

Constitution

of

ETFS Metal Securities Australia Limited

The Constitution of the Company as tabled at the meeting of ordinary shareholders held on 3 December 2008 and signed by the Chairman for the purpose of identification.

Chairman:

Date:

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Corporations Act
A Company Limited by Shares

Constitution

of

ETFs Metal Securities Australia Limited

ACN 101 465 383

1. Preliminary

1.1 Definitions

In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Applicant" has the same meaning given in the Trust Deed;

"ACH" Australian Clearing House Pty Limited ABN 48 001 314 503;

"ACH Clearing Rules" means the rules of the ACH as amended or varied from time to time;

"ASX" means the Australian Securities Exchange Limited or ASX Limited ABN 96 008 691;

"ASX Rules" means the listing rules or the market rules of the ASX, as amended or replaced from time to time, which are applicable to the Company and the Metal Securities;

"Beneficial Interest" has the meaning given in the Trust Deed;

"Board" means the Directors acting as a Board of Directors;

"Bullion" means at any time in respect of each Metal Share, the gold, silver, platinum and/or palladium to which that class of Metal Share relates;

"Business Day" has the meaning given in the Trust Deed;

"CHESS Approved Securities" means securities approved by ACH to participate in CHESS in accordance with the ACH Clearing Rules;

"CHESS" means the Clearing House Electronic Subregister System established and operated in accordance with the ACH Clearing Rules;

"Company" means ETFS Metal Securities Australia Limited;

"Compulsory Redemption Date" means the date notified by the Company to the Holders as the date on which all or part of the Metal Shares will be compulsorily redeemed by the Company;

"Constitution" means the constitution of the Company for the time being in force;

"Custodian Bank" means the entity that provides custody and transfer facilities for the Bullion from time to time;

"Deal" has the meaning given in the Trust Deed;

"Delivery Date" has the meaning given in the Trust Deed;

"Delivery Method" means either the Metal Delivery Method or the Metal Sale Method as specified by the Holder in a Redemption Notice;

"Delivery Obligation" means the obligation of the Company, on behalf of the Trust, to deliver the Bullion to the Holder in accordance with the terms of this Constitution;

"Directors" means the directors of the Company from time to time;

"Financial Year" has the meaning given to the term "financial year" in the Law;

"Fixing Price" means in relation to each type of Metal, on any day on which the Relevant Market is open for business, the price determined by the first fixing process of the day under the rules and procedures of the Relevant Association;

"Holder" means a person who is entered in the Register as the holder of Shares in the capital of the Company and in Annexure 1 means the person whose name is for the time being entered in the Register as the holder of a Metal Share;

"Law" means the *Corporations Act 2001*;

"LBMA" means The London Bullion Market Association (www.lbma.org.uk);

"LPPM" means The London Platinum and Palladium Market (www.lppm.org.uk);

"Metal Delivery and Custody Undertaking" means the undertaking given by the Company to the Holder in clause A16 of this Constitution; and

"Metal Delivery Method" means the method used by the Company to discharge its Delivery Obligations as set out in clause A13 of this Constitution;

"Metal Delivery Representations" means the representations and warranties given by the Company to the Holder in clause A17 of this Constitution.

"Metal Sale Method" means the method used by the Company to discharge its Delivery Obligations as set out in clause A14 of this Constitution;

"Metal Security" has the meaning given in the Trust Deed;

"Metal Shares" are redeemable preference shares which have the rights set out in this Constitution, issued by the Company in accordance with this Constitution or a Special Resolution of the Company. There are five classes of Metal Shares, being Gold Shares, Silver Shares, Platinum Shares, Palladium Shares and Basket Shares;

"Metal Trust" or **"Trust"** has the meaning given in the Trust Deed;

"Month" means calendar month;

"Office" means the registered office for the time being of the Company;

"Prospectus" means any offer document issued by the Company from time to time in relation to the issue of Metal Shares by the Company;

"Redemption Date" has the meaning given in the Trust Deed;

"Redemption Instructions" means the instructions provided by the Holder to the Company and the Trust which in the Company's reasonable opinion are sufficient to allow the Company to effect the delivery or sale of the Metal in accordance with this Constitution and the Prospectus relating to the relevant Metal Securities. The Redemption Instructions must include as a minimum, the name, HIN/SRN for the Metal Shares, contact telephone number and payment details of the recipient if the Metal is to be sold, and delivery and custodial arrangements loco London only (in the case of gold and silver) and loco Zurich only (in the case of platinum and palladium) if the Metal is to be delivered;

"Redemption Notice" has the meaning given in the Trust Deed;

"Redemption Notice Date" has the meaning given in the Trust Deed;

"Register" means the registers and/or subregisters of Holders to be kept pursuant to the Law and the ASX Rules;

"Registered Address" has the meaning given in the Trust Deed;

"Regular Preference Shares" are preference Shares which are not Metal Shares;

"Related Body Corporate" has the same meaning given to the term "related body corporate" in the Law;

"Relevant Association" means (a) in respect of gold and silver, the LBMA or its successors and (b) in respect of platinum and palladium, the LPPM or its successors;

"Relevant Market" means (a) in respect of gold and silver, the over-the-counter market in gold and silver co-ordinated by the LBMA and (b) in respect of platinum and palladium, the over-the-counter market in platinum and palladium co-ordinated by the LPPM;

"Relevant Portion" means that part of the Subscription Amount which the Company holds on trust for the Trust and which corresponds to the purchase price of the Bullion for a particular Applicant;

"Resolution" means a resolution other than a Special Resolution;

"Restricted Securities" has the same meaning given to it in the ASX Rules;

"Sale Costs" means all of the costs of arranging the sale of a Holder's Bullion determined by the Company. The costs of the sale include any costs and expenses incurred by the Company (or its agents) whatsoever which in the Company's opinion relates to the arranging and completion of the sale;

"Sale Proceeds" means the actual amount for which the Bullion is sold on behalf of the Holder less the Sale Costs, storage costs, insurance costs and any applicable Transfer Taxes;

"Seal" means the common seal of the Company (if any) or, where appropriate, the duplicate seal or the official seal;

"Secretary" means a person appointed as secretary of the Company and also includes any person appointed to perform the duties of secretary on a temporary basis and any duly appointed assistant secretary;

"Shares" means shares in the capital of the Company and includes Metal Shares; and

"Special Resolution" has the same meaning given to the term "special resolution" in the Law;

"Subscription Amount" means the amount that a person pays to the Company on subscription for the issue to it of a Metal Share;

"Transfer Tax" means any tax, income tax, capital gains tax, goods and services tax, withholding tax, stamp, financial institutions, registration and other duties, bank accounts debits tax, import/export tax or tariff and other related taxes, levies, imposts, deductions, interest, penalties and charges imposed or levied by a Government or Government agency;

"Trust" means the Metal Trust established pursuant to the Trust Deed; and

"Trust Deed" means the Bare Trust Deed of the Metal Trust (as amended from time to time);

"Trust Register" means the register maintained by the Trust which contains the holding details in relation to a Holder's Beneficial Interest;

"Trustee" has the meaning given in the Trust Deed.

1.2 Corporations Act and ASX Rules definitions

In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, an expression defined in, or given a meaning for the purposes of, the Law or the ASX Rules, has the same definition or meaning in this Constitution to the extent it relates to the same matter for which it is defined or given a meaning in the Law or the ASX Rules.

1.3 Interpretation

In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) a reference to:
 - (i) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
 - (ii) a gender includes every gender;
 - (iii) the Law, any section, regulation or schedule of the Law or any other legislation is a reference to that law as amended, consolidated, supplemented or replaced;
 - (iv) "in writing" or "written" includes printing, lithography, photography and other means of representing or reproducing words in a visible form;
 - (v) "paid up" or "paid" includes credited as paid up or paid;
 - (vi) "dividend" includes bonus;
 - (vii) any person includes a reference to any individual, company, body corporate, association, partnership, firm, joint venture, trust or government agency;
 - (viii) the word "including" or "includes" means "including but not limited to" or "including without limitation";
 - (ix) to a person (including a party) includes:
 - (A) an individual, company, other body corporate, association, partnership, firm, joint venture, trust or government agency;
 - (B) the person's successors, permitted assigns, substitutes, executors and administrators; and
 - (C) a reference to the representative member of the GST group to which the person belongs to the extent that the representative member has assumed rights, entitlements, benefits, obligations and liabilities which would remain with the person if the person were not a member of a GST group;
 - (x) to a law:
 - (A) includes a reference to any legislation, treaty, judgment, rule of common law or equity or rule of any applicable stock exchange; and
 - (B) is a reference to that law as amended, consolidated, supplemented or replaced; and
 - (C) includes a reference to any regulation, rule, statutory instrument, by-law or other subordinate legislation made under that law;
 - (xi) to proceedings includes litigation, arbitration and investigation;

- (xii) to a judgement includes an order, injunction, decree, determination or award of any court or tribunal;
 - (xiii) to time is to Sydney time;
 - (xiv) the word including or includes means including, but not limited to, or includes, without limitation; and
 - (xv) to an amount is to Australian dollars.
- (b) headings are for convenience only and must be ignored in interpreting this Constitution.

1.4 Replaceable rules not to apply

To the maximum extent permitted by the Law, the provisions of the Law that apply as replaceable rules do not apply to the Company.

1.5 Constitution subject to the Law

This Constitution is subject to the Law and where there is any inconsistency between a clause of this Constitution and the Law, the Law prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

1.6 Applicability of ASX Rules and ACH Clearing Rules

In this Constitution, a reference to the ASX Rules or ACH Clearing Rules is to have effect only if at the relevant time the Company is admitted to the Official List or as an AQUA Product Issuer (as such terms are defined in the ASX Rules) or the Metal Securities are admitted as an approved AQUA Product (as defined in the ASX Rules) and is otherwise to be disregarded.

1.7 Constitution subject to ASX Rules

If the Company is admitted to the Official List or as an AQUA Product Issuer (as such terms are defined in the ASX Rules) or the Metal Securities are admitted as an approved AQUA Product (as defined in the ASX Rules), the following clauses apply:

- (a) Despite anything contained in this Constitution, if the ASX 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 ASX Rules requires to be done.
- (c) If the ASX 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 ASX Rules require this Constitution to contain a provision and it does not contain that provision, this Constitution is deemed to contain that provision.
- (e) If the ASX Rules requires this Constitution not to contain a provision and it contains that provision, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision.

- (f) If any provision of this Constitution is or becomes inconsistent with the ASX Rules, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision to the extent of the inconsistency.

2. Share Capital

2.1 Allotment and issue of Shares under control of Directors

The allotment and issue of Shares is under the control of the Directors. Subject to the Law, this Constitution, the Trust Deed and the ASX Rules, the Directors:

- (a) may allot, issue or otherwise dispose of Shares to any persons, on any terms and conditions, at that issue price and at those times as the Directors think fit;
- (b) have full power to give any person a call or option over any Shares during any time and for any consideration as the Directors think fit; and
- (c) may issue Shares with any preferential, deferred or special rights, privileges or conditions or with any restrictions (whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of Share capital or otherwise) as the Directors determine.

2.2 Company may issue Regular Preference Shares

The Company may not issue any Regular Preference Shares unless the rights and restrictions attaching to those preference Shares are set out in this Constitution or in a Special Resolution.

2.3 Redeemable Regular Preference Shares

The Company may issue Regular Preference Shares which are, or at the option of the Company are to be, liable to be redeemed. The terms upon which and the manner in which any redemption is to be effected must, if permitted by law, be specified in the conditions of issue of the Regular Preference Shares.

2.4 Rights of holders of Regular Preference Shares

All Regular Preference Shares issued by the Company confer on the holders of those Regular Preference Shares:

- (a) the same rights as holders of ordinary Shares to receive notices, reports and accounts and to attend general meetings of the Company; and
- (b) the right to vote in each of the following circumstances and in no others:
 - (i) during a period during which a dividend (or part of a dividend) for the Share is in arrears;
 - (ii) on a proposal to reduce the Company's Share capital;
 - (iii) on a Resolution to approve the terms of a buy-back agreement;
 - (iv) on a proposal that affects rights attached to the Share;
 - (v) on a proposal to wind up the Company;

- (vi) on a proposal for the disposal of the whole of the Company's property, business and undertaking; and
- (vii) during the winding up of the Company.

2.5 Interest on share capital

The Company is authorised to pay interest on share capital in the circumstances and on the conditions provided for in the Law.

2.6 Brokerage or commission

Subject to the provisions and restrictions contained in the Law and the ASX Rules, the Company may pay brokerage or commission to any person in consideration of the person subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any Shares in the Company or for procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any Shares in the Company. Any brokerage or commission may be paid or satisfied in cash, Shares, debentures or debenture stock of the Company or otherwise.

2.7 Joint Holders

Where 2 or more persons are registered as the holders of any Share, they are deemed to hold the Share as joint tenants with benefits of survivorship, subject to the following provisions:

- (a) the joint holders are jointly and severally liable for all payments (including calls and instalments) which are to be made for the Share;
- (b) on the death of any joint holder, the survivor or survivors are the only person or persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the Share, but the Directors may require evidence of death;
- (c) any 1 joint holder may give a valid receipt for any dividend, bonus, return of capital payable, or delivery of wine, to the joint holders; and
- (d) delivery of a notice or a certificate for a Share to any joint holder is sufficient delivery to all the joint holders.

2.8 Recognition of trusts or other interests

Subject to the provisions of the Law, the Company is entitled to treat the registered holder of any Shares as the absolute owner of those Shares and, accordingly, the Company is not bound to recognise (whether or not it has notice):

- (a) a person as holding a Share upon any trust; or
- (b) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any Share or unit of a Share.

3. Metal Shares

3.1 Company may issue Metal Shares

The Company, in accordance with clause 2.1, may from time to time issue Metal Shares provided that the rights and restrictions attaching to the Metal Shares are set out in this Constitution, in a Special Resolution or a Prospectus. The terms applicable to the Metal Shares are set out in Annexure 1 to this Constitution.

4. Certificates

4.1 Certificated holdings

The provisions of this clause 4 apply only to the extent that the Company is required by the Law, the ASX Rules or the ACH Clearing Rules to issue certificates for Shares or other marketable securities of the Company, and then only for those Shares or other marketable securities for which certificates are required to be issued.

4.2 Issue of certificates

Subject to this Constitution, where the Company is required by the Law, the ASX Rules or the ACH Clearing Rules to issue certificates for Shares or other marketable securities of the Company, the certificates must be issued under the Seal and in accordance with the Law, the ASX Rules and ACH Clearing Rules and must include all information required by the Law, the ASX Rules and ACH Clearing Rules.

4.3 Entitlement of Holder to certificate

Subject to this Constitution, every Holder is entitled free of charge to 1 certificate for each class of Shares or other marketable securities registered in its name or to several certificates each for a reasonable proportion of those Shares or marketable securities.

4.4 Certificate for joint holders

Where Shares or other marketable securities are registered in the names of 2 or more persons, only 1 certificate is required to be issued for each class of those Shares or marketable securities.

4.5 Cancellation of certificate on transfer

- (a) Subject to this Constitution, on every application to register the transfer of any Shares or other marketable securities or to register any person as a Holder in respect of any Shares or other marketable securities which may have been transmitted to that person by operation of law, the certificate for those Shares or other marketable securities must be delivered up to the Company for cancellation and a new certificate in similar form specifying the Shares or other marketable securities transferred or transmitted must be delivered to the transferee or transmittee within 5 business days after the day of lodgment with the Company of the registrable transfer or transmission notice.
- (b) If registration is required for some only of the Shares or other marketable securities specified on the certificate delivered up to the Company, a new certificate

specifying the Shares or other marketable securities remaining untransferred or untransmitted must be delivered to the transferor.

4.6 Replacement of certificates

- (a) The Company must issue a replacement certificate:
 - (i) if the certificate is worn out or defaced, upon production of the certificate to the Company to be replaced and cancelled; or
 - (ii) if the certificate is lost or destroyed, upon the Company being furnished with:
 - (A) evidence that the certificate has been lost or destroyed, and has not been disposed of or pledged, as is required by the Law;
 - (B) an undertaking to return the certificate, if found, as required by the Law; and
 - (C) if the Directors consider it necessary, a bond or indemnity as the Law authorises the Directors to require.
- (b) All replacement certificates must be issued within 5 business days after the Company receives the original certificate or evidence of loss or destruction.

5. CHESS

5.1 Participation in CHESS

- (a) The Board may at any time resolve that the Company will participate in CHESS.
- (b) This clause 5 will apply if the Company is granted participation in CHESS.

5.2 Compliance with ACH Clearing Rules

The Company must comply with the ACH Clearing Rules if any of its securities are CHESS Approved Securities. In particular the Company must comply with the requirements of the ACH Clearing Rules and ASX Rules regarding the maintenance of registers, the issuing of holding statements and transfers in relation to its CHESS Approved Securities.

5.3 Registers

If the Company's securities are CHESS Approved Securities, in addition to the CHESS subregister, it must provide for an issuer sponsored subregister, or a certificated subregister, or both (at least if the Company has Restricted Securities on issue).

5.4 No interference with proper ACH transfer

The Company must not in any way prevent, delay or interfere with the generation of a proper ACH transfer or the registration of a paper-based transfer in registrable form (which satisfies the requirements of clause 9), except as permitted by clause 9.4, the ASX Rules or ACH Clearing Rules.

6. Lien

6.1 Lien

- (a) The Company has a first and paramount lien on every Share for:
- (i) unpaid calls and instalments on those Shares;
 - (ii) if the Shares were acquired under an employee incentive scheme, any amount owing to the Company for acquiring those Shares; and
 - (iii) any amount the Company is required by law to pay (and has paid) in respect of the Share of a Holder or deceased Holder.
- (b) A lien extends to reasonable interest at any rates the Directors may determine, and expenses incurred because the amount is not paid.

6.2 Extent of lien

The Company's lien (if any) on a Share extends to all dividends, bonuses and other monies payable for the Share including the proceeds of sale of the Share, and the Company may deduct or set-off against any dividends, bonuses or other monies, any monies due and payable to the Company.

6.3 Exemption from lien

The Directors may at any time declare any Share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of clauses 6.1 and 6.2.

6.4 Sale under lien

The Company may sell any Shares on which the Company has a lien in any manner the Directors think fit provided that no sale may be made:

- (a) unless a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable; and
- (b) until the expiration of 30 days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of the amount which is presently payable, has been given to the registered holder of the Shares or the person entitled to the Shares because of the death or bankruptcy of the registered holder.

6.5 Proceeds of sale of Shares sold under lien

The net proceeds of the sale of Shares sold under lien (after payment of all costs and expenses incurred in selling the Shares) will be received by the Company and applied in payment of that part of the amount for which the lien exists and which is presently payable and any interest on that amount, and the balance (if any) is to be paid to the person registered as the holder of the Shares immediately before the Shares were sold.

6.6 Transfer on sale under lien

- (a) The Company may do all things necessary to give effect to a sale of Shares on which the Company has a lien, including authorising a Director or any other person to:
- (i) execute a transfer of the Shares sold in favour of the purchaser of the Shares; and
 - (ii) do all acts and things as are necessary or desirable under the Law, the ASX Rules or ACH Clearing Rules to effect a transfer of the Shares sold in favour of the purchaser of the Shares.
- (b) The purchaser is to be registered as the holder of the Shares transferred, and is not bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor will the purchaser's title to the Shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the sale.

7. Calls

7.1 Directors may make calls

The Directors may make calls as they think fit on the Holders for all monies unpaid on the Shares held by the Holders that are not monies made payable at fixed times by the conditions of allotment. A call will be deemed to have been made when the Resolution of the Directors authorising that call was passed and may be made payable by instalments. The Directors may revoke or postpone a call.

7.2 Notice of calls

The Company must give written notice of a call at least 30 business days before the call is due. The notice must specify the time and place for payment and any other information required by the ASX Rules. The non-receipt of any notice by, or the accidental omission to give notice of any call to, any Holder will not invalidate the call.

7.3 Difference in terms of issue as to calls

The Directors may, on the issue of Shares, differentiate between the holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the time for payment of those calls.

7.4 Fixed payments deemed calls

Any sum which, by the terms of issue of a Share, becomes payable on allotment or at any fixed date, will for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date on which the sum is payable. In case of non-payment, all the relevant provisions of this Constitution as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise will apply as if the sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

7.5 Interest on sums not paid

If a sum called in respect of a Share is not paid on or before the date for payment, then that sum will bear interest from the date for payment to the time of actual payment at any rates as

the Directors may determine. The Directors may waive payment of interest, either in whole or in part.

7.6 Payment of calls

Each Holder must pay the amount of every call made on it at the times and places appointed by the Directors.

7.7 Proof of calls

In any proceeding for the recovery of monies due for any call, it is sufficient and conclusive evidence of the debt if it is proved that:

- (a) the name of the Holder sued is entered in the Register as the holder or 1 of the holders of the Shares in respect of which the call was made;
- (b) the Resolution making the call was recorded in the minute book; and
- (c) notice of the call was given to the Holder sued in accordance with this Constitution.

7.8 Prepayment of calls

The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any Holder willing to advance it, all or any part of the amount unpaid upon the Shares held by it beyond the sums actually called up. The Directors may then either:

- (a) if the Holder so requests, make a call on the Holder for the amount advanced, pro rata in respect of all Shares held by that Holder on which monies remain unpaid or on any other basis as agreed between that Holder and the Directors; or
- (b) authorise payment by the Company of interest on the whole or any part of the amount so received until the amount becomes due or is repaid at the rate agreed between the Holder paying the sum in advance and the Directors. The Directors may at any time authorise repayment of the whole or any part of the amount paid in advance upon giving to the Holder 1 Month's notice of the date for repayment.

8. Forfeiture of Shares

8.1 Forfeiture upon non-payment of calls

Unless the Directors otherwise determine, any Share upon which a call is unpaid at the expiration of 14 days after the day for its payment will be absolutely forfeited without any Resolution of the Directors or other proceeding. Subject to the Law and the ASX Rules, the Directors may then proceed to cancel or sell the forfeited Shares.

8.2 Evidence of forfeiture

A statement in writing declaring that the person making the statement is a Director or Secretary of the Company and that a Share in the Company has been forfeited on a date stated in the statement, is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the statement as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the Share.

8.3 Effect of forfeiture

Upon forfeiture of a Share:

- (a) the person whose Share is forfeited will cease to be a Holder in respect of the forfeited Share;
- (b) that person will lose all entitlements to dividends declared in respect of the forfeited Share and not actually paid; and
- (c) that person remains liable to pay to the Company all money which, at the date of forfeiture, was payable by it to the Company in respect of the forfeited Share together with interest on that amount from the date of forfeiture until payment at the rate determined by the Directors. The Directors are under no obligation to enforce payment.

8.4 Sale of forfeited Share

- (a) If the Directors determine to sell any forfeited Shares, the Company may dispose of any forfeited Shares on any terms and in any manner as the Directors determine, and in accordance with any applicable requirements of the Law and the ASX Rules.
- (b) The Company may do all things necessary to give effect to the sale of the forfeited Shares, including authorising a Director or any other person to:
 - (i) execute a transfer of the Shares sold in favour of the purchaser of the Shares; and
 - (ii) do all acts and things as are necessary or desirable under the Law, the ASX Rules or ACH Clearing Rules, to effect a transfer and to enable the forfeited Shares to be disposed of.
- (c) The transferee of the forfeited Shares is not bound to see to the application of any money paid as consideration. The title of the transferee to the Shares is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the Shares.

8.5 Proceeds of sale

The proceeds of sale of any forfeited Shares received by the Company must be applied in payment of:

- (a) first, the expenses of the sale;
- (b) second, any expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the forfeiture, including any interest accrued;
- (c) third, the calls then due and unpaid; and
- (d) the balance (if any) must be paid to the Holder whose Shares have been sold within 5 business days of receipt by the Company of the proceeds of sale.

8.6 Redemption of forfeited Shares

A Share belonging to a person which has been forfeited may be redeemed at any time up to, but not including, the day on which the Share is intended to be sold, by payment to the Company of all calls due on the Share and any other costs and expenses which may be permitted by the Law and the ASX Rules, and on payment the person is entitled to the Share as if the forfeiture had not occurred.

8.7 Surrender of Shares

The Directors may accept the surrender of any Share which they are entitled to forfeit on any terms they think fit and any Share so surrendered may be disposed of in the same manner as a forfeited Share.

9. Transfer of Shares

9.1 Transfer document

Subject to this Constitution, the Law, the ASX Rules and ACH Clearing Rules a Holder may transfer all or any Shares by a transfer document duly stamped (if necessary) and delivered to the Company. The transfer document must be in writing in the usual or common form or in any other form as the Directors may from time to time prescribe or, in particular circumstances, agree to accept and must be signed by or on behalf of the transferor or as otherwise permitted by the Law.

9.2 Registration procedure

Subject to this Constitution, the Law, the ASX Rules and ACH Clearing Rules every transfer document must be delivered to the Company accompanied by the certificate for the Shares to be transferred and any other evidence the Directors may require to prove the title of the transferor or its right to transfer the Shares. All transfer documents that are registered must be retained by the Company but any transfer document which the Directors refuse to register must (except in the case of fraud or suspected fraud) be returned on demand to the person who deposited that document.

9.3 Registration of transfer

Subject to clause 9.4, the Company must register each registrable paper-based transfer of Shares which complies with clauses 9.1 and 9.2, the Law and the ASX Rules and must do so without charge.

9.4 Restrictions on transfer

Except as otherwise provided for in the ASX Rules and ACH Clearing Rules, the Directors may in their absolute discretion ask ACH to apply a holding lock to prevent a proper ACH transfer, or refuse to register a paper-based transfer, of a Share where:

- (a) the Company has a lien on the Shares the subject of the transfer;
- (b) the Company is served with a court order that restricts a Holder's capacity to transfer the Shares;

- (c) registration of the transfer may break an Australian law and the ASX has agreed in writing to the application of a holding lock (which must not breach a ACH Clearing Rule) or that the Company may refuse to register a transfer;
- (d) during the escrow period of Restricted Securities;
- (e) if the transfer is paper-based, either a law related to stamp duty prohibits the Company from registering it or the Company is otherwise allowed to refuse to register it under the ASX Rules; or
- (f) the transfer does not comply with the terms of any employee incentive scheme of the Company.

9.5 Notice of refusal to register

- (a) If the Company refuses to register a paper-based transfer under clause 9.4, it must tell the lodging party in writing of the refusal and the reason for it, within 5 business days after the date on which the transfer was lodged.
- (b) If the Company asks ACH to apply a holding lock under clause 9.4, it must tell the holder of the Shares in writing of the holding lock and reason for it, within 5 business days after the date in which it asked for the holding lock.

9.6 Transfer not complete until name entered in the Register

Subject to the ACH Clearing Rules, the transferor of a Share remains the holder of the Share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect of that Share.

9.7 More than 3 persons registered

If more than 3 persons are noted in the Register as holders of securities of the Company, or a request is made to register more than 3 persons then (except in the case of executors or trustees or administrators of a deceased Holder), the first 3 persons named in the Register or the request (as the case may be) are deemed to be the holders of those securities and no other persons will be regarded by the Company as a holder of those securities for any purpose whatsoever.

10. Transmission of Shares

10.1 Death of a Holder

In the event of the death of a Holder:

- (a) where the Holder was a joint holder of any Shares, the surviving joint holder (or holders) is (or are) the only person (or persons) recognised by the Company as having any title to or interest in those Shares; and
- (b) the legal personal representatives of the Holder (not being 1 of 2 or more joint holders) are the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to or interest in the Shares registered in its name.

10.2 Transmission on death or bankruptcy

Any person becoming entitled to a Share as a consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Holder or otherwise by operation of law may, upon production of any evidence of its entitlement which the Directors may require, elect either to be registered itself as holder of the Share or to have some person nominated by it registered as the transferee of that Share.

10.3 Election as to registration on transmission

If the person becoming entitled to a Share elects to be registered itself, it must deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by it stating that it so elects. If the person becoming entitled to a Share elects to have another person registered, it must effect a transfer of the Share in favour of that person. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of this Constitution relating to the right to transfer, the form of transfer and the registration of transfers of Shares will be applicable to any notices or transfers.

11. Alteration of capital

11.1 Company's power to alter capital

The Company may, by Resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors:

- (a) consolidate all or any of its Shares into Shares of a larger amount;
- (b) subdivide its Shares or any of them into Shares of a smaller amount, but so that in the subdivision the proportion between the amount paid and the amount (if any) unpaid on each subdivided Share is the same as it was for the Share from which the subdivided Share is derived; or
- (c) cancel Shares which have been forfeited, subject to the requirements of the ASX Rules.

11.2 Reduction of capital

Subject to the Law and the ASX Rules, the Company may reduce its capital in any manner.

11.3 Power to buy Shares

The Company may, in accordance with the Law and the ASX Rules, buy its own Shares on any terms and conditions determined by the Directors.

12. Variation or cancellation of rights

12.1 Variation or cancellation of rights of class of Shares

Subject to the Law and the ASX Rules, and subject to any ASX consent required under the ASX Rules (including ASX Market Rule 10A.5), all or any of the rights and privileges attached to any class of Shares (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the Shares of that class) may be varied or cancelled with the consent in writing of the holders of at least 75% of the Shares issued in that class or with the sanction of a Special Resolution passed at a meeting of holders of the Shares of that class. In relation to any meeting to approve that Resolution:

- (a) the necessary quorum is the holders present personally or by proxy attorney or representative and entitled to vote in respect of at least 5% of the issued Shares of the class; and
- (b) the provisions contained in this Constitution relating to notice of meetings, the appointment of a chairman and of proxies, attorneys and representatives, the depositing and form and validity of proxies and the conduct of general meetings will otherwise apply to any meeting of a class.

12.2 No consent or sanction required for redemption

A consent or sanction referred to in clause 12.1 is not required for the redemption of any Shares or any other variation of rights attaching to any Shares where that redemption or variation is in accordance with the terms of issue of those Shares.

12.3 No variation by issue of further Shares ranking equally

The rights conferred upon the holders of the Shares of any class is not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the Shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further Shares ranking equally in respect of those rights.

13. Restricted Securities

The Company must comply in all respects with the requirements of the ASX Rules relating to Restricted Securities. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution:

- (a) Restricted Securities cannot be disposed of (as the term "disposed" is defined in the ASX Rules) during the escrow period for those Restricted Securities, except as permitted by the ASX Rules or the ASX;
- (b) the Company must refuse to acknowledge a disposal (including registering a transfer) of Restricted Securities during the escrow period for any Restricted Securities except as permitted by the ASX Rules or the ASX; and
- (c) during a breach of the ASX Rules relating to Restricted Securities, or a breach of a restriction agreement, the holder of the Restricted Securities is not entitled to any dividend or distribution, or voting rights, in respect of the Restricted Securities.

14. Proportional takeover bids

14.1 Definitions

In this clause:

"approving resolution" has the same meaning as in section 648D(1) of the Law;

"approving resolution deadline" has the meaning specified in section 648D(2) of the Law;

"associate" has the meaning specified in section 9 of the Law; and

"proportional takeover bid" has the meaning specified in section 9 of the Law.

14.2 Prohibition on registration of transfer unless takeover scheme approved

Where an offer has been made under a proportional takeover bid in respect of Shares included in a class of Shares in the Company the registration of a transfer giving effect to a contract resulting from the acceptance of an offer made under the proportional takeover bid is prohibited unless and until an approving resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid is passed in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

14.3 Approving resolution

An approving resolution is to be voted on at a meeting, convened and conducted by the Company of the persons entitled to vote on the approving resolution under section 648D(1)(b) of the Law.

14.4 Entitlement to vote on approving resolution

A person (other than the bidder or an associate of the bidder) who, as at the end of the day on which the first offer under the proportional takeover bid was made, held Shares included in that Bullion is entitled to vote on an approving resolution and, for the purposes of so voting, is entitled to 1 vote for each of those Shares.

14.5 Bidder and associates not entitled to vote

The bidder or an associate of the bidder is not entitled to vote on an approving resolution.

14.6 Approving resolution passed

An approving resolution is taken to have been passed if the proportion that the number of votes in favour of the resolution bears to the total number of votes on the Resolution is greater than 50%, and otherwise is taken to have been rejected.

14.7 General meeting provisions to apply

The provisions of this Constitution that apply to a general meeting of the Company apply, with any modifications as the circumstances require, to a meeting that is convened pursuant to this clause and apply as if that meeting was a general meeting of the Company.

14.8 Meeting to be held before approving resolution deadline

Where takeover offers have been made under a proportional takeover bid, then the Directors of the Company must ensure that a Resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid is voted on in accordance with this clause before the approving resolution deadline in relation to the proportional takeover bid.

14.9 Notice as to whether approving resolution is passed

Where an approving resolution to approve a proportional takeover bid is voted on, in accordance with this clause, before the approving resolution deadline in relation to the proportional takeover bid, the Company must, on or before the approving resolution deadline:

- (a) give to the bidder; and

(b) serve on the ASX,

a notice in writing stating that an approving resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid has been voted on and that the approving resolution has been passed, or has been rejected, as the case requires.

14.10 Approving resolution deemed to have been passed

Where, as at the end of the day before the approving resolution deadline in relation to a proportional takeover bid under which offers have been made, no Resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid has been voted on in accordance with this clause, an approving resolution to approve the proportional takeover bid is, for the purposes of this clause, be deemed to have been passed in accordance with this clause.

14.11 Effect of this clause

This clause 14 ceases to have effect on the third anniversary of the date of its adoption or of its most recent renewal.

15. Unmarketable parcels

15.1 Definitions

In this clause:

"Authorised Price" means the price per Share equal to the average of the last sale price of the Shares of the Company quoted on the ASX for each of the 10 trading days immediately preceding the date of any offer to purchase Unmarketable Parcels accepted by the Company pursuant to this clause;

"Effective Date" means the date immediately following the expiry of the period referred to in the notice given by the Company to Unmarketable Parcel Holders in accordance with this clause;

"Marketable Parcel" means a number of Shares equal to a marketable parcel as defined in the ASX Rules, calculated on the day before the Company gives notice under clause 15.2;

"Unmarketable Parcel" means a number of Shares which is less than a Marketable Parcel; and

"Unmarketable Parcel Holder" means a Holder holding less than a Marketable Parcel.

15.2 Notice to Unmarketable Parcel Holder

The Company may give written notice to an Unmarketable Parcel Holder advising of the Company's intention to sell its Unmarketable Parcel under this clause, unless the Unmarketable Parcel Holder, within 6 weeks from the date the notice is sent by the Company, gives written notice to the Company that it wishes to retain its Shares in which case the provisions of this clause will not apply to the Shares held by that Unmarketable Parcel Holder.

15.3 Revocation or withdrawal of notice

If an Unmarketable Parcel Holder has given written notice to the Company that it wishes its Shares to be exempted from this clause, it may at any time prior to the Effective Date revoke or withdraw that notice and the provisions of this clause will then apply to the Shares held by that Unmarketable Parcel Holder.

15.4 Sale of Unmarketable Parcels

Subject to clause 15.2, on and from the Effective Date, the Company may sell or otherwise dispose of the Shares held by each Unmarketable Parcel Holder on any terms and in that manner and at those times that the Directors determine. For the purpose of selling or disposing of those Shares, each Unmarketable Parcel Holder irrevocably:

- (a) appoints the Company as its agent to sell all the Shares held by it at a price not less than the Authorised Price;
- (b) appoints the Company and each Director and Secretary from time to time jointly and severally as its attorney in its name and on its behalf to effect a transfer document for its Shares and to otherwise act to effect a transfer of its Shares; and
- (c) appoints the Company as its agent to deal with the proceeds of sale of those Shares in accordance with this clause.

15.5 Company may not sell below Authorised Price

The Company may only sell the Shares of an Unmarketable Parcel Holder if the Company has received offers for all the Shares constituting Unmarketable Parcels at the same price, which may not be less than the Authorised Price.

15.6 Company to pay all costs

The Company will pay all costs and expenses of the sale and disposal of Unmarketable Parcels under this clause.

15.7 Title of purchaser of Unmarketable Parcel

Once the name of the purchaser of the Shares sold or disposed of in accordance with this clause is entered in the Register for those Shares, the title of the purchaser to those Shares is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the sale or disposal of those Shares and the validity of the sale may not be impeached by any person.

15.8 Remedy of Unmarketable Parcel Holder

The remedy of any Unmarketable Parcel Holder who is aggrieved by the sale or disposal of its Shares under this clause 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.

15.9 Evidence of sale in accordance with this clause

A statement in writing declaring that the person making the statement is a Director or Secretary of the Company and that the Shares of an Unmarketable Parcel Holder have been

dealt with in accordance with this clause, is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the statement as against all persons claiming to be entitled to those Shares.

15.10 Receipt of proceeds of sale

The receipt by the Company of the proceeds of sale of the Shares of an Unmarketable Parcel Holder is a good discharge to the purchaser of all liability in respect of the purchase of those Shares and the purchaser will not be bound to see to the application of the money paid as consideration.

15.11 Company to deal with proceeds of sale

The Company will receive the proceeds of sale of the Shares of each Unmarketable Parcel Holder and will deal with those proceeds as follows:

- (a) the proceeds must be paid into a separate bank account opened and maintained by the Company for that purpose;
- (b) the proceeds must be held in trust for the Unmarketable Parcel Holder;
- (c) the Company must, immediately following a receipt of the proceeds, notify the Unmarketable Parcel Holder in writing that the proceeds of the sale of those Shares have been received by the Company and are being held by the Company pending receipt of the certificate for the Shares sold or disposed of and seeking instructions from the Unmarketable Parcel Holder as to how the proceeds are to be dealt with;
- (d) the Company must deal with the sale proceeds as instructed by the Unmarketable Parcel Holder on whose behalf they are held if the Holder provides to the Company the certificate for those Shares or, if that certificate has been lost or destroyed, a statement and undertaking in accordance with the Law is provided to the Company; and
- (e) if the whereabouts of the Unmarketable Parcel Holder are unknown or no instructions are received from the Unmarketable Parcel Holder within 2 years of the proceeds being received by the Company, the Company may deal with those proceeds according to the applicable laws dealing with unclaimed monies.

15.12 Overriding effect of this clause

Subject to clause 15.13 and 15.4, the provisions of this clause 15 have effect despite any other provision of this Constitution.

15.13 Clause ceases to have effect following announcement of takeover bid or takeover announcement

This clause 15 ceases to have effect following the announcement of a takeover bid or takeover announcement but, despite clause 15.14, the procedures set out in this clause may be started again after the close of the bids made under the takeover bid or takeover announcement.

15.14 Clause may be invoked only once in any 12 Month period

The provisions of this clause may be invoked only once in any 12 Month period.

16. General meetings

16.1 Annual general meetings

Annual general meetings of the Company are to be held in accordance with the Law and the ASX Rules. The business of an annual general meeting is:

- (a) to receive and consider the profit and loss account and balance sheet and the reports of the Directors and of the auditors and the statement of the Directors;
- (b) to elect Directors;
- (c) to appoint the auditor;
- (d) to fix the remuneration of the auditors; and
- (e) to transact any other business which may be properly brought before the meeting.

16.2 General meetings

The Directors may convene a general meeting of the Company whenever they think fit.

16.3 Holders may requisition meeting

Holders may requisition the holding of a general meeting in accordance with the Law and the Directors must convene a general meeting as soon as practicable after receiving that requisition.

16.4 Notice of general meeting

Notice of every annual general meeting, general meeting or meeting of any class of Holders must be given in the manner provided by this Constitution and the Law to the Holders and those persons who are otherwise entitled under this Constitution to receive notices.

16.5 Contents of notice of general meeting

Every notice convening a general meeting must include or be accompanied by all information required by the Law and the ASX Rules and must at least:

- (a) set out the place, the day and time for the meeting (and, if the meeting is to be held in 2 or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate this);
- (b) state the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting and any Special Resolution to be proposed;
- (c) include a statement that:
 - (i) a Holder entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy;
 - (ii) a proxy need not be a Holder; and

- (iii) a Holder who is entitled to cast 2 or more votes may appoint 2 proxies and must specify the proportion or number of votes each proxy is appointed to exercise;
- (d) be accompanied by an instrument of proxy in the form described in this Constitution or in any other form as the Directors may from time to time prescribe or accept; and
- (e) if required by the ASX Rules, include a voting exclusion statement.

16.6 Omission to give notice

Except as prescribed by the Law, the accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to any Holder or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by any Holder does not invalidate any of the proceedings at that meeting.

17. Proceedings at general meeting

17.1 Holder deemed to be present

A Holder may attend a general meeting at which it is entitled to be present, and is deemed to be present, in any of the following ways:

- (a) in person;
- (b) by attorney;
- (c) by proxy;
- (d) in the case of a Holder that is a body corporate, by a representative appointed by section 250D of the Law.

17.2 Attorney of Holder

Any Holder may appoint an attorney to act on its behalf at all meetings of the Company or all meetings of the Company during a specified period. Before the first meeting at which the attorney acts on the Holder's behalf, a power of attorney must be deposited at the Office or at any place specified in the notice convening that meeting.

17.3 Representative of body corporate

Any Holder that is a body corporate may, in accordance with the Law, by Resolution of its Directors authorise any person to act as its representative at any meeting. That representative is then entitled to exercise the same powers as the body corporate appointing the representative could have exercised as a Holder, if it were a natural person.

17.4 Quorum for general meeting

No business may be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present at the commencement of the business. A quorum is 3 Holders present in person or by attorney or proxy.

17.5 No quorum

If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, any meeting convened on a requisition of Holders is dissolved but any other meeting stands adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to any other day, time and place as the Directors may appoint by notice to the Holders. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the adjourned meeting, then those Holders who are present in person are deemed to be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

17.6 Chairman of general meeting

The chairman of the Directors, or, in the chairman's absence, the deputy chairman (if any) will be entitled to take the chair at every general meeting. If there is no chairman or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or if the chairman is unwilling to act, the Directors present may choose a chairman. If the Directors do not choose a chairman, the Holders present must choose 1 of the Directors to be chairman, and if no Director is present or willing to take the chair, the Holders must choose 1 of the Holders to be chairman.

17.7 Powers of chairman

The chairman is responsible for the general conduct of the general meeting. At any general meeting, a declaration by the chairman that a Resolution or Special Resolution has been carried or carried by a particular majority or not carried and an entry to that effect in the minutes of proceedings of the Company is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of votes recorded in favour of or against that Resolution or Special Resolution.

17.8 Adjournment of general meeting

The chairman of a general meeting may adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business will be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

17.9 Notice of adjourned meeting

If any general meeting is adjourned for more than 1 month, a notice of the adjournment must be given to Holders of the Company in the same manner as notice was or ought to have been given of the original meeting.

18. Voting

18.1 Resolution determined by majority

At a general meeting all Resolutions submitted to the meeting will be decided by a simple majority of votes except where a greater majority is required by this Constitution, the Law or the ASX Rules.

18.2 Casting vote of chairman

In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman will have a casting vote in addition to the vote or votes to which the Chairman may be entitled as a Holder, unless the chairman is not entitled for some other reason to cast a vote on the Resolution or if the chairman casts a vote and the Law, the ASX Rules or this Constitution require that no account be taken of the vote, in which case the Resolution is not passed.

18.3 Method of voting

Every Resolution submitted to the meeting, in the first instance, will be determined by a show of hands unless a poll is demanded in accordance with clause 18.4 or the Law either before or on the declaration of the result of the vote on a show of hands.

18.4 Demand for poll

A poll may be demanded on any Resolution by:

- (a) the chairman;
- (b) at least 5 Holders present in person or by attorney or proxy or by representative; or
- (c) any 1 or more Holders holding Shares conferring not less than 5% of the total voting rights of all Holders having the right to vote on the Resolution.

18.5 Conduct of poll

The chairman will decide in each case the manner in which a poll is taken, but in all cases it must ascertain the number of votes attaching to Shares held or represented by persons voting in favour of a Resolution or Special Resolution and the number of votes attaching to Shares held or represented by persons voting against the Resolution. Any dispute as to the admission or rejection of a vote will be determined by the chairman and that determination made in good faith will be final and conclusive.

18.6 Votes

Subject to this Constitution, the ASX Rules and the rights or restrictions on voting which may attach to or be imposed on any class of Shares:

- (a) on a show of hands every Holder (including each holder of preference Shares who has a right to vote) present in person or by proxy or attorney or representative will have 1 vote; and
- (b) on a poll every Holder (including each holder of preference Shares who has a right to vote) present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative will have 1 vote for each fully paid Share held by that Holder and a fraction of a vote for each partly paid Share, equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited) for that Share, ignoring any amounts paid in advance of a call.

18.7 Voting if call unpaid on Shares

A Holder will not be entitled to vote at any general meeting in respect of Shares held by the Holder for which calls or other monies are due and payable to the Company at the time of the meeting. Subject to any restrictions affecting the right of any Holder or class of Holders to attend any meeting, a Holder holding any Shares upon which no calls or other monies are due and payable to the Company is entitled to receive notices and to attend any general meeting and to vote and be reckoned in a quorum despite that monies are then due and payable to the Company by that Holder in respect of other Shares held by that Holder. Upon a poll, a Holder will only be entitled to vote in respect of Shares held by the Holder upon which no calls or other monies are due and payable to the Company at the time of the meeting.

18.8 Voting by joint holders

Where there are joint holders of any Share, any joint holder may vote at any meeting either personally or by proxy or attorney or representative in respect of the Shares as if they were solely entitled to those Shares, but if more than 1 joint holder is present at any meeting (whether personally, by proxy or by attorney or by representative) and tenders a vote, only the vote of the joint holder whose name appears first on the register will be counted. Several legal personal representatives of a deceased Holder will for the purpose of this clause be deemed to be joint holders of the Shares registered in the name of that Holder.

18.9 Voting by transmittee

A person entitled to transmission of a Share under clause 9 who, at least 48 hours before the time notified for a general meeting (or an adjourned meeting), satisfies the Board of its right to that Share, may vote at that general meeting in respect of that Share as if the person were registered as the holder of the Share.

18.10 Voting by Holder of unsound mind

If a Holder is of unsound mind or is a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under a law relating to mental health, that Holder's committee or trustee or other person who properly has the management of the Holder's estate may, if that person has at least 48 hours before the time notified for a general meeting (or an adjourned meeting) satisfied the Board of its relationship to the Holder or the Holder's estate, exercise the rights of the Holder in respect of the general meeting as if the committee, trustee or other person were the Holder.

18.11 Voting exclusions

If:

- (a) in accordance with the requirements of the ASX Rules; or
- (b) to ensure that a Resolution on which the Law requires that particular persons do not cast a vote so that the Resolution has a specified effect under the Law;

the notice of a general meeting includes any voting exclusion statement specifying that, in relation to particular business to be considered at that general meeting, votes cast by particular persons (whether specified by name or description of particular classes of persons) are to be disregarded by the Company, the Company must take no account, in determining

the votes cast on a Resolution relating to that business (whether a Special Resolution or an ordinary Resolution) or for any other purpose, of any vote cast or purported to be cast by or on behalf of any of those persons (whether on a show of hands or on a poll) in relation to that Resolution except to the extent permitted by the ASX Rules.

18.12 Ruling on entitlements and votes

An objection may be raised with the chairman of a general meeting as to the qualification of a purported voter or the admission or rejection of a vote by any person present and entitled (or claiming to be entitled) to vote but that objection may be made only at the general meeting or adjourned meeting at which the purported voter wishes to vote or the vote objected to is given or tendered and, in relation to that objection:

- (a) the decision of the chairman is final and conclusive; and
- (b) a vote not disallowed as a result is valid and effective for all purposes.

19. Proxies

19.1 Instrument appointing proxy

The instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing and signed by the appointor or the appointor's attorney duly authorised in writing, or, if the appointor is a body corporate, by its corporate representative or at least 2 of its officers.

19.2 Deposit of proxy with company

The instrument appointing a proxy and the original power of attorney (if any) under which it is signed or a certified copy of the power of attorney must be received by the Company at least 24 hours before the time for holding the meeting by delivery to the Company's office, by facsimile received at the Company's office or at any other place, fax number or electronic address specified for the purpose in the notice of meeting or otherwise by any other means permissible under section 250B of the Law.

19.3 Presence of Holder

If a Holder is present either in person or by its corporate representative, and a person appointed by that Holder as proxy is also present at that meeting, that person may not exercise the rights conferred by the instrument of proxy while the Holder is present.

19.4 Validity of vote given in accordance with proxy

Unless the Company has received written notice of the matter before the start or resumption of the meeting at which a proxy votes, a vote cast by the proxy will be valid even if, before the proxy or attorney voted:

- (a) the Holder dies;
- (b) the Holder is mentally incapacitated;
- (c) the Holder revokes the proxy's appointment;

- (d) the Holder revokes the authority under which the proxy was appointed by a third party; or
- (e) the Holder transfers the Share for which the proxy was given.

19.5 Form of proxy

- (a) Every instrument of proxy must specify the Holder's name and address, the Company's name, the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy and the meetings at which the proxy may be used, and must otherwise comply with the provisions of section 250A of the Law.
- (b) The instrument of proxy may be worded so that a proxy is directed to vote either for or against each of the resolutions to be proposed. Any instrument of proxy deposited in accordance with this Constitution in which the name of the appointee is not filled will be deemed to be given in favour of the chairman of the meeting to which it relates. The instrument of proxy may specify the proportion or number of votes that the proxy may exercise.

20. Directors

20.1 Number of Directors

The number of the Directors must not be less than 3, nor, until otherwise determined by the Company in general meeting, more than 10.

20.2 No Share qualification

A Director need not be the holder of any Shares in the Company.

20.3 Election of Directors by company

The election of Directors must be by Resolution of the Company in general meeting.

20.4 Directors may fill casual vacancies or appoint additional Directors

Notwithstanding clause 20.3, the Directors have power at any time and from time to time to appoint any other person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board but so that the total number of Directors must not at any time exceed the maximum number for the time being fixed by or under this Constitution. Any Director appointed under this clause after the Company is Listed must retire from office at, and will be eligible for re-election at the next annual general meeting following their appointment, but that Director will not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation.

20.5 Eligibility for election as a Director

Except in the case of a Director retiring from the Board under this Constitution or a person recommended for appointment by the Board, a person is only eligible to be appointed as a Director by Resolution of the Company in general meeting, where the Company receives at its Office at least 30 business days before the relevant general meeting both:

- (a) a nomination of the person by a Holder; and
- (b) a consent to that nomination signed by the person nominated for election as a Director.

20.6 Alternate Director

Subject to the provisions of the Law and the ASX Rules, each Director may from time to time by written notice to the Company appoint any person (whether or not a Holder) to act as an alternate Director in their place during any period they think fit. The following provisions apply to any alternate Director:

- (a) that Director may be removed or suspended from office by written notice to the Company from the Director who appointed it;
- (b) that Director is entitled to receive notice of meetings of the Board, to attend meetings (if the Director who appointed it is not present) and to be counted towards a quorum at meetings;
- (c) that Director is entitled to vote at meetings it attends on all Resolutions on which its appointor could vote had that appointor attended and, where that Director is a Director in its own right, it has a separate vote on behalf of the Director it is representing in addition to its own vote;
- (d) that Director may exercise any powers that the appointor may exercise in its own right where the appointor is unavailable for any reason except the power to appoint an alternate Director. The action of an alternate Director will be conclusive evidence as against third parties of the unavailability of the appointor;
- (e) that Director automatically vacates office if the Director who appointed it is removed or otherwise ceases to hold office for any reason;
- (f) that Director, whilst acting as a Director, is responsible to the Company for its own acts and defaults and is not deemed to be the agent of the Director by whom it was appointed;
- (g) that Director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company but is entitled to reimbursement for reasonable travelling and other expenses incurred by it in attending meetings of the Board or otherwise on the Company's business;
- (h) that Director is not to be taken into account in determining the number of Directors for the purposes of this Constitution; and
- (i) that Director may act as an alternate for more than 1 Director.

20.7 Auditor cannot be Director

No auditor of the Company or partner or employee or employer of an auditor can be appointed as a Director or an alternate Director of the Company.

21. Director's tenure of office

21.1 Directors' tenure of office

Each Director, subject to the Law, the ASX Rules and this Constitution must not hold office (without re-election) past the third annual general meeting following its appointment or election or 3 years, whichever is longer, after which they must retire from office. This clause does not apply to the managing director, but if there is more than 1 managing director, only 1 is entitled not to be subject to this clause.

21.2 Retirement by rotation

Unless otherwise determined by a Resolution of the Company, while the Company is Listed, one third of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of 3, then the whole number nearest one third, must retire from office at each annual general meeting. The Directors to retire will be those who have been longest in office since their last election, but as between persons who became Directors on the same day, those to retire will, unless they otherwise agree among themselves, be determined by drawing lots. A retiring Director may act as a Director throughout the meeting at which it retires and at any adjournment. This clause does not apply to the managing director, but if there is more than 1 managing director, only the managing director who was first appointed is entitled not to be subject to re-election.

21.3 Retiring Director eligible for re-election

A Director who retires or whose office is vacated under this Constitution will be eligible for election or re-election to the Board. If another person is not elected by the Company to fill the vacated office, the retiring Director will, if offering itself for re-election and not being disqualified under the Law or this Constitution from holding office as a Director, be deemed to have been re-elected as a Director unless at that general meeting:

- (a) it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacated office or to reduce the number of Directors; or
- (b) a Resolution for the re-election of that Director is put and lost.

21.4 Removal of Director by the Company

The Company may by Resolution remove any Director at any time.

21.5 Vacation of office

- (a) The office of a Director will be automatically vacated if:
 - (i) the Director becomes an insolvent under administration;
 - (ii) the Director becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the laws relating to mental health;
 - (iii) the Director's office is vacated or the Director is prohibited from being a Director in accordance with any of the provisions of the ASX Rules, the Law or any order made under the Law;

- (iv) the Director resigns its office by notice in writing to the Company;
 - (v) the Director, either by itself or by its alternate Director, fails to attend Board meetings for a continuous period of 3 Months without leave of absence from the Board; or
 - (vi) the Director is an executive director upon termination of its employment or services agreement with the Company.
- (b) A Director whose office is vacated under paragraph (a) will not be eligible for re-election until the disability (or disabilities) referred to is (or are) removed.

22. Director's remuneration

22.1 Remuneration for non-executive directors

Subject to clause 22.3 and the ASX Rules, the Directors will be paid remuneration for services rendered as Directors (but excluding any remuneration payable to any Director under any executive service contract with the Company or a Related Body Corporate) as the Company in general meeting may from time to time determine, which may be divided among the Directors in any proportions and in any manner as they may from time to time determine. The remuneration of a Director will be deemed to accrue from day to day.

22.2 Additional remuneration for extra services

If any Director performs extra services or makes any special exertions, whether in going or residing abroad or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, that Director may be paid an additional sum for those services and exertions. This payment may be either in addition to or in place of any remuneration determined under the preceding clause.

22.3 Remuneration to be in accordance with ASX Rules

The remuneration payable to Directors must comply with the ASX Rules and in particular:

- (a) fees payable to non-executive directors must be by way of a fixed sum, and not by way of a commission on or a percentage of profits or operating revenue;
- (b) the remuneration payable to executive directors must not include a commission on or percentage of operating revenue; and
- (c) the total fees payable to Directors must not be increased without the prior approval of Holders in general meeting.

22.4 Expenses of Directors

In addition to any remuneration, the Directors must also be paid all travelling and other expenses incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors, any committee of the Directors or any general meetings of the Company or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company.

23. Director's contracts

23.1 Directors not disqualified from holding office or contracting with Company

Except as otherwise provided in the Law or the ASX Rules:

- (a) no Director will be disqualified by virtue of its office from holding any office or place of profit (other than as auditor) with the Company or with any company promoted by the Company or with any corporation in which the Company is a Holder or which is a Holder of the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
- (b) no Director will be disqualified by virtue of its office from contracting with the Company (whether as vendor, purchaser or otherwise);
- (c) no contract referred to in this clause 23 or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director is in any way interested can be avoided and no Director will be liable to account to the Company for any profit arising from that contract or arrangement or from any office referred to in this clause 23.1 by reason only of that Director holding that office or of the Director's fiduciary relationship with the Company.

23.2 Director can act in professional capacity

Subject to the Law and the ASX Rules, a Director or a Director's firm may act in a professional capacity (other than as auditor) for the Company and that Director or that Director's firm is entitled to remuneration for professional services as if the relevant Director was not a Director.

23.3 Director not to vote on contract in which it has a material personal interest

Subject to the Law and the ASX Rules, neither a Director nor its alternate may vote at any meeting of the Board about any contract or arrangement in which the Director has, whether directly or indirectly, a material personal interest, nor be present while the relevant matter is considered at the meeting. However, that Director may execute or otherwise act in respect of that contract or arrangement.

23.4 Directors to declare interest

- (a) Any Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Company must give the other Directors notice of the interest, unless the interest is of a type referred to in section 191(2)(a) of the Law, or all of the conditions referred to in section 191(2)(c) of the Law are satisfied.
- (b) The Director must declare the nature and extent of the Director's interest and the relation of the interest to the affairs of the Company at the meeting of the Directors as soon as possible after the Director becomes aware of their interest in the matter.

- (c) A Director who has an interest in a matter may give a standing notice to the other Director's of the nature and extent of that Director's interest in the matter in accordance with section 192 of the Law.

23.5 Directors to declare potential conflicts

Any Director who holds any office or possesses any property the holding or possession of which might (whether directly or indirectly) create duties or interests in conflict with its duties or interests as a Director of the Company must declare the fact of its holding that office or possessing that property and the nature and extent of any conflict at the first meeting of the Directors held after it becomes a Director or (if it is already a Director) at the first meeting of the Directors held after the relevant facts come to its knowledge.

23.6 Secretary to record declarations of Directors

The Secretary must record in the minutes of the meeting any declarations made or notices given by a Director under this Constitution.

24. Powers of Directors

24.1 Powers of Directors

Subject to the Law and to any provision of this Constitution, the Directors will manage, or cause the management of, the business of the Company and the Directors may pay, or cause to be paid, all expenses incurred in promoting and forming the Company and may exercise, or cause to be exercised, all powers of the Company that are not, by the Law or by this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.

24.2 Powers to borrow or raise money

Without limiting the generality of the previous clause, the Directors may from time to time at their discretion borrow or raise any sum or sums of money or obtain other financial accommodation for the purposes of the Company and may grant security for the repayment of that sum or sums or the payment, performance or fulfilment of any debts, liabilities, contracts or obligations incurred or undertaken by the Company in any manner and upon any terms and conditions as they think fit and in particular by the issue or re-issue of bonds, perpetual or redeemable debentures or any mortgage, charge or other security on the undertaking or the whole or any part of the property of the Company (both present and future) including its uncalled or unpaid capital for the time being.

24.3 Directors may vote Shares in other corporations

Subject to the Law and the ASX Rules, the Directors may exercise the voting power conferred by the Shares in any corporation held by the Company in any manner they think fit, including in circumstances where a Director may be interested in the exercise, such as an exercise in favour of any Resolution appointing a Director as an officer of a corporation or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to officers of the other corporation.

24.4 Agent or attorney

The Directors may at any time appoint any person or persons to be an agent or attorney of the Company for any purposes and with any powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding

those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under this Constitution) and for any period and subject to any conditions as the Directors think fit. Any appointment may be made in favour of any company or the Holders, directors, nominees or managers of any company or firm or in favour of any fluctuating body of persons (whether nominated by the Directors or otherwise) and any document appointing an agent or power of attorney may contain provisions for the protection or convenience of the agent or attorney and of persons dealing with the agent or attorney as the Directors may think fit.

24.5 Sub-delegation of powers

Any agent or attorney appointed by the Directors may be authorised by the Directors to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in them.

25. Executive directors

25.1 Managing director

The Directors may at any time appoint 1 or more Holders of the Board to the office of managing director or to any other executive office for any period and on any terms they think fit and, subject to the terms of any agreement entered into in any particular case, may revoke any appointment. Any appointment is automatically determined if the person ceases to be a Director.

25.2 Directors may confer powers on executive directors

The Directors may confer upon a managing director or other executive director any of the powers exercisable by the Directors upon those terms and conditions and with any restrictions as they think fit. Any powers so conferred may be concurrent with or to the exclusion of their own powers. The Directors may at any time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of those powers.

25.3 Remuneration of executive directors

Subject to the ASX Rules and the terms of any agreement entered into with any executive director, the Board may fix the remuneration of each executive director which may comprise salary or commission on or participation in profits of the Company.

26. Proceedings of Directors

26.1 Board meetings

The Directors may meet either:

- (a) in person;
- (b) by telephone;
- (c) by audiovisual linkup; or
- (d) by any other instantaneous communications medium for conferring;

for dispatch of business, and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.

26.2 Director to be regarded as present at meeting

A Director is regarded as present at a meeting where the meeting is conducted by telephone, audiovisual linkup or other instantaneous communications medium for conferring, if the Director is able to hear, and to be heard by, all others attending the meeting.

26.3 Place of meeting

A meeting conducted by telephone, audiovisual linkup or other instantaneous communications medium for conferring, will be deemed to be held at the place agreed upon by the Directors attending that meeting, provided that at least 1 of the Directors present at the meeting was at that place for the duration of the meeting. Meetings may be held outside Australia.

26.4 Convening of Directors meeting

A Director may at any time and the Secretary upon the request of a Director must convene a meeting of Directors.

26.5 Notice of meeting

Notice of every meeting of Directors must be given to each Director then in Australia, but failure to give or receive that notice will not invalidate any meeting.

26.6 Directors may act notwithstanding vacancy

The Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy on the Board, but if and so long as their number is below the number required for a quorum, they must not act except in the case of emergency or for the purpose of filling up vacancies or summoning a general meeting.

26.7 Quorum for Board meetings

At a meeting of Directors, the number of Directors necessary to constitute a quorum is that number as is determined by the Directors and, unless otherwise determined, is 2.

26.8 Meeting competent to exercise all powers

A meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present will be competent to exercise all or any of the powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Directors generally.

26.9 Chairman of Board meetings

The Directors may elect a chairman and deputy chairman of their meetings and determine the periods for which they are to hold office. If no chairman or deputy chairman is elected or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor the deputy chairman is present at the time appointed for the meeting, the Directors present at the meeting may choose 1 of the Directors present to be chairman of the meeting.

26.10 Documents tabled at meeting

An original document, or a photocopy or facsimile copy of that document, which is in the possession of, or has been seen by, all Directors attending the Directors' meeting prior to, or at the time of, that meeting, will be deemed to be a document tabled at that meeting.

26.11 Questions to be decided by majority

Questions arising at any meeting of the Board will be decided by a majority of votes of Directors present and voting. Subject to the ASX Rules, in the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting will have a second or casting vote, but the chairman will not have a second or casting vote where there are only 2 Directors present who are competent to vote on the question at issue.

26.12 Resolution in writing

A Resolution in writing of which notice has been given to all Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Directors and which is signed by a majority of Directors for the time being entitled to attend and vote at meetings of the Directors will be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors duly convened and held. That Resolution may consist of several documents in like form each signed by 1 or more of the Directors wherever they may be situated. For the purposes of this clause, the signature of an alternate Director will be as effective as, and may be substituted for, the signature of its appointor. The effective date of that Resolution is the date upon which the document or any of the counterpart documents was last signed.

26.13 Resolution passed deemed to be determination of Board

Any Resolution properly passed at a duly convened meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present will be deemed to be a determination by all the Directors or the Board for the purposes of this Constitution.

26.14 Committee powers and meetings

The Directors may delegate any of their powers to a committee of Directors or to a sole Director as they think fit and may revoke that delegation. Any committee can exercise the powers delegated to it in accordance with any directions that may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Board. The meetings and proceedings of any committee consisting of 2 or more Directors will be governed by the provisions of this Constitution regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors so far as they are applicable and are not superseded by any direction made by the Board under this clause.

26.15 Validity of acts of Directors

All acts done by any meeting of the Directors or by a committee of the Directors or by any person acting as a Director will be valid even it is discovered afterwards that there was some defect in the appointment or election of that Director or person acting as a Director or that any Director was disqualified or had vacated office or was otherwise not entitled to vote or act.

27. Secretary

A Secretary or Secretaries of the Company must be appointed by the Directors in accordance with the Law. At least 1 Secretary must be ordinarily resident in Australia. The Directors may also appoint acting and assistant Secretaries. Those appointments may be for any term, at any remuneration and upon any conditions as the Directors think fit and any person so appointed may be removed by the Directors.

28. Minutes and registers to be kept

28.1 Minutes

The Directors must cause to be entered in minute books of the Company within 1 Month of the relevant meeting, minutes containing details of:

- (a) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee of Directors;
- (b) all declarations made or notices given by any Director (either generally or specifically) of its interest in any contract or proposed contract or of its holding of any office or property whereby any conflict of duty or interest may arise; and
- (c) all Resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company, meetings of the Directors and meetings of any committee of the Directors.

28.2 Minutes to be signed by chairman

Any minutes of any general meetings of the Company, meetings of the Directors or meetings of any committee of the Directors must be signed by the chairman of the meeting or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting and once signed will constitute prima facie evidence of the matters stated in the minutes.

28.3 Registers

In accordance with the provisions of the Law and the ASX Rules, the Directors must cause the Company to keep:

- (a) a register of the holders of any debentures issued by the Company;
- (b) a register of charges; and
- (c) any other registers or subregisters required by the ASX Rules or ACH Clearing Rules.

28.4 Branch registers

The Company may cause a branch register of Holders to be kept at any place outside Australia. Subject to the Law, the Directors may make any provisions or arrangements they think fit for the keeping of any branch register, the transfer of Shares to, on or from any branch register and to ensure compliance with the requirements of any local law.

29. The Seal

29.1 Use of common seal

If the Company has a seal:

- (a) the Directors must provide for the safe custody of the Seal;
- (b) the Seal must be used only with the authority of the Directors or a committee of the Directors with authority from the Directors to authorise the use of the Seal;
- (c) every document to which the Seal is affixed must be signed by a Director and countersigned by another Director, a Secretary, an assistant Secretary or another person appointed by the Directors to countersign that document or a class of documents which includes that document.

29.2 Duplicate seals

The Company may have for use in place of its common seal, 1 or more duplicate seals, each of which is a copy of the Seal with the words "duplicate seal" on it.

29.3 Share seal

The Company may also have a duplicate common seal which is a copy of the Seal with the words "share seal" on it. The share seal must only be used in sealing certificates for Shares and other securities of the Company and must be used and affixed in like manner to the Seal.

29.4 Affixing the Share seal

The Board may determine:

- (a) the manner (which may be by a mechanical or other automatic means) in which the share seal is to be affixed and that affixing attested; and
- (b) that the affixing of the share seal need not occur in the presence of any person;
- (c) that no signatures of any persons are required for the affixing of the share seal; and
- (d) that, if signatures are required for the affixing of the share seal, those signatures may be affixed by any mechanical or other automatic means.

30. Negotiable instruments

All cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments may be signed, drawn, accepted, made or endorsed (as the case may be) for and on behalf of the Company by any persons and in any manner as the Directors may determine.

31. Reserves

31.1 Reserves

Before declaring any dividends, the Directors may set aside out of the profits of the Company any sums they think proper as reserves to be applied to meet contingencies, to equalise

dividends, to pay special dividends, to repair, improve or maintain any property of the Company or for any other purpose the Directors in their absolute discretion consider to be in the interests of the Company. Pending that application, the reserves may, at the discretion of the Directors, be used in the business of the Company or be invested in any investments the Directors think fit (including the purchase of Shares of the Company). The Directors may deal with and vary these investments and dispose of all or any part for the benefit of the Company and may divide the reserves into special reserves as they think fit.

31.2 Carry forward of profits

The Directors may carry forward any profits they consider ought not to be distributed as dividends without transferring those profits to a reserve.

31.3 Revaluation of assets

Subject to the Law, the Directors may revalue any assets of the Company.

32. Dividends

32.1 Power to determine and declare dividends vested in Directors

The power to determine that a dividend is payable and to declare dividends (including interim dividends) is vested in the Directors who may fix the amount and the timing for payment and the method of payment of any dividend in accordance with this Constitution.

32.2 Apportionment of dividends

Subject to this Constitution, the Law, the ASX Rules and the rights of Holders entitled to Shares with preferential, special or qualified rights as to dividend, dividends are to be apportioned and paid among the Holders in proportion to the amounts paid up (not credited) on the Shares held by them. Any amount paid on a Share in advance of a call will be ignored when calculating the relevant proportion.

32.3 Dividends only payable out of profits

No dividend is payable except out of the profits of the Company. The declaration of the Directors as to the amount of the profits of the Company is conclusive.

32.4 Dividend payable by distribution of assets

- (a) The Directors when declaring a dividend may:
- (i) resolve that the dividend be paid wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets including bonus Shares or other securities of the Company or any other corporation; and
 - (ii) to the extent permitted by law, direct that the dividend be payable to particular Holders wholly or partly out of any particular fund or reserve or out of profits derived from any particular source and to the remaining Holders wholly or partly out of any other particular fund or reserve or out of profits derived from any other particular source and may make the direction despite that by doing so the dividend will form part of the

assessable income for taxation purposes of some Holders and will not form part of the assessable income of others.

- (b) All matters concerning those dividends including valuation of assets is determined by the Directors as they think expedient.

32.5 Dividends may be payable in foreign currency

Dividends will be declared in Australian currency, but the Directors may, if they think fit, determine that any dividend payable to some or all the Holders will be paid in a currency or currencies other than Australian currency and for that purpose the Directors may at the time of declaration of the dividend stipulate a date on which they will determine the rate or rates at which the dividend will be converted into the other currency or currencies. Payment in another currency or currencies of the amount of any dividend converted pursuant to this clause will be deemed as between the Company and all Holders to be an adequate and proper payment of the amount of the dividend.

32.6 No interest payable on dividends

Interest is not payable by the Company in respect of any dividend.

32.7 Directors may retain certain dividends

The Directors may retain the dividends payable on any Shares in respect of which any person is entitled to become a Holder as a consequence of death, bankruptcy or other operation of law until that person or a nominated transferee becomes a Holder in respect of the Shares.

32.8 Directors may deduct from dividends money payable to Company

The Directors may deduct from any dividend payable to a Holder all sums of money (if any) presently payable by the Holder to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

32.9 Payment of dividends

- (a) Any dividend, interest or other monies payable in respect of any Shares may be paid by cheque sent through the post to:
 - (i) the registered address of the Holder or person entitled or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of that holder whose name appears first on the Register in respect of the joint holding; or
 - (ii) to that person at that address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct.
- (b) Every cheque will be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent and is at its risk.

32.10 Unclaimed dividends

Except as otherwise provided by the Law, all dividends unclaimed for 1 year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed.

32.11 Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Directors may implement and in their discretion maintain, on terms and conditions determined by the Directors from time to time, a dividend reinvestment plan (the Dividend Reinvestment Plan) for cash dividends paid by the Company in relation to Shares in the capital of the Company to be reinvested by way of subscription for Shares to be issued and allotted by the Company. Participation in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan will be available to those Holders who wish to participate in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan and are eligible to do so under the terms and conditions of the Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

32.12 Amendment of Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Directors may vary, amend or suspend any terms or conditions of the Dividend Reinvestment Plan as and when they think fit in their discretion.

33. Capitalisation of profits

33.1 Capitalisation of profits

The Directors may resolve to capitalise any sum for the time being standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts, profit and loss account, arising from a revaluation or sale of assets or otherwise available for distribution to Holders. The sum capitalised will be applied for the benefit of Holders (in the proportions to which those Holders would have been entitled in a distribution of that sum by way of dividend) in one or both of the following ways:

- (a) in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any Shares held by those Holders; or
- (b) in paying up in full or in part any unissued Shares or debentures of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid to those Holders.

33.2 Directors powers in relation to capitalisation of profits

In giving effect to any Resolution for capitalisation under clause 33.1, the Directors may:

- (a) appoint any person to make an agreement on behalf of the Holders entitled to benefit from the Resolution where that agreement is required under the Law or is otherwise considered by the Directors to be desirable;
- (b) issue fractional certificates or make cash payments where Shares or debentures become issuable in fractions; and
- (c) otherwise make provisions for adjusting differences and settling any difficulty arising pursuant to the Resolution including a determination that fractions will be disregarded or that a fractional entitlement be increased to the next whole number.

34. Financial statements

34.1 Financial records

The Directors must cause financial and other records to be kept to correctly record and explain the transactions and financial position of the Company, to enable true and fair profit and loss accounts and balance sheets to be prepared and to permit preparation of any other documents required by the Law, the ASX Rules or this Constitution. The records must be kept:

- (a) in a manner which will enable them to be conveniently and properly audited;
- (b) for 7 years after the completion of the transactions or operations to which they relate; and
- (c) at the Office or at any other place as the Directors think fit and at all times be open to inspection by the Directors.

34.2 Financial, Director's and auditor's reports to be laid before annual general meeting

At each annual general meeting, the Directors must lay before the Company a financial report, a Directors' report and an auditors report for the last Financial Year of the Company that ended before that annual general meeting which comply with all applicable provisions of the Law and the ASX Rules.

34.3 Financial statements and reports

The Company must cause copies of the Company's financial statements and other reports to be lodged with the ASIC and ASX (if applicable) and sent to holders of its securities as required by the Law and the ASX Rules. (as applicable)

35. Audit

35.1 Auditors

Auditors of the Company are appointed and removed and their remuneration, rights and duties are regulated by the Law.

35.2 Financial statements to be audited

The financial statements of the Company for each Financial Year must be audited by the auditors in accordance with the Law.

35.3 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company when approved by a general meeting will be conclusive except as regards any error identified within 3 Months after the date of approval. If any error is identified within this period, the financial statements must then be corrected and are then conclusive.

35.4 Register to be audited

The Register, including any subregisters kept pursuant to the ASX Rules or ACH Clearing Rules, and any branch register of Holders of the Company must be audited at least once every 12 Months or whenever the ASX otherwise asks.

36. Inspection of records

Subject to the Law, the Directors may determine whether, to what extent, at what times and places and under what conditions the accounting and other records of the Company or any of them will be open to the inspection of the Holders. No Holder (who is not a Director) will have any right to inspect any account, book or document of the Company or receive any information concerning the business, trading or customers of the Company or any trade secret or secret process of the Company except as provided by the Law or as authorised by the Directors or a Resolution of the Company in general meeting.

37. Notices

37.1 Service of notices by Company

A notice may be given by the Company to any Holder either personally, by facsimile or electronically to the relevant facsimile number or electronic address of the Holder as shown on the Register or provided by the Holder, by sending it by post addressed to the Holder at its address as shown in the Register or otherwise by any method (including by advertisement) as the Directors may determine.

37.2 Posting notices to overseas Holders

In the case of a Holder whose registered address is outside Australia, a notice sent by post will be sent by airmail.

37.3 Notices to joint holders

A notice may be given by the Company to the joint holders of a Share by giving the notice to the joint holder whose name appears first in the Register and that notice will be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.

37.4 Notice deemed to be served

- (a) Any notice by advertisement will be deemed to have been served on the day of publication of the newspaper containing the advertisement.
- (b) Any notice sent by post will be deemed to have been served on the day following the day on which the notice is posted unless sent by airmail to an address outside the country in which it was posted, in which case it will be deemed to have been served on the fifth day following the day on which it is posted.
- (c) A notice sent by facsimile or other electronic means will be deemed to have been served on the same day that it is sent.

37.5 Service by post

In proving service by post, it will be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and posted with the required postage. A certificate in writing signed by any manager, Secretary or other officer of the Company that the notice was so addressed and posted is conclusive evidence of proper service by post.

37.6 Notices to Holders whose whereabouts unknown

Where:

- (a) the Company has bona fide reason to believe that a Holder is not known at the address shown for that Holder in the Register;
- (b) the Company has subsequently made an enquiry at that address as to the whereabouts of the Holder; and
- (c) the enquiry either elicits no response or a response indicating that the Holder's present whereabouts are unknown;

all future notices will be deemed to be given to the Holder if the notice is exhibited in the Office for a period (not including weekends and public holidays) of 48 hours and will be deemed to be duly served at the commencement of that period. This clause will apply unless and until the Holder informs the Company that the Holder has resumed residence at the Holder's address shown in the Register or notifies the Company of a new address to which the Company may send the Holder notices (which new address is deemed to be the Holder's registered place of address).

37.7 Notices binding on transferees

Every person who by operation of law, transfer or otherwise becomes entitled to any Share will be bound by every notice in respect of the Share which, prior to its name and address being entered on the Register, is duly given to the person from whom it derives its title to the Share.

37.8 Notice to deceased or bankrupt Holders

Any notice or document given to a Holder will be deemed to have been duly given in respect of any Shares held solely or jointly by the Holder despite that the Holder is deceased or bankrupt and whether or not the Company has notice of its decease or bankruptcy until some other person is registered in its stead as the holder or joint holder.

37.9 Signing of notices

The signature to any notice to be given by the Company may be written or printed.

37.10 Counting of days

Where a given number of days' notice or notice extending over any other period is required to be given, the day on which notice is deemed to be given will not be counted in the number of days or other period.

38. Winding up

38.1 Distribution of surplus assets

If in a winding up, there remains any assets available for distribution to Holders, then subject to the rights of the holders of Shares issued upon special terms and conditions, this Constitution, the Law and the ASX Rules, those assets will be distributed amongst the Holders in returning capital paid up on their Shares and distributing any surplus in proportion to the amount paid up (not credited) on Shares held by them.

38.2 Fee or commission paid to liquidator to be approved in general meeting

No fee or commission will be paid by the Company to any Director or liquidator upon any sale or realisation of the Company's undertaking or assets or any part thereof except with the approval of the Company in general meeting, that meeting to be convened by notice specifying the fee or commission proposed to be paid.

38.3 Distribution in specie

If the Company is wound up (whether voluntarily or otherwise), the liquidator may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution, divide among the contributories in specie or kind any part of the assets of the Company and may, subject to obtaining the same sanction, vest any part of the assets of the Company in trustees upon those trusts for the benefit of the contributories or any of them as the liquidator thinks fit. For the purposes of this clause, the liquidator may set values as it considers fair and reasonable on any property to be divided and determine how the division is to be carried out.

39. Indemnity and insurance

39.1 Indemnity

To the extent permitted by law:

- (a) the Company must indemnify each Director and Secretary, and may indemnify any other officer of the Company (as that term is defined in section 9 of the Law), against any liability (other than legal costs) incurred in acting as a Director, Secretary, or, where applicable, other officer of the Company, other than:
 - (i) a liability owed to the Company or a Related Body Corporate;
 - (ii) a liability for a pecuniary penalty order under section 1317G or a compensation order under section 1317H of the Law; or
 - (iii) a liability that did not arise out of conduct in good faith;
- (b) the Company must indemnify each Director and Secretary, and may indemnify any other officer of the Company (as that term is defined in section 9 of the Law), for costs and expenses incurred by a Director, Secretary or, where applicable, other officer of the Company, in defending an action for a liability incurred in acting as a Director, Secretary or, where applicable, other officer of the Company, except for legal costs incurred:

- (i) in defending or resisting any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which the Director, Secretary or, where applicable, other officer of the Company, is found to have a liability for which they could not be indemnified under subclause (a) above;
 - (ii) in defending or resisting criminal proceedings in which the Director, Secretary or, where applicable, other officer of the Company, is found guilty;
 - (iii) in defending or resisting proceedings brought by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or by a liquidator for a court order if the grounds for making the order are found by the court to have been established, except for costs incurred in responding to actions taken by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or a liquidator as part of an investigation before commencing proceedings for the court order; or
 - (iv) in connection with proceedings for relief to the Director, Secretary or, where applicable, other officer of the Company, under the Law in which the relief is denied by the court; and
- (c) the Company may make a payment, or agree to make a payment, whether by way of advance, loan or otherwise, for any legal costs incurred by a Director, Secretary or, where applicable, other officer of the Company (as that term is defined in section 9 of the Law), on the condition that the Director, Secretary or, where applicable, other officer of the Company, must repay the amount paid by the Company to the extent that the Company is ultimately found not liable to indemnify the Director, Secretary or, where applicable, other officer of the Company, for those legal costs.

39.2 Insurance

To the extent permitted by law the Company may pay, or agree to pay, a premium in respect of a contract insuring a person who is or has been a Director, Secretary or other officer (as that term is defined in section 9 of the Law), of the Company or of a subsidiary of the Company, other than a liability arising out of:

- (a) conduct involving wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company; or
- (b) a contravention of section 182 or 183 of the Law.

Annexure 1

Additional Terms applicable to Metal Shares

A1 The nature of Metal Shares - redeemable preference shares

Metal Shares are preference Shares which are liable to be redeemed by the Company. The terms upon which and the manner in which any redemption is to be effected must be in accordance with this Constitution or as otherwise specified in the conditions of issue of the Metal Share as set out in a Prospectus and the Trust Deed.

A2 The issue of various classes of Metal Shares

A Metal Share will relate to an entitlement to the following Beneficial Interest:

- (a) for a Gold Share, one tenth (1/10) of one fine troy ounce of gold;
- (b) for a Silver Share, one troy ounce of silver;
- (c) for a Platinum Share, one tenth (1/10) of one troy ounce of platinum;
- (d) for a Palladium Share, one tenth (1/10) of one troy ounce of palladium; and
- (e) for a Basket Share, four hundredths (4/100) of one fine troy ounce of gold, one hundred and twenty hundredths (120/100) of one troy ounces of silver, one hundredth (1/100) of one troy ounce of platinum and two hundredths (2/100) of one troy ounce of palladium,

(as determined in accordance with the rules of the Relevant Association) unless the terms of issue in the Prospectus provide otherwise.

A3 Rights attaching to Metal Shares

All Metal Shares issued by the Company confer on the holders of those Shares the right to vote in each of the following circumstances only and in no others:

- (a) on a Resolution to approve the terms of a buy-back agreement for those Shares;
- (b) on a proposal that affects or amends the rights attached to the Metal Share (other than the issue by the Company of additional Metal Shares, a capital reduction or the redemption of the Metal Shares);
- (c) on a proposal to wind up the Company; and
- (d) during the winding up of the Company.

A4 Rights which do not attach to Metal Shares

Metal Shares issued by the Company do not confer on the Holder:

- (a) any right to the payment of any dividends;
- (b) any rights of participation in surplus assets and profits of the Company; or
- (c) priority of payment of capital or dividends in relation to other Shares, except on the winding up of the Company.

A5 Obligations of Metal Shareholders

- (a) The Holder of a Metal Share is bound by the terms and conditions set out in this Constitution, any Prospectus issued in relation to the Metal Shares and the Trust Deed.

- (b) The Holder of a Metal Share must ensure that any change to its Registered Address details are immediately notified to the Company for recording in the Register.

A6 Redemption of Metal Shares

- (a) Metal Shares will be redeemed by the Company on the Delivery Date if the Metal Delivery Method applies or on the Redemption Date if the Metal Sale Method applies after the receipt of a valid Redemption Notice for those specific Metal Shares. The Metal Shares may be redeemed earlier than indicated in the Prospectus in accordance with the Trust Deed, or otherwise in accordance with this Constitution.
- (b) If the Company determines to compulsorily redeem a Metal Security in accordance with clause 10.2 of the Trust Deed, the Metal Share comprised in that Metal Security will be redeemed on the date determined in accordance with that clause.
- (c) Subject to clause A15 each Metal Share will be redeemed by the Company paying to the Holder 1/1000th of one cent (0.001 cent) for each Metal Share held by the Holder.

A7 The Redemption Notice

- (a) A Holder may lodge a Redemption Notice with the Company, electing which Delivery Method is to apply in accordance with the Trust Deed.
- (b) Upon receipt of a valid Redemption Notice, the Company will ensure that all things necessary to deal with the Bullion in accordance with Redemption Instructions occur.
- (c) When the Company has fulfilled all its Delivery Obligations, the Company will have discharged all of its obligations to the Holder and the Holder will cease to have any rights or interest in the Company (other than those rights which survive termination if any). The Company's obligations will be discharged upon taking the last action necessary to fulfil its obligations, irrespective of whether the Holder actually receives the Bullion or the Sale Proceeds.
- (d) If an invalid Redemption Notice is received by the Company, the Company may notify the Holder of the invalid Redemption Notice and the reasons for its invalidity so that the Holder may immediately correct the invalidity.
- (e) If the Company acts in good faith and without default or negligence in endeavouring to perform its obligations under this Constitution, it is not responsible or liable to the Holders for any loss suffered in respect of the Bullion including any loss suffered by the Holder upon the Company arranging for the Bullion to be delivered in accordance with the Redemption Instructions.

A8 Valid Redemption Notice

A Redemption Notice is valid only if it is valid in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed and the Prospectus relating to the issue.

A9 [deleted]

A10 Consequences of redemption

On the Delivery Date if the Metal Delivery Method applies or the Redemption Date if the Metal Sale Method applies, the Company will redeem each Metal Share and the following will occur:

- (a) the Company will, subject to the other provisions in this Constitution, instruct the Trustee to transfer the Bullion to the Holder free and clear of any security interest or third party interest;
- (b) subject to clause A15, the Company will pay the Holder a redemption amount of 1/1000th of one cent (0.001 cent) per Metal Share redeemed on the Redemption Date;
- (c) the Holder's rights and interests in the Metal Share redeemed cease to have effect; and

- (d) the Metal Share will be cancelled by the Company.

A11 Risks and Expenses

On the legal interest in the Bullion transferring to the Holder on the Delivery Date or the Redemption Date, all title to the Bullion and all risks in and relating to the Bullion pass to the Holder. If the Holder elected the Metal Delivery Method, the Holder becomes immediately responsible for all matters relating to the delivery or on-going storage of the Bullion and for the costs, expenses and liabilities in relation to the Bullion. If the Holder elected the Metal Sale Method, the Holder becomes responsible and liable for the costs associated with sale of the Bullion in accordance with the Metal Sale Method.

A12 Delivery of the Bullion

- (a) The Metal Delivery Method will apply where the Holder has elected for the Metal Delivery Method to apply by returning a completed valid Redemption Notice which specifies the Metal Delivery Method.
- (b) The Metal Sale Method will apply if:
 - (i) the Holder fails to send a valid Redemption Notice specifying the Metal Delivery Method by 5.00pm five Business Days prior to a Compulsory Redemption Date;
 - (ii) if the Metal Delivery Method is elected but through no fault of the Trustee or Company the Bullion is not successfully delivered and is not claimed by the Holder within one calendar month of attempted delivery being made; or
 - (iii) the Holder has elected the Metal Sale Method on its Redemption Notice.

A13 Metal Delivery Method

- (a) If the Metal Delivery Method applies the Company will arrange for delivery of the Bullion to the Holder in unallocated form only and otherwise in accordance with the Redemption Instructions and the Prospectus.
- (b) From the Delivery Date, all title to the Bullion and all risks in and relating to the Bullion pass to the Holder. The Company is not responsible or liable for any loss or damage whatsoever that occurs to the Bullion after the Delivery Date.
- (c) The Company's Delivery Obligations will be satisfied by transferring Bullion to and notifying the Holder of the account details of the Bullion delivery.

A14 Metal Sale Method

- (a) If the Metal Sale Method applies as a result of clause A12(b)(i) or (ii) then the Company may, in its absolute discretion, store the Bullion for up to 12 months from the Redemption Date before selling. In this event, the Holder may claim any Bullion stored and request physical delivery or transfer of the Bullion after payment of all of the Company's costs and expenses.
- (b) If the Metal Sale Method is applicable, the Company undertakes to arrange for the sale of the Bullion on the spot market at the Fixing Price.
- (c) If the Metal Sale Method applies:
 - (i) The Company is irrevocably authorised to accept physical delivery of the Bullion for and on behalf of the Holder from the Trust;
 - (ii) the Holder irrevocably authorises the Company to sell the Bullion on the spot market at the Fixing Price, and the Holder irrevocably directs and authorises

the Company or any of its nominees to take all action necessary or desirable to effect the sale by the Company of the Bullion;

- (iii) the Company will pay the Sale Proceeds as soon as reasonably practicable to the Holder as instructed by the Holder in the Redemption Notice;
- (iv) the Holder acknowledges and agrees that:
 - (A) the Company agrees to sell the Bullion on behalf of the Holder, as agent for the Holder and the Trustee, on a best efforts basis in the spot market at the Fixing Price;
 - (B) the Holder agrees to accept the price obtained by the Company in accordance with the Prospectus and this Constitution and to sell its Bullion at this price;
 - (C) the Company makes no representations or warranties as to the price at which the Company will be able to sell the Bullion or the amount of the Sale Proceeds; and
 - (D) to the maximum extent permitted by law, the Company is not responsible or liable for any loss, costs or expense incurred by the Holder as a result of the Company selling the Holder's Bullion on behalf of the Holder, except to the extent that such loss, cost or expense arises as a result of the Company's negligence, default, fraud or dishonesty; and
- (v) when the Company pays the Sale Proceeds to the Holder in accordance with this clause, the Company will have discharged all of its obligations to the Holder and the Holder will cease to have any rights or interest in the Metal Share, the Company or the Trust (other than those rights that survive termination of membership if any).

A15 Set Off Rights

- (a) All monetary obligations imposed on a Holder under this Constitution are:
 - (i) absolute;
 - (ii) free of any right to counterclaim or set off; and
 - (iii) may only be satisfied once the payment has cleared.
- (b) The Company may:
 - (i) set off any amount payable to the Company, the Trust or one of their agents or contractors by a Holder against any amount payable by the Company, the Trust or one of their agents or contractors to the Holder; and
 - (ii) withhold any amount payable by the Company, the Trust or one of their agents or contractors to a Holder in satisfaction of any amount payable to the Company, the Trust or one of their agents or contractors by the Holder.

A16 The Metal Delivery and Custody Undertaking

The Company undertakes to the Holder that:

- (a) the Custody Bank will be an LBMA member clearing bank which uses its own vaults for storage of Bullion or has dedicated storage facilities with another party.
- (b) the Company will arrange for the custody of the Bullion with the Custodian Bank on behalf of the Holder from the time that the Bullion is delivered to the Company (or the Trust) in accordance with the rules and conventions of the Relevant Market up to the Delivery Date. The custody arrangements will be in accordance with standards required by the Relevant Market (disclosed in the Prospectus) from time to time; and
- (d) unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Company, if an Applicant wishes to apply for Metal Shares by transferring Bullion to the Trust in accordance with the Prospectus, the Applicant must arrange for delivery of the Bullion to the Trustee's account at the Custodian Bank loco London (in the case of gold and silver) and loco Zurich (in the case of platinum and palladium).

A17 Metal Delivery Representations

The Company represents and warrants to the Holder as a continuing representation and warranty that:

- (i) the Bullion delivered to the Holder in accordance with the Metal Delivery Method or sold on behalf of the Holder in accordance with the Metal Sale Method is and will be of the quality as represented by the Company in the Prospectus; and
- (ii) the Bullion will be stored in accordance with the standards set out in the Prospectus.

A18 Insurance

The Company undertakes to the Holder that it will retain a Custodian that, as part of the services provided, will organise insurance of the Gold.

A19 Appointment of Agents and Contractors

The Company, may in its absolute discretion, discharge any of its obligations (including without limitation, the delivery of the Bullion) or satisfy or discharge any of its undertakings by engaging agents and/or contractors to perform the obligations or undertakings of the Company or carry out any relevant function of the Company on its behalf.

A20 Application by Delivery of Bullion

When a person or entity subscribes for a Metal Share under a Prospectus, the person or entity must deliver an amount of Bullion equal to the relevant Metal Entitlement to the Unallocated Account of the Trustee with the Custodian which will be held on trust for the benefit of the Holder under the Trust. The nominal value of the Metal Share will be deducted from the Application Fee and will become part of the capital of the Company.

A21 Reduction of Capital

Without limiting clause 11.2 of this Constitution, the Company may reduce its capital to:

- (a) pay any amount to any person or entity, including any Related Body Corporate on account of or as payment for any storage, registry, insurance costs and other expenses of whatever nature relating to the Bullion or any fees whatsoever relating to the Metal Shares; and
- (b) pay any amount to any person or entity, including any Related Body Corporate to otherwise discharge the Company's obligations under the Metal Delivery and Custody Undertakings.

A22 Unclaimed Monies or Bullion

If the Holder :

- (a) fails to take delivery of the Bullion as nominated on the Redemption Notice; or
- (b) fails to accept the Sale Proceeds;

by the day which is 12 months after the Delivery Date then the Bullion or the Sale Proceeds, as the case may be, becomes the sole property of the Company. The Bullion, if not already sold in accordance with clause A14, may be sold by the Company and any Sale Proceeds may be used by the Company to pay for any costs accrued by the Company in relation to the Bullion for the 12 month period and the balance will be used to pay for or reduce any future costs involved in the issue of further Metal Shares or otherwise as determined by the Company.

A23 Dealing with Metal Shares

- (a) A Holder may Deal with its Metal Share and Beneficial Interest only in accordance with this Constitution.
- (b) When a Holder Deals with a Metal Share in any way, then as a result of this provision and without the need for any additional writing or action, an equivalent Dealing between the same parties shall occur in respect of the corresponding Beneficial Interest of the Holder. When a Holder Deals with a Beneficial Interest in any way, then as a result of this provision and without the need for any additional writing or action, an equivalent Dealing between the same parties shall occur in respect of the corresponding Metal Share of the Holder. For example, when an existing Holder (the "old holder") transfers a Metal Share to another person (the "new holder"):
 - (i) all the rights and obligations that attach to that Metal Share, as well as the Beneficial Interest are transferred from the old holder to the new holder;
 - (ii) the old holder will be removed from the Register and the new holder will be added to the Register; and
 - (iii) the old holder ceases to have any rights in relation to the Metal Shares, the Trust or the Company.

If any Holder purports to Deal with a Metal Share without an equivalent Dealing in the corresponding Beneficial Interest or if any Holder purports to Deal with a Beneficial Interest without an equivalent Dealing in the corresponding Metal Share or if any Holder purports to contract out of this clause in any way, the legal and equitable interests in the affected Metal Share and the Beneficial Interest will immediately transfer to the Trustee to hold for the benefit of the largest holder of ordinary shares in the Company at the time of the transfer.

- (c) When an existing Holder deals with a Metal Share in a manner that does not involve the transfer of legal ownership of the Metal Share the Registrar has no duty to record the dealing on the Register.
- (d) The Metal Shares are transferable in accordance with the ASX Rules and ACH Clearing Rules.
- (e) The Metal Shares are CHES Approved Securities. Certificates will not be issued to Holders.
- (f) The interest in the Bullion, corresponding to a particular Metal Share, will pass to a new Holder upon registration of a transfer of the Metal Share in the Register.

A24 Indemnity, Exclusion and Limitation of Liability

- (a) The Company, its Related Bodies Corporate, their respective employees, officers, agents and all contractors and sub-contractors (the "Released Parties") shall not be liable for any claim, loss, damage, liability, obligation, suit, proceedings, action, costs or expenses (whether arising at law, in equity or under statute) including, without limitation, indirect or consequential loss and/or loss of profit ("Claims") arising out of, in connection with or in any way related to

Metal Shares including matters that are standard exclusions from any insurance coverage obtained by the Company or provided by the Custodian from time to time.

- (b) The Holder releases the Released Parties from, and indemnifies the Released Parties in respect of, all such Claims.