

Constitution of Civmec Australia Limited
ACN 672 407 171

The Corporations Act
A public company limited by shares
Registered in Western Australia

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Contents

General	1
1 Definitions	1
2 Interpretation	2
3 Effect of the Listing Rules	3
4 Replaceable Rules	3
Capital	3
5 Issue of Securities	3
6 Offer of new shares	3
7 Preference Shares	4
8 Alteration of rights	5
9 Recognition of Third Party Interests	5
10 Surrender of Securities	6
11 Joint Holders	6
Certificates for Securities	6
12 Uncertificated Holdings	6
Lien	7
13 Lien	7
Forfeiture	7
14 Liability to Forfeiture	7
15 Power to Forfeit	7
16 Consequences of Forfeiture	7
17 Notice of Forfeiture	8
18 Reissue of Forfeited Shares	8
19 Transfers After Forfeiture and Sale	8
Payments by the Company	9
20 Payments by the Company	9
Call on Shares and Interest on Sums Due to the Company	9
21 Board's Power to Make Calls	9
22 Interest on Unpaid Amounts	10
23 Differentiation between Holders	10
Transfer of Securities	10
24 Transfers	10
25 Board may Refuse to Register	11
26 Transfer and Certificate (if any)	11
27 Suspension of Transfers	11
28 Right to inspect and get copies of the Depository Register	12
Transmission of Securities	12
29 Transmission on Death	12
30 Transmission by Operation of Law	12
Restricted Securities	12
31 Restricted Securities	12

Alteration of Capital	13
32 Power to Alter Share Capital	13
General Meetings	13
33 Power of the Board to Convene	13
34 Right of Depositor to Convene	14
35 Notice of General Meeting	14
36 Annual General Meeting	14
37 Business of Annual and Other General Meetings	14
38 Quorum for General Meetings	15
39 Conduct of General Meetings	15
40 Acting Chair	16
41 Adjournment of General Meetings	16
42 Voting at General Meetings	17
43 Special Meetings	17
44 Procedure for Polls	17
45 Chair has Casting Vote	17
46 Representation and Voting of Shareholders	18
47 Restriction on Voting Rights	18
48 Form of Proxy	19
49 Form of Direct Vote	19
50 Validity of Proxies, Attorneys and Representatives	20
51 Validity of Direct Votes	21
Appointment, Removal and Remuneration of Directors	22
52 Number of Directors	22
53 Appointment and Removal of Directors	22
54 No Share Qualification for Directors	22
55 Retirement of Directors	22
56 Remuneration of Directors	23
57 Vacation of Office of Director	24
58 Disqualification of a Director	24
59 Retirement Allowance for Directors	24
60 Directors May Lend to the Company	25
61 Exercise of Voting Power in Other Corporations	25
62 Alternate Directors	25
Powers of the Board and Executives	26
63 Appointment of Executives	26
64 Powers of the Board and Managing Director	27
Proceedings of the Board	27
65 Proceedings of the Board	27
66 Meetings of the Board by Technology	27
67 Chair of the Board	28
68 Directors' Voting Rights and Exercise of Powers	28

69	Material Personal Interests of Directors	29
70	Committees of the Board	29
71	Written Resolutions of Directors	29
72	Defects in Appointments of Directors	30
	Secretaries and Other Officers	30
73	Secretaries	30
74	Other Officers	30
	Seals	31
75	Seals and their Use	31
	Dividends, Interest and Reserves	31
76	Reserves	31
77	Power to Declare or Determine Dividends and Pay Interest	31
78	Crediting of Dividends	31
79	Deduction of Unpaid Amounts	32
80	Distributions in Kind	32
81	Payment of Distributions	33
	Capitalisation of Profits	33
82	Capitalisation of Profits	33
	Service of Documents	34
83	Service of Documents	34
	Winding Up	36
84	Winding Up	36
	Indemnity	36
85	Indemnity of Officers, Insurance and Access	36
	Small Shareholdings	37
86	Sale of Small Holdings	37
	Dividend Reinvestment Plans	40
87	Dividend Reinvestment Plans	40
	Employee Share Plans	41
88	Employee Share Plans	41
	Bonus Share Plan	42
89	Bonus Share Plan	42
	Proportional Takeover Approval	43
90	Proportional Takeover Approval	43

Constitution of Civmec Australia Limited (ACN 672 407 171), a public company limited by shares.

General

1 Definitions

The following definitions apply in this Constitution unless the context requires otherwise:

ASX means ASX Limited (ACN 008 624 691) or the securities market which it operates, as the case may be.

ASX Listing Rules means the listing rules of ASX and any other rules of ASX which are applicable while the Company is admitted to the official list of ASX, each as amended or replaced from time to time, except to the extent of any express written waiver by ASX.

ASX Settlement means ASX Settlement Pty Ltd (ABN 49 008 504 532).

ASX Settlement Operating Rules means the operating rules of ASX Settlement.

Board means all or some of the Directors for the time being acting as a board.

Business Day means:

- (a) if the Company is admitted to the official list of ASX at the time, has the meaning given in the ASX Listing Rules; or
- (b) otherwise, means a day except a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in Western Australia or Singapore.

call includes any instalment of a call and any amount due on the issue of any share.

Company means the company named Civmec Australia Limited (ACN 672 407 171), or whatever its name may be from time to time.

Constitution means this constitution.

Corporations Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001* (Cth).

Direct Vote means a notice of a shareholder's voting intention delivered to the Company by post, electronic or other means approved by the Board and otherwise in accordance with this Constitution and regulations, rules and procedures made by the Board in accordance with rule 49.

Director means a person appointed or elected to the office of director of the Company in accordance with this Constitution and, where appropriate, includes an alternate Director.

Dividend means any dividend, including an interim dividend.

Exchange means the ASX, SGX-ST (for so long as any Securities of the Company are listed or quoted on the ASX and SGX-ST) and/or such other stock exchange on which the Company is listed or approved to be listed.

Listing Rules means the ASX Listing Rules, the SGX-ST Listing Rules and/or any other rules of an Exchange which are applicable to the Company, each as amended or replaced from time to time.

Managing Director means a person appointed as managing director in accordance with rule 63.

Market Transfer means a transfer of securities in the Company where the transfer is pursuant to an Uncertificated Transfer System.

proper ASTC transfer has the meaning given in the Corporations Act.

S\$ means Singapore dollars, the lawful currency of the Republic of Singapore.

Secretary means a person appointed as, or to perform the duties of, secretary of the Company.

Securities includes shares, rights to shares, options to acquire shares and other securities with rights of conversion to equity, in each case as issued or granted by the Company.

Securities Account means the securities account maintained by a Depositor with a Depository.

SGX-ST means the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited and, where applicable, its successors in title.

SGX-ST Listing Rules means the rules in the listing manual of the SGX-ST, as may be amended or modified from time to time.

Shareholder Present means, in connection with a general meeting, a shareholder present for the meeting, in person or by proxy, by attorney or, where the shareholder is a body corporate, by representative (and includes any of those persons attending a general meeting at the venue or venues for the meeting or using virtual meeting technology approved by the Directors in accordance with this Constitution).

Uncertificated Securities Holding means Securities that under the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules or any Uncertificated Transfer System may be held in uncertificated form.

Uncertificated Transfer System means any system operated under the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules that regulates the transfer or registration of, or the settlement of transactions affecting, Securities in uncertificated form and includes CHES (as defined in the ASX Settlement Operating Rules) as it applies to Securities in certificated and uncertificated form.

2 Interpretation

- (a) Headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation.
- (b) Mentioning anything after includes, including, for example, or similar expressions, does not limit what else might be included.
- (c) The terms **Depositor**, **Depository** and **Depository Register** shall have the meanings ascribed to them respectively in the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore.
- (d) The following rules apply unless the context requires otherwise.
 - (i) The singular includes the plural, and the converse also applies.
 - (ii) If a word or phrase is defined, its other grammatical forms have a corresponding meaning.
 - (iii) A reference to a person includes a corporation, trust, partnership, unincorporated body or other entity, whether or not it comprises a separate legal entity.
 - (iv) A reference to a rule is a reference to a rule of this Constitution.
 - (v) A reference to legislation or to a provision of legislation includes a modification or re-enactment of it, a legislative provision substituted for it and a regulation or statutory instrument issued under it.
 - (vi) A word or phrase given a meaning in the Corporations Act has the same meaning in this Constitution as in force on the day on which this Constitution became binding on the Company.
 - (vii) A reference to the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules is to the Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules in force in relation to the

Company after taking into account any waiver or exemption which is in force either generally or in relation to the Company.

3 Effect of the Listing Rules

While the Company is admitted to the official list of an Exchange, the following provisions apply.

- (a) notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, if the Listing Rules prohibit an act being done, the act must not be done;
- (b) nothing contained in this Constitution prevents an act being done that the Listing Rules require to be done;
- (c) if the Listing Rules require an act to be done or not to be done, authority is given for that act to be done or not to be done (as the case may be);
- (d) if the Listing Rules require this Constitution to contain a provision and it does not contain such a provision, this Constitution is deemed to contain that provision;
- (e) if the Listing Rules require this Constitution not to contain a provision and it contains such a provision, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision; and
- (f) if any provision of this Constitution is or becomes inconsistent with the Listing Rules, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision to the extent of the inconsistency.

4 Replaceable Rules

The replaceable rules contained in the Corporations Act do not apply to the Company.

Capital

5 Issue of Securities

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules, this Constitution and any special rights conferred on the holders of any Securities, the issue of Securities is under the control of the Board, which may issue and cancel Securities and grant options over unissued Securities, on the terms the Board considers appropriate.
- (b) Without affecting any special rights conferred on the holders of any Securities, any Securities may be issued with preferred, deferred or other special rights, obligations or restrictions, whether in regard to dividends, voting, return of share capital, payment of calls or otherwise, as the Board may determine and on any terms the Board considers appropriate.
- (c) Unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue, the issue of any new Securities ranking equally with existing Securities is not a variation of the rights conferred on the holders of the existing Securities.

6 Offer of new shares

For so long as any Securities of the Company are listed or quoted on the SGX-ST and as subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Company in the general meeting or except as permitted under the Listing Rules, all new shares shall, before issue, be offered to such persons who as at the date of the offer are entitled to receive notices from the Company of general meetings in proportion, as far as circumstances admit, to the amount of the existing shares to which they are entitled. The offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined. After the expiration of the aforesaid time or on the receipt of an intimation from the person to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Board may

dispose of those shares in a manner as they think most beneficial to the Company. The Directors may likewise dispose of any new shares which (by reason of the ratio which the new shares bear to shares held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares) cannot, in the opinion of the Board, be conveniently offered under this rule 6.

7 Preference Shares

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

- (a) the preference shares may be issued on the terms that they are, or at the option of either or both the Company and the holder are liable, to be redeemed out of profits or the proceeds of a new issue of shares made for the purpose of the redemption, or otherwise as permitted by the Corporations Act;
- (b) each preference share is to confer on its holder the right to convert the preference share into ordinary shares if and on the basis the Board decides at the time of issue of the preference share;
- (c)
 - (i) each preference share is to confer on its holder a right to receive a preferential Dividend at the rate or of the amount (which may be subject to an index) and on the basis decided by the Board at the time of issue of the preference share;
 - (ii) in addition to the preferential Dividend, each preference share may participate with the ordinary shares in Dividends declared or determined by the Board if and to the extent the Board decides at the time of issue of the preference share; and
 - (iii) the preferential Dividend may be cumulative if and to the extent the Board decides at the time of issue of the preference share;
- (d) each preference share is to confer on its holder:
 - (i) the right on redemption and in a winding up to payment in cash in priority to any other class of shares (except for any class of preference shares ranking equally in the relevant respect with the preference share) of:
 - (A) the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the preference share; and
 - (B) the amount (if any) equal to the aggregate of any Dividends accrued (whether declared or determined or not) but unpaid on the preference share, and of any arrears of Dividends on the preference share; and
 - (ii) the right, in priority to any payment of Dividend on any other class of shares (except for any class of preference shares ranking equally in the relevant respect with the preference share), to the preferential Dividend,in each case on the basis the Board decides at the time of issue of the preference share;
- (e) the preference shares are to confer on the holders the right to a bonus issue or capitalisation of profits in favour of holders of those shares only, if and on the basis the Board decides at the time of issue of the preference shares;
- (f) a preference share does not confer on its holder any further rights to participate in assets or profits of the Company;
- (g) the holder of a preference share shall have the same rights as the holders of ordinary shares to receive notices, reports, accounts and balance sheets of the Company and to

attend and be heard at all general meetings, but is not to have the right (in that capacity) to vote at general meetings except as follows:

- (i) on any question considered at a meeting if, at the date of the meeting, a Dividend (or any part of a Dividend) on the preference share is in arrears for more than six months;
- (ii) on a proposal:
 - (A) to reduce the share capital of the Company;
 - (B) that directly affects rights and privileges of the holders of the preference share;
 - (C) to wind up the Company;
 - (D) for sanctioning a sale of property, business and undertaking of the Company; and
- (iii) on a resolution to approve the terms of a buy-back agreement; and
- (iv) on any question considered at a meeting held during the winding up of the Company; and
- (v) in any other circumstances in which the Listing Rules require or permit holders of preference shares to vote; and
- (h) the Company may issue further preference shares ranking equally, with, or in priority to, other preference shares already issued.

provided that the total number of issued preference shares shall not exceed the total number of issued ordinary shares issued at any time.

8 Alteration of rights

The repayment of preference capital other than redeemable preference capital, or any alteration of preference shareholders' rights, may only be made pursuant to a special resolution of the preference shareholders concerned, provided always that where the necessary majority for such a special resolution is not obtained at the general meeting, consent in writing if obtained from holders of at least three-fourths of the preference shares concerned within two months of the general meeting, shall be as valid and effectual as a special resolution being carried out at the general meeting.

9 Recognition of Third Party Interests

- (a) Except as required by law, the Company is not bound to recognise a person as holding a Security on any trust.
- (b) Whether or not it has notice of the rights or interests concerned, the Company is not bound to recognise:
 - (i) any equitable, contingent, future or partial claim to, or interest in, any Security or unit of a Security; or
 - (ii) any other right in respect of a Security,except an absolute right of ownership of the Security holder or as otherwise provided by this Constitution or by law.

10 Surrender of Securities

In its discretion, the Board may accept a surrender of Securities by way of compromise of any question as to whether or not those Securities have been validly issued or in any other case where the surrender is within the powers of the Company. Any Securities surrendered may be sold or re-issued in the same manner as forfeited shares.

11 Joint Holders

Where two or more persons are registered as the holders of any Securities, they are considered to hold the Securities as joint tenants with benefits of survivorship, subject to the following provisions:

- (a) the Company is not bound to register more than three persons as the holders of the Securities, except in the case of executors, administrators or trustees of the estate of a deceased holder of the Securities;
- (b) the joint holders of the Securities are liable severally as well as jointly in respect of all payments which ought to be made in respect of the Securities;
- (c) on the death of any one of the joint holders, the remaining joint holders are the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the Securities but the Board may require evidence of death and the estate of the deceased joint holder is not released from any liability in respect of the Securities;
- (d) any one of the joint holders may give a receipt for any Dividend, bonus or return of capital payable to the joint holders in respect of the Securities;
- (e) only the person whose name stands first in the Securities register or (as the case may be) the Depository Register as one of the joint holders of the Securities is entitled, if the Company determines to issue certificates for Securities, to delivery of a certificate relating to the Securities or to receive notices from the Company and any notice given to that person is considered notice to all the joint holders; and
- (f) any one of the joint holders may vote at any general meeting of the Company in person, or by properly authorised representative, proxy or attorney or by Direct Vote, in respect of the Securities as if that joint holder was solely entitled to the Securities. If more than one of the joint holders tender a vote in person or by properly authorised representative, proxy or attorney or by Direct Vote, only the vote of the joint holder whose name appears first in the Securities register or (as the case may be) the Depository Register counts.

Certificates for Securities

12 Uncertificated Holdings

If and for so long as dealings in any Securities take place under an Uncertificated Transfer System:

- (a) the Company need not issue any certificate in respect of Securities held as an Uncertificated Securities Holding; and
- (b) the Securities register may distinguish between Securities held in certificated form and Securities held as an Uncertificated Securities Holding.

Lien

13 Lien

The Company has first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) and on dividends from time to time declared or payable in respect thereof. Such lien shall be restricted to unpaid calls and instalments upon the specific shares in respect of which such monies are due and unpaid; and to such amounts as the Company may be called upon by law to pay in respect of the shares of the shareholder or deceased shareholder.

Forfeiture

14 Liability to Forfeiture

- (a) If a shareholder fails to pay when due any sum payable in respect of any shares (including amounts payable on issue, calls, instalments, interest or expenses) the Board may serve a notice on the shareholder requiring payment of the unpaid sum, together with accrued interest and all expenses of the Company incurred by reason of the non-payment.
- (b) The notice must:
 - (i) specify:
 - (A) a time by which payment must be made, which must not be earlier than close of business (local time at the registered office of the Company) 14 days after the date of service of the notice; and
 - (B) the required manner of payment; and
 - (ii) state that the shares are liable to be forfeited, if payment is not made as required by the notice.

15 Power to Forfeit

If the requirements of a notice with respect to a share under rule 14 are not complied with then, subject to the Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, at any time the share may be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect unless, before the resolution the payment required by the notice is paid together with interest (if determined by the Board) at the rate determined by the Board.

16 Consequences of Forfeiture

- (a) A person whose shares have been forfeited:
 - (i) ceases to be a shareholder in respect of the forfeited shares at the time and on the date of the passing of a resolution of the Board approving the forfeiture;
 - (ii) has no claims or demands against the Company in respect of those shares including any Dividends;
 - (iii) has no other rights incident to the shares; and
 - (iv) unless otherwise approved by the Company in general meeting, remains liable to pay to the Company all money that, at the date of forfeiture, was payable by the person to the Company in respect of the shares (including, if the Board determines, interest from the date of forfeiture at the rate the Board determines). The Board may enforce the payment of all or any part of the money as it determines.

- (b) If any amounts due in respect of any shares (including amounts payable on issue, calls, instalments, interest or expenses) are unpaid by the shareholder:
 - (i) the shareholder is not entitled to any rights or privileges as a shareholder;
 - (ii) the Company is entitled to set off any amount owed by it to the shareholder against the amounts the shareholder owes to it; and
 - (iii) the Company may refuse to register a transfer of the shares.
- (c) Nothing in this rule 16 affects any other right or remedy of the Company against the shareholder or anyone else.

17 Notice of Forfeiture

When any share is forfeited, the Company will note it in the share register and notify the affected shareholder. Failure to do so does not invalidate the forfeiture. At any time before any forfeited share is cancelled or reissued, the Board may annul the forfeiture on any conditions it determines.

18 Reissue of Forfeited Shares

- (a) Subject to applicable law and the Listing Rules, the Board may reissue the forfeited shares in any manner it determines and, to the extent permitted by law, with or without any money previously paid on the shares being credited as paid up.
- (b) Unless otherwise agreed, the acquirer of a reissued share is:
 - (i) discharged from liability for any calls which may have been due before the reissue of the forfeited share; and
 - (ii) not bound to see to the application of any money paid as consideration.
- (c) If any shares are forfeited and sold, any residue of the net proceeds of the sale after the satisfaction of the unpaid calls, accrued interest and expenses, and such other amounts as the Company may be called upon pursuant to applicable laws to pay in respect of such shares, shall be paid to the person whose shares have been forfeited, or his executors, administrators or assignees or as he directs.

19 Transfers After Forfeiture and Sale

- (a) The Company may:
 - (i) receive the consideration (if any) given for a forfeited share on any sale or disposition of the share; and
 - (ii) effect a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of.
- (b) On the completion of the transfer, the transferee is to be registered as the holder of the share in the Securities register or (as the case may be) the Depository Register and is not bound to see to the application of any money paid as consideration.

Payments by the Company

20 Payments by the Company

- (a) If the law of any place imposes or purports to impose any immediate or future or possible liability on the Company to make any payments or empowers any government or taxing authority or government official to require the Company to make any payment:
 - (i) in respect of any Securities held either jointly or solely by any holder;
 - (ii) in respect of any transfer of those Securities;
 - (iii) in respect of any interest, Dividends, bonuses or other moneys due or payable or accruing or which may become due or payable to the holder by the Company on or in respect of any Securities; or
 - (iv) for or on account or in respect of any holder of Securities,then rules 20(b) and 20(c) apply, in addition to any right or remedy the Company may otherwise have.
- (b) The Company is fully indemnified by:
 - (i) the holder;
 - (ii) the holder's trustee, executor or administrator; or
 - (iii) any person who becomes registered as the holder of the Securities on the distribution of the deceased holder's estate.
- (c) The Company may recover any moneys paid as described in rule 20(a), which exceeded any Dividend, bonus or other money then due or payable by the Company to the holder, together with interest at a rate the Board may determine from time to time from the date of payment to the date of repayment, as a debt due from:
 - (i) the holder;
 - (ii) the holder's trustee, executor or administrator; or
 - (iii) any person who becomes registered as holder of the Securities on the distribution of the deceased holder's estate.
- (d) The Board may:
 - (i) exempt a Security from all or part of this rule 20; and
 - (ii) waive or compromise all or part of any payment due to the Company under this rule 20.

Call on Shares and Interest on Sums Due to the Company

21 Board's Power to Make Calls

- (a) Subject to the terms of issue of any shares and the Listing Rules, the Board may make calls on the relevant shareholders in respect of any money unpaid on the shares.
- (b) Each shareholder must pay the amount of the call on that shareholder's shares in the manner, by the time or times, and at the place, specified by the Board.
- (c) The Board may revoke or postpone a call.
- (d) A call may be required to be paid by instalments.
- (e) A call is made at the time of or as specified in the resolution of the Board authorising the call.

- (f) The non-receipt of a notice of a call by, or the accidental omission to give notice of a call to, any shareholder does not invalidate the call.
- (g) If the Board thinks fit, the Company may receive from any shareholder all or any part of the moneys unpaid on all or any of the shares held by that shareholder beyond the sums actually called up and then due and payable either as a loan repayable or as a payment in advance of calls. The Company may pay interest on the moneys advanced at the rate and on the terms agreed by the Board and the shareholder paying the sum in advance. Capital paid on shares in advance of calls shall not, whilst carrying interest, confer a right to participate in profits.

22 Interest on Unpaid Amounts

- (a) If a sum called or otherwise payable to the Company in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day for payment, the person from whom the sum is due must pay:
 - (i) interest on the sum from the due date to the time of actual payment at the rate determined by the Board; and
 - (ii) any costs and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of non-payment or late payment of the sum.
- (b) The Board may waive payment of some or all of the interest, costs and expenses under rule 22(a).

23 Differentiation between Holders

The Board may differentiate on the issue of shares between the holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

Transfer of Securities

24 Transfers

- (a) Subject to this Constitution, a transfer of any Securities may be effected by:
 - (i) a written transfer in the usual or common form or in any form the Board may prescribe or in a particular case accept, properly stamped (if necessary), being delivered to the Company, provided that, if required by the Listing Rules, it shall be in such a form approved by the Exchange;
 - (ii) a book-entry in the Depository Register in accordance with applicable law;
 - (iii) a proper ASTC transfer, which is to be in the form required or permitted by the Corporations Act or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules; or
 - (iv) any other electronic system established or recognised by the Listing Rules in which the Company participates in accordance with the rules of that system.
- (b) Except in the case of a proper ASTC transfer, the transferor is considered to remain the holder of the Securities transferred until the name of the transferee is entered on the Securities register or (as the case may be) the Depository Register. A proper ASTC transfer is considered recorded in the Securities register or (as the case may be) the Depository Register and the name of the transferee to be registered as the holder of the Securities comprised in the proper ASTC transfer, as provided in the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
- (c) The Board may take any action it determines to comply with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules and may request ASX Settlement to apply a holding lock to prevent a

transfer of Securities the subject of the ASX Settlement Operating Rules if the Board determines.

- (d) The Company may do anything necessary or desirable to facilitate participation by the Company in any Uncertificated Transfer System.

25 Board may Refuse to Register

- (a) There shall be no restriction on the transfer of fully paid shares except where required by applicable law or the Listing Rules. The Board may refuse to register any transfer of Securities:
 - (i) if the registration of the transfer would result in a contravention of or failure to observe the provisions of any applicable law or the Listing Rules;
 - (ii) which are subject to forfeiture; or
 - (iii) if permitted to do so under the Listing Rules.
- (b) The decision of the Board relating to the registration of a transfer is absolute. Failure to give notice of refusal to register any transfer as may be required under the Corporations Act does not invalidate the decision of the Board.

26 Transfer and Certificate (if any)

- (a) Every transfer must be left for registration at the registered office of the Company or any other place the Board determines. Without limiting rule 26(b), the transfer is to be accompanied by such evidence that the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor, the transferor's right to transfer the Securities, execution of the transfer or compliance with the provisions of any applicable laws.
- (b) Unless the Board otherwise determines either generally or in a particular case, each application to register the transfer of any Securities, or to register any person as the holder in respect of any Securities transmitted to that person by operation of law or otherwise, is to be accompanied by the certificate for the relevant Securities. The certificate is considered to have been cancelled on such registration.
- (c) Each transfer that is registered may be retained by the Company for any period determined by the Board, after which the Company may destroy it.
- (d) Without limiting any other entitlement the Company may have to charge fees, the Company may, to the extent permitted by the Listing Rules, charge a reasonable fee in relation to any transfer of Securities that is not a Market Transfer or the issue of any certificates for Securities, provided that subject to the Listing Rules and for so long as any Securities of the Company are listed or quoted on the SGX-ST, any fee charged on the transfer of Securities shall not exceed S\$2 (or foreign currency equivalent) per transfer (or such other fee as the Board may from time to time determine having regard to any limitation thereof as may be prescribed by the Exchange upon which Securities the Company are listed).

27 Suspension of Transfers

The registration of transfers of Securities of the Company that are not quoted on an Exchange may be suspended at any time and for any period as the Board may from time to time decide. The aggregate of those periods must not exceed 30 days in any calendar year.

28 Right to inspect and get copies of the Depository Register

- (a) For the purpose of section 173 and 177 of the Corporations Act, 'register' shall include the Depository Register notwithstanding that the Depository Register is not kept in accordance with Chapter 2C of the Corporations Act.
- (b) Subject to applicable law, the Company may, only to the extent necessary to comply with any applicable foreign privacy laws, redact or sever all or part of the copy of the Depository Register inspected or provided under section 173 of the Corporations Act.

Transmission of Securities

29 Transmission on Death

- (a) Where a Security holder dies:
 - (i) the legal personal representatives of the deceased, where the Security holder was a sole holder or a joint holder holding as a tenant in common; and
 - (ii) the survivor or survivors, where the Security holder was a joint holder,are the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the Security holder's interest in the Securities (as the case may be).
- (b) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Board may require evidence of a Security holder's death as it determines.
- (c) This rule 29 does not release the estate of a deceased joint holder from any liability in respect of any Security that had been jointly held by the holder with other persons.

30 Transmission by Operation of Law

A person (a **transmittee**) who establishes to the satisfaction of the Board that the right to any Securities has devolved on the transmittee by will or by operation of law may be registered as a holder in respect of the Securities (or such person's name shall have been entered in the Depository Register) or may (subject to the provisions in this Constitution relating to transfers) transfer the Securities. The Board has the same right to refuse to register the transmittee as if the transmittee was the transferee named in a transfer presented for registration.

Restricted Securities

31 Restricted Securities

- (a) In this rule 31 unless the context requires otherwise:
 - dispose** has the meaning given in the ASX Listing Rules.
 - Escrow Period** means, in relation to Restricted Securities, the escrow period applicable to those Restricted Securities under the ASX Listing Rules.
 - Restricted Securities** has the meaning given in the ASX Listing Rules.
 - Restriction Agreement** means, in relation to Restricted Securities, a restriction agreement applicable to those Restricted Securities, in a form set out in the ASX Listing Rules or otherwise approved by the ASX.
- (b) The holder of Restricted Securities must not dispose of, or agree or offer to dispose of, those Restricted Securities during the Escrow Period except as permitted by the ASX Listing Rules or the ASX.

- (c) If the Restricted Securities are in the same class as quoted securities, the holder will be taken to have agreed in writing that the Restricted Securities are to be kept on the entity's issuer sponsored sub-register and are to have a holding lock applied for the duration of the Escrow Period applicable to those securities.
- (d) The Company must refuse to acknowledge a disposal (including registering a transfer) of Restricted Securities during the Escrow Period except as permitted by the ASX Listing Rules or the ASX.
- (e) A holder of Restricted Securities will not be entitled to participate in any return of capital on those Restricted Securities during the Escrow Period applicable to those Restricted Securities except as permitted by the ASX Listing Rules or the ASX.
- (f) If a holder of Restricted Securities breaches a Restriction Agreement or a provision of this Constitution restricting a disposal of those Restricted Securities, the holder of those Restricted Securities is not entitled to any Dividend or distribution, or to exercise any voting rights, in respect of those Restricted Securities for so long as the breach continues.

Alteration of Capital

32 Power to Alter Share Capital

The Company may reduce or alter its share capital in any manner provided for by the Corporations Act. The Board may do anything that is required to give effect to any resolution authorising reduction or alteration of the share capital of the Company and, without limitation, may make provision for the issue of fractional certificates or the sale of fractions of shares and the distribution of net proceeds as it thinks fit.

General Meetings

33 Power of the Board to Convene

- (a) By a resolution of the Board, and subject to the requirements of the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, the Board may call a general meeting of the Company to be convened at a time determined by the Board and:
 - (i) at one or more physical venues;
 - (ii) at one or more physical venues and using virtual meeting technology; or
 - (iii) using virtual meeting technology only,provided that, in each case, shareholders as a whole are given a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting, and otherwise in the manner determined by the Board. No shareholder may convene a general meeting of the Company except where entitled to do so under the Corporations Act.
- (b) If the Board elects to use virtual meeting technology for a general meeting of the Company, the Board will determine the type(s) of virtual meeting technology to be used, which may include any combination of telephone, video conferencing, messaging, smartphone application or any other audio or visual device which permits instantaneous communication.
- (c) By resolution of the Board, any general meeting may be cancelled or postponed prior to the date on which it is to be held, except where the cancellation or postponement would be contrary to the Corporations Act. The Board may give notice of cancellation or postponement as it determines, but any failure to give notice of cancellation or

postponement does not invalidate the cancellation or postponement or any resolution passed at a postponed general meeting.

34 Right of Depositor to Convene

For the purpose of sections 249D, 249E and 249F of the Corporations Act, a 'member' shall include a Depositor whose votes in the Company shall be calculated based on the number of votes attaching to the Securities entered against the Depositor's name in the Depository Register.

35 Notice of General Meeting

- (a) Where the Board has called a general meeting, notice of the meeting may be given in the form and manner in which the Board determines, subject to the Corporations Act.
- (b) For so long as any Securities of the Company are listed or quoted on the SGX-ST, a notice of general meeting shall be given to all shareholders, Depository and such persons as are entitled to receive notice under the Corporations Act or the Listing Rules at least 28 days (unless a shorter period of notice is allowed under the Corporations Act or the Listing Rules) before such general meeting:
 - (i) must specify the place, the day and the time of the meeting; and
 - (ii) must be accompanied by a statement regarding the effect of any proposed resolutions in the event the meeting is called to consider special business(es);
 - (iii) notice of every such meeting shall be given by way of advertisement in the daily press in Singapore and in writing to each stock exchange on which the Company is listed (including the Exchange); and
 - (iv) shall include any other information required to be included in the notice by the Listing Rules.
- (c) The non-receipt of a notice convening a general meeting by, or the accidental omission to give notice to, any person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate the proceedings at or any resolution passed at the meeting.

36 Annual General Meeting

For so long as any Securities of the Company are listed or quoted on the SGX-ST, an annual general meeting shall be held in accordance with the requirements of the SGX-ST Listing Rules, and that the interval between the close of a financial year of the Company and the date of the Company's annual general meeting shall not exceed four months (or such other period as may be required or allowed under the SGX-ST Listing Rules).

37 Business of Annual and Other General Meetings

- (a) The business of an annual general meeting of the Company includes:
 - (i) to receive and consider the accounts and reports required by the Corporations Act to be laid before each annual general meeting;
 - (ii) to elect Directors;
 - (iii) when relevant, to appoint an auditor and to fix the auditor's remuneration; and
 - (iv) to transact any other business that, under this Constitution or the Corporations Act, is required to be transacted at any annual general meeting.

The business of an annual general meeting may also include any other business that may be transacted at a general meeting.

- (b) No person may move at any general meeting either any resolution (except in the form set out in the notice of meeting) or any amendment of any resolution, except with the approval of the Board, with the permission of the chair of the meeting or under the Corporations Act.

38 Quorum for General Meetings

- (a) No business may be transacted at any general meeting except, subject to rule 39, the election of a chair of the meeting unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, two Shareholders Present constitutes a quorum.
- (c) If there is not a quorum at a general meeting within 30 minutes after the time specified in the notice of the meeting, the meeting is dissolved unless the chair of the meeting or the Board adjourns the meeting to a date, time and place determined by that chair or the Board. If no quorum is present at any adjourned meeting within 30 minutes after the time for the meeting, the meeting is dissolved.

39 Conduct of General Meetings

- (a) Subject to rule 39(b), the chair of the Board is entitled to preside as chair at every general meeting.
- (b) Where a general meeting is held and:
 - (i) there is no chair of the Board; or
 - (ii) the chair of the Board is not able to be present at the meeting or is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, or despite being so present is unable or unwilling to act as chair of the meeting,the deputy chair of the Board is entitled to chair the meeting or, if the circumstances in rule 39(b)(i) or 39(b)(ii) apply to the deputy chair of the Board, the Directors present may choose one of their number or, in the absence of all Directors or if none of the Directors present wish to act, the Shareholders Present may elect one of their number, to be chair of the meeting.
- (c) The general conduct of each general meeting of the Company and the procedures to be adopted at the meeting are as determined at, during or prior to the meeting by the chair of the meeting.
- (d) The chair of a general meeting of the Company may make rulings without putting the question (or any question) to a vote if that chair considers action is required to ensure the orderly conduct of the meeting.
- (e) The chair of a general meeting of the Company may require the adoption of any procedures that are in that chair's opinion necessary or desirable for the proper and orderly casting or recording of votes at the meeting, whether on a show of hands or on a poll.
- (f) The chair of a general meeting of the Company or a person acting with that chair's authority may require any person who wishes to attend the meeting to comply with searches, restrictions or other security arrangements that chair or a person acting with that chair's authority considers appropriate. The chair of the meeting or a person acting with that chair's authority may refuse entry to any person who does not comply with the arrangements, any person who possesses a recording or broadcasting device without the

consent of that chair or a person acting with that chair's authority, or any person who possesses an article which that chair or a person acting with that chair's authority considers to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption.

- (g) If at any time the chair of a general meeting of the Company considers it necessary or desirable for the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting, that chair may demand the cessation of debate or discussion on any business, question, motion or resolution being considered by the meeting and require the business, question, motion or resolution to be put to a vote of the Shareholders Present.
- (h) Any determination by the chair of a general meeting in relation to matters of procedure (including any procedural motions moved at, or put to, the meeting) or any other matter arising directly or indirectly from the business is final (including any procedural motions moved at, or put to, the meeting). Any challenge to a right to vote (whether on a show of hands or on a poll) or to a determination to allow or disregard a vote (including in either case a Direct Vote) may only be made at the meeting and may be determined by the chair of the meeting whose decision is final.
- (i) If a person purports to cast a vote (including a Direct Vote) at or for the purposes of a general meeting in contravention of the Corporations Act or Listing Rules, the chair of the meeting may determine that the vote be disregarded and treated as not having been cast.
- (j) Nothing contained in this rule 39 limits the powers conferred on a chair of a general meeting by law.

40 Acting Chair

- (a) If during any general meeting the chair of the meeting acting under rule 39 is unwilling to chair any part of the proceedings, that chair may withdraw during the relevant part of the proceedings and may nominate any person who immediately before the general meeting was a Director or who has been nominated for election as a Director at the meeting to be acting chair of the meeting during the relevant part of the proceedings. On the conclusion of the relevant part of the proceedings the acting chair of the meeting is to withdraw and the chair of the meeting acting under rule 39 is to resume to chair the meeting.
- (b) Where an instrument of proxy appoints the chair of a general meeting as proxy for the part of the proceedings for which an acting chair of the meeting has been nominated, the instrument of proxy is taken to be in favour of that acting chair for the relevant part of the proceedings.

41 Adjournment of General Meetings

- (a) During the course of a general meeting the chair of the meeting may adjourn the meeting or any business, motion, question or resolution being considered or remaining to be considered by the meeting or any debate or discussion either to a later time at the same meeting or to an adjourned meeting to be held at the time and place determined by that chair.
- (b) If the chair of a general meeting exercises a right of adjournment of the meeting under this rule 41, that chair has the sole discretion to decide whether to seek the approval of the Shareholders Present to the adjournment and, unless that chair exercises that discretion, no vote may be taken by the Shareholders Present in respect of the adjournment.
- (c) No business may be transacted at any adjourned general meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

42 Voting at General Meetings

- (a) Subject to the requirements of the Corporations Act, any question submitted to a general meeting is to be decided by a simple majority of votes validly cast on the question at or for the purpose of the meeting.
- (b) Subject to rule 42(c) and the requirements of the Corporations Act, each question submitted to the meeting is to be decided in the first instance by a show of hands.
- (c) A question must be decided on a poll without first submitting the question to the meeting to be decided by a show of hands if:
 - (i) the question is a resolution set out in the notice of meeting provided in accordance with rule 34; or
 - (ii) the chair of a general meeting determines that the question be determined by a poll without first submitting the question to the meeting to be decided by a show of hands; or
 - (iii) otherwise required by law or the Listing Rules.
- (d) Unless a poll is demanded, a declaration by the chair of a general meeting following a vote on a show of hands at the meeting that a resolution has been passed or lost is conclusive, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
- (e) At any general meeting, a poll may be demanded by a shareholder in accordance with the Corporations Act (and not otherwise) or by the chair of the meeting. No poll may be demanded on the election of a chair of the meeting or, unless that chair otherwise determines, the adjournment of the meeting. A demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
- (f) The Board may, subject to law, determine that, at any meeting of shareholders or a class of shareholders, a shareholder who is entitled to attend and vote at that meeting is entitled to give their vote by Direct Vote.

43 Special Meetings

All the provisions of this Constitution as to general meetings apply to any special meeting of any class of shareholders that may be held under the operation of this Constitution or the Corporations Act.

44 Procedure for Polls

- (a) When demanded at a general meeting, a poll may be taken in the manner and at the time that the chair of the meeting directs.
- (b) The result of a poll may be announced in the manner and at the time (whether during the relevant meeting or afterwards) that the chair of the meeting considers appropriate.
- (c) The result of a poll is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- (d) The demand for a poll does not prevent a meeting from continuing for the transaction of any business other than that on which a poll has been demanded. Subject to rules 41 and 42(e), a poll demanded on any question of adjournment is to be taken at the meeting and without adjournment.

45 Chair has Casting Vote

In the case of an equality of votes on a show of hands or on a poll, at or for the purposes of a general meeting of the Company, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote in addition to any

vote to which that chair may be entitled as a shareholder or as a proxy, attorney or properly appointed representative of a shareholder.

46 Representation and Voting of Shareholders

Subject to this Constitution and any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares:

- (a) at meetings of shareholders or a class of shareholders each shareholder entitled to attend and vote may:
 - (i) attend and vote in person; or
 - (ii) be represented and vote by proxy, by attorney or (where the shareholder is a body corporate) by representative; or
 - (iii) if a determination has been made by the Board in accordance with rule 42(f), vote by Direct Vote;
- (b) a shareholder may only vote by one of the permitted methods in rule 46(a) in respect of a share although, without limiting rules 50(b) and 51(a), a shareholder may attend and participate in a meeting even though the shareholder has previously appointed a proxy or attorney, or has given a Direct Vote, in respect of that meeting;
- (c) on a show of hands in respect of a resolution:
 - (i) subject to rules 46(c)(ii) and 46(c)(iii), each Shareholder Present has one vote;
 - (ii) where a shareholder has appointed more than one person as representative, proxy or attorney for the shareholder, none of the representatives, proxies or attorneys is entitled to vote;
 - (iii) where a person is entitled to vote because of rule 46(c)(i) in more than one capacity, that person is entitled only to one vote; and
 - (iv) a Direct Vote is not counted; and
- (d) on a poll in respect of a resolution, subject to rules 46(b) and 51:
 - (i) every Shareholder Present; and
 - (ii) if a determination has been made by the Board in accordance with rule 42(f), every shareholder who gives a Direct Vote,
having the right to vote on the resolution has:
 - (iii) one vote for each fully paid share they hold;
 - (iv) in the case of a partly paid share, that fraction of a vote equivalent to the proportion that the amount paid up on that shareholder's share bears to the total amount paid and payable for that share. Amounts paid in advance of a call are ignored when calculating the proportion; and
 - (v) in respect of every shareholder who gives a Direct Vote, their vote is treated as if the shareholder cast the vote in the poll at the meeting, and must be counted accordingly.

47 Restriction on Voting Rights

- (a) A shareholder is not entitled to vote at a general meeting or to be counted for the purpose of constituting a quorum unless all calls and other sums presently payable by the shareholder in respect of shares have been paid.

- (b) The Board may grant a person with beneficial interest in the Securities of the Company the right to attend and speak at a general meeting, provided that the necessary evidence of such interest is furnished to the Company as requested.

48 Form of Proxy

- (a) A shareholder who is entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company may appoint a person as a proxy to attend and vote for the shareholder in accordance with the Corporations Act but not otherwise. A proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company and shall be entitled to vote on any matter at any general meeting. A proxy appointed in accordance with the Corporations Act to attend and vote may exercise the rights of the shareholder on the basis and subject to the restrictions provided in the Corporations Act but not otherwise. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll and shall comply with the Listing Rules.
- (b) An appointment of a proxy is valid if it is in accordance with the Corporations Act or in any form (including electronic) that the Board may prescribe or accept.
- (c) If a proxy appointment is not properly executed or validated, incomplete or unclear, the following provisions apply. Nothing obliges the Board or the Company to do anything referred to in those provisions.
 - (i) If the name of the proxy is not included, the name of any Director or Secretary may be inserted by the Secretary on the authority of the Board (which may occur later than the time specified in the relevant notice of meeting for the receipt of proxy appointments).
 - (ii) If the appointment has not been duly signed or validated, the Company may:
 - (A) return the appointment to the appointing shareholder; and
 - (B) request that the shareholder sign or validate the appointment and return it to the Company within a period decided by the Board (which may be later than the time specified in the relevant notice of meeting for the receipt of proxy appointments).
 - (iii) If the appointment is otherwise incomplete or unclear, the Company may, by written or oral communication, clarify with a shareholder any instruction on the appointment and complete or amend the contents of any appointment to reflect any clarification in instruction received from the shareholder (which completion or amendment may occur later than the time specified in the relevant notice of meeting for the receipt of proxy appointments). For this purpose the shareholder appoints the Company as its attorney.
- (d) Where a notice of meeting provides for electronic lodgement of proxy appointments, an appointment lodged at the electronic address or by the electronic means specified in the notice is taken to have been received at the registered office of the Company and validated by the shareholder if there is compliance with the requirements set out in the notice.

49 Form of Direct Vote

- (a) The Board may, subject to this Constitution, prescribe regulations, rules and procedures in relation to the giving of Direct Votes (including specifying the form, method and timing of giving a Direct Vote at or for the purposes of a meeting in order for the vote to be valid) and for revoking a Direct Vote. Without limitation, such regulations, rules and procedures may permit a shareholder to give a Direct Vote prior to the relevant meeting. The Board

must specify in the notice of meeting, or in any document accompanying the notice of meeting or otherwise made available to shareholders for the purpose of the meeting, the form, method and timing of giving a Direct Vote in order for the Direct Vote to be valid.

- (b) Unless the Board determines otherwise (whether in any regulations, rules and procedures it may prescribe, by resolution or otherwise), the following provisions apply:
- (i) if sent by post, a Direct Vote must be signed by the shareholder or properly authorised attorney or, if the shareholder is a company, either under seal or by a duly authorised officer or attorney.
 - (ii) if sent or lodged electronically, a Direct Vote is taken to have been signed if it has been signed or authorised by the shareholder in the manner approved by the Board or specified in the notice of meeting.
 - (iii) at least 48 hours (or any shorter period as the Board may permit or specified by the Corporations Act) before the time for holding the relevant meeting, adjourned meeting or a poll at which a person proposes to cast a notice of their voting intention, the Company must receive at its registered office or at such other electronic address or by such other electronic means specified for that purpose in the notice of meeting:
 - (A) the Direct Vote; and
 - (B) if relevant, any authority or power under which the Direct Vote was signed or a certified copy of that power or authority if not already lodged with the Company; and
 - (iv) a notice of voting intention is valid if it contains the following information:
 - (A) the shareholder's name and address or any applicable identifying notations such as the holder identification number or similar approved by the Board or specified in the notice of meeting; and
 - (B) the shareholder's voting intention on any or all of the resolutions to be put before the meeting, in respect of which meeting a determination has been made by the Board in accordance with rule 42(f).

50 Validity of Proxies, Attorneys and Representatives

- (a) A vote exercised in accordance with the terms of a proxy appointment, a power of attorney or other relevant instrument of appointment is valid despite:
- (i) the previous death or unsoundness of mind of the principal;
 - (ii) the revocation of the appointment, power or instrument (or of the authority under which it was made or given); or
 - (iii) the transfer of the share in respect of which the appointment, power or instrument is made or given,
- if no notice in writing of the death, unsoundness of mind, revocation or transfer (as the case may be) has been received by the Company at its registered office at least 48 hours (or any shorter period as the Board may permit or specified by the Corporations Act) before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the instrument is used or the power is exercised.
- (b) Subject to the Listing Rules, a proxy appointment or power of attorney (subject to its terms) is not revoked by the principal attending the relevant meeting unless the principal instructs the Company (or at the Company's instruction, the Company's Securities

registry) prior to the meeting that the shareholder wishes to vote in person on any or all of the resolutions to be put before the meeting, in which case the proxy appointment or power of attorney is revoked entirely for that meeting.

- (c) Voting instructions given by a shareholder to a Director or employee of the Company who is held out by the Company in material sent to shareholders as willing to act as proxy and who is appointed as proxy (**Company Proxy**) are valid only if contained in the form of appointment of the Company Proxy. If a shareholder wishes to give a Company Proxy appointed by the shareholder new instructions or variations to earlier instructions, the new or varied instructions are only valid if either they are received at the registered office of the Company at least 48 hours before the meeting or adjourned meeting by a notice in writing signed by the shareholder or they are otherwise validated by the shareholder in a manner acceptable to the Board in its discretion prior to the commencement of the meeting.

51 Validity of Direct Votes

Where the Board determines that, at a meeting of shareholders or a class of shareholders, shareholders will be entitled to vote by Direct Vote, the following provisions apply:

- (a) a Direct Vote by a shareholder is not revoked by the shareholder attending the meeting unless the shareholder instructs the Company (or at the Company's instruction, the Company's Securities registry) prior to the meeting that the shareholder wishes to vote in person on any or all of the resolutions to be put before the meeting, in which case the Direct Vote by the shareholder is revoked;
- (b) a Direct Vote by a shareholder is automatically revoked if the Company receives a further valid Direct Vote from the shareholder;
- (c) a Direct Vote by a shareholder is automatically revoked if, after the Direct Vote is received, the Company receives a valid proxy appointment in respect of that shareholder for the relevant meeting;
- (d) a Direct Vote by a shareholder revokes the authority of a previously provided proxy appointment, power of attorney or other relevant instrument of appointment in respect of that shareholder for the relevant meeting;
- (e) a Direct Vote by a shareholder is valid even if prior to the vote being counted:
 - (i) the shareholder becomes of unsound mind or dies;
 - (ii) subject to rule 51(a), the shareholder wishes to change their vote; or
 - (iii) where the Direct Vote is given on behalf of the shareholder by an attorney, the appointment of the attorney or the authority under which the appointment was made is revoked,

if no notice in writing of the relevant event has been received by the Company at its registered office at least 48 hours (or any shorter period as the Board may permit or specified by the Corporations Act) before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which the Direct Vote relates; and

- (f) if the chair of the meeting determines it is appropriate, a Direct Vote by a shareholder on a resolution is taken to be a Direct Vote on the resolution as amended.

Appointment, Removal and Remuneration of Directors

52 Number of Directors

- (a) All Directors are to be natural persons.
- (b) The number of Directors(not including alternate Directors) must not be less than two nor more than the maximum number of Directors set by the Board (if any) (or, subject to rule 53(c), such lower number that the Board may determine from time to time in accordance with the Corporations Act, provided that the Board may not reduce the number below the number of Directors in office at the time of the reduction).

53 Appointment and Removal of Directors

- (a) The Company in general meeting may by resolution:
 - (i) appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board, provided that the number of Directors (not including alternate Directors) does not exceed the maximum number determined under rule 52(b); and
 - (ii) remove any Director from office.
- (b) No person other than a retiring Director or a Director vacating office under rule 53(c) is eligible to be elected a Director at any general meeting unless a notice of the person's candidature (signed by the person) is given to the Company at its registered office at least 35 Business Days before the meeting (or, in the case of a meeting that shareholders have requested the Board to call, 30 Business Days). Subject to rule 35(b), the notice of such general meeting shall include details of each candidate proposed to be elected as a Director.
- (c) The Board may at any time appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board, provided that the number of Directors (not including alternate Directors) does not exceed the maximum number of Directors (if any). Any Director appointed under this rule 53(c) may hold office only until the next annual general meeting of the Company and is then eligible for election at that meeting without needing to give any prior notice of an intention to submit for election.

54 No Share Qualification for Directors

Directors are not required to hold shares in the capital of the Company.

55 Retirement of Directors

- (a) Subject to rules 53(c), 55(c) and 63(d), a Director may not hold office for a continuous period in excess of three years or past the conclusion of the third annual general meeting following the Director's last election or re-election, whichever is the longer, without submitting for re-election by the Company.
- (b) If no Director would otherwise be required to submit for election or re-election at an annual general meeting but the Listing Rules require that an election of Directors be held, the Director to retire at the annual general meeting is the Director who has been longest in office since last being elected. As between Directors who were last elected on the same day, the Director to retire is (in default of agreement between them) determined by lot.

- (c) A retiring Director under this rule 55 is eligible for re-election without needing to give any prior notice of an intention to submit for re-election and holds office as a Director (subject to re-election) until the end of the general meeting at which the Director retires.

56 Remuneration of Directors

- (a) The Directors are to be paid for their services as Directors.
- (b) Each non-executive Director is to be paid or provided remuneration for services, of the amount, at the time and in the manner determined by the Board, provided that the aggregate amount or value of the remuneration paid or provided to all non-executive Directors in any year may not exceed:
 - (i) unless rule 56(b)(ii) applies, the amount fixed by the Board prior to the Company being admitted to the official list of the ASX, as disclosed in a prospectus or equivalent disclosure provided in connection with that admission; or
 - (ii) the amount last approved by the Company in general meeting.

Except to the extent otherwise required by the Listing Rules, the expression **remuneration** in this rule does not include any amount that may be paid by the Company under any of rules 56(e), 56(f), 59 and 85.

- (c) The remuneration to be paid or provided under rule 56(b) is to be divided among the Directors in the proportions as they may agree or, if they cannot agree, equally among them.
- (d) The remuneration to which a Director is entitled may be provided to a Director in cash or in any other form as is agreed between the Company and the Director. A Director may elect to forgo some or all of the Director's entitlement to cash remuneration in favour of another agreed form of remuneration and vice versa, provided the total cost to the Company of that Director's remuneration is not increased above the maximum amount for that Director under rule 56(c).
- (e) The Directors are also entitled to be paid or reimbursed for all travelling and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from any meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board or any general meeting of the Company, or otherwise in connection with the business or affairs of the Company.
- (f) If any Director, with the approval of the Board, performs extra services or makes any special exertions for the benefit of the Company, the Board may approve the payment to that Director of special and additional remuneration as the Board determines having regard to the value to the Company of the extra services or special exertions. Any special or additional remuneration must not include a commission on or percentage of profits or operating revenue or turnover.
- (g) An executive Director may be appointed on terms as to remuneration, tenure of office and otherwise as may be determined by the Board.
- (h) Subject to the Corporations Act, a Director may be engaged by the Company in any other capacity (other than auditor) and may be appointed on such terms as to remuneration, tenure of office and otherwise as may be determined by the Board.
- (i) For so long as any Securities of the Company are listed or quoted on the SGX-ST and if required by the SGX-ST Listing Rules, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Constitution:

- (i) the fees in the case of a Director other than an executive Director shall be payable by a fixed sum, and not by a commission on or a percentage of profits or turnover;
- (ii) no executive Director shall be paid as whole or part of their remuneration a commission on or percentage turnover; and
- (iii) the fees payable to Directors shall not be increased except pursuant to a resolution passed at a general meeting where notice of the proposed increase shall have been given in the notice convening the meeting.

57 Vacation of Office of Director

- (a) In addition to the circumstances in which the office of a Director becomes vacant:
 - (i) under the Corporations Act; and
 - (ii) under rules 53(a)(ii) and 55,the office of a Director becomes vacant if the Director:
 - (iii) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health;
 - (iv) resigns by notice in writing to the Company;
 - (v) is absent without the consent of the Board from meetings of the Board held during a continuous period of six months;
 - (vi) becomes bankrupt or insolvent or makes any arrangement or composition with such Director's creditors generally; or
 - (vii) dies.
- (b) The office of a Director who is an employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is terminated on the Director ceasing to be employed (but the person concerned is eligible for reappointment or re-election as a Director), unless the Board resolves that the person should remain a Director until the next annual general meeting, in which case that Director is treated as a retiring Director at that annual general meeting under rule 55.

58 Disqualification of a Director

If a Director is disqualified from acting as a director in any jurisdiction for reasons other than on technical grounds, that Director shall immediately resign from office.

59 Retirement Allowance for Directors

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, the Company may pay, provide or make any payment, pension, retiring allowance or other benefit (whether in the form of Securities, securities in any other corporation or otherwise) to any Director or a director of a subsidiary or any other person in connection with the Director's retirement, resignation from or loss of office or death while in office.
- (b) Subject to rule 59(a) the Board may:
 - (i) make contracts or arrangements with a Director or a person about to become a Director or a director of a subsidiary under which the Director or any person nominated by the Director is paid or provided with a payment, pension, retiring allowance or other benefit (whether in the form of Securities, securities in any other corporation or otherwise) on or after the Director or person about to become a Director or a director of a subsidiary ceases to hold office for any reason; and

- (ii) establish any fund or scheme to provide payments, pensions, retiring allowances or other benefits (whether in the form of Securities, securities in any other corporation or otherwise) for:
 - (A) Directors or directors of any subsidiary, on them ceasing to hold office; or
 - (B) any person including a person nominated by the Director or a director of a subsidiary, in the event of the Director's or director's death while in office,and from time to time pay to the fund or scheme any sum as the Company considers necessary to provide those benefits.
- (c) Without limiting rules 59(a) and 59(b), the Company may pay superannuation contributions for each Director to the extent necessary for the avoidance or minimisation of any penalty, charge, tax, or other impost on the Company under any applicable legislation which imposes a penalty, charge, tax or other impost on employers if a minimum level of superannuation contributions is not paid for an employee (within the meaning of the legislation).

60 Directors May Lend to the Company

Any Director may lend money to the Company at interest with or without security or may, for a commission or profit, guarantee the repayment of any money borrowed by the Company or underwrite or guarantee the subscription of Securities or securities of any corporation in which the Company may be interested without being disqualified in respect of the office of Director and without being liable to account to the Company for the commission or profit.

61 Exercise of Voting Power in Other Corporations

The Board may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any corporation held or owned by the Company as the Board determines (including the exercise of the voting power in favour of any resolution appointing the Directors or any of them directors of that corporation or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors of that corporation) and a Director may vote in favour of the exercise of those voting rights, despite the fact that the Director is, or may be about to be appointed, a director of that other corporation and may be interested in the exercise of those voting rights.

62 Alternate Directors

Subject to this Constitution, each Director may appoint any person (other than another Director) approved by a majority of the other Directors to act as an alternate Director in the Director's place, either for a stated period or until the happening of a specified event, whenever by absence or illness or otherwise the Director is unable to attend to duties as a Director. The appointment must be in writing and signed by the Director and a copy of the appointment must be given to the registered office of the Company or to a meeting of the Board. The appointment takes effect on approval by a majority of the other Directors or, where the approval has been granted, at any later time specified in the appointment. The following provisions apply to any alternate Director:

- (a) the appointment of the alternate Director is terminated or suspended on receipt at the registered office of the Company of notice in writing signed by the Director by whom the alternate Director was appointed;
- (b) the alternate Director is entitled to receive notice of meetings of the Board and to attend and vote at the meetings if the Director by whom the alternate Director was appointed is not present;

- (c) the alternate Director is entitled to exercise all the powers (except the power to appoint an alternate Director) and perform all the duties of a Director, to the extent the Director by whom the alternate Director was appointed has not exercised or performed them or they have not been limited by the instrument appointing the alternate Director;
- (d) the alternate Director is not, unless the Board otherwise determines, (without affecting the right to reimbursement for expenses under rule 56) entitled to receive any remuneration as a Director from the Company, and any remuneration (not including remuneration authorised by the Board or reimbursement for expenses) paid to the alternate Director as a Director by the Company is to be deducted from the remuneration of the Director by whom the alternate Director was appointed;
- (e) unless previously terminated, the office of the alternate Director is terminated on the death of, or termination of office by, the Director by whom the alternate Director was appointed;
- (f) the alternate Director is not to be taken into account in determining the number of Directors;
- (g) the alternate Director is, while acting as a Director, responsible to the Company for the alternate Director's own acts and defaults and is not the agent of the Director by whom the alternate Director was appointed; and
- (h) the alternate Director shall not act as an alternate Director to more than one Director at the same time.

Powers of the Board and Executives

63 Appointment of Executives

- (a) The Board may appoint one or more:
 - (i) executives of the Company or any of its subsidiaries to be Directors (subject to the provisions of this Constitution dealing with the appointment of persons as Directors); or
 - (ii) Directors as executives of the Company and determine the terms of such executive appointments; or
 - (iii) persons to be both executives and Directors (subject to the provisions of this Constitution dealing with the appointment of Directors) and determine the terms of such executive appointments.
- (b) Subject to the terms of any agreement entered into in a particular case, the Board may at any time revoke any appointment made pursuant to this rule 63, with or without cause.
- (c) The Board may determine that anyone so appointed bears the title Managing Director or any other title the Board determines.
- (d) Unless any Securities of the Company are listed or quoted on the SGX-ST in which case this rule 63(d) does not apply and is inoperative, an exempt Managing Director is not subject to election and re-election. An exempt Managing Director is the Managing Director or, if there is more than one Managing Director, the Managing Director designated by the Board to be an exempt Managing Director.

64 Powers of the Board and Managing Director

- (a) The business of the Company is managed by the Board, which may exercise all powers of the Company that are not, by the law or this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.
- (b) The Board may, on the terms and conditions and with any restrictions as it determines, delegate to a Managing Director any of the powers exercisable by it and may at any time withdraw, suspend or vary any of those powers conferred on the Managing Director.
- (c) Without limiting the exercise of the fiduciary and statutory duties of a Managing Director, a Managing Director (or a person holding an equivalent position) shall be subject to the control of the Board.

Proceedings of the Board

65 Proceedings of the Board

- (a) The Board may meet together for the dispatch of business and adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it determines.
- (b) Until otherwise determined by the Board, two Directors form a quorum.
- (c) A Director may at any time, and a Secretary upon the request of a Director must, convene a meeting of the Board. A meeting of the Board may also be convened in any other manner determined by the Board from time to time.
- (d) Notice of a meeting of the Board may be given by mail (electronic or otherwise), personal delivery, facsimile transmission or other electronic means to the usual place of business or residence of the Director or at any other address given to a Secretary by the Director or by any technology agreed by all the Directors.

66 Meetings of the Board by Technology

- (a) For the purposes of the Corporations Act, each Director, by consenting to be a Director (or by reason of the adoption of this Constitution), consents to the use of each of the following technologies for holding a Board meeting:
 - (i) video;
 - (ii) telephone;
 - (iii) any other technology that permits each Director to communicate with every other Director; or
 - (iv) any combination of these technologies.A Director may withdraw the consent given under this rule in accordance with the Corporations Act.
- (b) Where the Directors are not all in attendance at one place and are holding a meeting using technology and each Director can communicate with the other Directors:
 - (i) the participating Directors are, for the purpose of every provision of this Constitution concerning meetings of the Board, taken to be assembled together at a meeting and to be present at that meeting; and
 - (ii) all proceedings of the Board conducted in that manner are as valid and effective as if conducted at a meeting at which all of the participating Directors were physically present in the one location.

67 Chair of the Board

- (a) The Board may elect one of their number as chair of the Board and another as deputy chair of the Board and may decide the period for which that chair and that deputy chair are to hold office as chair and deputy chair, respectively.
- (b) Where a meeting of the Board is held and:
 - (i) a chair of the Board has not been elected as provided by rule 67(a); or
 - (ii) the chair of the Board is not able to be present at the meeting or is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, or despite being so present is unable or unwilling to chair the meeting,

the deputy chair of the Board is entitled to chair the meeting or, if the circumstances in rule 67(b)(i) or rule 67(b)(ii) apply to the deputy chair of the Board, the Directors present may elect one of their number to chair the meeting.

68 Directors' Voting Rights and Exercise of Powers

- (a) Without limiting rule 71, a meeting of the Board of which notice has been given to all Directors and at which a quorum is present, is competent to exercise any of the authorities, powers and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board. Nothing in this rule 68(a) limits the exercise of any authority, power or discretion of the Board which has been delegated by the Board in accordance with law or this Constitution.
- (b) Subject to this Constitution, questions arising at a meeting of the Board are decided by a majority of votes of Directors present and voting.
- (c) In the case of an equality of votes at a meeting of the Board, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote in addition to the chair's deliberative vote, unless where two Directors form the quorum, the chair of the meeting at which only such a quorum is present, or at which only two Directors are competent to vote on the matter at issue, shall not have a casting vote.
- (d) Subject to this Constitution, the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, a Director:
 - (i) who has an interest in a matter may vote in respect of that matter if it comes before the Board and be counted as part of the quorum;
 - (ii) may enter into contracts with, or otherwise have dealings with, the Company;
 - (iii) may hold any other office or place of profit in the Company, except as auditor; and
 - (iv) may hold any other office or place of profit in any other company, body corporate, trust or entity promoted by the Company or in which the Company has an interest of any kind.
- (e) A Director is not disqualified from the Director's office by contracting with the Company or any related body corporate of the Company in any capacity by reason of holding the office of Director.
- (f) A Director is not liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any contract, dealings, office or place of profit contemplated by rule 68(d), by reason only of holding the office of Director or of the fiduciary relationship established by the office of Director.
- (g) Subject to the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, a Director or any person who is an associate of a Director may participate in any issue by the Company of financial products.

- (h) Despite having an interest in any contract or arrangement a Director may participate in the execution of any document evidencing or connected with the contract or arrangement, whether by signing, sealing or otherwise.

69 Material Personal Interests of Directors

- (a) In relation to a contract or arrangement in which a Director has a material personal interest:
 - (i) the fact that the Director signed the document evidencing the contract or arrangement will not in any way affect its validity;
 - (ii) a contract or arrangement made by the Company or any related body corporate with a Director may not be avoided merely because the Director is a party to the contract or arrangement or otherwise interested in it; and
 - (iii) the Director will not be liable to account to the Company for any profit derived in respect of the contract or arrangement merely because of the Director's office or the fiduciary relationship it entails.
- (b) Nothing in this rule 69 affects the duty of a Director:
 - (i) who holds any office or possesses any property whereby, directly or indirectly, duties or interests might be created in conflict with the Director's duties or interests as a Director, to declare at a meeting of the Board, the fact and the nature, character and extent of the conflict; or
 - (ii) to comply with the Corporations Act.
- (c) For so long as any Securities of the Company are listed or quoted on the SGX-ST and if required by the SGX-ST Listing Rules, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Constitution, a Director shall not vote in regard to any contract or proposed contract or arrangement in which he has directly or indirectly a personal material interest.

70 Committees of the Board

- (a) The Board may delegate any of its powers to committees consisting of any one or more Directors or any other person or persons as the Board thinks fit. In the exercise of delegated powers, any committee formed or person or persons appointed to the committee must conform to any regulations that may be imposed by the Board. A delegate of the Board may be authorised to sub-delegate any of the powers for the time being vested in the delegate.
- (b) The meetings and proceedings of any committee are to be governed by the provisions of this Constitution for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board so far as they are applicable and are not in conflict with or superseded by any regulations made by the Board under rule 70(a).
- (c) Nothing in this rule 70 limits the power of the Board to delegate.

71 Written Resolutions of Directors

- (a) The Board may pass a resolution without a Board meeting being held if all Directors, or a majority of the Directors (where notice of the resolution has been given to all Directors), who are entitled to vote on the resolution (not being less than the number required for a quorum at a meeting of the Board) assent to a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document.

- (b) A Director may signify assent to a document under this rule 71 by signing the document or by notifying a Secretary of the assent of the Director by any technology including email. The resolution is passed when the last Director, or the last of the Directors constituting a majority (as applicable), has assented to the document.
- (c) Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by the Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- (d) Where a Director signifies assent to a document under rule 71(b) other than by signing the document, the Director must by way of confirmation sign the document before or at the next meeting of the Board attended by that Director. The resolution the subject of a document is not invalid if a Director does not comply with this requirement.
- (e) For the purpose of this rule 71, the references to **Directors** include any alternate Director appointed by a Director who is not available to assent to the document or is otherwise unable to assent to the document within a reasonable time, but do not include any other alternate Directors.

72 Defects in Appointments of Directors

- (a) All actions at any meeting of the Board or by a committee or by any person acting as a Director are, despite the fact that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any of the Directors or the committee or the person acting as a Director or that any of them were disqualified, as valid as if every person had been properly appointed and was qualified and continued to be a Director or a member of the committee.
- (b) If the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed under this Constitution, the continuing Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number or of calling a general meeting of the Company but for no other purpose.

Secretaries and Other Officers

73 Secretaries

- (a) A Secretary of the Company holds office on the terms and conditions as to remuneration, and otherwise, as the Board decides.
- (b) The Board may at any time terminate the appointment of a Secretary.

74 Other Officers

- (a) The Board may from time to time:
 - (i) create any other position or positions in the Company with the powers and responsibilities as the Board may from time to time confer; and
 - (ii) appoint any person, whether or not a Director, to any position or positions created under rule 74(a)(i).
- (b) The Board may at any time terminate the appointment of a person holding a position created under rule 74(a)(i) and may abolish the position.

Seals

75 Seals and their Use

The Company may have a common seal and a duplicate common seal. If the Company has any such seal:

- (a) it may only be used with the authority of the Board; and
- (b) every document to which it is affixed must be signed by a Director and be countersigned by another Director, a Secretary or another person appointed by the Board to countersign that document or a class of documents in which that document is included.

Dividends, Interest and Reserves

76 Reserves

The Board may, before paying any Dividend to shareholders:

- (a) set aside any sums as it thinks proper as a reserve, which at the discretion of the Board may be applied for any purpose it decides, including being used in the business of the Company or invested in investments selected by the Board (and the Board may vary and deal with those investments as it decides); or
- (b) carry forward any amount which the Board decides not to distribute or to transfer to a reserve; or
- (c) carry out the steps in both rules 76(a) and 76(b).

77 Power to Declare or Determine Dividends and Pay Interest

- (a) Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to any shares, the Board may from time to time declare or determine that a Dividend is payable.
- (b) The Board may fix the amount, the time for payment and the method of payment of a Dividend. The method of payment may include the payment of cash, the issue of Securities, the grant of options and the transfer of assets, including securities in another corporation (or any combination of them).
- (c) No Dividend bears interest against the Company.

78 Crediting of Dividends

- (a) Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to any shares, every Dividend on a share in the Company is to be paid as follows, unless otherwise determined by the Board:
 - (i) if the share to which a particular Dividend relates is fully paid and was fully paid during the whole period in respect of which the Dividend is to be paid, that Dividend is equal to the Dividend paid on each other share which was fully paid during the whole period in respect of which the Dividend is to be paid; and
 - (ii) if the share to which a particular Dividend relates is partly paid, or is fully paid but was not fully paid during the whole of the period in respect of which the Dividend is to be paid, that Dividend is apportioned, and paid proportionately to the amounts paid (not credited) on the share in respect of which the Dividend is to be paid with respect to the issue price of the share (excluding amounts credited) during any part or parts of the period in respect of which the Dividend is to be paid.

- (b) An amount paid on a share in advance of a call is not taken for the purposes of rule 78(a)(ii) to be paid on the share.
- (c) Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to any shares, the Board may from time to time resolve that Dividends are to be paid out of a particular source or particular sources, and in those circumstances the Board may in its absolute discretion:
 - (i) allow each or any shareholder to elect from which specified sources that particular shareholder's Dividend may be paid by the Company; and
 - (ii) where elections are permitted and any shareholder fails to make an election, identify the particular source from which Dividends are payable.

79 Deduction of Unpaid Amounts

The Board may apply any part of any Dividend otherwise payable to a shareholder towards satisfaction of all sums of money presently payable by the shareholder to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares in the Company.

80 Distributions in Kind

If the Board has declared or determined to pay a Dividend or if the Company is to reduce its capital in accordance with rule 32, wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets (including by the issue of Securities or other financial products or by the transfer of securities or financial products), the Board may do one or more of the following:

- (a) if a difficulty arises in regard to that distribution, settle the matter as it determines and fix the value for distribution of the specific assets or any part of those assets;
- (b) decide that cash payments may be made, and make the payments to any shareholders on the basis of the value fixed by the Board in order to appropriately adjust the rights of all shareholders as the Board determines in its discretion;
- (c) vest any specific assets in trustees;
- (d) sell or cause to be sold any specific assets distributed (or which, save for the operation of this rule 80(d), would otherwise have been distributed) to any shareholders (or group of shareholders) determined by the Board in any way and on such terms as the Board determines in its discretion, including by transferring the assets to a nominee or agent determined by the Board to sell those assets on behalf of such shareholders, and distributing to such shareholders their proportion of the net proceeds of that sale (as determined by the Board);
- (e) authorise any person to make, on behalf of all the shareholders entitled to any securities or financial products, an agreement with the Company (or other relevant body corporate) providing for the issue or transfer to them of any further securities or financial products and, in executing the document, the person acts as agent and attorney for the shareholders; and
- (f) if the Dividend or reduction of capital is by way of a distribution of shares or other securities in another corporation, then each shareholder is taken to have agreed to become a shareholder or securityholder of that corporation and to have agreed to be bound by the constitution of that corporation. Each shareholder also appoints each Director and each Secretary their agent and attorney to:
 - (i) agree to the shareholder becoming a shareholder or securityholder of that corporation;
 - (ii) agree to the shareholder being bound by the constitution of that corporation; and

- (iii) execute any transfer of shares or securities, or other document required to give effect to the distribution of shares or other securities to that shareholder.

Nothing in any of paragraphs (a) to (f) of this rule 80 limits anything in any of those other paragraphs.

81 Payment of Distributions

- (a) Any Dividend, interest or other money payable in cash in respect of Securities may be paid in any manner and by any means determined by the Board, at the sole risk of the intended recipient. Without limiting any other means of payment which the Board may adopt, any payment may be made:
 - (i) by cheque sent through the post directed to:
 - (A) the address of the Security holder as shown in the Securities register or, in the case of joint holders, to the address shown in the Securities register as the address of the joint holder first named in that Securities register; or
 - (B) any other address as the Security holder or joint holders in writing directs or direct; or
 - (ii) by electronic funds transfer to an account with a bank or other financial institution nominated by the Security holder or joint holders in writing and acceptable to the Company.
- (b) Without limiting rule 81(d), if the Board decides to make a payment by electronic funds transfer under rule 81(a) and an account is not nominated by the shareholder or joint holders in accordance with the requirements of rule 81(a), the Company may hold the amount payable in a separate account of the Company until the holder or joint holders nominate an account in accordance with the requirements of rule 81(a).
- (c) Payments of Dividends and other distributions by the Company may be made in Australian dollars or any other currency determined by the Board in its discretion. Payments in different currencies may be made to different Security holders as determined by the Board in its discretion. If a payment is made in a currency other than Australian dollars the Board may determine in its discretion the appropriate exchange rate and the time of calculation to calculate the amount payable in the relevant currency. The determinations of the Board are, in the absence of manifest error, final.
- (d) Subject to law, all Dividends unclaimed may be invested or otherwise used by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed or otherwise disposed of according to law.

Capitalisation of Profits

82 Capitalisation of Profits

- (a) The Company in general meeting or the Board may resolve:
 - (i) to capitalise any sum, being the whole or a part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve account, profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution to Security holders; and
 - (ii) that the sum referred to in rule 82(a)(i) be applied, in any of the ways mentioned in rule 82(b), for the benefit of Security holders in full satisfaction of their interest in the capitalised sum, in the proportions to which those Security holders would have been entitled in a distribution of that sum by way of Dividend or if there is no proportional entitlement, as the Board determines.

- (b) The ways in which a sum may be applied for the benefit of Security holders under rule 82(a) are:
 - (i) in paying up any amounts unpaid on Securities held by Security holders;
 - (ii) in paying up in full unissued Securities to be issued to Security holders as fully paid;
 - (iii) partly as mentioned in rule 82(b)(i) and partly as mentioned in rule 82(b)(ii); or
 - (iv) any other application permitted by law and the Listing Rules.
- (c) Where the conditions of issue of a partly paid Security provide, the holder is entitled to participate in any application of a sum under rule 82(b) to a greater extent than would have been the case had those funds been distributed by Dividend but not to any greater extent than permitted by the terms of issue.
- (d) The Board may do all things that it considers necessary to give effect to the resolution and, in particular, to the extent it considers necessary to adjust the rights of the Security holders amongst themselves, may:
 - (i) fix the value for distribution of the specific assets or any part of those assets;
 - (ii) issue fractional certificates or make cash payments in cases where Securities become issuable in fractions or determine that fractions may be disregarded or that any fractional entitlements are to be increased to the next whole number;
 - (iii) vest any cash or specific assets in trustees on trust for the persons entitled as it determines; and
 - (iv) authorise any person to make, on behalf of all the Security holders entitled to any further Securities on the capitalisation, an agreement with the Company providing for the issue to them, credited as fully paid up, of any further Securities or for the payment by the Company on their behalf the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing Securities by the application of their respective proportions of the sum resolved to be capitalised and any agreement made under that authority is effective and binding on all the Security holders concerned.

Service of Documents

83 Service of Documents

In this rule 83, a reference to a document includes a notice. Subject to the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules:

- (a) A document may be given by the Company to any Security holder by, in the Company's discretion:
 - (i) serving it on the Security holder personally;
 - (ii) sending it by post to the Security holder or leaving it at the Security holder's address as shown in the Securities register or the address nominated by the Security holder to the Company for the giving of documents, and in the case of the Depository as a Security holder, to the Depository and each Depositor at such Depositor's address entered into the Depository Register;
 - (iii) sending it electronically (including by providing a URL link to any document or attachment) to the electronic address nominated by the Security holder to the Company for the giving of documents or by other electronic means nominated by the Security holder;

- (iv) sending a document by any of the means referred to in rules 83(a)(i) to (iii) that notifies the holder of the electronic address where the primary notice can be accessed; or
 - (v) serving it in any manner contemplated in this rule 83(a) on a Security holder's attorney as specified by the Security holder in a notice given under rule 83(c).
- (b) Subject to applicable law, this rule 83 applies to any notice given under this Constitution, the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules and any other notice that the Company is required to, or may elect to, give to any Security holder, including:
 - (i) any document that comprises or includes an offer of Securities to any Security holder; and
 - (ii) any document that includes an offer for, or in respect of or in relation to, any Securities held by any Security holder.
- (c) By written notice to a Secretary left at or sent to the registered office of the Company or the Company's Securities registry, a Security holder may request that all documents to be given by the Company or the Board be served on the Security holder's attorney at an address, or by the electronic means, nominated in the notice and the Company may do so in its discretion, provided that any such delivery is not, in the view of the Company, prohibited or restricted by applicable law, or does not necessitate compliance with conditions or requirements which are onerous or impracticable by reason of costs, delay or otherwise.
- (d) Additionally, the Directors may, at their discretion, at any time give a Security holder an opportunity to elect within a specified period of time whether to receive such notice or document by way of electronic communications or as a physical copy, and a Security holder shall be deemed to have consented to receive such notice or document by way of electronic communications if such Security holder was given such an opportunity and an election was not made within the specified time, and such Security holder shall not in such an event have a right to receive a physical copy of such notice or document, unless otherwise provided under applicable law and/or the Listing Rules. An election or deemed election by a such Security holder pursuant to this rule is a standing election but such Security holder may make a fresh election at any time, provided that until the such Security holder makes a fresh election, the election or deemed election that is conveyed to the Company last in time prevails over all previous elections as that such Security holder's valid and subsisting election in relation to all notices or documents to be sent.
- (e) A document may be sent to a Security holder whose address for documents is outside Australia by airmail, air courier or otherwise be sent or made available electronically (including as contemplated by rule 83(a)(iv)), provided that any such delivery is not, in the view of the Company, prohibited or restricted by applicable law, or does not necessitate compliance with conditions or requirements which are onerous or impracticable by reason of costs, delay or otherwise.
- (f) Any document sent by post is conclusively considered to have been served at the expiration of 24 hours after the envelope containing the document is posted and, in proving service, it is sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the document was properly addressed and posted. Any document served on a Security holder personally or left at the Security holder's registered address is conclusively considered to have been served when delivered. Any document sent to a Security holder by electronic means is conclusively considered to have been served when the electronic transmission is sent. Any document made available to a Security holder by electronic means as contemplated

by rule 83(a)(iv) is conclusively considered to have been served when notification that the document is available for access by that means is sent.

- (g) Every person who, by operation of law, transfer or any other means, becomes entitled to be registered as the holder of any Securities is bound by every document that, prior to the person's name and address being entered in the Securities register or (as the case may be) the Depository Register in respect of the Securities, was properly given to the person from whom the person derived title to those Securities.
- (h) A document served in accordance with this Constitution is (despite the fact that the Security holder is then dead and whether or not the Company has notice of the Security holder's death) conclusively considered to have been properly served in respect of any registered Securities, whether held solely or jointly with other persons by the Security holder, until some other person is registered in the Security holder's place as the holder or joint holder. The service is sufficient service of the document on the Security holder's personal representative and any persons jointly interested with the Security holder in the Securities.
- (i) Where a Security holder does not have a registered address or where the Company has a reason in good faith to believe that a Security holder is not known at the Security holder's registered address, a document is conclusively deemed to be given to the Security holder if the document is exhibited in the registered office of the Company for a period of 24 hours (and is conclusively deemed to be duly served at the commencement of that period) unless and until the Security holder informs the Company of a new registered address.

Winding Up

84 Winding Up

In a winding up of the Company, the liquidator may distribute in specie the whole or any part of the Company's property among the shareholders.

Indemnity

85 Indemnity of Officers, Insurance and Access

- (a) The Company indemnifies each officer of the Company and, if the Board considers it appropriate, any officer of a subsidiary of the Company out of the assets of the Company to the relevant extent against any liability incurred by the officer in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the Company or the subsidiary (as the case may be) or in or arising out of the discharge of the duties of the officer, unless incurred in circumstances that the Board resolves do not justify indemnification.
- (b) Where the Board considers it appropriate, the Company may execute a documentary indemnity in any form in favour of any officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company, provided that such terms are not inconsistent with this rule 85.
- (c) Where the Board considers it appropriate, the Company may:
 - (i) make payments by way of premium in respect of any contract effecting insurance on behalf or in respect of an officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company against any liability incurred by the officer in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the Company or the subsidiary (as the case may be) or in or arising out of the discharge of the duties of the officer; and

- (ii) bind itself in any contract or deed with any officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company to make the payments.
- (d) Where the Board considers it appropriate, the Company may:
 - (i) give a former Director access to certain papers, including documents provided or available to the Directors and other papers referred to in those documents; and
 - (ii) bind itself in any contract with a Director or former Director to give the access.
- (e) In this rule 85:
 - (i) **officer** means:
 - (A) a director, secretary, other officer or senior manager; or
 - (B) a person appointed as a trustee by, or acting as a trustee at the request of, the Company or a subsidiary of the Company,and includes a former officer;
 - (ii) **duties of the officer** includes, in any particular case where the Board considers it appropriate, duties arising by reason of the appointment, nomination or secondment in any capacity of an officer by the Company or, where applicable, a subsidiary of the Company to any other corporation;
 - (iii) **to the relevant extent** means:
 - (A) to the extent the Company is not precluded by law from doing so;
 - (B) to the extent and for the amount that the officer is not otherwise entitled to be indemnified and is not actually indemnified by another person (including, but without limitation, a subsidiary or an insurer under any insurance policy); and
 - (C) where the liability is incurred in or arising out of the conduct of the business of another corporation or in the discharge of the duties of the officer in relation to another corporation, to the extent and for the amount that the officer is not entitled to be indemnified and is not actually indemnified out of the assets of that corporation; and
 - (iv) **liability** means all costs, charges, losses, damages, expenses, penalties and liabilities of any kind including, in particular, legal costs incurred in defending any proceedings (whether criminal, civil, administrative or judicial) or appearing before any court, tribunal, government authority or other body.

Small Shareholdings

86 Sale of Small Holdings

- (a) (i) In this rule 86 unless the context otherwise requires:
 - Divestment Notice** means a notice in writing stating or to the effect that the Company intends to sell or arrange the sale of the shares of a shareholder unless within the Specified Period (which must be set out in the notice):
 - (A) the shareholding of the shareholder increases to at least a Marketable Parcel and the shareholder notifies the Company in writing of the increase;
 - (B) the shares are sold by the shareholder; or

- (C) except in respect of a Divestment Notice sent to a Prescribed New Small Holder, the shareholder gives to the Company a written notice that the shareholder wishes to retain the shares.

Effective Date means the date on which this rule 86 was included in this Constitution.

New Small Holder means a shareholder who holds less than a Marketable Parcel of shares in the Company where:

- (A) the holding is a new holding created by the transfer of a parcel of shares that was less than a Marketable Parcel at the time a proper ASTC transfer was initiated or a paper based transfer was lodged; and
- (B) the transfer occurred after the Effective Date.

Notice Date means the date on which the Company sends to a shareholder a Divestment Notice.

Prescribed New Small Holder means a New Small Holder that the Board determines should be treated as a Prescribed New Small Holder with the consequences set out in this rule 86 and, accordingly, is a person to whom the Board determines to send a Divestment Notice specifying seven days as the Specified Period.

Sale Period means the period of either seven days following the expiration of the Specified Period or, where rule 86(b)(iv) applies, seven days following the date of receipt by the Company of revocation of the notice referred to in rule 86(b)(iii)(C).

Small Holder means a shareholder who holds less than a Marketable Parcel of shares in the Company but does not include a Prescribed New Small Holder.

Specified Period means either:

- (A) a period of not less than six weeks after the Notice Date, as determined by the Board; or
- (B) if the Board in its discretion determines in the case of a New Small Holder, the period of seven days after the Notice Date.

The terms **Marketable Parcel** and Takeover have the same meaning as they are given in the ASX Listing Rules and the terms **CHESS Holding, Holding Adjustment** and **Issuer Sponsored Holding** have the same meaning as they are given in the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.

- (ii) Where under this rule 86 powers are conferred on a Secretary the powers may be exercised either by the Secretary or by any person nominated by the Secretary.
- (b) (i) If the Board determines that a shareholder is a Small Holder or a Prescribed New Small Holder, a Secretary may send (subject to rule 86(b)(ii)) a Divestment Notice on behalf of the Company to the shareholder.
- (ii) Subject to rule 86(e), the Company may not give more than one Divestment Notice to a particular shareholder in any 12 month period.

- (iii) Where the Company has sent to a shareholder a Divestment Notice then, unless within the Specified Period:
 - (A) the shareholding of the shareholder increases to at least a Marketable Parcel and the shareholder has notified the Company in writing of the increase;
 - (B) the relevant shares are sold by the shareholder; or
 - (C) (save in respect of Prescribed New Small Holders who are not entitled to give notice of a wish to retain the relevant shares) the shareholder gives to the Company a written notice that the shareholder wishes to retain the relevant shares,

the shareholder is deemed to have irrevocably appointed the Company as the shareholder's agent to sell the shares the subject of the Divestment Notice during the Sale Period at the price and on the terms determined by a Secretary in the Secretary's sole discretion and to receive the proceeds of sale on behalf of the shareholder. Nothing in this rule obliges the Company to sell the shares. Any such sale shall be subject to applicable laws and the Listing Rules. For the purposes of the sale, the Company may initiate a Holding Adjustment to move all the shares from a CHES Holding to an Issuer Sponsored Holding or a certificated holding or to take any other action the Company considers necessary or desirable to effect the sale.
- (iv) Where a shareholder (not being a Prescribed New Small Holder) has given to the Company notice under rule 86(b)(iii)(C) the shareholder may at any time revoke the notice and on revocation the Company is constituted the shareholder's agent as provided in rule 86(b)(iii).
- (v) A Secretary may execute on behalf of a shareholder a transfer of the shares in respect of which the Company is appointed agent under rule 86(b)(iii) in the manner and form the Secretary considers necessary and to deliver the transfer to the purchaser. The Secretary may take any other action on behalf of the shareholder as the Secretary considers necessary to effect the sale and transfer of the shares.
- (vi) The Company may register a transfer of shares whether or not any certificate for the shares has been delivered to the Company.
- (vii) If the shares of two or more shareholders to whom this rule 86 applies are sold to one purchaser, the transfer may be effected by one transfer.
- (viii) If shares are sold under this rule 86, the Company must:
 - (A) within a reasonable time after completion of the sale, inform the former shareholder of the sale and the total sale proceeds received by the Company; and
 - (B) if any certificate for the shares the subject of the transfer has been received by the Company (or the Company is satisfied that the certificate has been lost or destroyed or that its production is not essential), within 60 days after completion of the sale, cause the proceeds of sale to be sent to the former shareholder (or, in the case of joint holders, to the holder whose name appeared first in the Securities register (or as the case may be) the Depository Register in respect of the joint holding).

Payment may be made in any manner and by any means as determined by the Board and is at the risk of the former shareholder.

- (ix) The Company bears the costs of sale of the transferor of shares sold under this rule 86 (but is not liable for tax on income or capital gains of the former shareholder).
- (x) All money payable to former shareholders under this rule 86 which is unclaimed for one year after payment may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed or otherwise disposed of according to law. No money payable under this rule 86 by the Company to former shareholders bears interest as against the Company.
- (c)
 - (i) A certificate signed by a Secretary stating that shares sold under this rule 86 have been properly sold discharges the purchaser of those shares from all liability in respect of the purchase of those shares.
 - (ii) When a purchaser of shares is registered as the holder of the shares, the purchaser:
 - (A) is not bound to see to the regularity of the actions and proceedings of the Company under this rule 86 or to the application of the proceeds of sale; and
 - (B) has title to the shares which is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the actions and proceedings of the Company.
- (d) Any remedy of any shareholder to whom this rule 86 applies in respect of the sale of the shareholder's shares is limited to a right of action in damages against the Company to the exclusion of any other right, remedy or relief against any other person.
- (e) On the date on which there is announced a Takeover, the operation of this rule 86 is suspended. Despite rule 86(b)(ii), on the close of the offers under the Takeover the Company may invoke the procedures set out in this rule 86.

Dividend Reinvestment Plans

87 Dividend Reinvestment Plans

- (a) The Board may:
 - (i) establish one or more plans under which some or all shareholders may elect:
 - (A) that Dividends to be paid in respect of some or all of the shares from time to time held by the shareholder are to be satisfied by the issue or transfer of fully paid shares;
 - (B) that Dividends from the Company not be declared, determined or paid and that instead a payment or distribution other than a Dividend (including, without limitation, an issue of bonus shares, with no amount credited to the share capital account in connection with the issue of those shares) be made by the Company;
 - (C) that cash Dividends from the Company not be paid and that instead a cash Dividend or payment or other distribution (including, without limitation, an issue or transfer of securities) be received from the Company, a related body corporate of the Company or any other entity determined by the Board; and

- (D) to participate in a Dividend selection plan, including but not limited to a plan under which shareholders may elect to receive a Dividend from the Company or any related body corporate which is less in amount but franked to a greater extent than the ordinary cash Dividend declared or determined by the Company or any related body corporate or to receive a Dividend from the Company or any related body corporate which is greater in amount but franked to a lesser extent than the ordinary cash Dividend declared or determined by the Company or any related body corporate;
 - (ii) on or after establishment of any plan, extend participation in it, in whole or in part, to some or all of the holders of debt obligations of the Company in respect of interest on those obligations as if that interest were Dividends; and
 - (iii) vary, suspend or terminate the plan.
- (b) Any plan takes effect in accordance with its terms and the Board may do all things necessary and convenient for the purpose of implementing the plan, including the making of each necessary allotment or transfer of shares and of each necessary appropriation, capitalisation, application, payment and distribution of funds which may lawfully be appropriated, capitalised, applied, paid or distributed for the purpose of the allotment or transfer.
- (c) For the purpose of giving effect to a plan, appropriations, capitalisations, applications, payments and distributions as referred to in this rule 87 may be made and the powers of the Board under this rule 87 apply and may be exercised (with any adjustments as may be required) even if only some of the shareholders or holders of shares of any class participate in the appropriation, capitalisation, application, payment or distribution.
- (d) In offering opportunities to shareholders to participate in a plan, the Board may give information that in its opinion may be useful to assist shareholders in assessing the opportunity and making requests to their best advantage. The Directors, the Company and its officers are not responsible for, nor are they obliged to provide, any legal, taxation or financial advice in respect of the choices available to shareholders.
- (e) The Board is under no obligation:
 - (i) to admit any shareholder as a participant in any plan; nor
 - (ii) to comply with any request made by a shareholder who is not admitted as a participant in a plan.
- (f) In establishing and maintaining a plan, the Board may exercise the powers conferred on it by the terms of the plan, by this Constitution or by the Corporations Act.

Employee Share Plans

88 Employee Share Plans

The Board may, subject to the Listing Rules:

- (a) implement an employee share plan (on the terms it determines) under which Securities or securities of a related body corporate may be issued or otherwise provided to or for the benefit of any officer (including any Director) or employee of the Company or of a related body corporate or affiliate of the Company or to a relative of that officer or employee or to a company, trust or other entity or arrangement in which that officer or employee or a relative of that officer or employee has an interest;

- (b) amend, suspend or terminate any employee share plan implemented by them; and
- (c) give financial assistance in connection with the acquisition of Securities or securities of a related body corporate under any employee share plan in any manner permitted by the Corporations Act.

Rule 88(a) does not limit the Board's powers to establish an employee share plan or limit the scope or structure of a plan.

Bonus Share Plan

89 Bonus Share Plan

- (a) The Board may:
 - (i) establish and maintain a bonus share plan; and
 - (ii) vary, suspend or terminate the plan.
- (b) For the purposes of the plan, the Board may in its absolute discretion offer to shareholders of the Company:
 - (i) an opportunity to participate in the plan in respect of all or some of their shares; and
 - (ii) an opportunity to request that, instead of participating in any Dividends in respect of the shares, they have allotted and issued to them shares under the plan credited as fully paid.
- (c) The Board may under the plan credit shares in the capital of the Company as fully paid by capitalising any sum standing to the credit of the Company's profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution and may apply that sum in crediting shares in the Company as fully paid up.
- (d) If a participant in the plan requests that in respect of certain shares the shareholder not be entitled to participate in any Dividend, the Dividend must be taken to relate only to the balance of the shares held by that participant at the time of the record date for the payment of that Dividend.
- (e) Where the Board has received a request from a participant in the plan in respect of certain shares that shares in the Company be allotted and issued to the participant in accordance with the plan and the Board decides in its absolute discretion to comply with that request, the rights attaching to the shares the subject of the request may not be taken to have been varied even though the Dividend is not paid on all of the shares in the class and even though all of the shares in the class do not rank in calculating the number of fully paid shares to be allotted and issued to the participant in accordance with the plan.
- (f) In offering opportunities to shareholders to participate in the plan, the Board may give information which in their opinion may be useful to assist shareholders in assessing the opportunity and making requests to their best advantage. The Board, the Company and its officers are not responsible for, nor are they obliged to provide, any legal or taxation advice in respect of the choices available to shareholders.
- (g) The Board is under no obligation:
 - (i) to admit any shareholder as a participant in the plan;
 - (ii) to comply with any request made by a shareholder who is not admitted as a participant in the plan.

- (h) In establishing and maintaining the plan, the Board must act in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on it by this Constitution or by the Corporations Act.

Proportional Takeover Approval

90 Proportional Takeover Approval

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, the registration of any transfer of shares giving effect to a takeover contract under a proportional takeover bid in respect of shares in a class of shares in the Company is prohibited unless and until a resolution to approve the takeover bid is passed in accordance with this rule 90.
- (b) Subject to rule 90(c), the only persons entitled to vote on a resolution to approve a proportional takeover bid are those persons who, as at the end of the day on which the first offer under the takeover bid was made, held shares included in the bid class in respect of which the offer was made. Each person entitled to vote has one vote for each share in the relevant class held by the person at that time.
- (c) Neither the bidder under the takeover bid nor any associate of the bidder is entitled to vote on the resolution.
- (d) The resolution is to be considered at a meeting convened and conducted by the Company of the persons entitled to vote on the resolution. The provisions of this Constitution relating to general meetings apply to the meeting with any modifications the Board decides are required in the circumstances.
- (e) The resolution is taken to have been passed only 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%.