



Maddocks

Lawyers
Angel Place
Level 27, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

GPO Box 1692
Sydney New South Wales 2001

Telephone 61 2 9291 6100
Facsimile 61 2 9221 0872

info@maddocks.com.au
www.maddocks.com.au

DX 10284 Sydney Stock Exchange

Constitution

ITL Health Group Limited

ACN 088 212 088

CONTENTS

1.	Definitions and Interpretation	3
2.	Corporations Act and Listing Rules	4
3.	Nature of Company.....	5
4.	Shares	5
5.	Brokerage and Commission.....	7
6.	Shares held on Trust or Jointly.....	7
7.	Lien.....	8
8.	Calls on Shares	10
9.	Forfeiture of Shares.....	12
10.	Transfer of Shares	13
11.	Transmission of Shares	15
12.	Alteration of Capital.....	16
13.	General Meetings.....	17
14.	Proceedings at General Meetings.....	18
15.	Appointment, Removal and Remuneration of Directors	24
16.	Powers and Duties of Directors	26
17.	Proceedings of Directors	27
18.	Executive Directors	31
19.	Secretary	32
20.	Minutes	32
21.	Records.....	33
22.	Auditor	33
23.	Dividends and Reserves	33
24.	Notices	36
25.	Winding Up.....	37
26.	Unmarketable Parcels	38
27.	Proportional Takeover Bid.....	40
28.	Indemnity	40



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29.	Compliance with Listing Rules	42
30.	Security Interests.....	42
31.	Restricted securities	43

1. Definitions and Interpretation

1.1 In this constitution:

ASX means ASX Limited ABN 98 008 624 691 or the Australian Securities Exchange, as operated by ASX Limited (as the context requires);

ASX Settlement means ASX Settlement Pty Ltd ACN 008 504 532;

ASX Settlement Operating Rules means the ASX Settlement Operating Rules issued by ASX Settlement from time to time;

CHESS means the clearing house electronic sub-register system as defined in the ASX Settlement Operating Rules;

CHESS approved securities means securities approved under the ASX Settlement Operating Rules to participate in CHESS;

CHESS sub-register means the CHESS sub register part of the register for the Company's securities that is administered by ASX Settlement and records uncertificated holdings in accordance with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules;

Company means ITL Health Group Limited ACN 088 212 088;

Corporations Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);

Executive Director means a director appointed under clauses 18.1.1 or 18.1.2;

Issuer Sponsored Sub-register means that part of the Company's register for the Company's shares that is administered by the Company (and not ASX Settlement) and records uncertificated holdings of shares;

Listed means the Company is admitted to the official list of the ASX;

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

PPSA means the Personal Property Securities Act 2009 (Cth);

Representative means a representative appointed by a shareholder under section 250D of the Corporations Act; and

SRN stands for Shareholder Reference Number and means a number allocated by the Company to identify a holder of shares on an Issuer Sponsored Sub-Register.

1.2 In the interpretation of this constitution, the following provisions apply unless the context otherwise requires:

1.2.1 headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this constitution;

1.2.2 if the day on which any act, matter or thing is to be done under this constitution is not a business day, the act, matter or thing must be done on the next business day;



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- 1.2.3 where a period of time is specified and dates from a given day or the day of an act or event it must be calculated exclusive of that day;
 - 1.2.4 a reference in this constitution to any law, legislation or legislative provision includes any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment, and any subordinate legislation or regulations issued under that legislation or legislative provision;
 - 1.2.5 a reference in this constitution to any document or agreement is to that document or agreement as amended, novated, supplemented or replaced;
 - 1.2.6 a reference to a clause or part is a reference to a clause or part of this constitution;
 - 1.2.7 an expression importing a natural person includes any company, trust, partnership, joint venture, association, body corporate or governmental agency;
 - 1.2.8 where a word or phrase is given a defined meaning, another part of speech or other grammatical form in respect of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
 - 1.2.9 a word which indicates the singular also indicates the plural, a word which indicates the plural also indicates the singular, and a reference to any gender also indicates the other genders; and
 - 1.2.10 a reference to the word include or including is to be interpreted without limitation.
- 1.3 A reference in this constitution to a shareholder being present at a meeting of shareholders is a reference to:
- 1.3.1 a shareholder present in person; or
 - 1.3.2 a shareholder present by proxy, attorney or Representative; or
 - 1.3.3 a shareholder present virtually, online or by other accepted electronic means;
 - 1.3.4 other than in relation to any clause which specifies a quorum, a shareholder who has duly lodged a valid direct vote in relation to the general meeting in accordance with clause 14.14 of this constitution.

2. Corporations Act and Listing Rules

- 2.1 A word or phrase used in the Corporations Act has, unless this constitution specifically states otherwise, the same meaning in this constitution.
- 2.2 The provisions of this constitution are subject to the Corporations Act and any act that is permitted or prescribed in this constitution may only be carried out in accordance with and subject to the applicable requirements of the Corporations Act.
- 2.3 The replaceable rules in the Corporations Act do not apply to the Company.
- 2.4 If the Company is Listed, the provisions of this constitution are subject to the Listing Rules and any act that is permitted or prescribed in this constitution may only be carried out in accordance with and subject to the applicable requirements of the Listing Rules as set out in clause 29.1.

3. Nature of Company

3.1 The Company is a public company limited by shares.

4. Shares

4.1 Initial class of shares

4.1.1 The share capital of the Company shall initially consist only of ordinary shares.

4.1.2 There is no limit on the number of shareholders the Company may have.

4.2 Issue of securities

The directors have sole power to issue securities, settle the manner in which fractions of a share, however arising, are to be dealt with and, subject to any special rights conferred on the holders of any securities or class of securities, securities may be issued on any conditions as determined by the directors.

4.3 Shares with special rights

Subject to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or class of shares, the directors may issue classes of shares as they think fit with preferred, deferred or other special rights or restrictions, and with such rights to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise and at such price as the directors think fit.

4.4 Non-variation of rights

The rights conferred on the holders of the shares of any class are deemed not to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking equally with them unless otherwise expressly provided by the conditions of issue of the shares of that class.

4.5 Variation of rights

The Company can only vary the rights attaching to a class of shares if one of the following applies:

4.5.1 the holders of 75% of the shares issued in that class consent to the variation in writing; or

4.5.2 a special resolution is passed at a general meeting of the holders of that class of shares allowing the variation to be made. The provisions of this constitution relating to general meetings apply, so far as they can and with such changes as are necessary, to each separate meeting of the holders of the issued shares of that class.

However, this clause does not apply if the terms on which shares in that class were issued state otherwise.

4.6 Preference shares

The directors may issue preference shares including preference shares which are, or at the option of the Company or holder are, liable to be redeemed or convertible into ordinary shares on the basis decided by the directors under the terms of issue.

4.7 Holders' rights to participate in profits and property

The holders of preference shares have each of the following rights:

- 4.7.1 the right to a preferential dividend in priority to the payment of any dividend on any other class of shares or class of preference shares, at the rate and on the basis decided by the directors under the terms of issue; and
- 4.7.2 the right in a winding up, on a reduction of capital and on redemption, in the case of a redeemable preference share, to payment in priority to any other class of share or class of preference shares of:
 - (a) the amount of any dividend accrued but unpaid on the share at the time of winding up or redemption; and
 - (b) any other amount decided by the directors under the terms of issue.

The holders have no other right to participate in the profits, dividends or property of the Company, unless the directors determine otherwise.

4.8 The preferential dividend may be cumulative only if and to the extent the directors decide under the terms of issue and will otherwise be non-cumulative.

4.9 In addition to the rights contained in clause 4.7, preference shares may participate with the ordinary shares in profits and assets of the Company if and on the basis the directors decide under the terms of issue. Otherwise, the holders have no other right to participate in the profits or property of the Company.

4.10 To the extent the directors may decide under the terms of issue, a preference share may confer a right to a bonus issue or capitalisation of profits in favour of holders of those shares only.

4.11 A holder of a preference share must not transfer or purport to transfer the share, and the directors must not register a transfer of the share if the transfer would contravene any restrictions on the right to transfer the share set out in the terms of issue for the share.

4.12 Holders' other rights

4.12.1 The holders of preference shares have the same right as the holders of ordinary shares to receive notice of a meeting, to receive a copy of any documents sent to shareholders or to be laid before that meeting, and to attend that meeting.

4.12.2 Unless otherwise decided by the directors under the terms of issue, the holders of preference shares may only vote in the following circumstances:

- (a) during a period during which a dividend (or part of a dividend) in respect of the share is in arrears;
- (b) on a proposal to reduce the Company's share capital;
- (c) on a resolution to approve the terms of a buy-back agreement;
- (d) on a proposal that affects rights attached to the share;
- (e) on a proposal to wind up the Company;
- (f) on a proposal for the disposal of the whole of the Company's property, business and undertaking;

one or more of the joint holders, but must not obtain more than the amount of the call from those joint holders.

8.8 Interest on outstanding sums

If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment of the sum, the person from whom the sum is due must pay interest at the rate specified in the notice given under clause 8.3 not exceeding 20% per annum calculated from the day appointed for payment of the sum to the time of actual payment. The directors may waive payment of interest wholly or in part.

8.9 Differentiation between holders

On the issue of shares, the directors may differentiate between the holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

8.10 Pre-payment of calls

8.10.1 If a shareholder owes the Company money on shares but no call has yet been made, the shareholder and the directors may agree that the shareholder may lend some or all of this money to the Company on such terms and conditions as the Company thinks fit.

8.10.2 Payment of an amount in advance of a call does not entitle the paying shareholder to any dividend, benefit or advantage (subject to any contract between the shareholder and the Company), or voting right, to which the shareholder would not have been entitled if it had paid the amount when it became due.

8.11 Suspension of privileges

Until a call (together with any interest and expenses that are payable) has been paid, the holder is not entitled to receive any dividend or other distribution or to be present and vote at any meeting (other than as proxy for another shareholder) either personally or by attorney, proxy or by Representative. The shareholder may not be counted in a quorum or exercise any other privilege as a shareholder.

8.12 Recovery of amounts due

8.12.1 On the hearing of any action or other proceeding 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 of shareholders as a holder or holders 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.

8.12.2 In clause 8.12.1(c) 'person sued' includes a person against whom the Company alleges a set off or counterclaim and 'action or other proceedings for the recovery of money due for any call' is to be interpreted accordingly.

9. Forfeiture of Shares

9.1 Procedure for forfeiture

- 9.1.1 If a shareholder fails to pay a call or another amount that is payable on shares on the due date, the directors may notify the shareholder that they require payment of the amount, together with any interest that has accrued, on or before a specified date. The date for payment must be at least 14 days after the shareholder receives the notice.
- 9.1.2 If the notice states that the shares in respect of which the amount is due may be forfeited if payment is not made on time, and the amount is not paid on time, the directors may resolve that the shareholder has forfeited those shares. They can only do so before the amount is paid.
- 9.1.3 If the forfeited shares are entered on the CHESSE sub-register, the Company may take steps to move the share to a sub-register administered by the Company. The forfeiture is effective at the time the share is entered in that sub-register.

9.2 Application to dividends

A forfeiture under clause 9.1.2 includes all dividends and other distributions not paid in respect of the forfeited shares before the date on which the resolution as to forfeiture referred to in that clause is passed.

9.3 Rights of sale

A forfeited share will be deemed to be the property of the Company. A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors think fit. At any time before the sale or disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit.

9.4 Notice of forfeiture

If any share is forfeited under 9.1.2 notice of the forfeiture must be given to the holder of the share immediately before the forfeiture and an entry of the forfeiture and its date must be made in the register. Any failure to give notice or enter the forfeiture in the register does not invalidate the forfeiture.

9.5 Surrender instead of forfeiture

The directors may accept the surrender of any share which they are entitled to forfeit on any terms they think fit and any share so surrendered is taken to be a forfeited share.

9.6 Cessation as a shareholder

- 9.6.1 A person whose shares have been forfeited ceases to be a shareholder in respect of the forfeited shares.
- 9.6.2 Despite forfeiture, a shareholder whose shares are forfeited remains liable to pay to the Company all money that, at the date of forfeiture, was payable by the shareholder to the Company in respect of the shares (including interest not exceeding 20% per annum from the date of forfeiture on the money for the time being unpaid and the reasonable expenses of the sale of the shares until the Company receives payment in full of all money (including interest and expenses) if the directors think fit to enforce payment of the interest).

- (b) decide that fractions of shares are to be disregarded or rounded down to the nearest whole share; or
- (c) decide that fractions of shares are to be rounded up to the nearest whole share by capitalising any amount available for capitalisation under clause 12.1.1.

12.2 Reduction of capital

12.2.1 The Company may reduce its share capital:

- (a) by reduction of capital in accordance with Division 1 of Part 2J.1 of the Corporations Act;
- (b) by buying back shares in accordance with Division 2 of Part 2J.1 of the Corporations Act;
- (c) in the ways permitted by sections 258E and 258F of the Corporations Act; and
- (d) in any other way for the time being permitted by the Corporations Act.

13. General Meetings

13.1 Power to convene

Any director may convene a general meeting whenever he or she thinks fit and must do so if required to do so under the Corporations Act.

13.2 Use of technology at general meetings

13.2.1 The Company may hold a general meeting at two or more venues, including by way of virtual or hybrid meeting, using any technology that gives the shareholders as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate.

13.2.2 If the technology used in accordance with clause 13.2.1 encounters a technical difficulty, whether before or during the meeting, which results in a shareholder not being able to participate in the meeting, the chairperson may, subject to the Corporations Act and this constitution, allow the meeting to continue or may adjourn the meeting either for such reasonable period as may be required to fix the technology or to such other time and location as the chairperson deems appropriate.

13.3 Power to cancel or postpone

The directors of the Company may, whenever they think fit, cancel or postpone a general meeting by giving two clear days' notice of the postponement to all persons entitled to receive notice of the general meeting, to a date and time determined by them or change the place for the meeting.

13.4 Business at postponed meeting

The only business that may be transacted at a general meeting the holding of which is postponed is the business specified in the original notice convening the meeting.

13.5 Proxy, attorney or representative at postponed meeting

business unless the chairperson of the meeting (on the chairperson's own motion or at the request of a shareholder who is present) declares otherwise.

14.2 Effect of no quorum

14.2.1 If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes from the notified starting time for the meeting:

- (a) where the meeting was convened on the requisition of shareholders, the meeting is cancelled;
- (b) in any other case, the meeting is postponed to the same place on the same day and at the same time the following week, or to any other time and place chosen by the directors. If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the starting time of the postponed meeting, it is cancelled.

14.3 Chairperson of directors

14.3.1 The chairperson elected as chairperson of directors meetings, or in the chairperson's absence, the deputy chairperson (if any), shall preside as chairperson at every general meeting.

14.4 Vacancy in chairperson

14.4.1 Where a general meeting is held and:

- (a) no person has been elected as a chairperson of directors; or
- (b) neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act,

the following may preside as chairperson of the meeting (in order of precedence):

- (c) a director chosen by a majority of the directors present;
- (d) the only director present; or
- (e) a shareholder elected by one of their number present at the meeting.

14.5 Conduct of general meetings

14.5.1 The chairperson of a general meeting:

- (a) has charge of the general conduct of the meeting and of the procedures to be adopted at the meeting;
- (b) may require the adoption of any procedure which is in the chairperson's opinion necessary or desirable for proper and orderly debate or discussion (including limiting the time that a person may speak on a motion or other item of business) and the proper and orderly casting or recording of votes at the general meeting; and
- (c) may, having regard where necessary to the Corporations Act, terminate discussion or debate on any matter whenever the chairperson considers it necessary or desirable for the proper conduct of the meeting,

and a decision by the chairperson under this clause 14.5.1 is final.

14.6 Adjournment

The chairperson may at any time adjourn a meeting with the meeting's consent. The chairperson must adjourn a meeting if the meeting votes to adjourn it. The only business that can be transacted at an adjourned meeting is the unfinished business from the original meeting.

14.7 Notice where a meeting is adjourned for 30 days

When a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given in the same manner as the original meeting.

14.8 Form of notice for adjourned meeting

Except as provided by clause 14.7, it is not necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

14.9 Right to discuss the management of the Company

The chairperson of a meeting of shareholders must allow a reasonable opportunity for shareholders at the meeting to question, discuss or comment on the management of the Company. Directors of the Company must answer shareholders' questions if they are capable of doing so.

14.10 Voting on show of hands

14.10.1 At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting is decided on a show of hands of all shareholders entitled to vote unless:

- (a) the meeting is undertaken using virtual or hybrid meeting technology, in which case all resolutions at such meeting, must be decided on a poll; or
- (b) a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded according to this constitution.

14.10.2 Unless a poll is duly demanded or required for the purpose of general meetings convened using virtual or hybrid meeting technology, a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution or a show of hands has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, must be made in the minutes of the meeting.

14.10.3 An entry recording the chairperson's declaration of voting in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

14.11 Poll

14.11.1 A poll may be demanded:

- (a) by the chairperson;
- (b) by at least five shareholders entitled to vote on the resolution; or
- (c) by shareholders with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on the resolution on a poll.



- 14.11.2 A poll is required for any general meeting being undertaken using virtual or hybrid meeting technology.
- 14.11.3 On a poll, each shareholder entitled to vote is entitled to one vote for each share held or a fraction of a vote for a share on which payment remains owing. That fraction will be equal to the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) relates to the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited). Amounts paid in advance of a call are to be ignored.
- 14.11.4 A poll demanded on the election of a chairperson or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately.
- 14.11.5 A poll demanded on any other subject is to be taken in such manner and either at once or after an interval or adjournment or otherwise as the chairperson directs. The result of the poll is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- 14.11.6 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn with the chairperson's consent.
- 14.11.7 A poll may be demanded before a vote is taken or in the case of a vote taken on a show of hands, immediately before or immediately after, the results of the vote are taken.
- 14.11.8 A demand for a poll does not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded.

14.12 Chairperson's vote

If the votes are equal, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairperson of the meeting, is entitled to a second or casting vote.

14.13 Proxy holders and representatives voting rights

- 14.13.1 Subject any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares:
 - (a) at meetings of shareholders or classes of shareholders each shareholder entitled to vote may vote in person or by not more than 2 proxies, an attorney or by a Representative; and
 - (b) on a show of hands every shareholder present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative has one vote in respect of the total number of shares carrying the right to vote held by that shareholder (even if a proxy, attorney or Representative represents more than one shareholder); and
 - (c) on a poll every shareholder present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative has one vote for each share carrying the right to vote held by that shareholder; and
 - (d) where a shareholder appoints 2 proxies or attorneys, the appointment may specify the proportion or number of votes that the proxy or attorney may exercise. If both appointments are silent, each person appointed may only exercise half the shareholder's votes. If one appointment is silent the other appointment may only exercise the votes not the subject of the appointment that specifies a proportion or number.
- 14.13.2 A proxy, attorney or Representative need not be a shareholder of the Company.



14.19.4 There is no required form of proxy. The board may from time to time approve a form for use at a particular meeting.

14.20 Lodgement of proxy

14.20.1 A document appointing a proxy (and any power of attorney under which it is signed, or a certified copy of that power) must be received by the Company at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting. If the document is not received on time, the proxy cannot vote at the meeting.

14.20.2 A document appointing a proxy is taken to be received when it is received at any of the following:

- (a) the Company's registered office; or
- (b) a fax number at the Company's registered office; or
- (c) a place, fax number or electronic address specified for the purpose in the notice of meeting.

14.21 Effect of proxy vote

A vote given according to an instrument appointing a proxy, power of attorney or Representative is valid if no notice in writing of the death, unsoundness of mind of the appointing shareholder, revocation of the instrument or authority (including an authority under which the appointment was made by a third party) by the appointing shareholder or any transfer of the relevant share has been received by the Company at the registered office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the said instrument is acted upon.

14.22 Decisions

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.

14.23 Admission to general meetings

14.23.1 The chairperson of a general meeting may refuse admission to a person or require a person to leave and not return to a meeting if the person:

- (a) refuses to permit examination of any article in the person's possession; or
- (b) is in possession of an electronic recording device, placard or banner or other article, which the chairperson considers to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption; or
- (c) causes any disruption to the meeting.

14.24 Auditor's right to be heard

14.24.1 The auditor of the Company from time to time 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:

15.5.1 If, at any general meeting at which an election of directors ought to occur, the places of the retiring directors are not filled, the retiring directors or any who have not had their places filled shall be deemed to have been re-elected and shall, if willing, continue in office until the next annual general meeting and so on from year to year until their places are filled unless:

- (a) it is determined at the meeting to reduce the number of directors;
- (b) it is resolved at the meeting not to fill the vacated offices;
- (c) in any case, the resolution for re-election of a director is put to the meeting and lost; or
- (d) the director has given notice in writing to the Company that he or she is not willing to be re-elected.

15.6 Casual vacancy

The directors have power at any time to appoint any person to be a director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors. That director will hold office until the end of the next annual general meeting of the Company when the director may be re-elected but will not be taken into account in determining the number of directors who must retire by rotation. The directors must not make an appointment so that the total number of directors at any time exceeds the maximum number fixed in accordance with this constitution.

15.7 Removal by shareholders

The shareholders may, in accordance with the Corporations Act, by resolution remove any director from office but not so as to have fewer than the minimum number of directors fixed in accordance with this constitution. The shareholders may appoint another director at the same meeting to replace the director removed. The replacement director must retire at the next annual general meeting and will be eligible for re-election but will not be taken into account in deciding the directors who must retire by rotation.

15.8 Appointment by shareholders

The shareholders may by resolution appoint any person as a director but not so as to exceed the maximum number of directors fixed in accordance with this constitution.

15.9 Directors' fees

15.9.1 The directors are entitled to receive directors' fees for their services as directors. Any increase in the aggregate amount of directors' fees per annum (excepting the remuneration of any Executive Director) inclusive of any directors' fees payable by an entity controlled by the Company or a subsidiary of the Company over the amount of \$400,000 per annum or such other amount that has been approved by holders of ordinary shares in general meeting, must be approved by a resolution of the holders of ordinary shares in accordance with the Listing Rules. Unless otherwise directed by the resolution approving the directors' fees, the sum is to be divided among the directors in any proportions as the directors may resolve from time to time, or failing agreement, equally. If a director holds office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which directors' fees are paid, that director is only entitled to receive directors' fees in proportion to the time during the period for which the director has held office.

15.9.2 The remuneration of any Executive Director may be fixed by the directors and may be by way of salary or commission or participation in profits or by all or any of

- (b) notice of the meeting is given to all directors entitled to notice according to the usual procedures determined by the directors for the giving of notice and such notice does not specify that directors are required to be present in person;
- (c) if a failure in communications prevents clause (a) from being satisfied as a result of which one or more directors cease to participate, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting until the difficulty is remedied or may, where a quorum of directors remains present, continue with the meeting. If, as a result of the technical difficulty, a quorum of directors is not present, then the meeting is suspended until clause (a) is satisfied again. If clause (a) is not satisfied within 15 minutes from the time the meeting was interrupted, the meeting is deemed to have terminated;
- (d) a director participating in a meeting by technology is to be taken to be present in person at the meeting and to have consented to the holding of the meeting by the use of the relevant technology; and
- (e) any meeting held where any director is not physically present is treated as held at the place specified in the notice of meeting as long as at least a director is present there for the duration of the meeting. If no director is so present, the meeting is treated as held at the place where the chairperson of the meeting is located,

and all the provisions in this constitution relating to meetings of the directors apply, so far as they can and with such changes as are necessary, to meetings of the directors by technology.

17.5 **Decisions of the directors**

Questions arising at any meeting of directors shall be decided by a majority of votes cast by directors present at the meeting and entitled to vote. A determination of a majority of directors is for all purposes taken to be a determination of the directors. If the votes are equal, the chairperson of the meeting will have a second or casting vote.

17.6 **Appointment of alternate director**

A director may, with the approval of a majority of the other directors and by written notice, appoint an individual to be an alternate director for him or her for any period, and another person to be the director's alternate director in the absence of the first alternate director, providing each person has previously consented in writing to act. An alternate director may exercise any of the powers of the director appointing him or her (except the power to appoint an alternate director), does not have to have a share qualification and is subject to all of his or her appointor's obligations. The alternate is entitled to be notified of directors meetings and to attend and vote at them as a director, but only if the appointing director is not present or not voting. An alternate director may also be a director and may act as alternate to more than one director. An alternate director is not to be taken into account separately from the appointor in determining the number of directors.

17.7 **Ending of appointment of alternate director**

- 17.7.1 An alternate director ceases to hold office immediately upon any of the following happening:
 - (a) the director who appointed the alternate director ceases to be a director;
 - (b) the director who appointed the alternate director ends the appointment by giving the alternate director a written notice signed by the director;

- (c) the period of the appointment ends; or
- (d) anything happens that would result in the alternate director ceasing to be a director if he or she were a director.

17.8 Authority to act where vacancy

If there is a vacancy in the office of a director, the remaining directors may act. If the number of remaining directors is less than the number required to constitute a quorum at a meeting of directors, the directors may, except in the case of an emergency, act only for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to a number sufficient to constitute a quorum or to convene a general meeting of the Company.

17.9 Chairperson

The directors must elect one of their number as chairperson of their meetings and determine the period of office of the chairperson.

17.10 Substitute chairperson

17.10.1 Where a meeting of the directors is held and:

- (a) a chairperson has not been elected as provided; or
- (b) the chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act,

the directors present may elect one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.

17.11 Committee of directors

17.11.1 The directors may delegate any of their powers, other than powers required by law to be dealt with by the directors acting as a board, to a committee or committees of directors consisting of at least two directors.

17.11.2 A committee must exercise the powers delegated to it according to any directions of the directors and any power so exercised is deemed to have been exercised by the directors.

17.11.3 The members of such a committee may elect one of their number as chairperson of their meetings.

17.11.4 Where a meeting of a committee is held and:

- (a) a chairperson has not been elected as provided by clause 17.11.3; or
- (b) the chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act;

the members present must elect one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.

17.12 Regulation of committee of directors

A committee of the directors may meet and adjourn as it thinks fit.

17.13 Determination by majority vote

A question arising at a meeting of a committee must be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.

17.14 **No casting vote**

If the votes are equal, the chairperson of a committee shall not have a second or casting vote.

17.15 **Defects in appointments**

All acts done by any meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors or by any person acting as a director are deemed to be valid as if all persons had been duly appointed and were qualified to be a director or a member of the committee.

17.16 **Disqualification**

Clause 17.15 operates even if it is afterwards discovered there was some defect in the appointment of a person to be a director or a member of the committee, or to act as a director, or that person so appointed was disqualified.

17.17 **Director's personal interests**

17.17.1 A director may be employed by, or contract with, the Company and may be employed by any other company in which the Company owns shares or has an interest. A director may be an officer of that other company. However, a director cannot be employed as the Company's or that other company's auditor. A director is not required to account to the Company for any profit or benefit arising from his or her employment by, or contracting with, the Company or any other such company merely because of the director holding office as a director of the Company or because of the fiduciary obligations arising out of that office.

17.17.2 The directors may exercise the voting rights conferred by shares in any body corporate held or owned by the Company in such manner as the directors think fit (including voting in favour of any resolution appointing a director as a director or other officer of that body corporate or voting for the payment of remuneration to the directors or other officers of that body corporate) and a director may, if permitted by law, vote in favour of the exercise of those voting rights even though he or she is or may be about to be appointed, a director or other officer of that other body corporate and, as such, interested in the exercise of those voting rights.

17.17.3 No contract made by a director with the Company, and no contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any director may be in any way interested, is avoided or rendered voidable merely because of the director holding office as a director of the Company or because of the fiduciary obligations arising out of that office.

17.18 **Declaration of interests**

A director who has a material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Company must give the other directors notice of the interest if required to do so under the Corporations Act.

17.19 **Participation where directors interested**

A director may be present and may vote on a matter before the board if and to the extent they are permitted to do so under the Corporations Act. If there are not enough directors to form a quorum as a result of a director having an interest which disqualifies them from voting then one or more of the directors (including those who have the disqualifying interest

in the matter) may call a general meeting of the Company and the general meeting may pass a resolution to deal with the matter.

17.20 Failure to disclose

A director's failure to make disclosure under this clause does not render void or voidable a contract or arrangement in which the director has a direct or indirect interest.

17.21 Directors of related corporations

A director is deemed to be not interested in any contract or arrangement where the only personal interest of the director arises because the director is also a director of a corporation which is taken to be a related body corporate of the Company.

17.22 Director's guarantee

A director is not taken to be interested in any contract or proposed contract relating to any loan to the Company by reason only that the director has guaranteed or proposed to guarantee jointly or severally the repayment of the loan.

17.23 Partnership/other interests

If, because a director is a member of a partnership, or a director or shareholder of another company, or is in a position to control another entity, he or she will be personally interested in any of the Company's contracts or arrangements with that partnership, company or entity, he or she may give the other directors a written notice declaring his or her relationship to that partnership, company or entity and his or her consequent interest in all contracts or arrangements with it. The notice is a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any future contracts or arrangements with that partnership, company or entity.

17.24 Directors aware of interest

17.24.1 If all other directors are aware that a director is a member of a partnership, or a director or shareholder of another company, or is in a position to control another entity, that fact has the same effect as if the director had given the other directors written notice under clause 17.23 at the time all of them as a group first became aware of it.

17.24.2 For the purposes of clause 17.24.1, entity includes a trust or other entity whether it is a legal person or not. The following are examples of a director being in a position to control an entity:

- (a) the director is the appointor of a trust and has power to remove the trustee;
- (b) the director is the sole trustee of a trust; or
- (c) the trustee or trustees of a trust are accustomed to act in accordance with the wishes of the director.

18. Executive Directors

18.1 Appointment

18.1.1 The directors may appoint a director to be managing director on the terms and for the length of time that they consider appropriate. The directors may give the managing director any of the powers they can exercise. They may also impose

any limitations on the exercise of those powers, and may withdraw or alter the powers they have conferred.

18.1.2 The directors may also appoint a director to any other full-time or substantially full-time executive position in the Company on such terms as they think fit.

18.2 **Cessation of appointment**

18.2.1 An Executive Director's appointment as a director ends immediately if any of the following happen:

- (a) the period of the appointment ends in accordance with the Executive Director's contract of employment; or
- (b) the Executive Director ceases to be employed by the Company or a related body corporate of the Company unless the Executive Director's contract of employment says otherwise or the directors determine otherwise.

18.3 **Remuneration**

An Executive Director, subject to any agreement entered into in a particular case, may receive such remuneration as the directors determine.

18.4 **Powers of managing director**

Any powers of the directors conferred on the managing director may be concurrent with or to the exclusion of the powers of the directors.

19. **Secretary**

A secretary of the Company holds office on the conditions as to authorities, duties, powers and remuneration, as the directors determine.

20. **Minutes**

20.1 **Minutes of meetings**

20.1.1 The directors must cause minutes to be made of:

- (a) all appointments of officers made by the directors;
- (b) the names of the directors present at each meeting of the directors and of committees formed by the board; and
- (c) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company, the directors and any committees.

20.1.2 The directors must cause all minutes, except resolutions in writing, to be signed by the chairperson of the meeting at which the proceedings took place or by the chairperson of the next succeeding meeting.

20.1.3 Any minutes shall be conclusive evidence of proceedings if they purport to be signed by the chairperson of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by

the chairperson of the next succeeding meeting. Minutes shall be kept by the Company secretary at the registered office of the Company.

- 20.1.4 The directors must comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act in regard to keeping a register of shareholders and to the production and furnishing of copies of or extracts from such register.

21. Records

21.1 Records

The directors must determine whether and on what conditions the accounting records and other documents of the Company or any of them are open to the inspection of shareholders other than directors. A shareholder other than a director does not have the right to inspect any document of the Company except as provided by the Corporations Act or authorised by the directors or by the Company in general meeting.

21.2 Keeping records

The directors must ensure that proper accounting and other records are kept, and all accounts and other documents are distributed in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules.

22. Auditor

The Company must appoint and may only remove an auditor in accordance with the Corporations Act.

23. Dividends and Reserves

23.1 Determination to pay a dividend

The directors alone may determine to pay a dividend and may decide the terms on which the dividend is to be paid.

23.2 Source of dividends

No dividend may be paid except as allowed by the Corporations Act. No interest is payable in respect of dividends.

23.3 Reserved profits

23.3.1 Before determining that a dividend be paid, the directors may set aside out of the Company's profit any amount that they consider appropriate. This amount may be used in any way that profits can be used, and can be invested or used in the Company's business in the interim. However, it must not be used to buy the Company's shares.

23.3.2 The directors may appropriate to the profits of the Company any amount previously set aside as a reserve or provision.

23.4 Entitlement to dividends



Company lawfully does or fails to do under this authority including, without limitation, the payment of any stamp duty or other taxes arising as a result of effecting, or attempting to effect, any such transfer or vesting.

23.9 Directors to settle differences

23.9.1 Where a difficulty arises in regard to a distribution under clause 23.8.1 or to capitalise any amount under clause 23.13 the directors may settle the matter as they consider expedient including:

- (a) fixing the value for distribution of the specific assets or any part of those assets;
- (b) determine that cash payments are to be made on shares or other shares issued to any shareholders on the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties;
- (c) vesting any such specific assets in trustees as the directors consider expedient
- (d) where shares or other shares in the Company are or would otherwise be issuable in fractions, making cash payments, decide that fractions of shares are to be disregarded or rounded up or down to the nearest whole share; and
- (e) authorising any person to make, on behalf of all the shareholders entitled to any further shares or other shares as a result of the distribution or capitalisation, an agreement with the Company or another body corporate providing, as appropriate, for the issue to them of those further shares or other shares credited as fully paid up or for the payment by the Company on their behalf of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares or other shares by applying their respective proportions of the amount resolved to be capitalised.

23.10 Payment of dividends by cash

23.10.1 A dividend (or other amount) payable to a shareholder may be paid by direct payment to the shareholder's bank account, or by a cheque or warrant posted to any of the following:

- (a) the shareholder's registered address;
- (b) the registered address of the joint holder of shares who is named first on the register of shareholders; or
- (c) an address and person nominated by the holder or joint holders of the shares.

23.10.2 A cheque payable under clause 23.10.1 may be made payable to bearer or to the order of the shareholder to whom it is sent or another person that the shareholder directs and is sent at the shareholder's risk.

23.11 Withholding payment

The directors may determine that a dividend (or other amount) is to be paid by only by direct payment to shareholder's bank accounts and may withhold payment to any shareholder who has not given the Company the necessary bank account information to enable direct payment until that information has been given to the Company and the Company will not

pay interest on the amount or be liable for any loss suffered by the shareholder where a payment is withheld under this clause.

23.12 Transfers

A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend to be paid or bonus to be given on the share before registration of the transfer. Where a person is entitled to a share in the circumstances contemplated by clause 11.2.1 or clause 11.2.2 of this constitution, the directors may, but need not, retain any dividends payable in respect of that share until that person becomes registered as the holder of the share or transfers it.

23.13 Authority to capitalise profits

The directors may resolve to capitalise any part of the Company's profit. If they do that, they must not pay the amount in cash, but must use it to benefit those shareholders who are entitled to dividends in the proportions that would apply if the entire amount of the profits to be capitalised were a dividend. The benefit must be given in one (or partly on one and partly in the other) of the following ways:

- (a) paying up the amounts unpaid on the shareholder's shares; or
- (b) issuing shares or debentures of the Company to the shareholder.

23.13.2 The amount capitalised must be applied for the benefit of shareholders in the proportions in which the shareholders would have been entitled to dividends if the amount capitalised had been distributed as a dividend. If fractions of shares or debentures are initially allocated, the directors may, in their discretion:

- (a) issue fractional certificates in the case of unquoted shares;
- (b) pay the shareholder the cash equivalent of the fraction; or
- (c) round up or down the final allocation.

24. Notices

24.1 Extended meaning

In this clause 24 notice includes documents and other communication.

24.2 Method

A notice may be given by the Company to any shareholder either by serving it on the shareholder personally or by sending it by post to the shareholder at his, her or its address as shown in the register of shareholders or the postal, facsimile number or electronic address supplied by the shareholder to the Company for the receipt of notices from the Company.

24.3 Deemed receipt

24.3.1 Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice is deemed to be given on the third day after the date of its posting. Notices sent by facsimile or other electronic means are taken to be given on the business day after it is sent.



24.3.2 A notice of meeting given to a member under section 249J(3)(cb) of the Corporations Act (electronic access) is taken to be given on the day after the day on which the shareholder is notified that the notice is available.

24.4 Evidence of service

A certificate in writing signed by a director or a secretary of the Company stating that a notice was sent to a shareholder by post, fax or electronic transmission on a particular date is conclusive evidence that the notice, document or other communication was sent on that date.

24.5 Notice to joint holders

A notice may be given by the Company to the joint holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint holder first named in the register of shareholders in respect of the share.

24.6 Notice in case of death or bankruptcy

A notice may be given by the Company to a person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder by serving it on the person personally or by sending it to the person by post. A notice sent by post must be addressed by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased or assignee of the bankrupt, or by any like description, at the address (if any) supplied for the purpose by the person or, if such an address has not been supplied, at the address to which the notice might have been sent if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

24.7 Persons entitled to notice

24.7.1 Notice of every general meeting must be given in the manner authorised by this constitution to:

- (a) every shareholder;
- (b) every person entitled to a share due to the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder who, but for the shareholder's death or bankruptcy, would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting;
- (c) the directors; and
- (d) the auditor of the Company.

24.7.2 No other person is entitled to receive a notice of general meeting.

24.8 Persons entitled to shares

A person who by operation of law, transfer or other means becomes entitled to any share is bound by every notice given in accordance with this clause 24 to the person from whom that person derives title prior to registration of that person in the register.

25. Winding Up

25.1 Division of property among shareholders

25.1.1 If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution, divide among the shareholders in kind the whole or any part of the property of the Company. For this purpose the liquidator may set such value as

the liquidator considers fair on any property to be so divided and may determine how the division is to be carried out as between the shareholders or different classes of shareholders. A division under clause 25.1.1 need not accord with the legal rights of the shareholders and, in particular, any class may be given preferential or special rights or may be excluded altogether or in part.

- 25.1.2 Where a division under clause 25.1.1 does not accord with the legal rights of the shareholders, a shareholder is entitled to dissent and to exercise the same rights as if the special resolution sanctioning that division were a special resolution passed under section 507 of the Corporations Act.
- 25.1.3 If any of the property to be divided under clause 25.1.1 includes shares with a liability to calls, any person entitled under the division to any of the shares may, within 10 days after the passing of the special resolution referred to in that clause, by written notice direct the liquidator to sell the person's proportion of the shares and to account for the net proceeds. The liquidator must, if practicable, act accordingly.
- 25.1.4 Nothing in clauses 25.1.1 to 25.1.5 takes away from or affects any right to exercise any statutory or other power which would have existed if these clauses were omitted.
- 25.1.5 Clause 23.9.1 applies, so far as it can and with any necessary changes, to a division by a liquidator under clause 25.1.1 as if references in clause 23.9.1 to the directors and to a distribution or capitalisation were respectively references to the liquidator and to the division under clause 25.1.1.

25.2 Vesting property on trustees

The liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution, vest the whole or any part of any property in trustees on such trusts for the benefit of contributories as the liquidator thinks fit, but so that no shareholder is compelled to accept any shares or other shares in respect of which there is any liability.

26. Unmarketable Parcels

If the Company is Listed, the Company may only invoke the procedures in this clause once in any 12-month period.

26.1 Notice

- 26.1.1 If the number of shares registered in the name of a shareholder is less than a marketable parcel, the directors may send a notice to the shareholder that:
 - (a) the Company intends to sell the unmarketable parcel;
 - (b) the shares referred to in the notice are liable to be sold in accordance with this clause if the shareholder does not advise the Company before a specified date (**Relevant Date**) that the shareholder wishes to keep those shares; and
 - (c) if the shareholder holds shares in a CHESS Holding, contain a statement to the effect that if those shares remain in a CHESS Holding after the Relevant Date, the Company may, without further notice, move those shares from the CHESS Holding to an Issuer Sponsored Holding or a certificated holding for



the purposes of divestment by the Company in accordance with this clause 26 and the Listing Rules.

- 26.1.2 The shareholder must be given at least six weeks from the date that the notice is sent in which to tell the Company that the shareholder wishes to retain the holding. If the shareholder notifies the Company to that effect, the Company may not sell the holding.

26.2 Divestiture

- 26.2.1 If the shareholder does not advise the Company by the date specified in the notice that the provisions of clause 26.1.2 are not to apply to the shares referred to in the notice, the Company may:

- (a) if the shareholder holds those shares in a CHESSE Holding, move those shares from the CHESSE Holding to an Issuer Sponsored Holding or a certificated holding; and
- (b) in any case, sell those shares in accordance with this clause 26.

- 26.2.2 Any shares sold under clause 26.2.1 may be sold on-market on the terms, in the manner and at the time determined by the directors and for the purposes of the sale. The shareholder:

- (a) appoints the Company as the shareholder's agent for sale;
- (b) authorises the Company to effect a transfer of the shares on the shareholder's behalf; and
- (c) appoints the Company and its directors to execute any document or take any other steps as the directors may consider appropriate to transfer the shares.

- 26.2.3 The transferee will not be bound to see to the regularity of proceedings or to the application of the purchase money and after the transferee's name has been entered in the register of shareholders in respect of the shares, the validity of the sale will not be impeached by any person.

26.3 Proceeds of sale

The proceeds of any sale of an unmarketable parcel less any unpaid calls and interest will be paid to the shareholder or as that shareholder may direct but only after the shareholder's certificate (if any) has been returned to the Company or the Company is satisfied the certificate (if any) is lost or destroyed.

26.4 Other provisions

- 26.4.1 The Company will cancel the share certificates of all shareholders whose unmarketable parcel of shares are sold.
- 26.4.2 The Company or the purchaser will bear all costs, including brokerage and stamp duty associated with any unmarketable parcel of shares.
- 26.4.3 The power of the Company to sell an unmarketable parcel of shares lapses following the announcement of a takeover. However, the procedure may be started again after the close of offers made under the takeover.

29. Compliance with Listing Rules

29.1 While the Company is Listed, the following regulations apply:

- 29.1.1 notwithstanding anything contained in this constitution, if the Listing Rules prohibit an act being done, the act shall not be done;
- 29.1.2 nothing contained in this constitution prevents an act being done that the Listing Rules require to be done;
- 29.1.3 if the Listing Rules require an act to be done or not to be done, authority is given for that act to be done or not to be done (as the case may be);
- 29.1.4 if the Listing Rules require this constitution to contain a provision and it does not contain such a provision, this constitution is deemed to contain that provision;
- 29.1.5 if the Listing Rules require this constitution not to contain a provision and it contains such a provision, this constitution is deemed not to contain that provision; and
- 29.1.6 if any provision of this constitution is or becomes inconsistent with the Listing Rules, this constitution is deemed not to contain that provision to the extent of the inconsistency.

29.2 Compliance with ASX Settlement Operating Rules

- 29.2.1 While any of the securities in the Company are CHESSE approved securities, the Company must comply with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules. While all of the shares or options in the Company are not CHESSE approved securities, the Company is not required to comply with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
- 29.2.2 The Company may do any act, matter or thing to facilitate involvement by the Company in any clearing and settlement facility for the transfer of financial products.

30. Security Interests

- 30.1.1 If any provision of this constitution creates a security interest in shares or other personal property (**Collateral**) to which the PPSA applies:
 - (a) the Company need not comply with any provisions of the PPSA that the parties may contract out of in relation to the Collateral; and
 - (b) shareholders may not exercise any rights under sections 142 (redemption of collateral) or 143 (reinstatement of security agreement) of the PPSA to the extent the law permits those rights to be excluded.
- 30.1.2 The Company need not give the shareholder any other notice required under the PPSA (including a notice of verification statements under section 157 of the PPSA) unless the notice cannot be excluded.

31. Restricted securities

- 31.1 For so long as the Company has any restricted securities (as that term is defined in the Listing Rules) on issue, the following apply:
- 31.1.1 A holder of restricted securities must not dispose of, or agree or offer to dispose of, the securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the listing rules or ASX.
 - 31.1.2 If the restricted securities are in the same class as quoted securities, the holder will be taken to have agreed in writing that the restricted securities are to be kept on the Company's issuer sponsored sub-register and are to have a holding lock applied for the duration of the escrow period applicable to those securities.
 - 31.1.3 The Company will refuse to acknowledge any disposal (including, without limitation, to register any transfer) of restricted securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the listing rules or ASX.
 - 31.1.4 A holder of restricted securities will not be entitled to participate in any return of capital on those securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the listing rules or ASX.
 - 31.1.5 If a holder of restricted securities breaches a restriction deed or a provision of the Company's 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.