
1. Definitions and interpretation

1.1 Definitions

In this Agreement the following terms shall bear the following meanings:

Alternate Director means a person appointed as an alternate director under article 7.7(a).

Applicable Law means the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.

ASX means ASX Limited (ACN 008 624 691) or, where the context requires, the Australian Securities Exchange operated by it.

Committee means a committee of Directors constituted under article 8.7.

Company means Emyria Limited (ACN 625 085 734), as that name may be changed to time.

Constitution means this constitution, and a reference to an article or a schedule is a reference to an article or a schedule of this constitution.

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

CS Facility has the same meaning as prescribed CS facility in the Corporations Act.

CS Facility Operator means the operator of a CS Facility.

Director means a person holding office as a director of the Company, and where appropriate includes an Alternate Director.

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

Executive Director means a person appointed as an executive director under article 9.1(a).

Issuer Sponsored Holding means a holding on an electronic sub-register maintained by the Company in accordance with the Listing Rules.

Listing Rules means, in relation to a Stock Exchange, the rules of that Stock Exchange governing trading in securities quoted on that Stock Exchange, in force from time to time which apply while the company is a listed company, each as amended or replaced from time to time, except to the extent of any express written waiver by that Stock Exchange.

Managing Director means a person appointed as a managing director under article 9.1(a).

Member means a person entered in the Register as a holder of shares in the capital of the Company.

Operating Rules means the operating rules of a CS Facility regulating the settlement, clearing and registration of uncertificated shares as amended, varied or waived (whether in respect of the Company or generally) from time to time.

- (iv) a holder of Restricted Securities will not be entitled to participate in any return of capital on those securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the Listing Rules or ASX; and
- (v) if a holder of Restricted Securities breaches a Restriction Deed or a provision of the Constitution restricting a disposal of those securities, the holder will not be entitled to any dividend or distribution, or to exercise any voting rights, in respect of those securities for so long as the breach continues.

3. Liens, calls and forfeiture

Schedule 2 applies and forms part of this Constitution.

4. Transfer of shares

4.1 Forms of instrument of transfer

Subject to this Constitution and the Listing Rules, a share in the Company is transferable:

- (a) as provided by the Operating Rules of an applicable CS Facility; or
- (b) by any other method of transfer which is required or permitted by the Corporations Act and any relevant Stock Exchange.

4.2 Execution and delivery of transfer

If a duly completed instrument of transfer:

- (a) is used to transfer a share in accordance with article 4.1(b); and
- (b) is left for registration at the share registry of the Company, accompanied by any information that the Directors properly require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer,

the Company must, subject to the powers vested in the Directors by this Constitution, register the transferee as the holder of the share.

4.3 Effect of registration

Except as provided by any applicable Operating Rules of a CS Facility, a transferor of a share remains the holder of the share transferred until the transfer is registered and the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect of the share.

4.4 Company to register forms without charge

The Company must register all registrable transfer forms, split certificates, renunciations and transfers, issue certificates and transmission receipts and mark or note transfer forms without imposing a charge except where a charge is permitted by the Listing Rules.

4.5 Power to refuse to register

If permitted by the Listing Rules, the Directors may:

6.11 Joint shareholders' vote

If a share is held jointly and more than one Member votes in respect of that share, only the vote of the Member whose name appears first in the Register counts.

6.12 Effect of unpaid call

A Member is not entitled at a general meeting to cast a vote attached to a share on which a call is due and payable and has not been paid.

6.13 Validity of vote in certain circumstances

Unless the Company has received written notice of the matter before the start or resumption of the meeting at which a person votes as a proxy, attorney or Representative, a vote cast by that person is valid even if, before the person votes:

- (a) the appointing Member dies;
- (b) the Member is mentally incapacitated;
- (c) the Member revokes the appointment or authority;
- (d) the Member revokes the authority under which the appointment was made by a third party; or
- (e) the Member transfers the share in respect of which the appointment or authority was given.

6.14 Objection to voting qualification

An objection to the right of a person to attend or vote at the meeting or adjourned meeting:

- (a) may not be raised except at that meeting or adjourned meeting; and
- (b) must be referred to the chair of the meeting, whose decision is final.

A vote not disallowed under the objection is valid for all purposes.

6.15 Direct voting

The Directors may determine that at any general meeting or class meeting, a Member who is entitled to attend and vote on a resolution at that meeting is entitled to a direct vote in respect of that resolution. A "direct vote" includes a vote delivered to the Company by post, fax or other electronic means approved by Directors. The Directors may prescribe rules to govern direct voting including specifications as to the form, method and timing of giving the direct vote in order for the vote to be valid, and the treatment of direct votes.

6.16 Treatment of direct votes

A direct vote on a resolution at a meeting in respect of a share cast in accordance with article 6.15 is of no effect and will be disregarded:

- (a) if, at the time of the resolution, the person who cast the direct vote:
 - (i) is not entitled to vote on the resolution in respect of the share; or

- (ii) would not be entitled to vote on the resolution in respect of the share if the person were present at the meeting at which the resolution is considered;
- (b) if, had the vote been cast in person at the meeting at which the resolution is considered:
 - (i) the vote would not be valid; or
 - (ii) the Company would be obliged to disregard the vote;
- (c) subject to any rules prescribed by the Directors, if the person who cast the direct vote is present in person at the meeting at the time the resolution is considered; and
- (d) if the direct vote was cast otherwise than in accordance with any regulations, rules and procedures prescribed by the Directors under article 6.15.

6.17 Multiple votes

Subject to any rules prescribed by the Directors, if the Company receives a valid direct vote on a resolution in accordance with article 6.15 and 6.16 and, prior to, after or at the same time as receipt of the direct vote, the Company receives an instrument appointing a proxy, attorney or Representative to vote on behalf of the same Member on that resolution, the Company may regard the direct vote as effective in respect of that resolution and disregard any vote cast by the proxy, attorney or Representative on the resolution at the meeting.

7. Directors

7.1 Number of Directors

Unless otherwise determined by the Company in general meeting, the number of Directors is to be not less than 3.

7.2 Retirement and election of Directors

- (a) A Director must not hold office without re-election:
 - (i) past the third annual general meeting following the Director's appointment or last election; or
 - (ii) for more than 3 years,
 whichever is the longer.
- (b) There must be an election of Directors at each annual general meeting of the Company. This can be satisfied by one or more of the following:
 - (i) a person standing for election as a new Director having been nominated in accordance with article 7.5;
 - (ii) any Director who was appointed under article 7.6 standing for election as a Director;

- (iii) any Director who is retiring at the end of the annual general meeting due to the tenure limitation in article 7.2(a), standing for re-election; or
 - (iv) if no person or Director is standing for election or re-election in accordance with paragraphs (i), (ii) or (iii), any Director who wishes to retire and stand for re-election. Otherwise, the person who has been a Director the longest without re-election must retire and stand for re-election. If 2 or more Directors have been a Director the longest and an equal time without re-election, then in default of agreement, the Director to retire will be determined by ballot.
- (c) This article does not apply to one Managing Director who is exempt from retirement and re-election in accordance with article 9.1(d).

7.3 Office held until conclusion of meeting

A retiring Director holds office until the conclusion of the meeting at which that Director retires but is eligible for re-election.

7.4 Director elected at general meeting

The Company may, at a general meeting at which a Director retires or otherwise vacates office, by resolution fill the vacated office by electing a person to that office.

7.5 Eligibility for election as Director

Except for:

- (a) a person who is eligible for election or re-election under article 7.2 or 7.6;
- (b) a person recommended for election by the Directors;
- (c) a person who is a Member, if they have lodged at the Registered Office, at least 35 business days before the general meeting, but no more than 90 business days before the meeting, a notice they have signed stating their desire to be a candidate for election at that meeting; or
- (d) a person who is not a Member, if a Member intending to nominate the person for election at a general meeting has lodged at the Registered Office, at least 35 business days before the general meeting, but no more than 90 business days before the meeting, a notice signed by the Member stating the Member's intention to nominate the person for election, and a notice signed by the person stating their consent to the nomination,

a person is not eligible for election as a Director at a general meeting of the Company.

7.6 Casual vacancy or additional Director

- (a) The Directors may at any time appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors.
- (b) A Director appointed under article 7.6(a) may retire at the next general meeting of the Company and is eligible for election at that meeting.
- (c) Subject to article 7.6(d) and unless the Director has already retired under article 7.6(b) and been elected, a Director appointed under article 7.6(a)

holds office until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company but is eligible for election at that meeting.

- (d) Article 7.6(c) does not apply to one Managing Director nominated by the Directors under article 9.1(d).

7.7 Alternate Directors

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, a Director may appoint a person approved by a majority of the other Directors to be an Alternate Director in the Director's place for any period as the Director thinks fit.
- (b) An Alternate Director is entitled to notice of all meetings of the Directors and, if the appointor does not participate in a meeting, the Alternate Director is entitled to participate and vote in the appointor's place.
- (c) An Alternate Director may exercise all the powers of the appointor except the power to appoint an Alternate Director and, subject to the Corporations Act, may perform all the duties of the appointor except to the extent that the appointor has exercised or performed them.
- (d) While acting as a Director, an Alternate Director:
 - (i) is an officer of the Company and not the agent of the appointor; and
 - (ii) is responsible to the exclusion of the appointor for the Alternate Director's own acts and defaults.
- (e) An Alternate Director is not entitled to receive from the Company any remuneration or benefit under articles 7.8, 7.10 or 7.11.
- (f) The appointment of an Alternate Director may be terminated at any time by the appointor even if the period of the appointment of the Alternate Director has not expired, and terminates in any event if the appointor ceases to be a Director for any reason.
- (g) An appointment, or the termination of an appointment, of an Alternate Director must be effected by a notice signed by the Director who makes or made the appointment and delivered to the Company.
- (h) An Alternate Director is not to be taken into account separately from the appointor in determining the number of Directors.

7.8 Remuneration of Directors

Subject to the Listing Rules, the Directors are to be remunerated for their services as Directors as follows:

- (a) the amount of the remuneration of the Directors is a yearly sum not exceeding the aggregate sum from time to time determined by the Company in general meeting, or until so determined, as the Directors resolve. The notice convening the meeting must include any proposal to increase the Directors' maximum aggregate remuneration and specify both the amount of any increase and the new yearly aggregate sum proposed for determination. As at the date of adopting this Constitution, the maximum aggregate remuneration is \$[insert];

- (b) the amount of the remuneration of the Directors is to be divided among them in the proportion and manner they agree or, in default of agreement, among them equally;
- (c) the remuneration is to be provided wholly in cash unless the Directors, with the agreement of the Director concerned, determine that part is to be satisfied in the form of non-cash benefits, including the issue or purchase of shares in the Company or the grant of options or rights to subscribe for such shares (subject to the receipt of any prior Member approvals required under the Corporations Act and Listing Rules);
- (d) the sum determined by the Company in general meeting under article 7.8(a) does not include:
 - (i) remuneration in the form of share, option or other equity plans approved separately by the Company in general meeting; or
 - (ii) payments or remuneration under articles 7.11 (unless otherwise determined), 7.12 or 11;
- (e) in making a determination under paragraph (c), the Directors may fix the value of any non-cash benefit; and
- (f) the Directors' remuneration accrues from day to day, except for any non-cash benefit which is taken to be provided at the time the benefit is provided, subject to the terms on which the benefit is provided.

This article does not apply to the remuneration of the Managing Director or any other Director appointed under article 9.1(a).

7.9 Retirement benefits

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company may give, or agree to give, a person a benefit in connection with that person's, or someone else's, retirement from a board or managerial office in the Company or a related body corporate of the Company.

7.10 Superannuation contributions

If required by law, the Company may make contributions to a fund for the purpose of making provision for or obtaining superannuation benefits for a Director. If required by the Listing Rules, these contributions are included in the sum determined by the Company in general meeting under article 7.8(a).

7.11 Additional or special duties

If a Director at the request of the Directors performs additional or special duties for the Company, the Company may remunerate that Director as determined by the Directors and that remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for that Director's remuneration under article 7.8.

7.12 Expenses

A Director is entitled to be reimbursed out of the funds of the Company such reasonable travelling, accommodation and other expenses as the Director may incur when travelling to or from meetings of the Directors or a Committee or when otherwise engaged on the business of the Company.

8.6 Signing of receipts and negotiable instruments

The Directors may determine the manner in which and persons by whom cheques, promissory notes, bankers' drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and receipts for money paid to the Company, may be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed.

8.7 Committees

- (a) The Directors may delegate any of their powers, other than powers required by law to be dealt with by Directors as a board, to a Committee or Committees consisting of one or more of their number as they think fit.
- (b) A Committee to which any powers have been delegated under article 8.7(a) must exercise those powers in accordance with any directions of the Directors.

8.8 Delegation of Directors' powers

- (a) The Directors may delegate any of their powers to any persons they select for any period, to be exercised for any objects and purposes on any terms and subject to any conditions and restrictions as they think fit, and may revoke, withdraw, alter or vary the delegation of any of those powers.
- (b) The powers of delegation expressly or impliedly conferred by this Constitution on the Directors are conferred in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the power conferred by section 198D of the Corporations Act.

8.9 Seals

- (a) The Directors must provide for the safe custody of any seal of the Company.
- (b) If the Company has a common seal or duplicate common seal:
 - (i) it may be used only by the authority of the Directors, or of a Committee authorised by the Directors to authorise its use; and
 - (ii) every document to which it is affixed must be signed by a Director and be countersigned by another Director, a Secretary or another person appointed by the Directors to countersign that document or a class of documents in which that document is included.

9. Officers

9.1 Managing and Executive Directors

- (a) The Directors may appoint an employee of the Company or one of its subsidiaries to the office of managing director or executive director of the Company, to hold office as Director for the period determined at the time of appointment, but not to exceed the term of employment of the employee.
- (b) The Directors may, subject to the terms of any employment contract between the relevant Director and the Company or subsidiary, at any time remove or dismiss any Managing Director or Executive Director from employment with that company, in which event the appointment as a Director will automatically cease.

- (c) Subject to article 9.1(d), a Managing Director or Executive Director appointed under article 9.1(a) is subject to re-election as director in accordance with article 7.2.
- (d) One Managing Director, nominated by the Directors, is, while holding that office, exempt from retirement by rotation under article 7.2.
- (e) The remuneration of a Managing Director or an Executive Director may be fixed by the Directors and may be by way of salary or commission or participation in profits or by all or any of those modes, but may not be by a commission on or percentage of operating revenue.
- (f) The Directors may:
 - (i) confer on a Managing Director or an Executive Director such of the powers exercisable by them, on such terms and conditions and with such restrictions, as they think fit; and
 - (ii) withdraw or vary any of the powers conferred on a Managing Director or an Executive Director.

9.2 Secretary

- (a) The Company must have at least one Secretary who is to be appointed by the Directors.
- (b) The Directors may suspend or remove a Secretary from that office.
- (c) A Secretary holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) and with the powers, duties and authorities, as determined by the Directors. The exercise of those powers and authorities and the performance of those duties by a Secretary is subject at all times to the control of the Directors.

10. Proceedings of Directors

10.1 Directors' meetings

- (a) The Directors may meet together for the dispatch of business and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.
- (b) A Director may at any time, and the Secretary must on the written request of a Director, convene a meeting of the Directors.
- (c) A Directors' meeting may be called or held using any technology consented to by all the Directors. The consent may be a standing one. A Director may only withdraw their consent within a reasonable period before the meeting.

10.2 Questions decided by majority

A question arising at a meeting of Directors is to be decided by a majority of votes of Directors present and entitled to vote and that decision is for all purposes a decision of the Directors.

10.10 Validity of acts of Directors

All acts done at a meeting of the Directors or of a Committee, or by a person acting as a Director are, even if it is afterwards discovered that:

- (a) there was a defect in the appointment or continuance in office of a person as a Director or of the person so acting; or
- (b) a person acting as a Director was disqualified or was not entitled to vote,

as valid as if the relevant person had been duly appointed or had duly continued in office and was qualified and entitled to vote.

11. Indemnity and insurance

11.1 Indemnity

To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Company will indemnify any current or former Director or Secretary or officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company out of the property of the Company against:

- (a) any liability incurred by the person in that capacity (except a liability for legal costs);
- (b) legal costs incurred in defending or resisting (or otherwise in connection with) proceedings, whether civil or criminal or of an administrative or investigatory nature, in which the person becomes involved because of that capacity; and
- (c) legal costs incurred in good faith in obtaining legal advice on issues relevant to the performance of their functions and discharge of their duties as an officer of the Company or a subsidiary, if that expenditure has been approved in accordance with the Company's policy,

except to the extent that:

- (d) the Company is forbidden by law to indemnify the person against the liability or legal costs; or
- (e) an indemnity by the Company of the person against the liability or legal costs, if given, would be made void by law.

It is not necessary for a Director to incur expense or make payment before enforcing a right of indemnity against the Company.

11.2 Insurance

The Company may pay or agree to pay, whether directly or through an interposed entity, a premium for a contract insuring a person who is or has been a Director or Secretary or officer of the Company or of a subsidiary of the Company against liability incurred by the person in that capacity, including a liability for legal costs, unless:

- (a) the Company is forbidden by law to pay or agree to pay the premium; or
- (b) the contract would, if the Company paid the premium, be made void by law.

the amount to an account of the Company until the Member nominates a valid account, or the amount is otherwise dealt with under article 13.11;

- (ii) fix the value for distribution of any specific assets;
 - (iii) pay cash or issue shares, debentures or other securities to any Member in order to adjust the rights of all parties;
 - (iv) vest any of those specific assets, cash, shares, debentures or other securities in a trustee or nominee on trust for the persons entitled to the distribution or capitalised amount, on any terms that seem expedient to the Directors; and
 - (v) authorise any person to make, on behalf of the Members, or a particular Member, entitled to any specific assets, cash, shares, debentures or other securities as a result of the decision, an agreement (including in writing) with the Company or another person which provides, as appropriate, for the distribution or issue to them of the assets, cash, shares, debentures or other securities and by applying to them their respective proportions of the amount resolved to be distributed.
- (b) Any agreement made under an authority referred to in article 13.6(a)(v) is effective and binds all Members concerned
- (c) Instead of making a distribution or issue of specific assets, shares, debentures or other securities to a particular Member, the Directors may make a cash payment to that Member or allocate some or all of the assets, shares, debentures or other securities to a trustee to be sold on behalf of, and for the benefit of, or in respect of, that Member, if:
- (i) the distribution or issue would otherwise be illegal or unlawful;
 - (ii) the distribution or issue would give rise to parcels of securities which do not constitute a marketable parcel;
 - (iii) in the Directors' discretion, the distribution or issue would, for any reason, be impracticable; or
 - (iv) the Member so agrees.
- (d) If the Company distributes to Members (either generally or to specific Members) shares, debentures or securities of the Company or another body corporate or trust (whether as a dividend or return of capital or otherwise and whether or not for value), each of those Members appoints the Company, and any officer of the Company nominated on their behalf by the Directors, as his or her agent or attorney to do anything needed or desirable to give effect, or assist in giving effect, to that distribution, including agreeing to become a member, holder of shares, holder of debentures or holder of securities of the Company or that other body corporate or trust.

13.7 Payments in respect of shares

A dividend, interest or other money payable in cash in respect of shares may be paid, unless otherwise directed by the Member, using any payment method chosen by the Directors, including:

- (a) by means of a direct credit or other means determined by the Directors to an account (of a type approved by the Directors) as provided in writing by the holder or holders shown on the Register; or
- (b) by cheque sent through the post directed to the address in the Register of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the address of the joint holder first named in the Register or to such other address as the holder or joint holder directs in writing.

Payment of money is at the risk of the holder or holders to whom it is sent.

13.8 Effectual receipt from one joint holder

Any one of 2 or more joint holders may give an effectual receipt for any dividend, interest or other money payable in respect of the shares held by them as joint holders.

13.9 Election to reinvest dividend

Subject to the Listing Rules, the Directors may grant to Members or any class of Members the right to elect to reinvest cash dividends paid by the Company by subscribing for shares in the Company on such terms and conditions as the Directors think fit.

13.10 Election to accept shares instead of dividends

Subject to the Listing Rules, the Directors may determine for any dividend which it is proposed to pay on any shares of the Company that holders of the shares may elect:

- (a) to forego the right to share in the proposed dividend or part of such proposed dividend; and
- (b) to receive instead an issue of shares credited as fully paid on such terms as the Directors think fit.

13.11 Unclaimed dividends or other distributions

- (a) Subject to article 13.11(b) unclaimed dividends or other distributions may be reinvested, after deducting reasonable expenses, into shares in the Company on behalf of, and in the name of the member concerned or dealt with by the Directors as they think fit for the benefit of the Company until claimed, or until required to be dealt with in accordance with any law relating to unclaimed moneys.
- (b) Any unclaimed dividend or other distribution, which is less than \$100.00 or a residual sum which arises from a reinvestment that has not been claimed for 12 months or more, may, at the discretion of the Directors, be donated to charity on behalf of the Member, as the board of Directors decides.

13.12 Capitalisation of reserves and profits

The Directors:

- (a) may resolve to capitalise any sum, being the whole or a part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve account or the profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution to Members; and

Schedule 2 - Liens, calls and forfeiture

1. Lien

(a) Lien on shares

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has a first and paramount lien on every share for:

- (i) all due and unpaid calls and instalments in respect of that share;
- (ii) all money which the Company is required by law to pay, and has paid, in respect of that share;
- (iii) interest at the Prescribed Interest Rate on the amount due from the date it becomes due until payment; and
- (iv) reasonable expenses of the Company in respect of the default on payment.

(b) Lien on loans under employee incentive schemes

The Company also has a first and paramount lien on each share registered in the name of the Member for all money payable to the Company by the Member under loans made under an employee incentive scheme.

(c) Lien on distributions

A lien on a share under paragraph 1(a) or 1(b) extends to all distributions for that share, including dividends.

(d) Exemption from paragraph 1(a) or 1(b)

The Directors may at any time exempt a share wholly or in part from the provisions of paragraph 1(a) or 1(b).

(e) Extinguishment of lien

The Company's lien on a share is extinguished if a transfer of the share is registered without the Company giving notice of the lien to the transferee.

(f) Company's rights to recover payments

A Member must reimburse the Company on demand in writing for all payments the Company makes to a government or taxing authority in respect of the Member, the death of a Member or the Member's shares or any distributions on the Member's shares, including dividends, where the Company is either:

- (i) required by law to make the relevant payment; or
- (ii) advised by a lawyer qualified to practice in the jurisdiction of the relevant government or taxing authority that the Company is required by law to make the relevant payment.

The Company is not obliged to advise the Member in advance of its intention to make the payment.

irregularity or invalidity in connection with the actions of the Company under this article.

9. Payment of proceeds

Subject to paragraph 10, where:

- (a) Relevant Shares of a Member are sold by the Company on behalf of the Member under this article; and
- (b) the certificate for the Relevant Shares (unless the Company is satisfied that the certificate has been lost or destroyed or the Relevant Shares are on the Issuer Sponsored subregister) has been received by the Company,

the Company must, within 60 days of the completion of the sale, send the proceeds of sale to the Member using any payment method chosen by the Company including under paragraph 13.7. Payment of any money under this article is at the risk of the Member to whom it is sent.

10. Costs

In the case of a sale of the Relevant Shares of a New Holder in accordance with this article, the Company is entitled to deduct and retain from the proceeds of sale, the costs of the sale as determined by the Company. In any other case, the Company or a purchaser must bear the costs of sale of the Relevant Shares. The costs of sale include all stamp duty, brokerage and government taxes and charges (except for tax on income or capital gains of the Member) payable by the Company in connection with the sale and transfer of the Relevant Shares.

11. Remedy limited to damages

The remedy of a Member to whom this article applies, in respect of the sale of the Relevant Shares of that Member is expressly limited to a right of action in damages against the Company to the exclusion of any other right, remedy or relief against any other person.

12. Dividends and voting suspended

Unless the Directors determine otherwise, where a Divestment Notice is given to a New Holder in accordance with this article, then despite any other provision in this Constitution, the rights to receive payment of dividends and to vote attached to the Relevant Shares of that Member are suspended until the Relevant Shares are transferred to a new holder or that Member ceases to be a New Holder. Any dividends that would, but for this article, have been paid to that Member must be held by the Company and paid to that Member within 60 days after the earlier of:

- (a) the date the Relevant Shares of that Member are transferred; and
- (b) the date that the Relevant Shares of that Member cease to be subject to a Divestment Notice.

13. Twelve month limit

If it is a requirement of the Listing Rules, the Company must not give a Holder more than one Divestment Notice in any 12 month period (except as contemplated by paragraph 14).

14. Effect of a takeover bid

From the date of the announcement of a takeover bid for the Shares until the close of the offers made under the takeover bid, the Company's powers under this article to sell Relevant Shares of a Member cease. After the close of the offers under the takeover bid, the Company may give a Divestment Notice to a Member who is a Holder or a New Holder, despite paragraph 13 and the fact that it may be less than 12 months since the Company gave a Divestment Notice to that Member.

Schedule 5 - Proportional Takeover Bid Approval

1. Resolution required for proportional takeover provisions

Despite articles 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3, if offers are made under a proportional takeover bid for securities of the Company in accordance with the Corporations Act:

- (a) this Schedule 5 applies;
- (b) the registration of a transfer giving effect to a takeover contract resulting from acceptance of an offer made under the takeover bid is prohibited unless and until a resolution (an "approving resolution") to approve the bid is passed or taken to be passed in accordance with paragraph 4 or 5; and
- (c) the Directors must ensure that an approving resolution is voted on in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 3 before the 14th day before the last day of the bid period.

2. Procedure for resolution

The Directors may determine whether the approving resolution is voted on:

- (a) at a meeting of persons entitled to vote on the resolution convened and conducted, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, as if it were a general meeting of the Company convened and conducted in accordance with this Constitution and the Corporations Act with such modifications as the Directors determine the circumstances require; or
- (b) by means of a postal ballot conducted in accordance with the following procedure:
 - (i) a notice of postal ballot and ballot paper must be sent to all persons entitled to vote on the resolution not less than 14 days before the date specified in the notice for closing of the postal ballot, or such lesser period as the Directors determine the circumstances require;
 - (ii) the non-receipt of a notice of postal ballot or ballot paper by, or the accidental omission to give a notice of postal ballot or ballot paper to, a person entitled to receive them does not invalidate the postal ballot or any resolution passed under the postal ballot;
 - (iii) the notice of postal ballot must contain the text of the resolution and the date for closing of the ballot and may contain any other information the Directors consider appropriate;
 - (iv) each ballot paper must specify the name of the person entitled to vote;
 - (v) a postal ballot is only valid if the ballot paper is duly completed and:
 - (A) if the person entitled to vote is an individual, signed by the individual or a duly authorised attorney; or
 - (B) if the person entitled to vote is a corporation, executed under seal or as permitted by the Corporations Act or under the hand of a duly authorised officer or duly authorised attorney;

- (vi) a postal ballot is only valid if the ballot paper and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which the ballot paper is signed or a copy of that power or authority certified as a true copy by statutory declaration is or are received by the Company before close of business on the date specified in the notice of postal ballot for closing of the postal ballot at the Registered Office or share registry of the Company or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice of postal ballot; and
- (vii) a person may revoke a postal ballot vote by notice in writing which to be effective must be received by the Company before the close of business on the date for closing of the postal ballot.

3. Persons entitled to vote

The only persons entitled to vote on the approving resolution are those persons who, as at the end of the day on which the first offer under the bid was made, held bid class securities. Each person who is entitled to vote is entitled to one vote for each bid class security held by that person at that time. Neither the bidder nor any associate of the bidder is entitled to vote on the resolution.

4. Resolution passed or rejected

If the resolution is voted on in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 3, then it is taken to have been passed if the proportion that the number of votes in favour of the resolution bears to the total number of votes on the resolution is greater than one-half, and otherwise is to be taken to have been rejected.

5. Resolution taken as passed

If a resolution to approve the bid has not been voted on as at the end of the day before the 14th day before the last day of the offer period, then a resolution to approve the bid is taken to have been passed in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 4.

6. Takeover articles cease to have effect

Paragraphs 1 to 5 cease to have effect on the day 3 years after the later of their adoption or last renewal.