not required to retire and is not relieved from retiring because of a change in the number or identity of the directors after the date of the notice but before the meeting closes.
- (h) The Company may by resolution at a general meeting (including without limitation an AGM) fill an office vacated by a Director under clauses 10.1(c), 10.1(d), 10.1(f) or 10.2 by electing or re-electing an eligible person to that office.
- (i) The retirement of a Director from office under this constitution and the re-election of the Director or the election of another person to that office (as the case may be) takes effect at the conclusion of the meeting at which the retirement and re-election or election occur.

- (j) A person is eligible for election to the office of a Director at a general meeting only if:
 - (1) the person is in office as a Director immediately before that meeting;
 - (2) the person has been nominated by the Directors for election at that meeting;
 - (3) where the person is a Member, he or she has at least 35 business days and, in the case of a general meeting the Directors have been duly requested by Members under the Act to call, at least 30 business days (or, in each case, such longer period as may be permitted under the Listing Rules) but, in each case, no more than 90 business days before the meeting, given the Company a notice signed by him or her stating the Member's desire to be a candidate for election at that meeting; or
 - (4) where the person is not a Member, a Member intending to nominate the person for election at that meeting has, at least 35 business days and, in the case of a general meeting the Directors have been duly requested by Members under the Act to call, at least 30 business days (or, in each case, such longer period as may be permitted under the Listing Rules) but, in each case, no more than 90 business days before the meeting, given the Company a notice signed by the Member stating the Member's intention to nominate the person for election, and a notice signed by the person stating his or her consent to the nomination.
- (k) A partner, employer or employee of an auditor of the Company may not be appointed or elected 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 composition with his or her creditors generally;
- (c) is convicted on indictment of an offence and the Directors do not within 1 month after that conviction resolve to confirm the Director's appointment or election (as the case may be) to the office of Director;
- (d) fails to attend meetings of the Directors for more than 3 consecutive months without leave of absence from the Directors and a majority of the other directors have not, within 14 days of having been given a notice by the company secretary giving details of the absence, resolved that leave of absence be granted; or
- (e) resigns by written notice to the Company.

10.3 Remuneration

- (a) Each Director is entitled to such remuneration from the Company for his or her services as a Directors as the Directors decide but the total amount provided to all Directors for their services as Directors in any year, excluding any amounts paid under clauses 10.3(e), (f), (g), (h) or (i), must not exceed in aggregate in any financial year the amount fixed by the Company in general meeting. When calculating a Director's remuneration for the purposes of this clause 10.3(a), any amount paid by the Company or related body corporate:
 - (1) to a superannuation, retirement or pension fund for a Director so that the Company is not liable to pay the superannuation guarantee charge or similar statutory charge is to be included; and
 - (2) for any insurance premium paid or agreed to be paid for a Director under clause 12.4 is to be excluded.
- (b) Remuneration under clause 10.3(a) may be provided in such manner that the Directors decide, including by way of non cash benefit, such as a contribution to a superannuation fund.
- (c) The remuneration is taken to accrue from day to day.
- (d) 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.
- (e) The Directors are entitled to be paid all travelling and other expenses they incur in attending to the Company's affairs, including attending and returning from general meetings of the Company or meetings of the Directors or of committees of the Directors.
- (f) If a Director, with the concurrence of the Directors, performs extra services or makes any special exertions for the benefit of the Company, the Directors may cause that Director to be paid out of the funds of the Company such special and additional remuneration as the Directors decide is appropriate having regard to the value to the Company of the extra services or special exertions.
- (g) If a Director is also an officer of the Company or of a related body corporate in a capacity other than Director, any remuneration that Director may receive for acting as that officer may be either in addition to or instead of that Director's remuneration under clause 10.3(a).
- (h) The Directors 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 clause 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.

- (i) The Directors may establish or support, or assist in the establishment or support, of funds and trusts to provide pension, retirement, superannuation or similar payments or benefits to or in respect of the Directors or former Directors and grant pensions and allowances to those persons or their dependants either by periodic payment or a lump sum. However, the establishment of a pension or retirement fund is subject to approval of all Directors in office at that time.

10.4 Director need not be a Member

- (a) A Director is not required to hold any Shares in the Company 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 Directors may make regulations requiring the disclosure of interests that a Director, and any person deemed by the Directors to be related to or associated with the Director, may have in any matter concerning the Company or a related body corporate. Any regulations made under this constitution bind all Directors.
- (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 clause 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 clause 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 Directors decide.
- (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, 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 Directors may, despite that interest, vote, be present and be counted in a quorum at the meeting, unless that is prohibited by the Act. No act, transaction, agreement, instrument, resolution or other thing is invalid or voidable only because a Director fails to comply with that prohibition.
- (i) The Directors may exercise the voting rights given by Shares in any corporation held or owned by the Company in any way the Directors decide. This includes voting for any resolution appointing a Director as a Director or other officer of that corporation or voting for the payment of remuneration to the Directors or other officers of that corporation. A Director may, if the law permits, vote for the exercise of those voting rights even though he or she is, or may be about to be appointed, a Director or other officer of that other corporation and, in that capacity, may be interested in the exercise of those voting rights.
- (j) A Director who is interested in any contract or arrangement may, despite that interest, witness the fixing of the seal to any document evidencing or otherwise connected with that contract or arrangement.

10.6 Powers and duties of Directors

- (a) The Directors are responsible for managing the business of the Company and may exercise all powers and do all things that are within the Company's power and are not expressly required by the Act or this constitution to be exercised by the Company in a general meeting.
- (b) The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company:
 - (1) to borrow or raise money in any other way;
 - (2) to charge any of the Company's property or business or any 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 Directors, including bearing interest or not, with rights to subscribe for, or exchange into, Shares or other securities in the Company or a related body corporate or with special privileges as to redemption, participating in Share issues, attending and voting at general meetings and appointing Directors.
- (d) The Directors may decide how cheques, promissory notes, banker's drafts, bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments must be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as applicable, by or on behalf of the Company.
- (e) The Directors may:
 - (1) appoint or employ any person as an officer, agent or attorney of the Company for the purposes, with the powers, discretions and duties (including powers, discretions and duties vested in or exercisable by the Directors), for any period and on any other conditions they decide;

- (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 Directors decide.
- (g) While the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary its Directors may, subject to the Act, act in the best interests of the Company's holding company or ultimate holding company.
- (h) Nothing in this clause 10.6 limits the general nature of clause 10.6(a).

10.7 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 Directors. All the provisions in this constitution relating to meetings of the Directors apply, as far as they can and with any necessary changes, to meetings of the Directors by telephone or other electronic means.
- (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 on, 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.
- (e) If, before or during the meeting, any technical difficulty occurs whereby one or more Directors cease to participate, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting until the difficulty is remedied or may, where a quorum of Directors remains present, continue with the meeting.

10.8 Calling meetings of Directors

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

10.9 Notice of meetings of Directors

- (a) Notice of a meeting of Directors 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 Directors; or

- (2) an alternate Director appointed under clause 10.14 by a Director on leave of absence approved by the Directors.
- (b) A notice of a meeting of Directors:
 - (1) must specify the time and place of 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, fax or other electronic means; and
 - (5) will be taken to have been given to an alternate Director if it is given to the Director who appointed that alternate Director.
- (c) A Director or alternate Director may waive notice of a meeting of Directors by giving notice to that effect in person or by post or by telephone, fax or other electronic means.
- (d) Failure to give a Director or alternate Director notice of a meeting of Directors 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 Directors waives any objection that person may have to a failure to give notice of the meeting.

10.10 Quorum at meetings of Directors

- (a) No business may be transacted at a meeting of Directors unless a quorum of Directors is present at the time the business is dealt with.
- (b) Unless the Directors decide 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.

10.11 Chairperson and deputy chairperson of Directors

- (a) The Directors may elect a Director to the office of chairperson of Directors and may elect one or more Directors to the office of deputy chairperson of Directors. The Directors may decide the period for which those offices will be held.
- (b) The office of chairperson of Directors or deputy chairperson of Directors may, if the Directors so resolve, be treated as an extra service or special exertion performed by the Director holding that office for the purposes of clause 10.3(f).

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

10.12 Decisions of Directors

- (a) The Directors, at a meeting at which a quorum is present, may exercise any authorities, powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Directors under this constitution.
- (b) Questions arising at a meeting of Directors must be decided by a majority of votes cast by the Directors present entitled to vote on the matter.
- (c) Where 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.

10.13 Written resolutions

- (a) If:
 - (1) all of the Directors, other than:
 - (A) any Director on leave of absence approved by the Directors;
 - (B) any Director who disqualifies himself or herself from considering the resolution in question; and
 - (C) any Director who would be prohibited by the Act from voting on the resolution in question,sign or consent to a written resolution; and
 - (2) the Directors who sign or consent to the resolution would have constituted a quorum at a meeting of Directors held to consider that resolution,then the resolution is taken to have been passed by a meeting of the Directors.
- (b) A Director may consent to a resolution by:
 - (1) signing the document containing the resolution (or a copy of that document);

- (2) giving to the Company at its registered office a written notice (including by fax or other electronic means) addressed to the secretary or to the chairperson of Directors signifying assent to the resolution and either setting out its terms or otherwise clearly identifying them; or
- (3) telephoning the secretary or the chairperson of Directors and signifying assent to the resolution and clearly identifying its terms.

10.14 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 1 Director.
- (d) In the absence of the appointee, an alternate Director may exercise any powers (except the power to appoint an alternate Director) that the appointee may exercise.
- (e) An alternate Director is entitled, if the appointee does not attend a meeting of Directors, to attend and vote in place of and on behalf of the appointee.
- (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 he or she was appointed.
- (h) The office of an alternate Director is vacated if and when the appointee vacates office as a Director.
- (i) The appointment of an alternate Director may be terminated or suspended at any time by the appointee 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 Directors, 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 directors at which the appointee is not present.

10.15 Committees of Directors

- (a) The Directors may delegate any powers to a committee of Directors.
- (b) A committee to which any powers have been delegated must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the Directors.
- (c) The provisions of this constitution applying to meetings and resolutions of Directors apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to meetings and resolutions of a committee of Directors, except to the extent they are contrary to any direction given under clause 10.15(b).
- (d) Membership of a committee of Directors may, if the Directors so resolve, be treated as an extra service or special exertion performed by the Directors for the purposes of clause 10.3(f).

10.16 Delegation to a Director

- (a) The Directors may delegate any of their powers to 1 Director.
- (b) A Director to whom any powers have been so delegated must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the Directors.
- (c) The acceptance of a delegation of powers by a Director may, if the Directors so resolve, be treated as an extra service or special exertion performed by the delegate for the purposes of clause 10.3(f).

10.17 Validity of acts

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

- (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 Directors, committee or person when the act was done.

11 Executive officers

11.1 Managing Directors and executive Directors

- (a) The Directors may appoint one or more of the Directors to the office of managing Director or other executive Director.
- (b) Unless the Directors determine otherwise, a managing Director's or other executive Director's appointment automatically 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 Directors decide on.

11.2 Secretary

- (a) The Directors must appoint at least 1 secretary and may appoint additional secretaries.
- (b) The Directors may appoint 1 or more assistant secretaries.

11.3 Provisions applicable to all executive officers

- (a) A reference in this clause 11.3 to an executive officer is a reference to a managing Director, executive Director, secretary or assistant secretary appointed under this clause 11.
- (b) The appointment of an executive officer may be for the period, at the remuneration and on the conditions the Directors decide.
- (c) The remuneration payable by the Company to an executive officer must not include a commission on, or percentage of, operating revenue.
- (d) The Directors may:
 - (1) delegate to or give an executive officer any powers, discretions and duties they decide;
 - (2) withdraw, suspend or vary any of the powers, discretions and duties given to an executive officer; and
 - (3) authorise the executive officer to delegate any of the powers, discretions and duties given to the executive officer.
- (e) Unless the Directors decide differently, the office of a Director who is employed by the Company or by a subsidiary of the Company automatically becomes vacant if the Director ceases to be so employed.
- (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 clauses 12.2 and 12.4 apply

Clauses 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 clause 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 Directors in each case determine
- (each an **Officer** for the purposes of this rule).

12.2 Indemnity

The Company may 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 clause 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 proceedings, whether civil or criminal and whatever their outcome.

12.5 Savings

Nothing in clauses 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 clauses;
- (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 clause 12 or the exercise of a discretion under this clause 12 on such terms as the Directors think fit which are not inconsistent with this clause 12.

13 Seals

13.1 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

13.2 Common seal

The Company may have a common seal. If the Company has a common seal, clauses 13.3 to 13.7 apply.

13.3 Safe custody of seal

The Directors must provide for the safe custody of the seal.

13.4 Using the seal

Subject to clause 13.7 and unless a different procedure is decided by the Directors, if the Company has a common seal any document to which it is affixed must be signed by:

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

13.5 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) must 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 Directors require, may be produced at meetings of Directors for noting the use of the seal since the previous meeting of Directors.
- (c) Failure to comply with clauses 13.5(a) or 13.5(b) does not invalidate any document to which the seal is properly affixed.

13.6 Duplicate seals and certificate seals

- (a) The Company may have 1 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 an duplicate seal, or a certificate seal as provided in clause 13.7, is to be taken to have been sealed with the common seal of the Company.

13.7 Sealing and signing certificates

The Directors 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.

14 Distribution

14.1 Dividends

- (a) Subject to the Act, the Directors may pay any interim and final dividends.
- (b) The Directors may rescind a decision to pay a dividend at any time before the payment date.
- (c) The Directors 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 clause 14.1(e)(1), unless the Directors decide otherwise, an amount paid on a Share in advance of a call is to be taken as not having been paid until it becomes payable; and
 - (3) interest is not payable by the Company on any dividend.
- (f) Subject to the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, the Directors may fix a record date for a dividend, with or without suspending the registration of transfers from that date under clause 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 clause 7.1(c) to be registered, as the holder of the Share:
 - (1) where the Directors have fixed a record date in respect of the dividend, on that date; or
 - (2) where the Directors have 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 clause 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 Directors 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 or other securities of the Company or of another body corporate, either generally or to specific Members; and
 - (2) unless prevented by the Listing Rules, 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 Directors may, but need not, retain any dividends payable on that Share until that person becomes registered as the holder of that Share or transfers it.
- (j) The Directors may retain from any dividend payable to a Member any amount presently payable by the Member to the Company and apply the amount retained to the amount owing.
- (k) The Directors 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 cheque sent to the address of the Member shown in the register of Members or, in the case of joint holders, to the address shown in the register of Members of any of the joint holders, or to such other address as the Member or any of the joint holders in writing direct; or
 - (2) by such electronic or other means approved by the Directors directly to an account (of a type approved by the Directors) nominated in writing by the Member or the joint holders.

The Directors may decide that, where both electronic means of payment and payment by cheque are offered by the Company to Members, the cost of issuing a cheque to a Member who elects to be paid by cheque may be deducted from any dividend payable to that Member.

- (l) The Directors may adopt procedures limiting the type of accounts which are eligible to receive payment under clause 14.1(k)(2).
- (m) A cheque sent under clause 14.1(k)(1) may be made payable to bearer or to the order of the Member to whom it is sent or another person that the Member directs and is sent at the Member's risk.
- (n) If the Directors decide that payments will be made by electronic transfer into an account (of a type approved by Directors) 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.

- (o) 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 an account into which a payment may be made.
- (p) An amount credited to an account under clauses 14.1(n) or 14.1(o) 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.
- (q) If a cheque for an amount payable under clause 14.1(k) is not presented for payment for at least 11 calendar months after issue or an amount is held in an account under clauses 14.1(n) or 14.1(o) for at least 11 calendar months, the Directors may reinvest the amount, after deducting reasonable expenses, into Shares in the Company 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 Directors accept 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 Directors decide. The Company's liability to provide the relevant amount is discharged by an application under this clause 14.1(q). The Directors may do anything necessary or desirable (including executing any document) on behalf of the Member to effect the application of an amount under this clause 14.1(q). The Directors may determine other rules to regulate the operation of this clause 14.1(q) and may delegate their power under this clause to any person.

14.2 Capitalising profits

- (a) Subject to the Listing Rules and any rights or restrictions attached to any Shares or class of Shares, the Directors may capitalise and distribute among those Members who would be entitled to receive dividends and in the same proportions, any amount:
 - (1) forming part of the undivided profits of the Company;
 - (2) representing profits arising from an ascertained accretion to capital or a revaluation of the assets of the Company;
 - (3) arising from the realisation of any assets of the Company; or
 - (4) otherwise available for distribution as a dividend.
- (b) The Directors 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 resolution, any unissued Shares in or other securities of the Company;
 - (2) in paying up any amounts unpaid on Shares or other securities held by the Members; or
 - (3) partly as specified in clause 14.2(b)(1) and partly as specified in clause 14.2(b)(2).

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

- (c) Clauses 14.1(e), (f) and (g) apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to capitalising an amount under this clause 14.2 as if references in those clauses to:
 - (1) a dividend were references to capitalising an amount; and
 - (2) a record date were references to the date the Directors resolve to capitalise the amount under this clause 14.2.
- (d) Where in accordance with the terms and conditions on which Options to take up Shares are granted (and being Options existing at the date of the passing of the resolution referred to in clause 14.2(b)) a holder of those Options will be entitled to an issue of bonus Shares under this clause 14.2, the Directors may in determining the number of unissued Shares to be so issued, allow in an appropriate manner for the future issue of bonus Shares to Options holders.

14.3 Ancillary powers

- (a) To give effect to any resolution to reduce the capital of the Company, to satisfy a dividend as set out in clause 14.1(h)(1) or to capitalise any amount under clause 14.2, the Directors may:
 - (1) settle as they think expedient any difficulty that arises in making the distribution or capitalisation and, in particular, make cash payments in cases where Members are entitled to fractions of shares or other securities and decide that amounts or fractions of less than a particular value decided by the Directors may be disregarded to adjust the rights of all parties;
 - (2) fix the value for distribution of any specific assets;
 - (3) pay cash or issue Shares or other securities to any Member to adjust the rights of all parties;
 - (4) vest any of those specific assets, cash, Shares or other securities in a trustee on trust for the persons entitled to the distribution or capitalised amount that seem expedient to the Directors; and
 - (5) authorise any person to make, on behalf of all the Members entitled to any 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 clause 14.3(a)(5) 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 Directors' discretion, considered impracticable or would give rise to parcels of securities which

do not constitute a marketable parcel, the Directors may make a cash payment to those Members or allocate the assets, Shares or 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.

- (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.

14.4 Reserves

- (a) The Directors may set aside out of the Company's profits any reserves or provisions they decide.
- (b) The Directors may appropriate to the Company's profits any amount previously set aside as a reserve or provision.
- (c) Setting aside an amount as a reserve or provision does not require the Directors to keep the amount separate from the Company's other assets or prevent the amount being used in the Company's business or being invested as the Directors decide.

14.5 Carrying forward profits

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

14.6 Share investment plan

The Directors may, subject to clause 14.1(o):

- (a) establish a Share investment plan on terms they decide, under which:
 - (1) the whole or any part of any dividend or interest due to Members or holders of any convertible securities of the Company who participate in the plan on their Shares or any class of Shares or any convertible securities; or
 - (2) any other amount payable to Members,
may be applied in subscribing for or purchasing securities of the Company or of a related body corporate; and
- (b) amend, suspend or terminate a Share investment plan.

14.7 Dividend selection plans

The Directors may:

- (a) implement a dividend selection plan on terms they decide, under which participants may choose:

- (1) to receive a dividend from the Company paid wholly or partly out of any particular fund or reserve or out of profits derived from any particular source; or
 - (2) to forego a dividend from the Company in place of some other form of distribution from the Company or another body corporate or a trust; and
 - (b) amend, suspend or terminate a dividend selection plan.
-

15 Winding up

15.1 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 clause 15.1(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 clause 15.1(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 clause 15.1(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.

15.2 Dividing property

- (a) If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution:
 - (1) divide amongst 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 clause 15.2(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 clause 15.2(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 clause 15.2(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 clause 15.2(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 clause 15.2 takes away from or affects any right to exercise any statutory or other power which would have existed if this rule were omitted.
- (f) Clause 14.3 applies, so far as it can and with any necessary changes, to a division by a liquidator under clause 15.2(a) as if references in clause 14.3 to:
 - (1) the Directors were references to the liquidator; and
 - (2) a distribution or capitalisation were references to the division under clause 15.2(a).

16 Inspection of and access to records

- (a) A person who is not a Director does not have the right to inspect any of the Directors papers, books, records or documents of the Company, except as provided by law, or this constitution, or as authorised by the Directors, 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 Directors papers, books, records and documents of the Company which relate to the period during which the Director or former Director was a Director on such terms and conditions as the Directors think fit and which are not inconsistent with this clause 16.
- (c) The Company may procure that its subsidiaries provide similar access to Directors papers, books, records or documents as that set out in clauses 16(a) and 16(b).
- (d) This clause 16 does not limit any right the Directors or former Directors otherwise have.

17 Notices

17.1 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;

- (3) sending it by fax or other electronic means to the fax number or electronic address the member has supplied to the Company for giving notices; or
 - (4) by notifying the Member of the notices availability by an electronic means nominated by the Member for that purpose.
- (b) The Company may give a notice to the joint holders of a share by giving the notice in the way authorised by clause 17.1(a) to the joint holder who is named first in the register of members for the share.
- (c) The Company may give a notice to a person entitled to a share as a result of a transmission event by delivering it or sending it in the manner authorised by clause 17.1(a) addressed to the name or title of the person, to:
 - (1) the address, fax number 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, fax number or electronic address, to the address, fax number or electronic address to which the notice might have been sent if that transmission event had not occurred.
- (d) A notice given to a member under clauses 17.1(a) or 17.1(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 clause 17.1.
- (g) A signature to any notice given by the Company to a Member under this clause 17.1 may be printed or affixed by some mechanical 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.

17.2 Notices by the company to directors

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

- (a) delivering it personally to him or her;
- (b) sending it by prepaid post to his or her usual residential or business address, or any other address he or she has supplied to the Company for giving notices; or
- (c) sending it by fax or other electronic means to the fax number or electronic address he or she has supplied to the company for giving notices.

17.3 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; or
- (c) sending it by fax or other electronic means to the principal fax number or electronic address at the Company's registered office.

17.4 Time of service

- (a) A notice from the Company properly addressed and posted is taken to be served:
 - (1) if it is a notice concerning a general meeting, at 10.00am on the day after the date it is posted; or
 - (2) in any other case, at the time the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.
- (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 fax, the notice is taken as served at the time the fax is sent if the correct fax number appears on the facsimile transmission report produced by the sender's fax machine.
- (d) Where the Company sends a notice by electronic transmission, the notice is taken as served at the time the electronic transmission is sent if a message indicating receipt has been received by the Company.
- (e) 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 at 10.00am on the day after the date on which the member is notified that the notice is available.
- (f) 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.

17.5 Other communications and documents

Clauses 17.1 to 17.4 (inclusive) apply, so far as they can and with any necessary changes, to serving any communication or document.

17.6 Written notices

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

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.