

CONSTITUTION OF
RENT RABBIT PTY LTD
[ACN 644 254 277]

as adopted by special resolution on 29th August 2022

Corporations Act 2001
Company Limited by Shares

**CONSTITUTION OF
RENT RABBIT PTY LTD
[ACN 644 254 277]
("the Company")**

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The name of the Company is RENT RABBIT PTY LTD.
- 1.2. Subject to the Act, the Company has the rights, the powers, and the privileges of a natural person and without limiting those powers has power:
 - 1.2.1. To issue and allot shares in the Company which may be fully or partly paid, may be of different classes and may have different entitlements and rights attaching to them;
 - 1.2.2. To issue debentures of the Company;
 - 1.2.3. To transfer or distribute any of the property of the Company amongst its Members in kind or otherwise, or to resolve that a dividend (interim or final) will be paid wholly or partly by the transfer or distribution of specific assets, which in each case may include transferring or distributing fully paid shares in, or debentures of, any other corporation;
 - 1.2.4. To give security by charging uncalled capital;
 - 1.2.5. To grant a charge either by way of fixed or floating charge on property of the Company;
 - 1.2.6. To procure the Company to be registered or recognised as a body corporate in any place outside the Commonwealth of Australia;
 - 1.2.7. To grant a power of attorney to any person, firm or corporation;
 - 1.2.8. To apply and invest all money at any time forming part of the assets of the Company in any investments involving liabilities or not or upon personal credit with or without security and upon such terms and conditions as the Directors in their absolute discretion think fit;
 - 1.2.9. To make or purchase any investments for cash or in consideration of an annuity or otherwise;
 - 1.2.10. To advance and lend monies and to borrow and raise monies from and to secure by mortgage, charge or otherwise the payment of money to any persons, firms, corporations, or government or municipal bodies with or without security or interest;
 - 1.2.11. To guarantee and give any indemnity or covenant or assume any obligation (whether alone or jointly with any other person or persons natural or corporate) for the payment of monies or the performance of any agreement upon a contract, obligation or undertaking by any person, firm, corporation or association and to secure the liability arising from any such guarantee, indemnity, covenant or obligation by charging or mortgaging (whether by fixed or floating charge or otherwise) the whole or any part of the property of the Company;
 - 1.2.12. To carry on anywhere in the world, either alone or in partnership, any trade, business, enterprise or undertaking whatsoever and to discontinue the same from time to time;
 - 1.2.13. To employ any person (including a Member or Director of the Company) in connection with any trade, business, enterprise or undertaking whatsoever carried on by the Company;
 - 1.2.14. To sell, transfer, hire, lease or dispose of any real or personal property of the Company or to lend or advance any monies to the Members or Directors of the Company in their personal capacity or in any other capacity;
 - 1.2.15. To carry on or carry out any profit making undertaking or scheme either personally or in partnership with any persons, firms or corporations;
 - 1.2.16. To the extent permitted by law to accept appointment and to act as a trustee for any natural person, or corporation and of any trust, whether public or private, fixed or special, corporate or individual wheresoever situated and to discharge all the duties and obligations of a trustee;

- 1.2.17. To sue and be sued;
- 1.2.18. To do any other act that it is authorised or empowered to do by the Act or any law.
- 1.3. The Company has its own separate legal existence, separate from the Members, Directors, its employees and agents and has its own property, rights and obligations. The assets of the Company may only be used for the Company's purposes.
- 1.4. The liability of the Company's shareholders is limited. A shareholder is liable to pay to the Company any amount unpaid on a shareholder's shares if called upon so to do.
- 1.5. The Company is registered as a proprietary Company and has continuous existence which existence shall continue even if one or more of the Company's shareholders or Directors sell their shares, die or cease to have an association with the Company.

2. INTERPRETATION

- 2.1. In this Constitution unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent then the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings:

“Alternate Director” means any person who for the time being holds office as an alternate Director appointed in accordance with these Rules.

“the Act” means the Corporations Act 2001 in force from time to time (including any applicable modification of the Act) and any reference to a section of the Act shall mean a reference to that section of the Corporations Act 2001 (as modified by any applicable modification of the Act), and includes a reference to the Corporations Regulations.

“business day” means a day on which commercial banks are open for general business in the capital city of the State or Territory in which the Company has its registered office from time to time, other than a Saturday or Sunday.

“the Company” means the abovenamed Company.

“Directors” and **“Board”** means all or any number of the Directors for the time being of the Company acting in accordance of these Rules. If the Company has only a sole Director, the word “Directors” shall mean “Director”.

“dividend” means any dividend or distribution and shall include “bonus”.

“Member” means any person for the time registered as the holder of any share of the Company.

“registered office” means the registered office for the time being of the Company.

“paid” means paid or credited as paid.

“the Register” means the register of Members (shareholders) required by the Act.

“Registered Holder” means any person for the time being registered in the Register as the holder of any share of the Company.

“resolution” includes **“declaration”** if the Company has only a sole Director.

“these Rules” mean the Rules forming part of the Company's Constitution as originally adopted or as from time to time added to or amended.

“Shareholder” has the same meaning as “Member”.

“the seal” or **“the common seal”** means the common seal of the Company (if any).

“the Secretary” means and includes the (or each) Secretary of the Company and any assistant or acting Secretary and any other person for the time being appointed to perform whether alone or in addition to any other person or persons the duties of a Secretary of the Company.

“signature” means the impression of a mark by hand, facsimile, mechanical, electronic or other means which is properly authorised by the person purported to have signed the document, and **“signed”** shall mean the result of a signature produced by any means described above.

“special resolution” means a resolution of which notice has been given to the Members, and that has been passed by at least 75% of the votes validly cast by Members entitled to vote on the resolution.

“subsidiary” means any Company or corporation which for the time being is deemed to be a subsidiary of the Company in accordance with the Act.

“in writing” and **“written”** includes printing and lithography and other modes of reproducing or representing words in a visible form and shall include electronic form.

2.2. In these Rules unless a different intention appears:

- 2.2.1. words importing the singular shall include the plural and vice versa;
 - 2.2.2. words importing one gender only shall include all other genders;
 - 2.2.3. words importing persons shall include companies and corporations;
 - 2.2.4. a reference to legislation or to provisions of legislation includes modifications, amendments or re enactments, substituted legislative provisions, and subordinate legislation, regulations, statutory instruments, orders, codes, declarations, proclamations or other things having legislative effect or force issued under or given effect by it;
 - 2.2.5. a reference to any agreement or document (other than this Constitution or the Rules contained herein) is to that agreement or document as amended, novated, supplemented or replaced from time to time;
 - 2.2.6. the word “includes” in any form is not a word of limitation and the words “includes” or “including”, “for example”, “such as” or words with a similar meaning or import introducing a list of items do not exclude a reference to other items, whether of the same class or genus or not;
 - 2.2.7. a reference to a body, organisation, government department, authority or other entity (whether named or described) includes a successor or replacement body, organisation, government department, authority or other entity (including re organised or re-constructed successors or replacements carrying out the same or substantially the same functions);
 - 2.2.8. a reference to a chairperson of a meeting of Members is a reference to the chair of the Meeting for the time being, and in particular is a reference to a person to whom the chair is passed or who assumes the chair to continue the conduct of a meeting of Members including a returning office conducting an election; and
 - 2.2.9. words or expressions contained in these Rules shall be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of the Act as in force at the date of which such interpretation is required.
- 2.3. Any heading or marginal note inserted in these Rules is included for convenience only and shall not affect the construction of these Rules.
- 2.4. The number of shareholders and Directors in the Company shall be not less than and not more than the number allowed by the Corporations Act 2001.

- 2.5. If the Company has only one shareholder, then these Rules shall be read down so that the same shall be consistent with the Company only having one shareholder and complying with the Act.
 - 2.6. If the Company has a sole Director, then these Rules shall be read down so that the same shall be consistent with the Company only having one Director and complying with the Act.
 - 2.7. This document and the arrangements, rights and obligations it records are governed by and are to be interpreted and applied in accordance with the laws of the State or Territory in which the Company has its registered office from time to time and the Company, each Member, each Director and each other person bound by or claiming the benefit of this document irrevocably and unconditionally submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of that State or Territory and all courts of appeal from those courts while the Company has its registered office in that State or Territory.
3. The replaceable rules contained in the Act do not apply to the Company (unless and then only to the extent expressly repeated in this Constitution).
4. PROPRIETARY COMPANY
- The Company is a proprietary company and accordingly:
- 4.1. The right to transfer shares in the Company is restricted to transfers as permitted by these Rules.
 - 4.2. Subject to clause 4.4, any invitation to the public to subscribe for and any offer to the public to accept subscriptions for any shares or debentures of the Company is prohibited.
 - 4.3. The Company must not engage in any activity that would require disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Act other than an offer of shares to any:
 - 4.3.1. Member of the Company; or
 - 4.3.2. person in the employment of the Company or of any subsidiary of the Company.
 - 4.4. Nothing in this clause, or the Rules, shall prohibit the Company making a CSF Offer (as that term is defined in the Act) pursuant to Chapter 6D.3A of the Act or any other offer permitted by the Act.
5. CONDITIONS ON TRANSFER OF SHARES
- 5.1. The Directors may as a condition precedent to the registration of any person as a holder of a share, require that person and in the case of a transfer of a share or shares, the transferor or both to furnish the Directors with any information supported (if the Directors so require) by a statutory declaration which they may consider necessary to enable them to determine whether or not such registration will result in the Company ceasing to be a proprietary Company within the meaning of the Act and if the Directors shall be of the opinion that as a result of such registration the status of the Company as a proprietary company may or will be put in jeopardy, they may decline to register such person in respect of such share or shares.
 - 5.2. The Directors may at any time require any person whose name is entered in the Register, to furnish them with any information supported (if the Directors so require) by a statutory declaration which they may consider necessary for the purpose of determining whether or not the Company is a proprietary company within the meaning of the Act.
 - 5.3. If any requirement of paragraph 5.2 of this Rule is not complied with the Directors may withhold all dividends or other payments due or becoming due to the holder (either alone or jointly with any other person) of the share or shares in respect of which the requisition or notice is given.
 - 5.4. A requisition or notice referred to in this Rule may include several shares and in such case shall operate as if it were a separate notice or requisition in respect of each share so included.
6. CAPITAL
- 6.1. The capital of the Company shall be divided into shares of various classes as below:
 - Ordinary Shares
 - “A” Class Shares
 - “B” Class Shares
 - “C” Class Shares
 - “D” Class Shares

- “E” Class Shares
 - “F” Class Shares
- 6.2. The ordinary, “A” Class and “B” Class shares shall entitle the holder or holders of those shares to receive dividends and to receive notice of meetings and shall confer upon any holder of those shares when present in person or by proxy or by attorney at any general meeting of the Company the right to cast one vote upon a show of hands and upon a poll to cast one vote for each share held.
 - 6.3. The “C” Class and “D” Class shares carry no voting rights and shall entitle the holder or holders to receive such non-cumulative dividends as the Directors may from time to time determine and as the Company may from time to time declare.
 - 6.4. E Class
 - 6.4.1. The “E” Class shares shall be preference shares and shall carry no voting rights whatsoever.
 - 6.4.2. The “E” Class shares shall entitle the holder or holders to receive such non-cumulative dividends as the Directors may from time to time determine and to receive such repayment of capital from time to time as the Directors may determine, to participate in a distribution of dividends, surplus assets or profits to such extent as the Directors may from time to time determine, to receive such cumulative and non-cumulative dividends as the Directors may from time to time determine, shall be entitled to receive the dividends applicable to the shares in preference to all other shareholders and shall upon a winding up of the Company receive a repayment of capital in priority to all other shareholders.
 - 6.5. F Class
 - 6.5.1. The “F” Class shares shall be redeemable preference shares and shall carry no voting rights.
 - 6.5.2. The “F” Class shares shall confer on the owners of such shares the right to payment of such non-cumulative dividends as the Directors of the Company may from time to time determine and as the Company may in accordance with these Rules determine.
 - 6.5.3. The Company shall have the right at any time or from time to time to redeem such of the “F” Class shares as the Directors may from time to time determine at a price that shall be equal to the price at which the shares were sold to the shareholder who first acquired the same from the Company provided however that if upon the sale of the shares by the Company to the original holder, the share script shall specify a date upon which the shares may be redeemed then the shares shall at the Company’s option be redeemed on that date. Any redemption shall be effected by notice in writing to the holders of the shares to be redeemed, such notice to be given in accordance with these Rules, and each notice shall be accompanied by the Company’s cheque bank draft or money order for the amount payable to the holder of the shares to be redeemed.
 - 6.5.4. Any redeemable preference shares not redeemed by the date (if any) stated on the share script for redemption shall not after that date be redeemable.
 - 6.6. Where at any time there shall be more than one class of shares on issue, any dividend or distribution of capitalised profits may be declared by the Company in general meeting and as the Directors from time to time recommend.
 - 6.7. All dividends whether interim or otherwise may be paid, and any distribution of capitalised profits paid on, the shares of any one or more class or classes of shares to the exclusion of the shares of any other class or classes.
 - 6.8. If at any meeting dividends are declared or a distribution made on more than one class of shares the dividend declared or distribution made on the shares of any such class may be at a higher, at a lower, or at the same rate as the dividend declared or distribution made on the shares of the other or others of such classes provided that the shares in each class shall participate equally in any dividend declared, or distribution made of capitalised profits, in respect of that class.
 - 6.9. There shall be no objection to any resolution which:
 - 6.9.1. declares a higher rate of dividend or distribution on the shares of any class or classes than the dividend declared or distribution made on the shares of any other class or classes; or

6.9.2. declares a dividend or makes a distribution for the shares of any class or classes to the exclusion of the shares of any other class or classes, that such resolution was passed by the holder of the shares of the class or classes to receive the higher rate of dividend or distribution, as the case may be, or that such resolution was opposed by the holders of the shares of the class or classes to receive the lower rate of dividend or distribution or to be excluded from receiving a dividend or distribution, as the case may be.

7. SHARES

- 7.1. Subject to the provisions of these Rules and without prejudice to any special right previously conferred on the holders of any shares or class of shares, and save as provided by any contract with the Company, the shares shall be under the control of the Directors who may allot or otherwise dispose of shares to such persons on such terms and conditions and at such times and either at a premium, at a nominal value or at a discount and with such preferred, deferred, or other special rights, restrictions or exclusions whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital, or otherwise and as to belonging to a particular class or classes, as the Directors may determine with full power to give any person the call of any shares either at nominal value or at a premium or at a discount and for such time and for such consideration as the Directors think fit.
- 7.2. The Company shall have power to issue preference shares which are, or at the option of the Company are, to be liable to be redeemed in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Directors may determine.
- 7.3. The Company may at any time convert an ordinary share into a preference share and may convert a preference share into an ordinary share. The Company shall not give, whether directly or indirectly and whether by means of a loan guarantee, the provision of security, the release of any obligation, the forgiving of a debt or otherwise any financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with the acquisition or proposed acquisition by any person of shares or units of shares in the Company or in a holding company (if any) of the Company nor shall the Company in any way directly or indirectly acquire or purport to acquire shares or units of shares in the Company or acquire or purport to acquire shares or units of shares in a holding Company or lend money on the security of its own shares or units of shares or shares or units of shares in a holding company except as permitted by these Rules and by the Act. Nothing in these Rules shall prohibit or prevent any transaction that may be permitted by the Act nor shall any act prejudicially affect the power of the Company to enforce repayment of any loan made to a Member or to exercise any lien arising under these Rules.

8. TRUSTS SHALL NOT BE RECOGNISED

- 8.1. Without prejudice to the rights of the Company or any person to do any of the things mentioned in the Act and (if the case so requires) the consent of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as otherwise required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and the Company shall not be bound by or compelled in any way to recognise (even when having notice of the same) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or any interest in any fractional part of a share or any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the name of the Registered Holder.
- 8.2. Despite, and without derogating from, Rule 8.1 (or binding or compelling the Company in any way to recognise any interest even when having notice of the same), each Member of the Company must give the Company in writing details of whether shares in the Company or other securities of the Company are held by the Member beneficially or are not held by the Member beneficially (in which case the details of the trust or holder(s) of beneficial interest(s) in the shares or other securities must be provided) sufficient to enable the Company to fulfil its obligations under the Act or any other law. The Company may by written request require a Member to confirm information previously provided to the Company (or to provide details correcting or otherwise amending that information). The details or other information must be provided within a reasonable period (not more than fourteen days) after the earlier

of a request by the Company under this Rule the Member becomes aware of the details or information or aware of a change to details or information previously provided.

9. MODIFICATION OF RIGHTS

- 9.1. If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may, whether or not the Company is being wound up, be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. To every such general meeting the provisions of these Rules relating to general meetings of the Company shall apply but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy one-third of the issued shares of the class and so that if at any adjourned meeting of such holders, such a quorum is not present such of those holders as are present shall be a quorum and further so that any holder of any shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll and on a poll shall have one vote for each share of that class held by such Member.

10. SHARE CERTIFICATES

- 10.1. Every person whose name is entered as a Member of the Company in the Register shall be entitled without payment to receive a certificate under the common seal (if the Company has elected to have a common seal) or under the signature of two Directors or of one Director and the Secretary, or of one Director if the Company has only one Director, if the Company has elected not to have a Company seal or (in the case of a certificate relating to a share or shares on a branch register) executed in some manner as complies with the Act but in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons, the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate and delivery of a certificate for a share or shares to any one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all such holders.
- 10.2. If any certificate or other document of title to shares is lost, defaced or destroyed, a duplicate certificate or other document in lieu of such lost certificate or document shall be issued by the Company upon and subject to such conditions as the Directors may determine (taking into account the requirements of the Act) upon application by the Registered Holder of the share or shares represented by the certificate or other document of title so lost defaced or destroyed or alternatively on application by any other person who at the relevant time is the owner of such certificate or other document of title.
- 10.3. Without limiting or derogating from Rule 8.1, the Company may but is not obliged to note or otherwise record on a certificate or other document of title to shares any trust upon which a share is held or any holder of a beneficial interest in a share notified to it by the Member holding the shares, and is entitled but is not obliged to rely on information received from the Member holding the shares in respect thereof.

11. LIEN ON SHARES

- 11.1. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share registered in the name of a Member (whether solely or jointly with others) for all monies (whether presently payable or not) due by such Member or Members whether alone or jointly with any other person to the Company. The Company's lien on a share shall extend to all dividends payable thereon.
- 11.2. The Directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part and conditionally or otherwise exempt from any lien which has arisen or may arise in favour of the Company. Unless otherwise agreed, or obtained by fraud, misrepresentation or concealment, the registration of a transfer of a share shall operate as a waiver of the Company's lien on any share transferred.
- 11.3. The Directors may sell, in such manner as they think fit, any share on which the Company has a lien but no sale shall be made unless a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after notice in writing stating and demanding payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable has been given to the Registered Holder for the time being of the share or shares or the person entitled thereto by reason of the Registered Holder's death or bankruptcy.

- 11.4. To give effect to any sale for enforcing a lien in the exercise of the powers conferred the Directors may appoint some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold and may cause the purchaser's name to be entered in the Register in respect of such shares. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money or to the regularity of the proceedings in relation to the sale and the title to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in such proceedings and after the purchaser's name has been entered in the Register in respect of such shares the validity of the sale shall not be impeached by any person and the remedy of any person aggrieved by the sale shall be in damages only and only against the Company.
- 11.5. The net proceeds of any such sale after deduction of the cost of the sale shall be applied in or towards the payment of such part of the amount (including all interest) in respect of which the Company's lien exists as is at that time payable and the residue if any shall (subject to the lien for sums not presently payable as exist upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person who at the date of sale was the Registered Holder of the shares or to such person's legal personal representative.

12. CALLS ON SHARES

- 12.1. The Directors may from time to time make such calls as they shall think fit on the Members in respect of any monies unpaid on the shares held by them (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium) but no such calls shall be made either in respect of any monies which are by the conditions of issue of such shares, made payable at fixed times or otherwise contrary to such conditions of issue and each Member shall pay the amount of every call so made on the Member to the persons and at the times and places specified by the Directors.
- 12.2. A call may be made payable in instalments.
- 12.3. If by the terms of issue of any share or otherwise any amount is made payable to the Company at any fixed time or by instalments whether on account of the amount of the share or by way of premium every such amount or instalment shall be payable as if it were a call duly made by the Directors of which due notice has been given and all the provisions of these Rules in respect of calls, payments of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise shall apply to such amount or instalment accordingly.
- 12.4. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising such call was passed.
- 12.5. The Directors may on issue of shares differentiate between such shares or between the holders thereof as to the amount of calls to be paid and the time of payment of calls.
- 12.6. The joint holders of a share shall be severally as well as jointly liable for the payment of all instalments and calls due in respect of such share holding.
- 12.7. Fourteen days notice of every call shall be given in writing to the holders of the shares in respect of which a call is made specifying the time and place of payment and to whom such call shall be paid **PROVIDED THAT** before the time for payment of such call the Directors may by notice in writing to the persons called upon to make such payment revoke the same or extend the time for payment.
- 12.8. If the sum payable in respect of any call or instalment is not paid on or before the day appointed for the payment the person from whom the payment is due shall be liable to pay interest on the amount due at such rate not exceeding twenty per centum per annum as the Directors shall determine from the day upon which payment should have been made to the day of actual payment. The Directors may waive the payment of interest wholly or in part.
- 12.9. On the trial or hearing of any action for the recovery of any money due for a call it shall be sufficient for the Company to prove that the name of the Member sued is entered in the Register as the holder or one of the holders of the shares in respect of which such debt arose **AND** that the resolution making the call was duly recorded in the minute book **AND** that notice of such call was given in accordance with these Rules to the Member sued and **IT SHALL NOT BE NECESSARY TO PROVE THE APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTORS WHO MADE THE CALL OR ANY OTHER MATTERS WHATSOEVER BUT** the proof of the matters required by this Rule to be proved shall be conclusive evidence of the debt.
- 12.10. The Directors may if they think fit receive from any Member willing to advance the same all or any part of the money unpaid upon the shares held by such Member beyond the sums actually called

up. Upon the money so paid in advance or on so much of that money as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls at that time made, the Company may pay or allow interest at such rate as may be agreed between the Directors and the Members paying any such sum in advance but any amount for the time being paid in advance of calls shall not be included or taken into account in ascertaining the amount of any dividend payable upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made. The Directors may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon giving the Member who has paid the amount one month's notice in writing.

- 12.11. No Member shall be entitled in respect of any of the shares in the Company held by such Member whether alone or jointly with any other person to receive any dividend or to be present or to vote on any question either personally or by proxy at any meeting or upon a poll or to be counted in a quorum while any part of the call or other sum due to the Company shall remain unpaid.

13. TRANSFER OF SHARES

- 13.1. A Member may transfer all or any of the Member's shares by instrument in writing in any usual common form or in any other form that the Directors may at the time of transfer accept. The Directors may refuse to register or recognise a transfer which can not be shown (to the reasonable satisfaction of the Directors) to have been made in accordance with the Act and any applicable laws.
- 13.2. An instrument of transfer must be executed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee.
- 13.3. A transferor of shares remains the owner of the shares transferred until the transfer is registered and the name of the transferee is entered in the Register of Members and any requirements of the Act and of these Rules have been complied with.
- 13.4. The instrument of transfer transferring any shares must be left for registration at the registered office of the Company together with such reasonable fee (if any) as the Directors may require and shall be accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other information as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer and the transferee to take the transfer and upon receipt of the same and upon all requirements contained in these Rules for the transfer of shares being complied with to the satisfaction of the Directors the transferee shall be registered as the owner of those shares and a Member.
- 13.5. The registration of transfers may be suspended at such times and for such periods as the Directors may from time to time determine provided the same shall not exceed in total thirty days in any one calendar year

14. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

- 14.1. In the case of the death of a Member who was one of two or more joint holders of shares in the Company the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to such Member's interest in the shares shall be the surviving joint holder or holders of the shares. The recognition of the Company of the title of the surviving shareholder or shareholders shall not release the estate of the deceased joint shareholder from any liability that had accrued in respect of a share prior to the Member's death.
- 14.2. Where two or more persons are jointly entitled to any share due to the death of a Member they shall be deemed to be joint holders of the share
- 14.3. If a shareholder who does not own shares jointly dies the Company will recognise only the personal representatives of the deceased shareholder as being entitled to the deceased Member's interest in the shares. The Directors before approving the transfer of shares to the personal representative of a deceased shareholder shall be entitled to sight such grant of probate, letters of administration or other document as shall reasonably satisfy the Directors as to the identity and authority of the person seeking to be registered as the shareholder in the capacity of personal representative.
- 14.4. If the personal representative gives the Directors the information they reasonably require to establish the representative's entitlement to be registered then the personal representative may
- 14.4.1. by giving a written and signed notice to the Company electing to be registered as the holder of the shares; or

- 14.4.2. by giving a completed transfer form to the Company transfer the shares to another person subject however to compliance with all other requirements in these Rules for the transfer and registration of shares as applied to transfers generally
- 14.5. The personal representative shall be entitled whether or not registered as the holder of the shares to the same rights as the deceased shareholder. Upon receiving an election under Rule 14.3.1 the Company must register the personal representative as the holder of the shares.
- 14.6. If a person who is entitled to shares because of the bankruptcy of a shareholder gives the Directors such information as they reasonably require to establish the person's entitlements to be registered as the holder of the shares that person may by giving a written and signed notice to the Company in such form as the Directors may reasonably require elect to be registered as the holder of the shares or by giving a completed transfer form transfer the shares to another person. Such a transfer must comply with the requirements of these Rules for the transfer and registration of transfers as applied to transfers generally. This Rule shall at all times be subject to the Bankruptcy Act 1966 and any other applicable laws.
- 14.6.1. Upon receiving an election to be registered as the holder of shares under this Rule 14.5 the Company must register the person as the holder of the shares
- 14.6.2. The person shall be entitled whether or not registered as the holder of the shares to the same rights as the shareholder.
- 14.7. If a person who is entitled to shares because of the mental incapacity of a shareholder gives the Directors such information as they reasonably require to establish the person's entitlement to be registered as the holder of the shares that person may by giving a written and signed notice to the Company in such form as the Company may reasonably require elect to be registered as the holder of the shares or by giving a completed transfer form to the Company transfer the shares to another person. Such a transfer must comply with the requirements of these Rules for the transfer and registration of transfers as applied to transfers generally.
- 14.7.1. Upon receiving an election to be registered as the holder of shares under this Rule 14.6 the Company must register the person as the holder of the shares.
- 14.7.2. The person shall be entitled whether or not registered as the holder of the shares to the same rights as the shareholder

15. FORFEITURE OF SHARES

- 15.1. If any Member fails to pay any call or any instalment of a call by the day appointed for the payment the Directors may at any time after that date while any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on such Member requiring the Member to pay the same together with any interest that may have accrued and all expenses that may have been incurred by the Company as a consequence of the non- payment.
- 15.2. The notice shall name a further day which shall be a least fourteen days after the date upon which the notice is given and a place or places on and at which such call or instalment and interest and expenses must be paid. The notice shall also state that in the event of non-payment by the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which the call was made or the instalment or other money is payable will be liable to be forfeited.
- 15.3. If the requirements of a notice given under Rule 15.2 are not complied with any share in respect of which the notice was given may at any time after that date but before payment of all calls or instalments and interest and other expenses due in respect of the shares has been made be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not actually paid before the date of forfeiture.
- 15.4. When any share shall have been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be given to the holder of the share or the person entitled thereto by transmission immediately prior to the forfeiture and an entry of the forfeiture with the date of the forfeiture shall immediately be made in the Register but the failure to give such notice or to make such entry shall not in any way invalidate the forfeiture.
- 15.5. Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company and the Directors may sell re-allot or otherwise dispose of the same in such manner and upon such terms as they think fit. The

Directors may at any time before any share so forfeited shall have been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of set aside forfeiture upon such terms and conditions as they think reasonable. In the event of any share so forfeited being sold re-allotted or otherwise disposed of within twelve months of the date of forfeiture any residue of monies remaining after satisfaction of the unpaid calls, instalments, accrued interest and expenses shall be paid to the person who is recorded in the Register as being the owner of the shares immediately prior to the forfeiture or to such person's legal personal representative.

- 15.6. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall remain liable to pay and shall immediately pay to the Company all calls instalments interest and expenses then payable upon or in respect of and not paid on such shares at the time of forfeiture. The Directors may enforce the payment of that money or any part thereof if they think fit but shall not be under any obligation to do so. The liability of the person shall cease if and when the Company shall have received payment in full of all monies owed in respect of the share so forfeited.
- 15.7. A statement in writing declaring that the person making the statement is a Director or Secretary of the Company or is a person duly authorised by the Directors to make such a statement and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration and has been resold re-allotted or otherwise disposed of in accordance with these Rules shall as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share be prima facie evidence of sale re-allotment or other disposal. The Directors may (in an appropriate case) appoint a person to execute a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold re-allotted or otherwise disposed of and the person acquiring the share shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share and be deemed to be free and discharged from all calls instalments interest and expenses due and owing to the Company prior to such purchase, re-allotment or other disposition and such person shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, nor shall the title of that person to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the forfeiture or the sale, re-allotment or other disposal of the share.
- 15.8. The provisions of these Rules as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment on any sum which in accordance with the terms of issue of a share becomes payable at a fixed time whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium as if the same had been payable as a consequence of a call properly made and notified.

16. CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

- 16.1. The Company may capitalise profits to pay up any amount unpaid on issued shares or pay up shares to be issued to Members as fully paid bonus shares.
- 16.2. The amount capitalised must be applied for the benefit of Members in the proportions in which the Members would have been entitled to dividends if the amount capitalised had been distributed as a dividend.

17. ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

- 17.1. The Company may from time to time by resolution:
- 17.1.1. increase the number of shares issued by such sum to be divided into shares of such amount and such class as the resolution shall prescribe; and
 - 17.1.2. consolidate and/or divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger or smaller amounts than its existing shares.
- 17.2. Without prejudice to any special rights or privileges attached to any shares existing at that time any new shares so issued shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges as shall be resolved upon at a general meeting and to the extent that no direction shall be given then as determined by the Directors. The new shares may be issued with a preferential or qualified right to dividends and in the distribution of the assets of the Company and with a special or without any voting right.

- 17.3. Except as otherwise provided by the conditions of issue or by these Rules any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be subject to the same provisos with reference to issue, the payment of calls and instalments, transfer and transmission, forfeiture, lien, surrender and otherwise as the shares previously issued. Unless it is otherwise determined in accordance with these Rules new shares shall be ordinary shares.
- 17.4. The Company may from time to time by resolution subdivide its shares or any of them into shares of a smaller amount, provided that in the subdivision the proportion between the amount paid and the amount unpaid on each subdivided share shall be the same as it was in the share from which the subdivided share may be derived.
- 17.5. The resolution whereby any share is subdivided may determine that as between the holders of the shares resulting from the subdivision one or more of the shares shall have some preference or special advantage as regards dividends, capital, voting or otherwise over or as compared with the others or other.
- 17.6. The Company may by resolution cancel shares which at the date of the passing of the resolution determining such cancellation have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person or which have been forfeited and may diminish the amount of the Company's capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled and the Directors may on behalf of the Company accept surrenders of shares in any case in which it is lawful for the Company so to do.
- 17.7. The Company may from time to time by special resolution and subject to the provisions of the Act reduce its capital and any special capital redemption reserved fund or any share premium account by paying off capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets or reducing the liability on the shares or repurchase shares or otherwise as may seem expedient and the capital may be paid off upon the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise.
- 17.8. Other than by shares being bought back or cancelled in a manner provided for in the Act, none of the rights attaching to any shares may be varied or cancelled nor a repurchase made except by a special resolution of the Company and further by a special resolution passed at a meeting of the Members of the class of shares in respect of which the variation cancellation or repurchase is proposed or, if the variation, cancellation or repurchase does not apply to a particular class of Members, then a meeting of all Members whose rights are being varied or cancelled or whose shares are being repurchased or with the written consent (which shall be provided prior to the variation cancellation or repurchase being effected) of at least 75% of the votes in the particular class or classes.
- 17.9. The Company must give written notice of the variation or cancellation to the Members of the class within seven days after the variation or cancellation is made.

18. BORROWING POWERS

- 18.1. The Directors may from time to time at their discretion borrow with or without giving security for the same any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company.
- 18.2. The Directors may raise or secure the repayment of such money or monies in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit and in particular by the issue of notes, bills (whether bank guaranteed or otherwise), bonds, perpetual or redeemable debentures or debenture stock or any mortgage, charge or other security on the undertaking or the whole or any part of the property of the Company (both present and future). Debentures, debenture stock, bonds, notes or other securities may be made assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom the same may be issued. Any debentures, debenture stock, bonds, notes or other securities may be issued at a discount, premium or otherwise and with any special privileges as to redemption, surrender, drawing, allotment of shares, attending and voting at general meetings and other meetings of the Company, voting at other meetings, appointment of Directors, or otherwise.
- 18.3. If the Directors or any of them or any other person shall become personally liable for the payment of any sum due from the Company the Directors may execute or cause to be executed any mortgage, charge or security over or affecting the undertaking or the whole or any part of the assets of the Company by way of indemnity to secure the Directors or persons so becoming liable from any loss arising from such a liability.

18.4. The Directors shall cause a proper register to be kept in accordance with the Act of all charges or security interests specifically affecting the Company or its property and shall comply with the requirements of any applicable law concerning the registration of charges or security interests.

19. GENERAL MEETINGS

- 19.1. Any director may call a meeting of Members of the Company.
- 19.2. The Directors must call and arrange to hold a general meeting upon the request of Members holding at least 5% of the votes that may be cast at the general meeting or as otherwise provided for in the Act. That meeting may be a meeting of Members who hold a particular class or classes of shares or may be a meeting of all Members.
- 19.3. The request must be in writing, must state any resolution to be proposed at the meeting, be signed by the Members making the request and be given to the Company. Separate copies of a document setting out the request may be used for signing by Members if the wording of the request is identical in each copy.
- 19.4. The percentage of votes that Members must have is to be calculated as at the midnight before the request is given to the Company.
- 19.5. Once the request has been given to the Company the Directors must call the meeting within twenty-one days after the request is given. The meeting must be held not later than two months after the request has been given.
- 19.6. Members with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast at a general meeting of the Company may at any time call and arrange to hold a general meeting. Members calling the meeting must pay the expenses of calling and holding the meeting. The meeting must be called in the same way as far as possible as the way in which general meetings of the Company may be called.
- 19.7. The percentage of votes that Members have is to be worked out as at the midnight before the meeting is called.
- 19.8. Subject to Rules 19.9, 19.17 and 21 at least twenty-one days notice must be given of a meeting of the Company's Members.
- 19.9. The Company may call a meeting (other than a general meeting called for the purpose of removing an auditor) on shorter notice than twenty-one days if Members with at least 95% of the votes that may be passed at the meeting agree before the meeting.
- 19.10. In the case of a general meeting called for the purpose of removing an auditor at least twenty-one days notice must be given.
- 19.11. Written notice of all meetings of Members must be given individually to each Member entitled to vote at the particular meeting and to each Director.
- 19.12. In the case of a notice being given to joint holders the notice must be given to the joint holder named first in the Register.
- 19.13. Notice must be given of meetings to the Members either:
- 19.13.1. Personally;
 - 19.13.2. by sending it by post to the address for the Member in the Register or the alternative address (if any) nominated by the Member;
 - 19.13.3. by sending it to the facsimile number or electronic address (if any) nominated by the Member;
- or,
- 19.13.4. by any other means that the Directors consider appropriate or to which a Member has consented in writing
- 19.14. A notice of meeting sent by post is taken to be given one business day after it is posted, notice of meeting sent by facsimile or other electronic means is taken to be given on the business day after it is sent and a notice given by any other means determined by the Directors or consented to in writing by a Member shall be deemed to have been given when taking into account the means determined for giving of the notice, the notice could reasonably be expected to be received by the Member.
- 19.15. If the Company has an auditor then notice of a general meeting and any other communications relating to the general meeting shall be given to the auditor in the same way that notice is required to be given to a Member.

- 19.16. A notice of any meeting of the Company's Members must:
- 19.16.1. set out the place, date and time for the meeting (and if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate the meeting); and
 - 19.16.2. state the general nature of the meeting's business; and
 - 19.16.3. if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting, set out an intention to propose a special resolution and state the resolution; and
 - 19.16.4. if a Member is entitled to appoint a proxy contain a statement setting out the following information:
 - 19.16.4.1. that the Member has a right to appoint a proxy and that the proxy does not need to be a Member of the Company;
 - 19.16.4.2. that a Member who is entitled to cast two or more votes may appoint two or more proxies and may specify the proportional number of votes each proxy is appointed to exercise.
- 19.17. If a meeting is adjourned a new notice of the adjourned meeting must be given if the Meeting is adjourned for more than one month. The notice of such adjourned meeting must include all of the information required for the giving of a notice of a meeting of Members and must be given in the same way as a notice calling a meeting of Members must be given.
- 19.18. The accidental omission to give notice of any meeting to or the non-receipt of any notice by any Member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any such meeting or any resolution passed at such meeting.
- 19.19. A meeting of Members may be held at two or more venues using any form of technology that gives the Members (or such of them as are entitled to attend the meeting) a reasonable opportunity to participate.
- 19.20. A general meeting shall be deemed to have been held if a document or documents have been signed in accordance with these Rules (including but not only Rule 21) or Section 249A of the Act.
- 19.21. The general meeting may be conducted by virtual meeting technology (as that term is defined in the Act).

20. PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS

- 20.1. The quorum for a meeting of the Company shall be two Members or such other number as the Directors may from time to time determine provided however that such determination is made prior to the holding of the meeting and notice of such determination included in the notice of meeting given to Members or a prior notice of meeting given to the Members at the time that notice was given.
- 20.2. The quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.
- 20.3. In determining whether a quorum is present individuals attending as proxies, attorneys or body corporate representatives shall be included in the number. Except for the purposes of Rules 20.18 and 20.36.3, a Member who has appointed a proxy, attorney or body corporate representative who attends the meeting is taken for the purposes of this Constitution to be present at the meeting. In the case of a Member who has appointed more than one proxy or representative only one of them will count. If a person attends a meeting as a proxy, attorney or body corporate representative for one or more Members (whether or not also attending in any other capacity) such person shall, subject to the preceding sentence, be counted once for each appointing Member and, if he or she is a Member, will also be counted as attending in person.
- 20.4. A meeting of Members that does not have a quorum present within thirty minutes after the time specified for the commencement of the meeting set out in the notice of meeting shall be adjourned to a date and time and place that the Directors specify. If the Directors do not specify the time, date or place then:
- 20.4.1. if the date is not specified then the date shall be the same day in the next week;
 - 20.4.2. if the time is not specified then it shall be at the same time as was appointed for the commencement of the meeting; and
 - 20.4.3. if the place is not specified then it shall be at the same place.

- 20.5. If no quorum is present at the adjourned meeting within thirty minutes after the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting then the meeting shall be dissolved.
- 20.6. The Directors may elect an individual to chair meetings of Members. Unless the Directors expressly determine otherwise, the Director elected or otherwise chosen or appointed to chair meetings of the Board is deemed to have been elected by the Directors to chair meetings of Members until that person ceases to be the chairperson of meetings of the Board. The passing of the chair at or for a meeting of Members to another individual does not terminate or otherwise affect the election or deemed election of an individual by the Board to chair meetings of Members, and that individual may resume the chair of a meeting of Members at any time.
- 20.7. The Directors at a meeting of the Company's Members must elect an individual present to chair the meeting if an individual has not already been so elected by the Directors to chair it or having been elected is not available to chair it or (without he or she having passed the chair to another person who may lawfully act as chair of the meeting) declines or is not lawfully permitted to act for the meeting or for any part of the meeting.
- 20.8. The Members present at a meeting of Members can elect a Member present and willing to act to chair the meeting if:
- 20.8.1. a chairperson has not previously been elected by the Directors to chair the meeting; or
 - 20.8.2. if Rule 20.8.1 applies, the Directors at a meeting do not elect a person to chair the meeting; or
 - 20.8.3. a previously elected chairperson is not available or (without he or she having passed the chair to another person who may lawfully act as chair of the meeting) declines or is not lawfully permitted to act for the meeting or any part of the meeting.
- 20.9. The chairperson must adjourn a meeting of the Company's Members if the Members present with a majority of votes at a meeting agree or direct the chairperson to adjourn the meeting.
- 20.10. A resolution passed at a meeting resumed after an adjournment is passed on the day that it is passed.
- 20.11. Unless all Members are present, only unfinished business may be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
- 20.12. A Member of the Company who is entitled to attend and cast a vote at a meeting of Members may appoint a person as the Member's proxy to attend and vote for the Member at the meeting.
- 20.13. The appointment may specify the proportion or number of votes the proxy may exercise.
- 20.14. Each Member may appoint a proxy. If the Member is entitled to cast two or more votes at the meeting then the Member may appoint two proxies. If the Member appoints two proxies and the appointment does not specify the proportion or number of the Member's votes each proxy may exercise half of the votes of the Member. The instrument appointing a proxy may appoint several persons in the alternative.
- 20.15. In determining what number constitutes half of the votes the chairperson of the meeting shall disregard any fractions of votes resulting from the division.
- 20.16. A proxy appointed to attend and vote for a Member has the same rights as a Member:
- 20.16.1. 1 to speak at the meeting; and
 - 20.16.2. to vote (but only to the extent allowed by the appointment); and
 - 20.16.3. demand or join in a demand for a poll.
- 20.17. The proxy shall be entitled to vote by show of hands.
- 20.18. If a Member is present at a meeting (including but not only if the Member is present by attorney or, in the case of a Member that is a body corporate, by an individual appointed as a representative of the Member) at which a proxy appointed by the Member is present then the authority of the proxy to speak, vote and demand a poll or join in demanding a poll as proxy for that Member (but not as proxy for any other Member) shall be suspended while the Member is present at the meeting.
- 20.19. A proxy need not be in any special form. An appointment of a proxy is valid if it is signed by the Member making the appointment and contains at least the following information:
- 20.19.1. the Member's name and address;
 - 20.19.2. the Company's name;

- 20.19.3. the proxy's name;
- 20.19.4. the meeting or meetings at which the appointment may be used (which, unless the proxy is appointed in respect of a particular meeting or particular meetings need not specify a date or dates);
- 20.19.5. if the Member wishes to make a specific direction to the proxy how the proxy must vote on any particular matter then the manner in which the vote must be exercised, or otherwise stating that the proxy is to vote as he or she sees fit.
- 20.20. A proxy may be a standing proxy and shall continue until the Company receives notification in writing of the termination of the proxy;
- 20.21. A later appointment revokes an earlier appointment if both appointments can only be validly exercised at the particular meeting.
- 20.22. A proxy shall only be valid for a meeting if at least 48 hours before the meeting the Company has received the proxy's appointment and if the appointment is signed by the appointor's attorney, the authority under which the appointment was signed or a certified copy of the authority.
- 20.23. If a meeting of Members is adjourned, an appointment of a proxy and any authority or certified copy of the authority must be received by the Company at least 48 hours before the commencement of the adjourned meeting before it can be of any effect at the adjourned meeting. This rule does not apply to require a further appointment of a proxy who was validly appointed as a standing proxy or to attend the meeting as initially called.
- 20.24. The appointment of proxy, authority or certified copy of the authority may be given to the Company by:
 - 20.24.1. delivering the same to the Company's registered office; or
 - 20.24.2. faxing the same to the facsimile number at the Company's registered office or sending it to the electronic address at the registered office of the Company or to the facsimile number or to the electronic address specified for the purpose in the notice of meeting.
- 20.25. An appointment of a proxy shall be of no effect if the Company receives either or both the appointment or authority or certified copy authority at a facsimile number or electronic address and any requirement concerning proxies in the notice of meeting that requires the transmission to be varied in a specified way or the proxy to produce the appointment and authority or certified copy of the authority at the meeting is not complied with.
- 20.26. Unless the Act provides otherwise, a proxy who is not entitled to vote on a resolution as a Member may vote as a proxy for another Member who can vote as long as the appointment specifies the way a person is to vote on the resolution and the proxy votes that way. A person may vote as a proxy for more than one Member who can vote, and need not cast all the votes in the same way (provided the votes of the respective appointing Member are cast as specified in the respective appointment of proxy, if specified).
- 20.27. Unless the Company has received written notice of the matter before the start or resumption of the meeting at which a proxy votes, a vote cast by the proxy will be valid even if prior to the proxy voting:
 - 20.27.1. the Member having appointed the proxy dies; or
 - 20.27.2. the Member having the proxy is mentally incapacitated; or
 - 20.27.3. the Member having appointed to proxy revokes the proxy's appointment; or
 - 20.27.4. the Member having appointed the proxy revokes the authority under which the proxy was appointed by a third party; or
 - 20.27.5. the Member having appointed the proxy transfers the share or shares in respect of which the proxy was given (unless the transfer has been registered before the meeting).
- 20.28. A body corporate may appoint an individual as a representative to exercise all or any of the powers the body corporate may exercise:
 - 20.28.1. at meetings of the Company's Members; or
 - 20.28.2. at meetings of creditors or debenture holders; or
 - 20.28.3. in relation to any resolution to be passed without a meeting.

The appointment may be for a particular meeting or for a particular period of time, or may be a standing appointment

- 20.29. The appointment under Rule 20.28 may set out any restrictions on the representative's power. If the appointment is to be by reference to a position held, the appointment must identify the position.
- 20.30. A body corporate may appoint more than one representative but only one representative may exercise the body's powers at any one time.
- 20.31. Unless otherwise specified in the appointment the representative may exercise on the body corporate's behalf all of the powers that the body corporate could exercise at a meeting or in voting on a resolution.
- 20.32. Subject to any rights or restrictions that may be placed on any class of shares at a meeting of Members when voting is by show of hands each Member has one vote and when voting is by way of poll, each Member has one vote for each share held by the Member.
- 20.33. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairperson of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded shall not be entitled to a second or casting vote except where the membership of the Company comprises only two Members.
- 20.34. If a share is held jointly only one Member may vote in respect of the share. If two joint holders attempt to vote in respect of a share then only the vote of the Member whose name appears first in the Register shall count as a vote.
- 20.35. If a Member wishes to challenge the right of a person to vote at a meeting of Members the challenge may only be made at the meeting, shall state the grounds of objection clearly and must be determined by the chairperson of the meeting at the meeting. The decision of the chairperson is final.
- 20.36. At any meeting of Members a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before a vote is taken or before the voting result on a show of hands is declared or immediately after the voting result on a show of hands is declared) demanded. A poll may be demanded:
- 20.36.1. by the chairperson of the meeting; or
 - 20.36.2. by Members (and/or proxies, attorneys or body corporate representatives) representing not less than 5% of the vote that may be cast on the resolution on a poll; or
 - 20.36.3. by at least two Members entitled to vote on the resolution who are present in person.
- 20.37. The percentage of votes that Members have for the purposes of determining their entitlement to call for a poll shall be calculated as at midnight on the day immediately before the poll is demanded.
- 20.38. Subject to Rule 20.40 a duly demanded poll must be taken when and in the manner that the chairperson of the meeting directs.
- 20.39. Subject to Rule 20.40 the demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question for which the poll has been demanded. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn at any time.
- 20.40. A poll on the election of a chairperson or on the question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.
- 20.41. Subject to the provisions of the Act a resolution signed by Members as provided for in these Rules shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a duly convened and constituted meeting of the Company.
- 20.42. A meeting of Members may be called or held using any technology determined by the Directors provided the same shall be reasonably available to all Members. In the event of a breakdown of the system being used to conduct a meeting the meeting shall immediately cease and be adjourned until such time as the cause of the breakdown shall be rectified or if the cause of the breakdown cannot be rectified within 30 minutes then to such date time and place as the chairperson of the meeting shall determine as if there was no quorum

21. RESOLUTIONS WITHOUT MEETINGS

- 21.1. Except in the case of a resolution to remove an auditor the Company may pass a resolution without holding a general meeting or being required to give notice of a general meeting provided that:
 - 21.1.1. all Members who are eligible to vote on the resolution; or
 - 21.1.2. Members constituting not less than a majority (by number of voting shares held) of all Members eligible to vote on the resolution, sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document.
- 21.2. The document may be signed by the duly appointed proxy, attorney or corporate representative of a Member. A document signed by a duly appointed proxy, attorney or corporate representative of a Member is as effective as if signed by the Member (or each Member) for whom he, she or it is a proxy, attorney or corporate representative. Unless each of the joint Members has jointly appointed a proxy, attorney or corporate representative, if a share is held jointly each of the joint holders must sign the document.
- 21.3. Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by Members provided the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- 21.4. The resolution is passed when the last of all eligible Members or the last of the eligible Members required to constitute the majority, as the relevant circumstances require, signs the document or his, her or its separate copy of the document (as applicable).
- 21.5. If the Company passes a resolution under this Rule then the Company will give any information that it is required by law to give to Members at or before the time the Members are given the document to sign.
- 21.6. If the Company is a single shareholder company then it may pass a resolution by the Member recording it and signing the record.
- 21.7. If the Company is required to lodge a copy of a notice of meeting, a copy of a document accompanying a notice of meeting, and/or any other notice or document in respect of a resolution of the Member or of the Members with the Australian Securities Commission, then the Secretary shall (if and as applicable) lodge a copy of the document to be signed by the Member or by the Members and/or a copy of a document accompanying the document to be signed by the Member or by the Members and/or the other notice or document in respect of a resolution of the Member or of the Members with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission.

22. COMPANY SECRETARY

- 22.1. The Company may have a Secretary, if appointed by the Directors.
- 22.2. The Secretary shall hold office until removed by the Directors or at a general meeting, or he or she resigns.
- 22.3. A Secretary who is removed at a general meeting may not be reappointed by the Directors except by resolution of a general meeting.
- 22.4. The Directors may at any time appoint a person as an additional Secretary or as acting Secretary or as a temporary substitute for the Secretary who shall for the purposes of these Rules be deemed to be and may be referred to as the Secretary.
- 22.5. The Secretary shall discharge such duties as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Directors and as required by the Act.

23. INSPECTION OF BOOKS

- 23.1. The Directors may at any time or the Company may by a resolution passed at a general meeting authorise any Member to inspect the books of the Company. The Directors and Members at a general meeting shall not unreasonably withhold the authority.

24. DIRECTORS

- 24.1. The number of Directors shall be not less than the minimum specified by the Act nor more than the maximum specified by the Act provided that the Company may from time to time by resolution increase or reduce the number of Directors but shall not reduce the minimum number of Directors to below the minimum number required by the Act.

- 24.2. The Directors of the Company as at the date of adoption of these Rules shall be Benjamin Stuart Pretty and James Edward Pretty for so long as Benjamin Stuart Pretty and James Edward Pretty (or entities which are Associates of them within the meaning of the Act) remain shareholders of the Company they shall be entitled to appoint a nominee Director to the Board of the Company and replace that Director or re-appoint that Director in the event of his/her removal.
- 24.3. Each shareholder from time to time holds not less than 25% of the issued share capital of the Company shall be entitled to appoint one nominee Director to the Board of the Company and replace that Director or re-appoint that Director in the event of his/her removal.
- 24.4. The Company in a general meeting may appoint any person as a Director either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum allowed by the Act.
- 24.5. The Directors shall have power at any time and from time to time to appoint a person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum allowed by the Act.
- 24.6. Once appointed a Director shall remain in office until the Director resigns, is removed from office by the Company, or ceases to be a Director by reason of a requirement in these Rules or the Act.
- 24.7. 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 convened for that purpose may suspend that Director. Within fourteen days of the suspension, the Directors must call a general meeting, at which the Members may either confirm the suspension and remove the Director from office or annul the suspension and reinstate the Director.
- 24.8. All Directors of the Company shall be natural persons. It shall not be necessary for a Director to be a shareholder.
- 24.9. The Company may at any time by resolution, or if the Company is a single shareholder company at any time by declaration, remove any Director from office without being required to give any reason for such removal or opportunity for the Director to address the Members.
- 24.10. The Company may remunerate a Director. Such remuneration shall subject to any resolution of a general meeting be fixed by the Directors and may be by way of fixed salary, commission, honorarium, share of profits or percentage of Company turnover or by issue of shares in the Company or in any corporation in which the Company is interested or by participation in any profits or by way of pension or retiring allowance or by any or all of those modes or in any other manner that may be agreed between the Directors and the Board which shall be lawful.
- 24.11. A Director shall have power from time to time to appoint any person (who shall be approved of by a majority of the other Directors) to be an Alternate Director in his or her place during such time and from time to time as the Director making the appointment shall determine and the Director making the appointment shall have the discretion to remove the Alternate Director at any time. An Alternate Director may act in place of the Director who made the appointment and shall be entitled to notice of every meeting of the Directors and may attend every meeting of Directors and exercise and discharge all the rights powers and duties of the Director being represented including the power granted for the appointment of an Alternate Director and shall be subject in all respects to the conditions existing with reference to the Director that he or she represents except that the Alternate Director shall not be entitled to vote at a meeting where the Director that the Alternate Director represents is also present and shall not be entitled to be remunerated other than out of the remuneration of the Director who appointed him or her.
- 24.12. The right of an Alternate Director to remuneration shall be against the Director who appointed the Alternate Director and not against the Company. An Alternate Director shall be an officer of the Company and shall not be an agent of the Director who made the appointment.
- 24.13. If any Director who has for the time being appointed an Alternate Director shall cease to be a Director for any reason whatsoever the Alternate Director shall thereupon cease to be an Alternate Director.
- 24.14. Any appointment or removal of an Alternate Director may be made by notice in writing delivered in any manner approved in these Rules for the delivery of a notice to the Company to the

registered office of the Company or to the Secretary personally and shall take effect upon and from the time of such notice being so delivered.

25. VACATION OF OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

- 25.1. The position of a person as a Director and that person's office as a Director shall cease and become vacant if:
- 25.1.1. he or she dies;
 - 25.1.2. resigns by notice in writing;
 - 25.1.3. he or she is removed from office;
 - 25.1.4. he or she is disqualified from acting as a director as a consequence of any provision of the Act;
 - 25.1.5. he or she becomes mentally ill or his or her affairs come under a protective jurisdiction; or
 - 25.1.6. he or she becomes bankrupt or makes an assignment to or composition with his or her creditors.
- 25.2. No proceedings of the Board shall be invalidated by reason of the fact that a Director takes part in a meeting or votes on a resolution of the Board while disqualified unless the other Directors at the meeting knew of or could reasonably have known of the disqualification.

26. DIRECTORS' CONTRACTS

- 26.1. A Director will not be disqualified from office or from exercising any of the duties of his or her office or disqualified from any position of profit (except that of auditor) under the Company or under any Corporation in which the Company shall be a shareholder or which is a Member of this Company or is otherwise interested or from entering into contracts with the Company either as vendor purchaser provider of services or otherwise nor shall any such contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director of the Company shall be in any way interested be avoided nor shall any Director be liable to account to the Company for any profit arising from any such office or place of profit or realised by or arising from any such contract or arrangement by reason only of the Director holding office or of the fiduciary relationship between the Company and the Director but the nature of the Director's interest must be declared by the Director in accordance with the Act (if the Act so requires). A Director may be counted in a quorum and may vote concerning any contract or arrangement in which the Director is interested. A general notice that a Director is a member of or otherwise interested in or connected with a specified firm or corporation is to be regarded as a notice that a Director is interested in all transactions with that firm or corporation and shall be a sufficient declaration under this Rule as to all contracts transactions and arrangements between the Company and that firm or corporation and any transactions with such firm or corporations after such general notice is given shall be deemed to be contracts in respect of which notice has been given and it shall not be necessary for any Director to give any special notice relating to any particular transaction with that firm or corporation after the giving of a general notice. The Secretary shall at all times record in the minutes any declaration made or general notice given by a Director in accordance with this Rule.
- 26.2. A Director may be or become a director or other officer of or otherwise interested in any firm or corporation promoted by the Company or which is a subsidiary or parent of the Company or in which the Company may be interested in any way whatsoever and no such Director shall be accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by the Director as a director or officer of or from any interest in such firm or corporation unless the Company at a general meeting otherwise directs.
- 26.3. The Directors may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any corporation held or owned by the Company or exercisable by them as directors of such corporation in any manner and in all respects as the Directors think fit (including the exercise of such power in favour of any resolution appointing themselves or any of the Directors or other officers to the position of directors or other office of such corporation) and any Director may vote in favour of the exercise of such voting rights in such a manner notwithstanding that the Director may be or be about to be appointed a director or other

officer of such corporation and as such is or may become interested in the exercise of such voting power.

27. MANAGING AND GOVERNING DIRECTORS

- 27.1. The Directors may from time to time and at any time appoint one or more Directors to the office of Managing Director for such period and upon such terms as they think fit and, subject to the terms of any such appointment, the Company may revoke the appointment at any time. The appointment of a Managing Director shall automatically cease if the Managing Director ceases to be a Director.
- 27.2. The Company may remunerate a Managing Director and any other executive Director. Such remuneration shall subject to any resolution of a general meeting be fixed by the Directors and may be by way of fixed salary, commission, honorarium, share of profits or percentage of Company turnover or by issue of shares in the Company or in any corporation in which the Company is interested or by participation in any profits or by way of pension or retiring allowance or by any or all of those modes or in any other manner that may be agreed between the Director and the Board which shall be lawful.
- 27.3. The Directors may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a Managing Director any of the powers exercisable by them upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they think fit and from time to time may revoke withdraw alter or vary all or any of those powers.
- 27.4. The Members may from time to time appoint one or more persons to the office of Governing Director for such period and on such terms as they think fit and subject to the terms of any contract between the Governing Director and the Company may revoke such appointment.
- 27.5. The appointment of a Governing Director shall automatically terminate if the Governing Director ceases to be a Director.
- 27.6. If there is a Governing Director then the Governing Director shall have the management and control of the Company and all the powers authorities and discretions vested in the Directors generally and such Governing Director may exercise all the powers and do all of the acts and things that may be exercised or done by the Company except any which are by the Act required to be exercised or done by the Company in a general meeting. All other Directors shall be bound to comply with the Governing Director's directions. A vote of Directors shall not be valid unless the Governing Director votes in the affirmative.
- 27.7. The Governing Director may from time to time appoint any person to be a Director and from time to time remove that person from office.

28. POWERS OF DIRECTORS

- 28.1. The affairs of the Company shall be managed by the Directors who may pay all expenses incurred in registering the Company and may exercise all of the powers of the Company that are not by the Act or by these Rules required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting and may exercise such powers subject to any regulations that may be prescribed by the Company in a general meeting. No such regulation shall however invalidate any act of the Directors carried out prior to the making of the regulation. This power shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Directors by any other rule.
- 28.2. The Directors may exercise all of the powers of the Company in respect of the borrowing of money and securing the repayment of borrowed money and any related matter whether such power derives from these Rules or from any other source.
- 28.3. The Directors may from time to time by power of attorney appoint any corporation, firm or person or body of persons whether fixed or fluctuating or whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under these Rules or the Act) and may make such appointment for such period and subject to such conditions as they may think fit and any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the Directors think fit and may also authorise any attorney or attorneys to delegate all or any of the powers authorities and discretions vested in such attorney or attorneys.

- 28.4. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, other negotiable instruments and all receipts for money paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed, confirmed or otherwise executed in such manner as the Directors shall from time to time by resolution determine and if there has been no resolution making such determination then by any Director provided the same shall be in writing and a note or memorandum giving details of the execution be lodged with and become part of the Company's records.
- 28.5. The Directors may transfer or distribute specific assets by vesting the assets in a trustee or trustees upon such trusts and for the benefit of the Members or any of them.
- 28.6. If a difficulty arises or may arise in making a transfer or distribution of specific assets, the Directors may:
- 28.6.1. deal with the difficulty as they consider expedient;
 - 28.6.2. fix the value of all or any part of the specific assets for the purposes of the distribution;
 - 28.6.3. 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
 - 28.6.4. vest any such specific assets in trustees as the Directors consider expedient.
- 28.7. If a transfer or distribution of specific assets to a particular Member or Members is or may be 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.

29. MINUTES

- 29.1. Except if the Company is a sole director company the Directors shall cause minutes to be entered in a book maintained for the purpose of recording:
- 29.1.1. the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of any committee of Directors;
 - 29.1.2. all appointments of officers made by the Board.
 - 29.1.3. all resolutions and declarations with or without a meeting and proceedings of all meetings of the Company and of the Board and of Committees of Directors.
- 29.2. If the Company is a sole director company all decisions shall be recorded by declaration which shall be entered into a book that shall be maintained for that purpose.
- 29.3. The Directors shall cause the minutes of every meeting of the Board and of the Company and of committees of Directors to be signed by the chairperson of the meeting to which such minutes relate or by the chairperson of a succeeding meeting and if so signed all such minutes shall be evidence of the proceedings to which the minutes relate.

30. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

- 30.1. The Directors may pass a resolution without a Directors meeting being held if:
- 30.1.1. all Directors who are eligible to vote on the resolution; or
 - 30.1.2. Directors who are eligible to vote on the resolution and constituting in number not less than a majority of the Directors eligible to vote on the resolution, sign a document containing a statement they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document. The resolution is passed when the last of all eligible Directors or the last of the eligible Directors required to constitute the majority, as the relevant circumstances require, signs the document or his or her separate copy of the document (as applicable). A document signed by an Alternate Director is as effective as if signed by the Director (or each Director) for whom he or she is an alternate
- 30.2. Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by the Directors provided the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- 30.3. Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by the Directors provided the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- 30.4. If the Company has only one Director, then the Director may pass a resolution by recording it and signing the record and may make a declaration by recording it and signing the record.

- 30.5. The Directors may meet together for the dispatch of business adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. A Directors meeting may be called or held using any technology consented to by all the Directors. That consent may be a standing one and a Director may only withdraw a consent within a reasonable time before a meeting is called (and not in respect of a particular meeting after the meeting is called).
- 30.6. The Directors may elect a Director to chair their meetings (or a Director to chair meetings of the Board may be chosen or appointed by such other method as the Directors determine by resolution). The Directors may determine the period for which the Director is to be the chairperson and may remove the chairperson at any time. A person ceases to be the chairperson if he or she ceases to be a Director.
- 30.7. The Directors must elect a Director who is present at a meeting to chair a meeting or part of it if a Director has not already been elected to chair the meeting or if a previously elected chairperson is not available or (without he or she having passed the chair to another person who may lawfully act as chair of the meeting) declines or is not lawfully permitted to act or to continue to act or becomes ill or for any reason is unable to chair the meeting or continue to chair the meeting. The passing of the chair to another Director at or for a meeting does not terminate or otherwise affect the election or appointment of a Director to chair meetings, and that individual may resume the chair of a meeting at any time.
- 30.8. Unless the Directors determine otherwise the quorum for a Directors' meeting is two Directors and must include any and all Directors appointed as nominees of Benjamin Stuart Pretty and James Edward Pretty and the quorum must be present at all times during the meeting. An Alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum at a meeting at which the Director appointing the Alternate Director is not present and a Director or Alternate Director interested in any business of the meeting may be counted in a quorum notwithstanding the Director's interest but a quorum shall not be constituted solely by a Director who is also an Alternate Director for one or more other Directors.
- 30.9. A meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions exercisable by the Directors.
- 30.10. Subject to Rules 30.1, 30.2 and 30.3, a resolution of Directors must be passed by a majority of the votes cast by the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution.
- 30.11. The chairperson shall not have a casting vote but may exercise the right to vote as a Director.
- 30.12. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such of their number as they think fit. Any committee so formed shall when exercising any of the powers delegated to it comply with any conditions or regulations that may be imposed on it by the Directors. The meetings and proceedings of a committee consisting of more than one person shall be governed by the provisions of these Rules as if the meeting were a meeting of Directors.
- 30.13. All decisions and acts done at a meeting of Directors or of a committee of Directors or by any person acting as a Director shall, provided the Directors or person making the decision or carrying out the act shall have acted honestly, be valid and of full effect notwithstanding that afterwards it might be discovered that there was some defect in the appointment or continuance in office of any such Director or person making the decision or acting or that they or any one of them were disqualified from holding office or had vacated office or were for some other reason not entitled to vote or carry out the act.
- 30.14. When a Director has ceased to hold office for any reason the continuing Directors may act notwithstanding the vacancy but if and for so long as their number is reduced below the minimum number of Directors necessary to make a quorum of Directors the continuing Directors or Director may act only to the extent necessary for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that minimum number or for the purpose of calling a general meeting of Members.
- 30.15. A Directors' meeting may be called by a Director giving reasonable notice individually to every other Director provided however that if all Directors reside within a radius of 100 kilometres from the registered office of the Company the minimum period of notice shall be 48 hours and if all of the Directors do not reside within a radius of 100 kilometres from the registered office of the Company then the minimum period of notice shall be 72 hours except that where the meeting is held by electronic telephonic or other technological means the minimum period of notice shall be 24 hours.

In each case the Directors may consent to shorter notice periods in advance, either for a particular meeting or generally. Consent to shorter notice may be conditional (including by applying only to meetings at which particular types of business will, or will not, be considered), in which case the consent will only be effective if the condition is satisfied.

30.16. The Directors may by unanimous vote of all Directors entitled to vote at a particular meeting waive the requirement for the giving of notice or any particular period of notice.

30.17. A Director who has appointed an Alternate Director to take the place of the Director may direct that Notices of Directors' Meeting be sent to the Alternate Director.

30.18. If the Company is for the time being a wholly-owned subsidiary of a body corporate ("the holding company"), a Director of the Company may take into account the interests of, and is authorised to act in the best interests of, the holding company, including by taking into account and acting in the interests of a related body corporate where to do so is in the best interests of the holding company.

31. COMPANY SEAL

31.1. Unless the Directors make a determination (or if the Company is a sole director company, the Director makes a determination) under Rule 32.1, the Company shall have a common seal, which shall be a device of such form as the Directors shall determine as will enable a representation of that seal to be affixed to documents (which term shall include electronically produced documents). The seal shall contain such information as is required by the Act. The representation may be affixed by use of ink or other similar substance, electronically, or by adhesive copy or representation.

31.2. The Directors shall provide for the safe custody of the seal and shall only use the seal by the authority of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors authorised by the Directors to authorise the use of the seal.

31.3. The affixing of the seal shall be sufficient and shall bind the Company if it shall be affixed in the presence of one Director who shall sign every instrument to which the seal is affixed and every such instrument shall be counter-signed by another Director or the Secretary or some other person appointed by the Directors except that if the Company is a sole director company then the affixing of the seal shall be in the presence of that Director who shall sign every instrument to which the seal is affixed and shall state in writing that he or she is the sole Director of the Company. The Director(s), Secretary and other person may sign using any electronic means as may be recognised by law from time to time.

31.4. A Director may affix the seal to or sign any instrument and the Secretary may countersign any instrument on behalf of the Company notwithstanding that the Director or Secretary (or both) may be in any way interested in the transaction.

32. ALTERNATE EXECUTION OF COMPANY DOCUMENTS

32.1. The Directors (or if the Company is a sole director company, the Director) may at any time determine that the Company shall not have a common seal.

32.2. If the Directors or Director determine that the Company shall not have a common seal then, without limiting the other ways in which the Company may execute a document or instrument, a document or instrument shall be validly executed and shall be binding upon the Company if it is signed by any two Directors or by one Director and the Secretary (who may not be the same person) and if the Company is a sole director company then by the sole Director.

32.3. A Director or the Secretary may sign any instrument binding the Company notwithstanding that the Director or the Secretary may be in any way interested in the transaction.

32.4. If the Company is a sole director company, the signature of the sole Director is sufficient notwithstanding that he or she might not also be the sole Secretary.

32.5. Rule 31 and this Rule 32 do not limit the ways in which the Company may execute documents or instruments.

33. DIVIDENDS AND RESERVE

- 33.1. The Directors may from time to time, subject to the terms of issue and express rights of holders of shares of a particular class, declare such dividends as they may think fit and may fix the time for payment of dividends. The payment of dividends is not restricted to payment from profits.
- 33.2. No dividend shall carry interest as against the Company.
- 33.3. The Directors may determine that a dividend is payable and fix the amount, the time for payment and the method of payment of the dividend. Dividends may be paid by payment of cash, by the issue of shares, by the grant of options and by the transfer of assets to a Member.
- 33.4. The Directors may revoke the decision to pay a dividend or revoke a decision as to the method of payment of a dividend at any time prior to the date and time fixed for payment of the dividend. If a date shall be fixed for payment of a dividend but no time on that date shall be fixed then the time for payment of the dividend shall be deemed to be 4.00 pm local time.
- 33.5. Subject to the terms of issue and express rights of holders of shares of a particular class the Directors may from time to time pay dividends as they see fit. Subject to the terms of issue and express rights of holders of shares of a particular class the Directors may from time to time declare and pay to the holders of any class or classes of shares such interim dividend or dividends as the Directors in their absolute discretion shall think fit and declare. Interim and final dividends may be determined, declared and paid in respect of one or more classes of shares to the exclusion of the others or other.
- 33.6. The Directors may before declaring any dividend set aside out of the profits or other moneys of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserve or reserve fund to meet any contingencies or for equalising dividends or for such special dividends or for repairing improving and maintaining any property of the Company or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their absolute discretion think shall promote the interest of the Company and may invest the several sums so set aside in such investments (other than shares of the Company) as they may think fit and from time to time may deal with and vary such investments and dispose of all or any part of the investments for the benefit of the Company and may divide the reserve or reserve fund into such special funds as they think fit and may employ the reserve or reserve fund or any part of the fund in the business of the Company.
- 33.7. Subject to and without prejudice to any other provision in these Rules the profits of the Company shall be divided amongst the Members or any class of Members according to the amounts paid up on the shares held by them.
- 33.8. The Directors may retain any dividend or other monies payable on or in respect of a share on which the Company has a lien and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the debts, liabilities or other encumbrances in respect of which the lien exists.
- 33.9. The Directors when declaring a dividend may make a call on the Members of such amount as they determine but so that the call on each Member shall not exceed the dividend payable to the Member and so that the call shall be made payable at the same time as the dividend. The dividend may, if the Member so requests, be set off against the call.
- 33.10. Any dividend, interest or other money payable in cash in respect of shares may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post directed to the registered address of the holder or in the case of joint holders to the registered address of the joint holder who is first named on the Register or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct or may be deposited or transferred by electronic transfer into such bank account or bank accounts as the holder or joint holders may direct in writing and in the case of joint holders to such bank account or bank accounts as the shareholder who is first named in the Register may direct in writing. Every such cheque, warrant or electronic transfer shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends bonuses or other monies payable in respect of shares held by them as joint holders.
- 33.11. All dividends unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be a trustee in respect of such unclaimed money provided however that the Company must comply with any applicable law relating to unclaimed monies.

34. ACCOUNTS

34.1. The Directors shall cause proper accounting and other records to be kept and maintained and shall distribute copies of the balance sheet, profit and loss accounts, reports and other documents as required by the Act (if so required) and shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounting and other records of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of Members who are not Directors and no Member who is not a Director shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or paper of the Company except as provided in the Act or as may be authorised by the Directors or by resolution of the Members.

35. AUDITORS

35.1. If required by the Act an Auditor shall be appointed and the Auditor's appointment removal and duties shall be regulated in accordance with the Act.

36. NOTICES

36.1. A notice may be given by the Company to any Member either personally or by sending it by post to the Member at the Member's registered office or the address if any supplied by the Member to the Company for giving of notices to the Member or to any telephone number or address given by the Member to the Company for the delivery of facsimile messages or messages transmitted by electronic or like means. Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, pre-paying and posting a letter containing the notice and to have been effected (except in the case of a notice of meeting) at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post and in the case of a facsimile notice or an electronic notice (except in the case of a notice of meeting) to be effected by sending the facsimile to the telephone number (where confirmation of transmission is received) or addressing the notice to the electronic address and dispatching the same by the appropriate electronic means and to have been effected four hours after the time of transmission.

36.2. Any notice by a court of law or otherwise required or allowed to be given by the Company to Members or any of them by advertisement shall be sufficiently advertised if advertised once in one daily newspaper circulating in the State or Territory capital city and metropolitan area of the State or Territory in which a majority of the Members have a registered address and in case of joint holders they shall be counted as one and the registered address of such joint holders shall be the address of the joint holder who is first named on the Register.

37. WINDING UP

37.1. If the Company shall be wound up and the assets of the Company available for distribution amongst the Members shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the paid up capital such assets shall be distributed so that as nearly as may be the losses shall be borne by the Members in proportion to the capital paid up or which ought to have been paid up on the shares held by them respectively at the commencement of the winding up.

37.2. If in a winding up the assets available for distribution amongst the Members shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up the excess shall be distributed amongst the Members in proportion to the capital at the commencement of the winding up paid up or which ought to have been paid up on the shares held by them respectively subject however to the rights of the holders of shares issued upon any special terms and conditions.

37.3. If the Company is wound up whether voluntarily or otherwise the liquidator may with the sanction of a special resolution divide amongst the Members in specie or in kind any part of the assets of the Company and may vest any part of the assets of the Company in a trustee or trustees upon such trusts and for the benefit of the Members or any of them as the liquidator with the consent of the Members for whose benefit the vesting or transfer is to take place as the liquidator shall think fit. If the liquidator shall think it expedient any division may be otherwise than in accordance with the legal rights of the Members (except where unalterably fixed) and in particular any class may be given preferential or special rights or may be excluded altogether or in part but in case there shall be a

division otherwise than in accordance with the legal rights of Members any Member who would be prejudiced thereby shall have a right to dissent and such other ancillary rights as would be given if the determination were a special resolution of the Company. If any shares to be divided in accordance with this Rule involve a liability to pay calls or otherwise any person entitled under such division to any of those shares may within ten days after the passing of the special resolution by notice in writing direct the liquidator to sell his or her proportion of shares and to pay to him or her the net proceeds of such sale and the liquidator shall if it is reasonably possible so to do act accordingly.

38. INDEMNITY

- 38.1. Subject to the provisions of the Act every Director, Secretary, manager or officer of the Company or any person employed by the Company as auditor shall be indemnified out of the funds of the Company against all liability incurred by such person as a Director, Secretary, manager, officer or auditor in defending any proceedings whether civil or criminal in which judgment is given in the person's favour or in which the person is acquitted or in connection with any application under the Act in which relief is granted to the person by a Court.
- 38.2. Subject to the Act no Director, auditor or other officer of the Company shall be liable for the acts, omissions, receipts, neglect or defaults of any other Director or officer or for joining in any receipt or other act for conformity or for any loss or expense happening to the Company through the inefficiency or deficiency of title to any property acquired by order of the Directors or on behalf of the Company or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of the monies of the Company shall be invested or for any loss or damage arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency or tortious act of any person with whom any monies, securities or effects shall be deposited or for any loss occasioned by any error of judgment, omission, default or oversight on the person's part or for any other loss, damage or misfortune whatsoever which shall happen in relation to those things unless the same shall happen through the person's own negligence, default, breach of duty, breach of trust or dishonesty.
- 38.3. To the extent permitted by law the Company may pay, or agree to pay, a premium in respect of a contract insuring a person who is or has been an officer of the Company or of a subsidiary of the Company against a liability:
 - 38.3.1. incurred by the person in his or her capacity as an officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company provided that the liability does not arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company or a subsidiary of the Company or a contravention of the Act or any other matter the payment of insurance premiums for, or indemnity by the Company of which, the Company is prohibited by the Act; or
 - 38.3.2. for costs and expenses incurred by that person in defending proceedings, whatever their outcome (unless prohibited by the Act).

39. MEDIATION

- 39.1. If a dispute shall arise between the Directors or between the Directors and a Member or between the Members or between the Company and a Member concerning the affairs of the Company, the parties must attempt to resolve the dispute by mediation as follows:
 - 39.1.1. Either party may start mediation by serving a mediation notice on the other.
 - 39.1.2. The notice must state that a dispute has arisen and identify what is in dispute.
 - 39.1.3. The parties must jointly appoint a mediator. If the parties fail to agree on the appointment within seven days of service of the notice, a mediator will be appointed by the Secretary for the time being of the Law Institute or Law Society (as the case requires) of the State or Territory in which the Company has its registered office upon the application of either party.
 - 39.1.4. The parties must observe the instructions of the mediator about the conduct of the mediation execute any written agreements that the mediator may reasonably ask them to execute and make a genuine and determined effort to resolve the dispute.
 - 39.1.5. If the dispute is not resolved within fourteen days after the mediator is appointed or any other time that the parties are agreed to in writing, the mediation ceases.

- 39.1.6. The Directors and the Members must as far as is reasonably practicable and provided to do so is not in breach of the Act maintain the status quo concerning the affairs of the Company while the mediation process is taking place.
- 39.1.7. No request for arbitration may be made nor any application made to a court of law except in the case that the status quo concerning the affairs of the Company is not maintained until such time as the parties have attended a mediation meeting.
- 39.1.8. Each party must pay an equal share of the cost of mediation to the Mediator.
- 39.1.9. If the dispute is resolved, each party must sign the terms of the agreement and the terms are binding on the parties.
- 39.1.10. The mediation procedure is confidential and written statements prepared for the mediator or for a party and any discussions between the parties and between the parties and the mediator before or during the mediation procedure cannot be used in any legal proceedings. It shall be a term of the appointment of the mediator that the mediator shall destroy any notes made during the mediation at the end of the mediation.

40. LOANS MADE TO SHAREHOLDERS

- 40.1. The Directors may, by a resolution or otherwise, resolved to make a loan from the Company to any Member.
- 40.2. Unless otherwise agreed every loan made by the Company to any Member from time to time, shall be on the terms determined by the Directors and shall comply with the requirements of all laws including the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 so that the loan will not be a deemed dividend for the purposes of the taxation laws.

41. INCONSISTENCY WITH CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

- 41.1. If any of these Rules shall be inconsistent with or in breach of any of the provisions of the Act then these Rules shall be read down to the extent that they shall comply with the Act and any Rule that is not capable of being so read down (and therefore remaining inconsistent with or in breach of the provisions of the Act) shall be deemed to be struck out and shall not form part of these Rules to the extent of the inconsistency with or breach of the provisions of the Act.
- 41.2. If the provisions of the Act permit an act to be done, a decision to be made or a meeting to be held in a way that is more convenient for the Company or the Directors or is more favourable to the Members or the Directors than as required or permitted by these Rules then the Directors may but shall not be obliged so to do (unless the Act so requires) to make the decision, take the action, give the notice or hold the meeting or do the particular thing as is permitted and in the time and in the manner permitted by the Act.

42. DRAG ALONG RIGHTS AND TRIGGER EVENTS

In this clause 42 and clause 43:

Qualified Buyer means a bona fide third party purchaser who is not a Related Entity, under the Control (as that term is defined in section 50AA of the Act) or Relative of any Member.

Related Entity of a corporation means:

- (a) a related body corporate of that corporation within the meaning of section 50 of the Act; and
- (b) a trustee of any unit trust in relation to which that corporation, or any corporation referred to in paragraph (a), directly or indirectly:
 - 1. controls the right to appoint the trustee; or
 - 2. is in a position to control the casting of, more than one half of the maximum number of votes that might be cast at a meeting of holders of units in the trust; or
 - 3. holds or is in a position to control the disposal of more than one half of the issued units of the trust.

Relative in relation to an individual means:

- (a) the spouse, former spouse, parent, son, daughter, brother or sister of that individual; or
- (b) any person married to any of the persons mentioned in paragraph (a).

42.1. When Drag Along Notice can be given:

- 42.1.1. If Members who together hold more than fifty one per cent (51%) of the issued shares of the Company (together the **Majority Sellers**) have received a written offer from a Qualified Buyer which they wish to accept for the sale of all of the issued share capital of the Company on terms which are materially complete and which are the same for each Member (**Exit Offer**), then the Majority Sellers may give each other Member notice of the Exit Offer with a copy to the Company (**Drag Along Notice**).

42.2. Timing of Drag Along Notice

- 42.2.1. Any Drag Along Notice given by the Majority Sellers must be given within 15 Business Days of the date on which the Majority Sellers receive an Exit Offer.

42.3. Contents of Drag Along Notice

- 42.3.1. A Drag Along Notice must:
 - 42.3.1.1 confirm the intention of the Majority Sellers to accept the Exit Offer;
 - 42.3.1.2 specify the proposed sale price for each Share which must be a cash price denominated in Australian dollars;
 - 42.3.1.3 specify the other material terms and conditions of the proposed sale of the Shares;
 - 42.3.1.4 specify the proposed settlement date for the sale;
 - 42.3.1.5 specify the name of the proposed Qualified Buyer, including where applicable details of its ultimate holding company; and
 - 42.3.1.6 include a copy of the Exit Offer.

A Drag Along Notice once given may not be withdrawn without the written consent of the Majority Sellers.

42.4. Effect of Drag Along Notice on Members

- 42.4.1. If the Majority Sellers issue a Drag Along Notice in accordance with clause 42.1 and 42.3:
 - 42.4.1.1 each Member who receives a Drag Along Notice:
 - 42.4.1.1.1 must sell all of its Shares to the Qualified Buyer at the same time and on the same terms as the sale by the Majority Sellers of their Shares to the Qualified Buyer; and
 - 42.4.1.1.2 must do all things and execute such documents as are reasonably required by the Majority Sellers or the Qualified Buyer to effect the transaction contemplated by the Drag Along Notice; and
 - 42.4.1.2 the Majority Sellers must not sell any Shares to the Qualified Buyer unless the Qualified Buyer simultaneously purchases all Shares of each other Member on the terms set out in the Drag Along Notice.

42.5. Company as attorney

- 42.5.1. If any Member fails to take any action required under this clause #, then the Company shall be appointed as that Members' attorney to do all things necessary (including signing any

documents in the name of the relevant Member) to give effect to this clause. The relevant Member must ratify all acts undertaken by the Company as attorney pursuant to this clause

43. TAG ALONG RIGHTS

43.1. Sale Notice

43.1.1 If:

43.1.1.1 Members who together hold more than fifty-one per cent (51%) of the issued shares of the Company have received a written offer which they wish to accept for the sale of all or a majority of the Shares held by the Majority Sellers then such Members (**the Exiting Sellers**) must give each other Member notice of the offer with a copy to the Company (**Exiting Sale Notice**).

43.2. Timing of Exiting Sale Notice

43.2.1 The Exiting Sellers must give the Exiting Sale Notice within 15 Business Days of the date on which the Exiting Sellers receive an Exiting Sale Offer.

43.3. Contents of Exiting Sale Notice

43.3.1 An Exiting Sale Notice must:

43.3.1.1 specify the number and class of Shares the Exiting Sellers wish to sell and the proportion which those Shares represent of all of the Shares held by each Exiting Seller (Sale Proportion);

43.3.1.2 specify the proposed sale price for each Share which must be a cash price denominated in Australian dollars (**Exiting Sale Price**) and the other material terms and conditions of the proposed sale;

43.3.1.3 specify the proposed settlement date for the sale; and

43.3.1.4 specify the name of the proposed Qualified Buyer including where applicable details of its ultimate holding company.

An Exiting Sale Notice once given may not be withdrawn without the consent of all Members.

43.4. Tag Along Notice

43.4.1 A Member (other than an Exiting Seller) may give the Exiting Sellers notice (**Tag Along Notice**), with a copy to the Company, within 10 Business Days of the date on which that Member receives an Exiting Sale Notice.

43.5. Contents of Tag Along Notice

43.5.1 A Tag Along Notice must specify that the Member wishes to sell to the Qualified Buyer a proportion of its Shares equal to the Sale Proportion (calculated as at the date of the Exiting Sale Notice):

43.5.1.1 at a price for each Share equal to the Exiting Sale Price; and

43.5.1.2 otherwise on the terms set out in the Exiting Sale Notice.

43.6. Completion of sale - Exiting Sellers receive no Tag Along Notices

43.6.1 If on expiry of the 10 Business Day period referred to in clause 9.4, the Exiting Sellers receive no Tag Along Notices, the Exiting Sellers may:

43.6.1.1 accept the Exiting Sale Offer on the terms set out in the Exiting Sale Notice but not on any other terms; and

43.6.1.2 proceed to complete the transaction contemplated by the Exiting Sale Notice.

43.7. Completion of sale - Exiting Sellers receive Tag Along Notices

43.7.1 If on expiry of the 10 Business Day period referred to in clause 43.4, the Exiting Seller receives any Tag Along Notices:

43.7.1.1 the Exiting Sellers must not sell any Shares to the Qualified Buyer unless the Qualified Buyer simultaneously purchases all Shares specified in each Tag Along Notice at a price for each Share equal to the Exiting Sale Price and otherwise on the terms set out in the Exiting Sale Notice; and

43.7.1.2 each Member who has given a Tag Along Notice must do all things and execute all documents as are reasonably required by the Exiting Sellers or the Qualified Buyer to effect the transaction contemplated by the Tag Along Notice.