



Constitution

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Salter Brothers Emerging Companies Limited
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This is the document tabled before the AGM of Salter Brothers Emerging Companies Limited held on 18 November 2022 and signed by me for the purposes of identification

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Chairperson
18 November 2022

Constitution

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Preliminary

1. Defined terms

1.1 In this Constitution:

Adoption Time means the time at which this Constitution is adopted by the Company as its constitution.

Alternate Director means a person appointed as an alternate director under clause 71.

ASX Settlement means ASX Settlement Pty Limited ABN 49 008 504 532.

ASX Settlement Operating Rules means the operating rules of ASX Settlement as amended, consolidated, re-enacted or replaced from time to time, except to the extent of any express written waiver or exemption by ASX Settlement.

ASX means ASX Limited ABN 98 008 624 691.

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

Auditor means the Company's auditor.

Business Day has the same meaning as in the ASX Listing Rules.

CHESS Holding has the same meaning as in the ASX Operating Settlement Rules.

Company means Salter Brothers Emerging Companies Limited ACN 646 715 111.

Constitution means the constitution of the Company as amended from time to time.

Corporations Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) as amended or replaced from time to time and includes any regulations made under that Act and any exemption or modification to that Act applying to the Company.

Direct Vote means, in relation to a resolution or a general meeting or a meeting of a class of Members (as applicable), a direct vote that is delivered to (or as directed by) the Company in accordance with this Constitution (and any regulations, rules and procedures prescribed under this Constitution) and the Corporations Act in respect of the resolution or the general meeting or the meeting of a class of Members (as applicable) and Direct Voting has a corresponding meaning.

Director means a person appointed to the position of a director of the Company and where appropriate, includes an Alternate Director.

Directors means all or some of the Directors acting as a board.

Dividend includes bonus.

Executive Director has the meaning given by clause 78.2.

Issuer Sponsored Holding has the same meaning as in the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.

Listed means included in (and not removed from) the Official List.

Managing Director means a Director appointed as managing director under clause 78.1.

Marketable Parcel has the same meaning as in the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.

Member means a person who is a member of the Company under the Corporations Act.

Non-Executive Director means a Director who is not an Executive Director.

Non Marketable Parcel means a parcel of securities that is less than a Marketable Parcel.

Official List has the same meaning as in the ASX Listing Rules.

Previous Constitution means the constitution of the Company in force immediately before the Adoption Time.

Proper ASTC Transfer has the meaning given to it in the *Corporations Regulations 2001* (Cth).

Register means the register of Members of the Company.

Representative means a person appointed by a Member to act as its representative under clause 56.1.

Restricted Securities has the same meaning as in the ASX Listing Rules.

Seal means the Company's common seal.

Secretary means any person appointed by the Directors to perform any of the duties of a secretary of the Company and if more than one person is appointed, any one or more of such persons.

Shares means shares in the share capital of the Company.

- 1.2 In this Constitution, except where the context otherwise requires, an expression in a clause of this Constitution has the same meaning as in the Corporations Act. Where the expression has more than one meaning in the Corporations Act and a provision of the Corporations Act deals with the same matter as a clause of this Constitution, that expression has the same meaning as in that provision.

2. Interpretation

- 2.1 In this Constitution, except where the context otherwise requires:

- (a) the singular includes the plural and vice versa, and a gender includes other genders;
- (b) another grammatical form of a defined word or expression has a corresponding meaning;
- (c) a reference to a clause, paragraph, schedule or annexure is to a clause or paragraph of, or schedule or annexure to, this Constitution, and a reference to this Constitution includes any schedule or annexure;
- (d) a reference to a document or instrument includes the document or instrument as novated, altered, supplemented or replaced from time to time;
- (e) a reference to **A\$, \$A, dollar** or **\$** is to Australian currency; and
- (f) the meaning of general words is not limited by specific examples introduced by **including, for example** or similar expressions.

- 2.2 Headings are for ease of reference only and do not affect interpretation.

- 2.3 The Corporations Act prevails over any inconsistency with:

- (a) this Constitution;
- (b) the ASX Listing Rules; and
- (c) the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.

- 2.4 If the Company is not Listed, a provision of this Constitution subject to or in any way restricted by the ASX Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules is construed as if it were not subject to or restricted by the ASX Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.

- 2.5 If the Company is included in the official list of ASX, then:

- (a) notwithstanding anything contained in this constitution, if the ASX Listing Rules prohibit an act being done, the act must not be done;
- (b) nothing contained in this constitution prevents an act being done that the ASX Listing Rules require to be done;
- (c) if the ASX Listing Rules require an act to be done or not to be done, authority is given for that act to be done or not to be done (as the case may be);
- (d) if the ASX Listing Rules require this constitution to contain a provision and it does not contain such a provision, this constitution is taken to contain that provision;

- (e) if the ASX Listing Rules require this constitution not to contain a provision and it contains that provision, this constitution is taken not to contain that provision; and
- (f) if any provision of this constitution is or becomes inconsistent with the ASX Listing Rules, this constitution is taken not to contain that provision to the extent of the inconsistency.

2.6 A reference in this Constitution to a Member being present at a general meeting, or being present at a meeting of a class of Members, is a reference to:

- (a) a Member present at the physical venue (or a physical venue) for the meeting or present by using the virtual meeting technology used for the meeting; or
- (b) a Member present by proxy, attorney or Representative (whether such proxy, attorney or Representative is present at the physical venue (or a physical venue) for the meeting or present by using the virtual meeting technology used for the meeting); or
- (c) other than in relation to any clause in this Constitution which specifies a quorum, a Member who has duly lodged a valid Direct Vote in relation to the meeting.

3. Replaceable rules

The provisions of the Corporations Act that apply to certain companies as replaceable rules are displaced by this Constitution in their entirety and do not apply to the Company.

4. Transitional provisions

This Constitution has the effect that (and must be interpreted such that):

- (a) every Director, Alternate Director, senior manager and Secretary in office in that capacity as at the Adoption Time continues in office in that capacity subject to, and is taken to have been appointed or elected under, this Constitution;
- (b) the Directors are taken, on and from the Adoption Time, to have decided under clause 57.3 a number which is equal to the number of the persons in office as Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors immediately before the Adoption Time;
- (c) any register maintained by the Company immediately before the Adoption Time is taken to be a register maintained under this Constitution;
- (d) any Seal adopted by the Company before the Adoption Time is taken to be the Seal until another Seal is adopted by the Company under this Constitution; and
- (e) unless a contrary intention appears in this Constitution, all persons, things, agreements and circumstances appointed, approved, created or delegated by or under the Previous Constitution continue to have the same status, operation and effect as if they had occurred under this Constitution on and after the Adoption Time.

Shares

5. Rights

Subject to this Constitution and to the terms of issue of Shares, all Shares attract the following rights:

- (a) the right to receive notice of and to attend and vote at all general meetings of the Company;
- (b) the right to receive dividends; and
- (c) in a winding up or a reduction of capital, the right to participate equally in the distribution of the assets of the Company (both capital and surplus), subject to any amounts unpaid on the Share and, in the case of a reduction, to the terms of the reduction.

6. Issue of Shares

- 6.1 Subject to the Corporations Act, the ASX Listing Rules and this Constitution, the Directors may issue and allot, or dispose of, Shares:
- (a) on terms determined by the Directors;
 - (b) at the issue price that the Directors determine; and
 - (c) to Members whether in proportion to their existing shareholdings or otherwise, and to such other persons as the Directors may determine.
- 6.2 The Directors' power under clause 6.1 includes the power to:
- (a) grant options over unissued Shares;
 - (b) issue and allot Shares:
 - (i) with any preferential, deferred or special rights, privileges or conditions;
 - (ii) with any restrictions in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise;
 - (iii) which are liable to be redeemed;
 - (iv) which are bonus Shares for whose issue no consideration is payable to the Company; or
 - (v) which have any combination of the characteristics described in clauses 6.2(b)(i) to 6.2(b)(iv) inclusive.

7. Commission and brokerage

Any brokerage or commission which may be paid by the Company may be made in cash, by the issue and allotment of Shares, or the issue of debentures, or by a combination of any of those methods.

8. Trusts not recognised

- 8.1 Except as required by law, the ASX Settlement Operating Rules or as otherwise provided by this Constitution, the Company will not recognise any person as holding a Share on trust and the Company will not be bound to recognise any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest or any other right in respect of a Share except the registered holder's absolute right of ownership.
- 8.2 This clause 8 applies even if the Company has notice of the relevant trust, interest or right.

9. Joint holders

- 9.1 If two or more persons are registered as the holders of a Share, they are taken to hold the Share as joint tenants with benefit of survivorship and the person whose name appears first on the Register is the only joint holder entitled to receive notices from the Company.
- 9.2 Any one of the joint holders of a Share may give an effective receipt for any dividend or return of capital payable to the joint holders.
- 9.3 The Company is entitled to and in respect of CHESS Holdings, must:
- (a) record the names of only the first four joint holders of a Share on the Register;
 - (b) regard the four joint holders of a Share appearing first on the Register as the registered holders of that Share to the exclusion of any other holders; and
 - (c) disregard the entitlement of any person to be registered on the Register as a holder if the name of the person would appear on the Register after the first four holders for that Share.

10. Share certificates

- 10.1 The Directors will not, unless they determine otherwise or the ASX Listing Rules require, issue a certificate to a Member for any Shares registered in the Member's name or record any holding as held on a certificated subregister.
- 10.2 Any certificate for Shares must be issued and despatched in accordance with the Corporations Act, the ASX Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
- 10.3 Subject to the ASX Listing Rules, the Directors may in their absolute discretion elect whether to maintain a certificated subregister for any class of Shares.
- 10.4 Subject to the ASX Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, Shares may be held on any subregister maintained by or on behalf of the Company or on any branch register kept by the Company.
- 10.5 The Directors may order worn out or defaced certificates to be cancelled and, if necessary, replaced by new certificates.

11. Class meetings

- 11.1 The rights attached to any class of Shares may be varied in accordance with the Corporations Act.
- 11.2 The provisions of this Constitution relating to general meetings apply, with necessary changes, to a meeting of a class of Members holding Shares in that class as if it was a general meeting except that:
 - (a) a quorum is two persons holding or representing by proxy, attorney or Representative not less than 5% of the Shares of the class or, if there is one holder of Shares in the class, that holder or a proxy, attorney or representative of that holder; and
 - (b) any five holders, or holders of Shares of the class present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative who can vote not less than 5% of all votes held by Members of that class, may demand a poll.

Calls

12. General

- 12.1 Subject to the Corporations Act and the terms on which partly paid Shares are issued, the Directors may make calls on the holders of the Shares for any money unpaid on them.
- 12.2 A call is made when the resolution of the Directors authorising it is passed.
- 12.3 The Directors may revoke or postpone a call before its due date for payment.
- 12.4 The Directors may require a call to be paid by instalments.
- 12.5 The Company must comply with the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules in relation to the dispatch and content of notices to Members on whom a call is made.
- 12.6 A Member to whom notice of a call is given in accordance with this clause 12 must pay to the Company the amount called in accordance with the notice.
- 12.7 Failure to send a notice of a call to any Member or the non-receipt of a notice by any Member does not invalidate the call.

12.8 Joint holders of Shares are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of their Shares.

13. Instalments and amounts which become payable

If:

- (a) the Directors require a call to be paid by instalments; or
- (b) an amount becomes payable by the terms of issue of Shares on allotment, or at a time or in circumstances specified in the terms of issue,

then:

- (c) every instalment or the amount payable under the terms of issue is payable as if it were a call made by the Directors and as if they had given notice of it; and
- (d) the consequences of late payment or non-payment of an instalment or the amount payable under the terms of issue are the same as the consequences of late payment or non-payment of a call.

14. Interest and expenses

If an amount called is not paid on or before the due date, the person liable to pay the amount must also pay:

- (a) interest on the amount from the due date to the time of actual payment at a rate determined by the Directors (not exceeding 20% per annum); and
- (b) all expenses incurred by the Company as a consequence of the non-payment, but the Directors may waive payment of the interest and expenses in whole or in part.

15. Recovery of amounts due

On the hearing of any action for the recovery of money due for any call, proof that:

- (a) the name of the person sued was, when the call was made, entered in the Register as a holder or the holder of Shares in respect of which the call was made;
- (b) the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the Directors' minute book; and
- (c) notice of the call was given to the person sued,

will be conclusive evidence of the debt.

16. Differentiation

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

17. Payment of calls in advance

17.1 The Directors may accept from a Member the whole or part of the amount unpaid on a Share before the amount accepted has been called.

17.2 The Company may:

- (a) pay interest on any amount accepted, until the amount is payable under a call and at a rate (not exceeding 20% per annum) agreed between the Member and the Directors; and
- (b) subject to any contract between the Company and the Member, repay all or any of the amount accepted in excess of the amount called on the Share.

- 17.3 Payment of an amount in advance of a call does not entitle the paying Member to any:
- (a) dividend, benefit or advantage, other than the payment of interest under this clause 17; or
 - (b) voting right,
- to which the Member would not have been entitled if it had paid the amount when it became due.

Lien and forfeiture

18. Lien

- 18.1 To the extent permitted by the ASX Listing Rules, the Company has a first and paramount lien on every partly paid Share and dividends payable in respect of the Share for all money:
- (a) due and unpaid to the Company at a fixed time, in respect of the Share;
 - (b) presently payable by a holder or the holder of the Share, or the holder's estate, to the Company in respect of the Share; or
 - (c) which the Company is required by law to pay (and has paid) in respect of the Share.
- 18.2 The lien extends to reasonable interest and expenses incurred because the amount is not paid.
- 18.3 If any law for the time being of any country, state or place imposes or purports to impose an immediate or contingent liability on the Company to make any payment or authorises a taxing authority or Government official to require the Company to make payment in respect of Shares or dividends or other moneys accruing due to the Member who holds the Shares:
- (a) the Member or, if the Member is deceased, the Member's legal personal representative, indemnifies the Company in respect of any such payment or liability; and
 - (b) subject to the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules, the Company:
 - (i) has a lien on the Shares and dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the Shares, whether the Shares are held by the Member solely or jointly with another person in respect of any payment made or liability incurred by the Company, together with reasonable expenses and interest on any payment made by the Company at a rate to be fixed by the Directors not exceeding 20% per annum from the date of payment by the Company to the date of repayment by the Member;
 - (ii) may set off amounts so paid by the Company against amounts payable by the Company to the Member as dividends or otherwise; and
 - (iii) may recover as a debt due from the Member or its legal personal representative the amount of all payments made by the Company together with reasonable expenses and interest at the rate and for the period referred to in clause 18.3(b)(i).
- 18.4 The Company may do all things which the Directors think necessary or appropriate to do under the ASX Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules to enforce or protect the Company's lien.
- 18.5 Unless the Directors determine otherwise, the registration of a transfer of a Share operates as a waiver of the Company's lien on the Share.
- 18.6 The Directors may declare a Share to be wholly or partly exempt from a lien.

19. Lien sale

If:

- (a) the Company has a lien on a Share for money presently payable;

- (b) the Company has given the Member or the Member's executors or administrators (as the case may be) holding the Share written notice demanding payment of the money; and
 - (c) that Member fails to pay all of the money demanded,
- then 14 or more days after giving the notice, the Directors may, if the ASX Listing Rules permit, sell the Share in any manner determined by them.

20. Forfeiture notice

- 20.1 The Directors may at any time after a call or instalment becomes payable and remains unpaid by a Member, serve a notice on the Member requiring the Member to pay all or any of the following:
- (a) the unpaid amount;
 - (b) any interest that has accrued; and
 - (c) all expenses incurred by the Company as a consequence of the non-payment.
- 20.2 The notice under clause 20.1 must:
- (a) specify a day (not earlier than 14 days after the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice must be made; and
 - (b) state that if a Member does not comply with the notice, the Shares in respect of which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

21. Forfeiture

- 21.1 If a Member does not comply with a notice served under clause 20, then any or all of the Shares in respect of which the notice was given may be forfeited under a resolution of the Directors.
- 21.2 Unpaid dividends in respect of forfeited Shares will also be forfeited.
- 21.3 On forfeiture, Shares become the property of the Company and forfeited Shares must be:
- (a) if the ASX Listing Rules permit, sold, disposed of, or cancelled on terms determined by the Directors; or
 - (b) offered by public auction in accordance with any requirements of the ASX Listing Rules.
- 21.4 The Directors may, at any time before a forfeited Share is sold, disposed of or cancelled, annul the forfeiture of the Share on conditions determined by them.
- 21.5 Promptly after a Share has been forfeited:
- (a) notice of the forfeiture must be given to the Member in whose name the Share was registered immediately before its forfeiture; and
 - (b) the forfeiture and its date must be noted in the Register.
- 21.6 Omission or neglect to give notice of or to note the forfeiture as specified in clause 21.5 will not invalidate a forfeiture.

22. Liability of former Member

- 22.1 The interest of a person who held Shares which are forfeited is extinguished but subject to the ASX Listing Rules, the former Member remains liable to pay:
- (a) all money (including interest and expenses) that was payable by the Member to the Company at the date of forfeiture in respect of the forfeited Shares; and
 - (b) interest from the date of forfeiture until payment of the money referred to in clause 22.1(a), of this clause at a rate determined by the Directors (not exceeding 20% per annum).

22.2 A former Member's liability to the Company ceases if and when the Company receives payment in full of all money (including interest and expenses) payable by the former Member in respect of the Shares. The liability may only be released or waived in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules.

23. Disposal of Shares

23.1 The Company may:

- (a) receive the consideration (if any) given for a forfeited Share on any sale or disposition of the Share, or a Share sold under a lien sale; and
- (b) effect a transfer of the Share in favour of a person to whom the Share is sold or disposed of.

23.2 The purchaser of the Share:

- (a) is not bound to check the regularity of the sale or the application of the purchase price;
- (b) obtains title to the Share despite any irregularity in the sale; and
- (c) will not be subject to complaint or remedy by the former holder of the Share in respect of the purchase.

23.3 A statement signed by a Director and the Secretary that the Share has been regularly forfeited and sold or reissued or regularly sold without forfeiture to enforce a lien, is conclusive evidence of the matters stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the Share.

23.4 Subject to the terms on which a Share is on issue, the net proceeds of any sale made to enforce a lien or on forfeiture must be applied by the Company in the following order:

- (a) in payment of the costs of the sale;
- (b) in payment of all amounts (if any) secured by the lien or all money (if any) that was payable in respect of the forfeited Share; and
- (c) where the Share was forfeited under clause 21.1, in payment of any surplus to the former Member whose Share was sold.

Transfer of Shares

24. General

24.1 Subject to this Constitution, a Member may transfer Shares held by that Member.

24.2 Subject to clause 24.3, Shares may be transferred by:

- (a) a written transfer instrument in any usual or common form; or
- (b) any other form approved by the Directors.

24.3 The Company may participate in any computerised or electronic system for market settlement, securities transfer and registration conducted in accordance with the Corporations Act, the ASX Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, or corresponding laws or financial market rules in any other country.

24.4 If the Company participates in a system of the kind described in clause 24.3, then despite any other provision of this Constitution:

- (a) Shares may be transferred, and transfers may be registered, in any manner required or permitted by the ASX Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules (or corresponding laws or financial market rules in any other country) applying in relation to the system;
- (b) the Company must comply with and give effect to those rules; and

- (c) the Company may, in accordance with those rules, decline to issue certificates for holdings of Shares.

24.5 A written transfer instrument must be:

- (a) executed by the transferor or (where the Corporations Act permits) stamped by the transferor's broker;
- (b) unless the Directors decide otherwise in the case of a fully paid Share, executed by the transferee or (where the Corporations Act permits) stamped by the transferee's broker; and
- (c) in the case of a transfer of partly paid Shares, endorsed or accompanied by an instrument executed by the transferee or by the transferee's broker to the effect that the transferee agrees to accept the Shares subject to the terms and conditions on which the transferor held them, to become a Member and to be bound by the Constitution.

Subject to the Corporation Act, the written transfer instrument may comprise more than one document.

24.6 Except as required by the ASX Settlement Operating Rules:

- (a) a transferor of Shares remains the holder of the Shares transferred until the transfer is registered and the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect of the Shares; and
- (b) a transfer of Shares does not pass the right to any dividends on the Shares until such registration.

25. Transfer procedure

25.1 Except where the Directors determine (to comply with laws or financial market rules of a foreign country or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules), for a transfer of Shares that is not an ASX Settlement regulated transfer:

- (a) the written transfer instrument must be left at the Company's registered office or another place acceptable to the Company;
- (b) the instrument must be accompanied by a certificate for the Shares dealt with in the transfer where a certificate has been issued, unless the Directors waive production of the certificate on receiving satisfactory evidence of the loss or destruction of the certificate; and
- (c) the Directors may, if the ASX Listing Rules permit, require other evidence of the transferor's right to transfer the Shares.

25.2 For a transfer of Shares that is an ASX Settlement-regulated transfer, a Share transfer must be effected in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.

26. Right to refuse registration

26.1 The Directors may in their absolute discretion refuse to register, or prevent registration of, any transfer (or apply a holding lock to prevent any transfer in accordance with the Corporations Act or the ASX Listing Rules) of Shares or other securities where the Shares or other securities are not quoted by ASX. Where the Shares or other securities are quoted by ASX, the Directors may in their absolute discretion refuse to register, or prevent registration of, any transfer (or apply a holding lock to prevent any transfer in accordance with the Corporations Act or the ASX Listing Rules) in any of the circumstances permitted or required by the ASX Listing Rules.

26.2 The Directors must:

- (a) except as permitted by ASX, refuse to register any transfer of Shares or other securities which are Restricted Securities if that transfer is or might be in breach of the ASX Listing

Rules, or any restriction notice issued or any restriction agreement or deed entered into by the Company under the ASX Listing Rules in relation to the Shares; and

- (b) refuse to register any transfer where the Company is, or the Directors are, required to do so by the ASX Listing Rules.
- 26.3 Despite clauses 26.1 and 26.2, the Company must not refuse or fail to register or give effect to, or delay or in any way interfere with, a Proper ASTC Transfer of Shares or other securities quoted by ASX.
- 26.4 If a person has lodged a transfer which the Directors have refused to register, the Company must, within five Business Days after the date of lodgment, give to the lodging person written notice of the refusal and the reasons for it.

Transmission of Shares

27. Title on death

- 27.1 The legal personal representative of a deceased Member who was the sole holder of Shares is the only person whom the Company will recognise as having any title to the deceased Member's Shares.
- 27.2 If a deceased Member was a joint holder of Shares, the other joint holder is the only person whom the Company will recognise as having any title to the deceased Member's Shares.
- 27.3 The estate of the deceased Member will not be released from any liability to the Company in respect of the Shares.
- 27.4 The Company may register or give effect to a transfer to a transferee who dies before the transfer is registered.

28. Entitlement to transmission

- 28.1 A person who becomes entitled to a Share in consequence of the death, mental incapacity or bankruptcy of a Member may, subject to clause 26 and to producing to the Company evidence of its entitlement which is satisfactory to the Directors, elect to:
- (a) be registered as the holder of the Share; or
 - (b) transfer the Share to some other person nominated by it.
- 28.2 If the person who has become entitled to a Share:
- (a) elects to be registered as the holder, then the person must deliver or send to the Company a written notice of election signed by him or her; or
 - (b) elects to transfer the Share, then the person must effect a transfer of the Share.
- 28.3 An election to be registered as a holder of a Share under clause 28.1(a) or a transfer of a Share from a Member or deceased Member under this clause 28 is subject to the same limitations, restrictions and provisions of this Constitution as would apply if the election were a transfer or the transfer were made by the Member or deceased Member himself or herself.
- 28.4 A person who:
- (a) has become entitled to a Share by operation of law; and
 - (b) has produced evidence of that person's entitlement which is satisfactory to the Directors, is entitled to the dividends and other rights of the registered holder of the Share.

- 28.5 Where two or more persons are jointly entitled to any Share in consequence of the death of the registered holder, they will be considered to be joint holders of the Share.
- 28.6 Any person who is registered under this clause must indemnify the Company against all liabilities, costs, losses and expenses incurred by the Company as a result of registering the person.

Changes to Share capital

29. Consolidation or division

For the purpose of giving effect to any consolidation or division of Shares, the Directors may, subject to the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, settle any difficulty which arises with respect to fractions of Shares in any manner that they think expedient.

Powers of attorney

30. Powers of attorney

- 30.1 If a Member executes or proposes to execute any document or do any act by or through an attorney which is relevant to the Company or the Member's shareholding in the Company, that Member must deliver the instrument appointing the attorney to the Company for notation.
- 30.2 The Company may require the Member to lodge a certified copy of the instrument for retention by the Company, and ask for whatever evidence it thinks appropriate that the power of attorney is effective and continues to be in force.
- 30.3 Any power of attorney granted by a Member will, as between the Company and the Member who granted the power of attorney:
- (a) continue in force; and
 - (b) may be acted on,
- unless express notice in writing of its revocation or of the death of the Member who granted it is lodged with the Company.
- 30.4 Where a Member proposes that an attorney represent the Member at a general meeting or adjourned meeting, the Member must comply with clause 54.1 of this Constitution.

General meetings

31. Calling general meeting

- 31.1 A Director may call a meeting of Members.
- 31.2 The Directors must call annual general meetings in accordance with the Corporations Act, to be held by the Company at times to be determined by the Directors.
- 31.3 Members may also request or call and arrange to hold general meetings in accordance with the procedures and requirements set out in the Corporations Act.

32. Place and time of general meetings

- 32.1 The place at which a general meeting is held is taken to be:

- (a) if the general meeting is held at only one physical venue (whether or not it is also held using virtual meeting technology), that physical venue;
- (b) if the general meeting is held at more than one physical venue (whether or not it is also held using virtual meeting technology), the main physical venue of the meeting as set out in the notice of the meeting; or
- (c) if the meeting is held using virtual meeting technology only, the registered office of the Company.

32.2 The time at which a general meeting is held is taken to be the time at the place at which the general meeting is taken to be held in accordance with clause 32.1.

33. How general meetings may be held

33.1 A general meeting may be held:

- (a) at one or more physical venues;
- (b) at one or more physical venues and using virtual meeting technology;
- (c) using virtual meeting technology only; or
- (d) in any other manner permitted by the Corporations Act.

34. Reasonable opportunity to participate

If the Company holds a general meeting, it must give the Members entitled to attend the general meeting, as a whole, a reasonable opportunity to participate in the general meeting.

35. Notice of general meetings

35.1 Notice of a general meeting must be given in accordance with the Corporations Act to the persons referred to in clause 101.1.

35.2 Except as permitted by the Corporations Act, general meetings must be called on at least the minimum number of days notice required by the Corporations Act (which, at the Adoption Time, is 28 days) and otherwise in accordance with the procedures set out in the Corporations Act.

35.3 Subject to the requirements of the Corporations Act, a notice calling a general meeting must:

- (a) specify the place, date and time of the meeting (and if the meeting is to be held in two 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;
- (c) if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting, set out an intention to propose the special resolution and state the resolution;
- (d) include such statements about the appointment of proxies as are required by the Corporations Act;
- (e) specify a place and facsimile number and may specify an electronic address for the purposes of proxy appointments;
- (f) subject to the CS Facility Rules, specify particulars of any determination made under regulation 7.11.37 of the Corporations Regulations 2001 (Cth); and
- (g) comply with any other requirements of the Corporations Act.

36. Business

- 36.1 The business of an annual general meeting may include:
- (a) any of the following matters, even if not referred to in the notice of meeting:
 - (i) consideration of the annual financial report, directors' report and auditor's report;
 - (ii) election of directors;
 - (iii) appointment of the auditor;
 - (iv) fixing the auditor's remuneration;
 - (b) any business which under this Constitution or the Corporations Act is required to be transacted at an annual general meeting; and
 - (c) any other business which may lawfully be transacted at a general meeting.
- 36.2 The chairperson of an annual general meeting must allow a reasonable opportunity for the Members as a whole at the meeting to:
- (a) ask questions about or make comments on the management of the Company; and
 - (b) ask the Auditor or their representative questions relevant to the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the Auditor's report for the Company.
- 36.3 The Directors may postpone or cancel any general meeting (other than a meeting requested or called by Members under clause 31.3) at any time before the day of the meeting. The Directors must give notice of the postponement or cancellation to all persons entitled to receive notices of a general meeting.
- 36.4 An accidental omission to send a notice of a general meeting (including a proxy appointment form) or the postponement of a general meeting to any Member or the non receipt of a notice (or form) by any Member does not invalidate the proceedings at or any resolution passed at the general meeting.

Proceedings at general meetings

37. Quorum

- 37.1 No business may be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of Members is present at the commencement of business.
- 37.2 A quorum of Members is Members holding not less than 5% of the votes that may be cast at a general meeting.
- 37.3 If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for a general meeting:
- (a) the general meeting is automatically dissolved if it was requested or called by Members under clause 31.3; or
 - (b) in any other case:
 - (i) it will stand adjourned to the same time and place (including at the same physical venue or physical venues (if any), and using the same virtual meeting technology (if any), as originally appointed for the general meeting) seven days after the meeting, or to another day, time and place determined by the Directors; and
 - (ii) if at the adjourned general meeting a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the general meeting two Members will be a quorum.

38. Chairperson

38.1 The chairperson, or in the chairperson's absence the deputy chairperson, of Directors' meetings will be the chairperson at every general meeting.

38.2 If:

- (a) there is no chairperson or deputy chairperson; or
- (b) neither the chairperson nor deputy chairperson is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the general meeting; or
- (c) the chairperson and deputy chairperson are unwilling to act as chairperson of the general meeting,

the Directors present may elect a chairperson of the general meeting of the Members.

38.3 If no chairperson is elected in accordance with clause 38.2, then:

- (a) the Members may elect one of the Directors present as chairperson; or
- (b) if no Director is present or is willing to take the chair, the Members may elect one of the Members present as chairperson.

38.4 At any time during a meeting and in respect of any specific item or items of business, the chairperson may elect to vacate the chair in favour of another person nominated by the chairperson (which person must be a Director unless no Director is present or is willing to act). That person is to be taken to be the chairperson and will have all the powers of the chairperson (other than the power to adjourn the meeting), during the consideration of that item of business or those items of business.

38.5 If there is a dispute at a general meeting about a question of procedure, the chairperson may determine the question.

39. General conduct

The general conduct of each general meeting of the Company and the procedures to be adopted at the meeting will be determined by the chairperson, including the procedure for the conduct of the election of Directors.

40. Adjournment

40.1 The chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present:

- (a) in his or her discretion may adjourn the general meeting; and
- (b) must adjourn the general meeting if the meeting directs him or her to do so.

40.2 An adjourned general meeting may take place at a different place (whether physical or virtual) from the initial general meeting.

40.3 The only business that can be transacted at an adjourned general meeting is the unfinished business of the initial general meeting.

40.4 If a general meeting has been adjourned for more than 30 days, notice of the adjourned general meeting must be given to Members as if it were an original general meeting, but otherwise it is not necessary to give notice of an adjourned general meeting or the business of the adjourned general meeting.

40.5 A poll cannot be demanded on any resolution concerning the adjournment of a general meeting except by the chairperson.

41. Decisions

- 41.1 Subject to the Corporations Act in relation to special resolutions, a resolution is carried if a majority of the votes cast on the resolution are in favour of the resolution.
- 41.2 A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting is decided on a show of hands unless a poll is required under clause 41.3 or a poll is demanded in accordance with this Constitution and the Corporations Act.
- 41.3 For so long as the Company is Listed, a resolution put to the vote at a general meeting must be decided on a poll (and not a show of hands) if:
- (a) the notice of the general meeting set out an intention to propose the resolution and stated the resolution;
 - (b) the Company has given notice of the resolution in accordance with section 249O of the Corporations Act; or
 - (c) a poll is demanded in accordance with this Constitution.
- 41.4 Subject to clause 42.4, a poll may be demanded on a resolution put to the vote at a general meeting by:
- (a) Members in accordance with the Corporations Act (and not otherwise by Members); or
 - (b) the chairperson of the general meeting.
- 41.5 A poll may be demanded:
- (a) before a vote is taken; or
 - (b) in the case of a vote taken on a show of hands, immediately before or immediately after, the results of the vote are declared.
- 41.6 Unless a poll is demanded or required:
- (a) a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has been carried, carried by a specified majority, or lost; and
 - (b) an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting,
- are conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes in favour of or against the resolution.
- 41.7 The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
- 41.8 A decision of a general meeting may not be impeached or invalidated on the ground that a person voting at the meeting was not entitled to do so.

42. Taking a poll

- 42.1 Subject to clause 42.5, a poll will be taken when and in the manner that the chairperson directs. No notice need be given of any poll.
- 42.2 The result of the poll will determine whether the resolution on which the poll was demanded is carried or lost.
- 42.3 The chairperson may determine any dispute about the admission or rejection of a vote, and such determination, if made in good faith, will be final and conclusive.
- 42.4 A poll cannot be demanded on any resolution concerning the election of the chairperson of a general meeting.
- 42.5 A poll demanded by the chairperson on any resolution concerning the adjournment of a general meeting must be taken immediately.

- 42.6 After a poll has been demanded at a general meeting, the general meeting may continue for the transaction of business other than the question on which the poll was demanded.

43. Casting vote of chairperson

The chairperson does not have a casting vote (in addition to the chairperson's votes as a Member, proxy, attorney or Representative) on a show of hands or on a poll.

44. Admission to general meetings

44.1 The chairperson of a general meeting may:

- (a) refuse admission to a person, or require a person to leave and not return to, a meeting;
- (b) refuse a person access to (or use of) any virtual meeting technology being used for a meeting; and
- (c) require a person to cease accessing (or using) any virtual meeting technology being used for a meeting,

in each case, if the person:

- (d) refuses to permit examination of any article in the person's possession; or
- (e) is in possession of any:
 - (i) electronic or recording device;
 - (ii) placard or banner; or
 - (iii) other article,which the chairperson considers to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption; or
- (f) causes any disruption to the meeting.

44.2 If, before or during a general meeting, any technical difficulty occurs which materially impacts the participation of Members who are attending the general meeting by using virtual meeting technology, the chairperson of the general meeting may:

- (a) adjourn the general meeting until the difficulty is remedied; or
- (b) continue to hold the general meeting and transact business, and no Member may object to the general meeting being held or continuing, provided that sufficient Members are able to participate in the general meeting as are required to constitute a quorum.

45. Auditor's right to be heard

The Auditor is entitled to:

- (a) attend any general meeting of the Company;
- (b) be heard at any general meeting of the Company on any part of the business of the meeting that concerns the Auditor in their capacity as auditor, even if:
 - (i) the Auditor retires at the general meeting; or
 - (ii) Members pass a resolution to remove the Auditor from office; and
- (c) authorise a person in writing to attend and speak at any general meeting as the Auditor's representative.

Votes of Members

46. Entitlement to vote

- 46.1 Subject to this Constitution and to any rights or restrictions attaching to any class of Shares:
- (a) every Member may vote;
 - (b) subject to clause 50.4 and the Corporations Act, on a show of hands every Member has one vote; and
 - (c) on a poll every Member has:
 - (i) for each fully paid Share held by the Member, one vote; and
 - (ii) for each partly paid Share held by the Member, a fraction of a vote equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable, whether or not called (excluding amounts credited), on the Share. Without limiting the generality of clause 17.3, an amount paid on a Share in advance of a call is not to be taken as paid for the purposes of this clause.
- 46.2 If a Member:
- (a) dies; or
 - (b) through mental or physical infirmity, is incapable of managing the Member's affairs, and a personal representative, trustee or other person is appointed under law to administer the Member's estate or property, the personal representative, trustee or person so appointed may exercise any rights of the Member in relation to a general meeting as if the personal representative, trustee or person (as the case may be) was a Member.

47. Unpaid calls

A Member is entitled to:

- (a) vote; or
- (b) be counted in a quorum,

only in respect of Shares on which all calls due and payable have been paid.

48. Joint holders

- 48.1 If two or more joint holders purport to vote, the vote of the joint holder whose name appears first in the Register will be accepted, to the exclusion of the other joint holder or holders.
- 48.2 For the purposes of this clause 48, several executors or administrators of a deceased Member in whose sole name any Shares are registered will be taken to be joint holders of those Shares.

49. Objections

- 49.1 An objection to the qualification of a voter may only be raised at the general meeting or adjourned general meeting at which the voter tendered its vote.
- 49.2 An objection must be referred to the chairperson of the general meeting, whose decision made in good faith is final.
- 49.3 Subject to clause 49.4, a vote which the chairperson does not disallow under an objection is valid for all purposes.
- 49.4 A vote which the ASX Listing Rules require the Company to disregard is not valid.

50. Votes by proxy

- 50.1 A Member who is entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Company may appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote at the general meeting on that Member's behalf.
- 50.2 A proxy need not be a Member.
- 50.3 If a Member appoints one proxy, that proxy may, subject to the Corporations Act, vote on a show of hands.
- 50.4 If a Member appoints two proxies and the appointment does not specify the proportion or number of the Member's votes each proxy may exercise, each proxy may exercise half the votes. However, neither proxy may vote on a show of hands.
- 50.5 A proxy may demand or join in demanding a poll.
- 50.6 A proxy may vote or abstain as he or she chooses except where the appointment of the proxy directs the way the proxy is to vote on a particular resolution. If an appointment directs the way the proxy is to vote on a particular resolution:
- (a) the proxy need not vote on a show of hands, but if the proxy does so, the proxy must vote that way;
 - (b) if the proxy has two or more appointments that specify different ways to vote on the resolution - the proxy must not vote on a show of hands;
 - (c) if the proxy is the chairperson - the proxy must vote on a poll and must vote that way; and
 - (d) if the proxy is not the chairperson - the proxy need not vote on a poll, but if the proxy does so, the proxy must vote that way.
- 50.7 If:
- (a) a Member nominates the chairperson of the meeting as the Member's proxy; or
 - (b) the chairperson is to act as proxy under clause 53 or otherwise under a default appointment according to the terms of the proxy form,
- then the person acting as chairperson in respect of an item of business at the meeting must act as proxy under the appointment in respect of that item of business.

51. Direct votes

- 51.1 The Directors may determine that at any general meeting or meeting of a class of Members, a Member who is entitled to attend and vote on a resolution at that meeting is entitled to a Direct Vote in respect of that resolution.
- 51.2 The Directors may prescribe regulations, rules and procedures in relation to Direct Voting, including specifying the form, method and timing of giving a Direct Vote at a general meeting or meeting of a class of Members in order for the Direct Vote to be valid.

52. Document appointing proxy

- 52.1 An appointment of a proxy is valid if it is signed by the Member making the appointment and contains the information required by subsection 250A(1) of the Corporations Act.
- 52.2 For the purposes of clause 52.1, an appointment received by means of an electronic communication in accordance with the Corporations Act will be taken to be signed by the Member if:
- (a) a personal identification code allocated by the Company to the Member has been included into the appointment; or
 - (b) the appointment has been verified in another manner approved by the Directors; or
 - (c) the appointment is otherwise authenticated in accordance with the Corporations Act.

- 52.3 The Company may send a proxy appointment form to Members by means of an electronic communication in accordance with the Corporations Act or in a form which has been approved by the Directors or by the chairperson and the Managing Director.
- 52.4 A proxy's appointment is valid at an adjourned general meeting.
- 52.5 A proxy or attorney may be appointed for all meetings or for any number of general meetings or for a particular purpose.
- 52.6 Unless otherwise provided for in the proxy's appointment or in any instrument appointing an attorney, the appointment of the proxy or the attorney will be taken to confer authority:
- (a) to vote on:
 - (i) any amendment moved to the proposed resolutions and on any motion that the proposed resolutions not be put or any similar motion; and
 - (ii) any procedural motion, including any motion to elect the chairperson, to vacate the chair or to adjourn the general meeting,even though the appointment may specify the way the proxy or attorney is to vote on a particular resolution; and
 - (b) to vote on any motion before the general meeting whether or not the motion is referred to in the appointment,
- except where any such vote, if cast, would constitute an offence under the Corporations Act.

53. Proxy in blank

If a proxy appointment is signed by the Member but does not name the proxy or proxies in whose favour it is given, the chairperson may either act as proxy or complete the proxy appointment by inserting the name or names of one or more Directors or the Secretary.

54. Lodgment of proxy

- 54.1 Subject to clause 54.3, the appointment of a proxy or attorney must be received by the Company, at least 48 hours (unless reduced in the notice of meeting to which the appointment relates) before the general meeting (or the resumption of an adjourned general meeting) at which the appointee is to attend and vote.
- 54.2 If the appointment purports to be executed under a power of attorney or other authority, the original document or a certified copy of it must be received by the Company at least 48 hours (unless reduced in the notice of meeting to which the appointment relates) before the general meeting (or the resumption of an adjourned general meeting).
- 54.3 The Company receives an appointment of a proxy or attorney or other authority under which it was signed
- (a) if they are given by means of an electronic communication in accordance with the Corporations Act, when they are received by the Company including when they become capable of being retrieved by the Company at an electronic address nominated by the Company; and
 - (b) otherwise, when they are received at:
 - (i) the Company's registered office;
 - (ii) a facsimile number at the Company's registered office; or
 - (iii) a place or facsimile number specified for that purpose in the notice of general meeting.

55. Validity

A vote cast in accordance with an appointment of proxy or power of attorney is valid even if before the vote was cast the appointor:

- (a) died;
- (b) became mentally incapacitated;
- (c) revoked the proxy or power; or
- (d) transferred the Shares in respect of which the vote was cast,

unless the Company received written notification of the death, mental incapacity, revocation or transfer before the relevant general meeting or adjourned general meeting.

55.2 Notwithstanding any other clause of this Constitution, a vote cast or purported to be cast by a person in circumstances which would constitute an offence under the Corporations Act is invalid and will not be counted by the Company on any vote, whether by proxy, in person, on a poll or by any other means.

56. Representatives of bodies corporate

56.1 Any Member that is a body corporate may appoint an individual as its representative as provided by the Corporations Act.

56.2 The appointment of a Representative may set out restrictions on the Representative's powers.

56.3 The original form of appointment of a Representative, a certified copy of the appointment, or a certificate of the body corporate evidencing the appointment of a Representative is prima facie evidence of a Representative having been appointed.

56.4 The chairperson of a general meeting may permit a person claiming to be a Representative to exercise the body's powers even if he or she has not produced a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of his or her appointment.

Appointment and removal of Directors

57. Number of Directors

57.1 Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company may by resolution passed at a general meeting increase the minimum number of Directors or increase or reduce the maximum number of Directors.

57.2 Until the Company resolves otherwise in accordance with clause 57.1 there will be:

- (a) a minimum of three Directors; and
- (b) a maximum of nine Directors.

57.3 Subject to any resolution of the Members determining the maximum and minimum numbers of Directors, the Directors may from time to time determine the respective numbers of Executive and Non-Executive Directors.

57.4 The initial Directors of the Company are the persons who have consented to act as directors and are set out in the Company's application for registration as a company. Those persons hold office subject to this Constitution.

58. Qualification

58.1 Neither a Director nor an Alternate Director has to hold any Shares.

- 58.2 In addition to the circumstances which disqualify a person from managing a corporation according to the Corporations Act, no person who has been an insolvent under administration within the previous five years is eligible to become a Director.
- 58.3 A Director (and an Alternate Director when acting as a Director) is entitled to notice of all general meetings and meetings of the holders of any class of Shares.

59. Power to remove and appoint

- 59.1 The Company may, subject to the Corporations Act, by resolution passed in general meeting:
- (a) remove any Director before the end of the Director's term of office; and
 - (b) if the outgoing Director is a Non-Executive Director, elect another person to replace the Director.
- 59.2 A person appointed under clause 59.1 will hold office for the remainder of the term for which the Director replaced would have held office if the Director had not been removed.
- 59.3 Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Company may appoint a person as a Director by resolution passed in general meeting.
- 59.4 A Director appointed or elected at a general meeting is taken to have been appointed or elected with effect from immediately after the end of that general meeting unless the resolution by which the Director was appointed or elected specifies a different time.
- 59.5 If the conduct or position of any Director is such that continuance in office appears to the majority of the Directors to be prejudicial to the interests of the Company, a majority of Directors at a meeting of the Directors specifically called for that purpose may suspend that Director.
- 59.6 A suspended Director may not take any part in the business or affairs of the Company until the suspension has been terminated.
- 59.7 Within 14 days of suspension of Director, the Directors must call a general meeting, at which the Members may consider a motion to remove the Director from office in accordance with clause 59.1(a).
- 59.8 If a motion to remove a suspended Director from office is not carried at the general meeting called to consider the matter, the suspension of the Director is terminated and the Director is reinstated in his or her office.

60. Additional and casual Directors

- 60.1 Subject to clause 57, the Directors may appoint any person as a Director to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors.
- 60.2 Unless the Director is an Executive Director and the ASX Listing Rules do not require that Director to be subject to retirement as set out in this clause, a Director appointed under clause 60.1 will hold office until the end of the next annual general meeting of the Company, at which the Director may be re-elected but he or she will not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors who must retire by rotation at the meeting in accordance with clause 61.1.

61. Retirement by rotation

- 61.1 No Director, who is not the Managing Director, may hold office for a continuous period in excess of three years or until the third annual general meeting following the Director's appointment or election, whichever is the longer, without submitting for re-election. If no such Director would be required to submit for re-election but the ASX Listing Rules require an election of Directors to be held, the Director to retire will be the Director who has been longest in office since their last

election or re-election, but, as between persons who were last elected or re-elected on the same day, the one to retire will (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

- 61.2 A retiring Director remains in office until the end of the meeting and will be eligible for re-election at the meeting.

62. Nomination of Director

- 62.1 A person, other than a Director retiring under clause 60.2 or under clause 61.1 who seeks re-election, is not eligible for election as a Director at a general meeting unless:

- (a) the person is proposed as a candidate by Members or Members holding between them at least 5% of the votes that may be cast at a general meeting of the Company; and
- (b) the proposing Member leaves a notice at the Company's registered office which nominates the candidate for the office of Director and includes the signed consent of the candidate.

- 62.2 A notice given in accordance with clause 62.1 must be left at the Company's registered office not less than 35 Business Days before the relevant general meeting.

63. Vacation of office

The office of a Director immediately becomes vacant if the Director:

- (a) ceases to be a Director by virtue of the Corporations Act;
- (b) is prohibited by the Corporations Act from holding office or continuing as a Director;
- (c) is liable to pay a call but does not pay the call within 21 days after the date on which it is payable;
- (d) is prohibited from holding or is removed from the office of Director by an order made under the Corporations Act;
- (e) becomes bankrupt or makes any general arrangement or composition with his or her creditors;
- (f) cannot fully participate in the management of the Company because of his or her mental incapacity or is a person whose estate is liable to have a person appointed, under the law relating to the administration of estates of persons who through mental or physical infirmity are incapable of managing their affairs, to administer it, or becomes in the opinion of the Directors incapable of performing his or her duties;
- (g) resigns from his or her office of Director by notice in writing to the Company;
- (h) is removed by a resolution of the Company; or
- (i) is absent from Directors' meetings for three consecutive months without leave of absence from the Directors.

Remuneration of Directors

64. Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors

- 64.1 Subject to the ASX Listing Rules, the Directors as a whole (other than Executive Directors) may be paid or provided remuneration for their services the total amount or value of which must not exceed an aggregate maximum of \$800,000 per annum or such other maximum amount determined from time to time by the Company in general meeting.

- 64.2 The notice calling a general meeting at which it is proposed that Members approve an increase of the aggregate maximum sum must state the amount of the increase and the aggregate maximum sum, and any other matters required by the ASX Listing Rules.
- 64.3 Subject to the ASX Listing Rules, the aggregate maximum sum will be divided among the Non-Executive Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors agree and, in default of agreement, equally and shall be deemed to accrue from day to day.
- 64.4 Non-Executive Directors may not be paid a commission on or a percentage of profits or operating revenue.
- 64.5 If a Non-Executive Director is required to perform services for the Company which in the opinion of the Directors, are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director, the Company may pay or provide the Director remuneration determined by the Directors which may be either in addition to or instead of the Director's remuneration under clause 64.1. No remuneration may be paid or provided under this clause 64.5 if the effect would be to exceed the aggregate maximum sum of Directors' remuneration determined by the Company in general meeting.
- 64.6 Non-Executive Directors may also be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or any committee of the Directors or general meetings of the Company or otherwise in connection with the Company's business.
- 64.7 The Company may also pay a premium for a contract insuring a person who is or has been a Non-Executive Director against liability incurred by the person as a Director, except in circumstances prohibited by the Corporations Act.
- 64.8 Shares may be provided to Non-Executive Directors as part of their remuneration under clauses 64.3 and 64.4 according to the rules of any share plan for the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors that may be introduced by the Company. For the purposes of clause 64.1, the value of any Shares provided will be determined according to the rules of the share plan.

65. Remuneration of Executive Directors

- 65.1 The remuneration of an Executive Director may from time to time be fixed by the Directors. The remuneration may be by way of salary or commission or participation in profits or by all or any of these modes but may not be by commission on, or a percentage of, operating revenue.
- 65.2 The Company may reimburse an Executive Director for his or her expenses properly incurred as a Director or in the course of his or her office.
- 65.3 Except in circumstances prohibited by the Corporations Act, the Company may pay a premium for a contract insuring a person who is or has been an Executive Director against liability incurred by the person as a Director.

66. Retirement benefits

- 66.1 Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company may give a person a benefit in connection with a Director's retirement from a board or managerial office in the Company or a related body corporate of the Company.
- 66.2 Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company may enter into an agreement or contract with a person for the giving to the person or any other person of a benefit in connection with a Director's retirement from a board or managerial office in the Company or a related body corporate of the Company.

Powers and duties of Directors

67. Directors to manage Company

- 67.1 The business of the Company is managed by or under the direction of the Directors who may exercise all powers of the Company that this Constitution, the Corporations Act or the ASX Listing Rules do not require to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.
- 67.2 Without limiting the generality of clause 67.1, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to:
- (a) borrow money;
 - (b) charge any property or business of the Company or all or any of its uncalled capital;
 - (c) issue debentures or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person; and
 - (d) guarantee or to become liable for the payment of money or the performance of any obligation by or of any other person.

Proceedings of Directors

68. Directors' meetings

- 68.1 Any Director may call a meeting of the Directors.
- 68.2 A Directors' meeting must be called by not less than 48 hours' notice of such meeting to each Director, unless the Directors unanimously agree otherwise. The notice may be in writing or may be given by post, by hand or by courier or by using any technological means (including telephone, virtual meeting technology and other electronic means) consented to by all the Directors. The consent may be a standing one.
- 68.3 An accidental omission to send a notice of a meeting of Directors to any Director or the non-receipt of such a notice by any Director does not invalidate the proceedings, or any resolution passed, at the meeting.
- 68.4 Subject to the Corporations Act, a Directors' meeting may be held using any means (including telephones, virtual meeting technology and any other technological or electronic means) consented to by all the Directors. The consent may be a standing one.
- 68.5 For the avoidance of doubt, the Directors need not all be physically present in the same place for a Directors' meeting to be held.
- 68.6 A Director who participates in a meeting held in accordance with clause 68.4 is taken to be present at the meeting and all Directors participating in the meeting will (unless there is a specific statement otherwise) be taken to have consented to the holding of the meeting by the relevant means.
- 68.7 If, before or during a Directors' meeting held in accordance with clause 68.4, any technical difficulty occurs where one or more Directors cease to participate, the chairperson of the Directors' meeting may adjourn the meeting until the difficulty is remedied or may, where a quorum of Directors remains present, continue with the meeting.
- 68.8 A Director can only withdraw his or her consent under clause 68.4 to the means of communication between Directors proposed for a Directors' meeting if the Director does so at least 48 hours before the meeting.

- 68.9 Clause 68.4 applies to meetings of Directors' committees as if all committee members were Directors.
- 68.10 Subject to this Constitution, the Directors may meet together, adjourn and regulate their meetings as they think fit.
- 68.11 A quorum for meetings of Directors may be fixed by the Directors and unless so fixed, is three Directors present. The quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.
- 68.12 Where a quorum cannot be established for the consideration of a particular matter at a meeting of Directors, one or more of the Directors may call a general meeting of Members to deal with the matter.

69. Decisions

- 69.1 Questions arising at a meeting of Directors are to be decided by a majority of votes of the Directors present and voting and, subject to the Corporations Act, each Director has one vote.
- 69.2 Subject to the ASX Listing Rules, in the case of an equality of votes, the chairperson does not have a second or casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.
- 69.3 An Alternate Director has one vote for each Director for whom he or she is an alternate. If an Alternate Director is a Director, he or she also has a vote as a Director.

70. Directors' interests

- 70.1 As required by the Corporations Act, a Director must give the Directors notice of any material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Company.
- 70.2 Subject to the provisions of this clause 70, a Director or a body or entity in which a Director has a direct or indirect interest may:
- (a) enter into any agreement or arrangement with the Company;
 - (b) hold any office or place of profit other than as auditor in the Company; and
 - (c) act in a professional capacity other than as auditor for the Company,
- and the Director or the body or entity can receive and keep beneficially any remuneration, profits or benefits under any agreement or arrangement with the Company or from holding an office or place of profit in or acting in a professional capacity with the Company.
- 70.3 The fact that a Director holds office as a director of the Company or any other company, and has fiduciary obligations arising out of that office:
- (a) will not void or render voidable a contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company and the Director or any company in which the Director may have any interest;
 - (b) will not void or render voidable a contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company and the Director or any company in which the Director may have any interest; and
 - (c) will not require the Director to account to the Company for any profit realised by or under any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company and the Director or any company in which the Director may have any interest.
- 70.4 A Director may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise be interested in:
- (a) any related body corporate of the company; or

- (b) any other body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as a vendor, shareholder or otherwise,

and is not accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by the Director as a director or officer of, or from having an interest in, that body corporate.

70.5 A Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a Directors' meeting must not:

- (a) be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting; or
- (b) vote on the matter,

unless permitted to do so by the Corporations Act, in which case the Director may:

- (c) be counted in determining whether or not a quorum is present at any meeting of Directors considering that contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement;
- (d) sign or countersign any document relating to that contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement; and
- (e) vote in respect of, or in respect of any matter arising out of, the contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement.

70.6 A Director must give to the Company such information about the Shares or other securities in the Company in which the Director has a relevant interest and at the times that the Secretary requires, to enable the Company to comply with any disclosure obligations it has under the Corporations Act or the ASX Listing Rules.

71. Alternate Directors

71.1 A Director may, with the approval of the Directors, appoint any person as his or her alternate.

71.2 An Alternate Director is entitled to notice of Directors' meetings while he or she is acting in that capacity and, if the appointor is not present at a meeting, is entitled to attend, be counted in a quorum and vote as a Director.

71.3 An Alternate Director is an officer of the Company and is not an agent of the appointor.

71.4 The provisions of this Constitution which apply to Directors also apply to Alternate Directors, except that Alternate Directors are not entitled in that capacity to any remuneration from the Company.

71.5 The appointment of an Alternate Director may be revoked at any time by the appointor or by the other Directors.

71.6 An Alternate Director's appointment ends automatically when his or her appointor ceases to be a Director.

71.7 Any appointment or revocation under this clause must be effected by written notice delivered to the Secretary.

71.8 An Alternate Director does not have an interest in a contract or arrangement or a material personal interest in a matter by reason only of the fact that his or her appointor has such an interest.

72. Remaining Directors

72.1 The Directors may act even if there are vacancies on the board.

- 72.2 If the number of Directors is not sufficient to constitute a quorum at a Directors' meeting, the Director or Directors may act only to:
- (a) appoint a Director or Directors; or
 - (b) call a general meeting.

73. Chairperson

- 73.1 The Directors may elect a Director as chairperson of Directors' meetings and may determine the period for which the chairperson will hold office.
- 73.2 If no chairperson is elected or if the chairperson is not present at any Directors' meeting within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting to begin, the Directors present must elect a Director to be chairperson of the meeting.
- 73.3 The Directors may elect a Director as deputy chairperson to act as chairperson in the chairperson's absence.

74. Delegation

- 74.1 The Directors may delegate any of their powers, other than those which by law must be dealt with by the Directors as a board, to a committee or committees.
- 74.2 The Directors may at any time revoke any delegation of power under clause 74.1.
- 74.3 At least one member of each committee of Directors must be a Director.
- 74.4 A committee may be authorised by the Directors to sub delegate all or any of the powers for the time being vested in it.
- 74.5 Meetings of any committee of Directors will be governed by the provisions of this Constitution which deal with Directors' meetings so far as they are applicable and are not inconsistent with any directions of the Directors. The provisions apply as if each member was a Director.

75. Written resolutions

- 75.1 If all the Directors who are eligible to vote on a resolution have signed a document containing a statement that they are in favour of a resolution set out in the document, then a resolution in those terms is taken to have been passed by the Directors without a meeting. The resolution is passed when the last Director signs.
- 75.2 For the purposes of clause 75.1, separate copies of a document may be used for signing by the Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- 75.3 Any document referred to in this clause may be a document in the form of a facsimile transmission, electronic notification, or produced by other electronic or mechanical means.
- 75.4 A Director may consent to a resolution by:
- (a) signing the document containing the resolution (or a copy of the document), including by applying the Director's electronic or digital signature to the document;
 - (b) sending the consent in any document produced under the name of the Director with the Director's authority;
 - (c) giving to the Company (including by electronic means or by delivering to the Company's registered office) a written document addressed to a Secretary or the chairperson, signifying assent to the resolution and either setting out its terms or otherwise clearly identifying the resolution;

- (d) telephoning a Secretary or the chairperson signifying assent to the resolution and clearly identifying its terms; or
- (e) any other means approved from time to time by the Directors.

75.5 If a resolution is taken to have been passed in accordance with this clause 75, the minutes must record that fact.

75.6 This clause 75 applies to meetings of Directors' committees as if all members of the committee were Directors.

75.7 Any document referred to in this clause 75 must be sent to every Director who is entitled to vote on the resolution.

76. Validity of acts of Directors

76.1 An act done by a Director is effective even if their appointment, or the continuance of their appointment, is invalid because the Company or Director did not comply with this Constitution or any provision of the Corporations Act.

76.2 Clause 76.1 does not deal with the question whether an effective act by a director:

- (a) binds the company in its dealings with other people; or
- (b) makes the company liable to another person.

77. Minutes

77.1 The Directors must cause minutes to be made of:

- (a) the names of the Directors present at all Directors' meetings and meetings of Directors' committees;
- (b) all proceedings and resolutions of general meetings, Directors' meetings and meetings of Directors' committees;
- (c) all resolutions passed in accordance with clause 75;
- (d) appointments of officers, but only if the Directors resolve that a minute of the appointment should be made; and
- (e) all disclosures of interests made in accordance with the Corporations Act.

77.2 Minutes must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting or by the chairperson of the next meeting, and if so signed will be conclusive evidence of the matters stated in such minutes.

Executive Directors

78. Appointment

78.1 The Directors may appoint a Director to the office of Managing Director on such terms as they think fit.

78.2 The Directors may appoint a Director to any other full-time or substantially full-time executive position in the Company on such terms as they think fit.

78.3 A Director appointed under clauses 78.1 or 78.2, and a Director (however appointed) occupying for the time being a full-time or substantially full-time executive position in the Company or a related body corporate of the Company, is referred to in this Constitution as an Executive Director.

- 78.4 The Directors may, subject to the terms of the Executive Director's employment contract, suspend, remove or dismiss him or her from executive office and appoint another Director in that place.
- 78.5 If the Managing Director ceases to be a Director, his or her appointment as an Executive Director terminates automatically.
- 78.6 If the Managing Director ceases to hold an executive office in the Company, then, unless the Directors resolve otherwise, he or she also ceases to be a Director from the same date.
- 78.7 If an Executive Director is suspended from executive office of the Company or of a related body corporate of the Company, his or her duties and obligations as Director are suspended for the same period.
- 78.8 A Managing Director is not subject to retirement by rotation and is not to be taken into account in determining the rotation of retirement of Directors. Any other Executive Directors are subject to retirement by rotation.

79. Powers of Executive Directors

- 79.1 The Directors may confer on an Executive Director any powers exercisable by the Directors, subject to any terms and restrictions determined by the Directors.
- 79.2 The Directors may authorise an Executive Director to sub delegate all or any of the powers vested in him or her.
- 79.3 Any power conferred under this clause may be concurrent with but not to the exclusion of the Directors' powers.
- 79.4 The Directors may at any time withdraw or vary any of the powers conferred on an Executive Director.

Local management

80. General

- 80.1 The Directors may provide for the management and transaction of the affairs of the Company in any place and in such manner as they think fit.
- 80.2 Without limiting clause 80.1, the Directors may:
- (a) establish local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company in a specified place and appoint any persons to be members of those local boards or agencies; and
 - (b) delegate to any person appointed under clause 80.2(a) any of the powers, authorities and discretions which may be exercised by the Directors under this Constitution,
- on any terms and subject to any conditions determined by the Directors.
- 80.3 The Directors may at any time revoke or vary any delegation under this clause 80.

81. Appointment of attorneys and agents

- 81.1 The Directors may from time to time by resolution or power of attorney appoint any person to be the attorney or agent of the Company:
- (a) for the purposes;

- (b) with the powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those exercisable by the Directors under this Constitution);
 - (c) for the period; and
 - (d) subject to the conditions, determined by the Directors.
- 81.2 An appointment by the Directors of an attorney or agent of the Company may be made in favour of:
- (a) any member of any local board established under this Constitution;
 - (b) any company;
 - (c) the members, directors, nominees or managers of any company or firm; or
 - (d) any fluctuating body of persons whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors.
- 81.3 A power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with an attorney as the Directors think fit.
- 81.4 An attorney or agent appointed under this clause 81 may be authorised by the Directors to sub-delegate all or any of the powers authorities and discretions for the time being vested in it.

Secretary

82. Secretary

- 82.1 There must be at least one Secretary of the Company appointed by the Directors on conditions determined by them.
- 82.2 The Secretary is entitled to attend all Directors' and general meetings.
- 82.3 The Directors may, subject to the terms of the Secretary's employment contract, suspend, remove or dismiss the Secretary.

Seals

83. Common Seal

If the Company has a Seal:

- (a) the Directors must provide for the safe custody of the Seal;
- (b) it must not be used except with the authority of the Directors or a Directors' committee authorised to permit use of the Seal;
- (c) every document to which the Seal is affixed must be signed by a Director and be countersigned by another Director, the Secretary or another person appointed by the Directors to countersign the document; and
- (d) the Directors may determine by resolution either generally or in any particular case that the signature of any Director or the Secretary to a document to which the Seal or a duplicate seal or certificate seal is affixed may be a facsimile applied to the document by specified mechanical means.

84. Duplicate Seal

If the Company has a Seal, the Company may have one or more duplicate seals of the Seal each of which:

- (a) must be a facsimile of the Seal with the addition on its face of the words Duplicate Seal; and
- (b) must only be used with the authority of the Directors or a Directors' committee.

85. Share Seal

If the Company has a Seal, the Company may have a certificate seal which:

- (a) may be affixed to Share, option or other certificates;
- (b) must be a facsimile of the Seal with the addition on its face of the words Share Seal; and
- (c) must only be used with the general or specific authority of the Directors or a Directors' committee.

Inspection of records

86. Times for inspection

- 86.1 Except as otherwise required by the Corporations Act, the Directors may determine whether and to what extent, and at what times and places and under what conditions, the financial records and other documents of the Company or any of them will be open for inspection by Members other than Directors.
- 86.2 A Member other than a Director does not have the right to inspect any financial records or other documents of the Company unless the Member is authorised to do so by a court order or a resolution of the Directors.
- 86.3 Notwithstanding clauses 86.1 and 86.2, the books of the Company containing the minutes of general meetings will be kept at the Company's registered office and will be open to inspection of Members at all times when the office is required to be open to the public.

Dividends and reserves

87. Dividends

The Directors may by resolution either:

- (a) declare a dividend and may fix the amount, the time for and method of payment; or
- (b) determine a dividend is payable and fix the amount and the time for and method of payment.

88. Amend resolution to pay dividend

If the Directors determine that a dividend is payable under clause 87(b), they may, if permitted by the ASX Listing Rules, amend or revoke the resolution to pay the dividend before the record date notified to ASX for determining entitlements to that dividend.

89. No interest

Interest is not payable by the Company on a dividend.

90. Reserves

- 90.1 The Directors may set aside out of profits such amounts by way of reserves as they think appropriate before declaring a dividend or determining to pay a dividend.
- 90.2 The Directors may apply the reserves for any purpose for which profits may be properly applied.
- 90.3 Pending any application of the reserves, the Directors may invest or use the reserves in the business of the Company or in other investments as they think fit.
- 90.4 The Directors may carry forward any undistributed profits without transferring them to a reserve.

91. Dividend entitlement

- 91.1 Subject to the rights of persons (if any) entitled to Shares with special rights as to dividends:
- (a) all fully paid Shares on which any dividend is declared or paid, are entitled to participate in that dividend equally; and
 - (b) each partly paid Shares is entitled to a fraction of the dividend declared or paid on a fully paid Share of the same class, equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) on the Share bears to the total amounts paid and payable, whether or not called, (excluding amounts credited) on the Share.
- 91.2 An amount paid on a Share in advance of a call is not to be taken as paid for the purposes of clause 91.1.
- 91.3 Unless otherwise determined by the Directors, Shares rank for dividends from their date of allotment.
- 91.4 Subject to the Corporations Act and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, a transfer of Shares registered after the record date notified to ASX for determining entitlements to a dividend paid or payable in respect of the transferred Shares, does not pass the right to that dividend.

92. Restricted securities

For so long as the Company has Restricted Securities on issue, and unless provided for in the ASX Listing Rules:

- (a) a holder of Restricted Securities must not dispose of, or agree or offer to dispose of, those Restricted Securities during the escrow period applicable to those Restricted Securities, except as permitted by the ASX Listing Rules or ASX;
- (b) the Company will refuse to acknowledge any disposal (including, without limitation, to register any transfer) of Restricted Securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the ASX Listing Rules or ASX;
- (c) if the Restricted Securities are in the same class as quoted securities, the holder will be taken to have agreed in writing that the Restricted Securities are to be kept on the Company's issuer sponsored sub-register and are to have a holding lock applied for the duration of the escrow period applicable to those securities;
- (d) a holder of Restricted Securities will not be entitled to participate in any return of capital on those securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the ASX Listing Rules or ASX; and
- (e) if a holder of Restricted Securities breaches a restriction agreement or deed or a provision of this Constitution restricting a disposal of those securities, the holder will not be entitled to any Dividend or distribution, or to exercise any voting rights, in respect of those securities for so long as the breach continues.

93. Deductions from dividends

The Directors may deduct from a dividend payable to a Member all sums presently payable by the Member to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to Shares in the Company.

94. Distribution of assets

- 94.1 The Directors may resolve that a dividend (interim or final) will be paid wholly or partly by the transfer or distribution of specific assets, including fully paid shares in, or debentures of, any other corporation.
- 94.2 If a difficulty arises in making a transfer or distribution of specific assets, the Directors may:
- (a) deal with the difficulty as they consider expedient;
 - (b) fix the value of all or any part of the specific assets for the purposes of the distribution;
 - (c) determine that cash will be paid to any Members on the basis of the fixed value in order to adjust the rights of all the Members; and
 - (d) vest any such specific assets in trustees as the Directors consider expedient.
- 94.3 If a transfer or distribution of specific assets to a particular Member or Members is illegal or, in the Directors' opinion, impracticable, the Directors may make a cash payment to the Member or Members on the basis of the cash amount of the dividend instead of the transfer or distribution of specific assets.

95. Payment

- 95.1 Any dividend or other money payable in respect of Shares may be paid:
- (a) by cheque sent through the mail directed to:
 - (i) by the address of the Member shown in the Register or to the address of the joint holder of Shares shown first in the Register; or
 - (ii) by an address which the Member has, or joint holders have, in writing notified the Company as the address to which dividends should be sent;
 - (b) by electronic funds transfer to an account with a bank or other financial institution nominated by the Member and acceptable to the Company; or
 - (c) by any other means determined by the Directors.
- 95.2 Any joint holder may give an effectual receipt for any dividend or other money paid in respect of Shares held by holders jointly.

96. Election to reinvest dividend

The Directors may:

- (a) establish a plan under which Members or any class of Members may elect to reinvest cash dividends paid by the Company by subscribing for Shares;
- (b) vary, suspend or terminate the arrangements established under clause 96(a).

97. Election to accept Shares in lieu of dividend

- 97.1 The Directors may resolve, in respect of any dividend which it is proposed to pay on any Shares, that holders of those Shares may elect to:
- (a) forego their right to share in the proposed dividend or part of the proposed dividend; and
 - (b) instead receive an issue of Shares credited as fully paid.

- 97.2 If the Directors resolve to allow the election provided for in clause 97.1, each holder of Shares conferring a right to share in the proposed dividend may, by notice in writing to the Company given in such form and within such period as the Directors may decide, elect to:
- (a) forego the dividend which otherwise would have been paid to the holder on such of the holder's Shares conferring a right to share in the proposed dividend as the holder specifies in the notice of election; and
 - (b) receive instead Shares to be issued to the holder credited as fully paid, on and subject to such terms and conditions as the Directors may determine.
- 97.3 Following the receipt of duly completed notices of election under clause 97.1(b), the Directors must:
- (a) appropriate from the Company's profits or any reserve available for distribution to Members an amount equal to the aggregate issue price (if any) of the Shares to be issued credited as fully paid to those holders of Shares who have given such notices of election; and
 - (b) apply the amount (if any) in paying up in full the number of Shares required to be so issued.
- 97.4 The Directors may rescind, vary or suspend a resolution of the Directors made under clause 97.1 and the arrangements implemented under the resolution.
- 97.5 The powers given to the Directors by this clause 97 are additional to the provisions for capitalisation of profits provided for by this Constitution. If the Directors exercise their power to capitalise profits under clause 99 then any Member who has elected to participate in arrangements established under this clause 97 is deemed, for the purpose of determining the Member's entitlement to share in the capitalised sum, not to have so elected.

98. Unclaimed dividends

All dividends unclaimed for one year after the time for payment has passed may be invested by the Directors as they think fit for the benefit of the Company until claimed or until required to be dealt with in accordance with any law relating to unclaimed money.

99. Capitalisation of profits

- 99.1 The Directors may resolve:
- (a) to capitalise any sum being the Company's profits or any reserve available for distribution to Members; and
 - (b) that:
 - (i) no Shares be issued and no amounts unpaid on Shares be paid up on capitalisation of the sum; or
 - (ii) the sum be applied in any of the ways mentioned in clause 99.2 for the benefit of Members in the proportions in which the members would have been entitled if the sum had been distributed by way of Dividend.
- 99.2 The ways in which a sum may be applied for the benefit of Members under clause 99.1(b)(ii) are:
- (a) in paying up any amounts unpaid on Shares held or to be held by Members;
 - (b) in paying up in full unissued Shares or debentures to be issued to Members as fully paid; or
 - (c) partly as mentioned in clause 99.2(a) and partly as mentioned in clause 99.2(b) .

- 99.3 To the extent necessary to adjust the rights of the Members among themselves, the Directors may:
- (a) make cash payments in cases where Shares or debentures become issuable in fractions; and
 - (b) authorise any person to make, on behalf of all the Members entitled to a benefit on the capitalisation, an agreement with the Company providing for:
 - (i) the issue to them, credited as fully paid up, of any such further Shares or debentures; or
 - (ii) the payment by the Company on their behalf of the amount or any part of the amount remaining unpaid on their existing Shares by the application of their respective proportions of the sum resolved to be capitalised,
- and any agreement made under the authority of clause 99.3(b) is effective and binding on all the Members concerned.

Notices

100. Service of notices

- 100.1 A **Notice** includes a notice, demand, consent, approval or communication under this Constitution and a reference in this Constitution to a written notice includes a notice given by electronic means.
- 100.2 Subject to (and without limiting any other way in which a notice may be given, or is required to be given, under) this Constitution, the Corporations Act or the ASX Listing Rules, a Notice may be given by the Company to any person who is entitled to notice under this Constitution by:
- (a) serving it on the person;
 - (b) sending it by post, courier or facsimile transmission to the person at the person's address shown in the Register or the address supplied by the person to the Company for sending notices to the person; or
 - (c) (except in the case of a notice of meeting of Members which is required to be given individually to each Member entitled to vote at the meeting and to each Director), advertising in one or more newspapers published daily (except on weekends) throughout Australia as determined by the Directors;
 - (d) sending the Member sufficient information in physical form by post, by hand or by courier to the Member's address in the Register (or any other address the Member supplies to the Company for giving Notices) as to allow the Member to access the Notice electronically;
 - (e) sending the Notice in electronic form by means of an electronic communication to the electronic address the Member has supplied to the Company for giving Notices;
 - (f) sending the Member sufficient information in electronic form, by means of an electronic communication to the electronic address the Member has supplied to the Company for giving Notices, as to allow the Member to access the Notice electronically; or
 - (g) if the Notice is a report mentioned in section 314 of the Corporations Act (annual financial reporting) or is in a class of documents specified in the Corporations Regulations for the purposes of section 110D(3)(b) of the Corporations Act, by making the Notice readily available in electronic form on a website.
- 100.3 A notice sent by post or courier is taken to be served:
- (a) by properly addressing, prepaying and posting or directing the delivery of the notice; and
 - (b) on the day after the day on which it was posted or given to the courier for delivery.

- 100.4 A notice sent by facsimile transmission, electronic notification or any other means of technological or electronic communication is taken to be served:
- (a) by properly addressing the facsimile transmission, electronic notification or technological or electronic communication and transmitting it; and
 - (b) on the day of its transmission or the day on which the Notice first appears on the relevant website (as applicable) except if the Notice is transmitted or first appears on the website (as applicable) after 5.00pm (in the place from which the technological or electronic communication is transmitted or the Notice is uploaded to the relevant website) in which case is taken to be served on the next day.
- 100.5 A notice given by advertisement is taken to be served on the date on which the advertisement first appears in a newspaper.
- 100.6 A notice may be served by the Company on joint holders under clause 100.2 by giving the notice to the joint holder whose name appears first in the Register.
- 100.7 Every person who is entitled to a Share by operation of law and who is not registered as the holder of the Share is taken to have received any Notice that is given in accordance with clause 100.2 to the person from whom the first person derives title.
- 100.8 A Share certificate, cheque, warrant or other document may be delivered by the Company either personally or by sending it:
- (a) in the case of a Member whose address recorded in the Register is not in Australia, by airmail post, facsimile transmission, electronic notification or in another way that ensures that it will be received quickly, as appropriate; and
 - (b) in any other case by ordinary post,
- and is at the risk of the addressee as soon as it is given or posted.
- A Member whose address recorded in the Register is not in Australia may specify in writing an address in Australia for the purposes of clause 100.
- 100.9 A certificate in writing signed by a Director, Secretary or other officer of the Company, or by any person that the Company has engaged to maintain the Register, that a Notice was given to a Member in accordance with clause 100.2 on a particular date is conclusive evidence of that fact.
- 100.10 The signature to a Notice given by the Company may be written, printed or affixed (including by electronic means) in any manner permitted by the Corporations Act.
- 100.11 All notices sent by post outside Australia must be sent by prepaid airmail post.
- 100.12 A notice given in accordance with clause 100.2 is deemed to have been served notwithstanding that the Member has died, whether or not the Company has notice of his or her death.
- 100.13 The provisions of this clause 100 relating to Notices apply, to the extent that they can and with any necessary changes, to giving or sending any document that is not a Notice.

101. Persons entitled to notice

- 101.1 Notice of every general meeting must be given to:
- (a) every Member;
 - (b) every Director and Alternate Director;
 - (c) ASX; and
 - (d) the Auditor.
- 101.2 No other person is entitled to receive notice of a general meeting.

Audit and financial records

102. Company to keep financial records

- 102.1 The Directors must cause the Company to keep written financial records and to prepare financial documents and reports in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules.
- 102.2 The Directors must cause the financial records and financial documents of the Company to be audited in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules.

Winding up

103. Winding up

- 103.1 Nothing in this clause prejudices the rights of the holders of Shares issued on special terms and conditions.
- 103.2 If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company:
- (a) divide among the Members in kind all or any of the Company's assets; and
 - (b) for that purpose, determine how he or she will carry out the division between the different classes of Members,
- but may not require a Member to accept any Shares or other securities in respect of which there is any liability.
- 103.3 The liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company, vest all or any of the Company's assets in a trustee on trusts determined by the liquidator for the benefit of the contributories.

Indemnity

104. Indemnity

- 104.1 To the extent permitted by law and subject to the restrictions in section 199A of the Corporations Act, the Company indemnifies every person who is or has been an officer of the Company against any liability (other than for legal costs) incurred by that person as an officer of the Company (including liabilities incurred by the officer as an officer of a subsidiary of the Company where the Company requested the officer to accept that appointment).
- 104.2 To the extent permitted by law and subject to the restrictions in section 199A of the Corporations Act, the Company indemnifies every person who is or has been an officer of the Company against reasonable legal costs incurred in defending an action for a liability incurred or allegedly incurred by that person as an officer of the Company (including such legal costs incurred by the officer as an officer of a subsidiary of the Company where the Company requested the officer to accept that appointment).
- 104.3 The amount of any indemnity payable under clauses 104.1 or 104.2 will include an additional amount (GST Amount) equal to any GST payable by the officer being indemnified (Indemnified Officer) in connection with the indemnity (less the amount of any input tax credit claimable by the Indemnified Officer in connection with the indemnity). Payment of any indemnity which includes a GST Amount is conditional upon the Indemnified Officer providing the Company with a GST tax invoice for the GST Amount.

104.4 The Directors may agree to advance to an officer an amount which it might otherwise be liable to pay to the officer under clause 104.1 on such terms as the Directors' think fit but which are consistent with this clause, pending the outcome of any findings of a relevant court or tribunal which would have a bearing on whether the Company is in fact liable to indemnify the officer under clause 104.1. If after the Company makes the advance, the Directors form the view that the Company is not liable to indemnify the officer, the Company may recover any advance from the officer as a debt due by the officer to the Company.

104.5 For the purposes of this clause 104, officer means:

- (a) a Director; or
- (b) a Secretary.

105. Shareholder disclosure

If a Member has entered into any arrangement restricting the transfer or other disposal of Shares and those arrangements are of the nature of arrangements which the Company is required to disclose under the ASX Listing Rules, then the Member must provide to the Company such information that the Company requires and within the time that the Company requires, to comply with the Company's disclosure obligations.