

Constitution

Litigation Capital Management Limited

Contents	page
Part 1 - Preliminary	4
1. Name	4
2. Nature of Company	4
3. Replaceable rules do not apply	4
4. Application of the AIM Rules	4
Part 2 – Shares	6
5. Issue of shares	6
6. Pre-emption Rights	6
7. Preference shares	7
8. Variation of classes and class rights	7
9. Alteration of share capital	8
10. Reduction of capital and buy-backs	8
11. Brokerage	8
12. Joint holders	8
13. Trust not recognised	9
14. Share and option certificates and statements of holdings	9
Part 3 - Calls, liens and forfeiture	9
15. Calls	9
16. Indemnity from taxation	11
17. Forfeiture	11
18. Lien	12
19. Sale	13
20. Interest	14
Part 4 - Transfer of shares	14
21. Instruments of transfer	14
22. Registration	14
23. Effect of transfer	15
24. No charge	15
25. Refusal to register transfer	15
26. Suspension of registration	16
27. Company retains paper-based transfer document	16
28. Death of shareholder	16
29. Transmission	16
30. Notification of Interests	17
31. Company's Power to Require Disclosure	17
Part 5 – Proceedings of shareholders	19
32. One shareholder	19
33. Annual general meeting	19
34. Who may call meetings of shareholders	20
35. How to call meetings of shareholders	20
36. Membership at a specified time	21
37. Quorum	21
38. Chairperson	21
39. Regulation of meetings	22
40. Adjournment	22
41. Suspension, postponement or cancellation of meeting	23
42. How shareholders make decisions at meetings	23
43. How voting is carried out	23
44. Polls	24
45. How many votes a shareholder has	24

Contents	page
46. Challenging a right to vote	25
47. Direct voting	25
48. Proxies, attorneys and representatives	25
49. Power to return, complete or amend certain proxies & powers	28
50. Proportional takeovers	28
Part 6 – Directors	30
51. Number of directors	30
52. Appointment of directors	30
53. Compulsory retirement	30
54. Vacation of office	31
55. Alternate directors	31
56. Remuneration	32
57. Qualification	32
58. Director's interests	33
Part 7 - Proceedings of Directors	34
59. Circulating resolutions	34
60. Meetings	34
61. Calling meetings	34
62. Notice	34
63. Quorum	35
64. Chairperson and deputy chairperson	35
65. Decisions of Directors	35
66. Validity of acts	36
Part 8 - Directors' powers	36
67. General powers	36
68. Execution of documents	36
69. Negotiable instruments	37
70. Committee and delegate	37
71. Attorney and agent	37
Part 9 - Executive officers	37
72. Managing director and executive directors	37
73. Company secretary	38
74. Indemnity	38
Part 10 – Dividends	39
75. Who may determine dividends	39
76. Dividends for different classes	39
77. Dividends proportional to paid up capital	39
78. Transfers before payment of dividend	40
79. No interest	40
80. Calls	40
81. Capitalising profits	40
82. Transfer of assets	40
83. Notice of Dividend	41
84. Payments	41
85. Dividend reinvestment plan	41
86. Unclaimed dividends	41
Part 11 - Winding up	41
87. Distribution of assets	41
88. Distribution of property in kind	42
89. Commissions	42

Contents	page
Part 12 – Records	43
90. Register	43
91. Branch registers	43
92. Inspection	43
93. Evidence of register	43
94. Minute book	43
95. Financial records	44
96. Inspection	44
Part 13 - Notices and interpretation	44
97. Notices Generally	44
98. Notice to shareholders	44
99. Notice to directors	45
100. Notice to the Company	45
101. Addresses outside Australia	45
102. Time of service	45
103. Interpretation	45
104. Definitions	47

Litigation Capital Management Limited

ACN: 608 667 509

Constitution

Part 1 - Preliminary

1. Name

The Company is Litigation Capital Management Limited.

2. Nature of Company

The Company is a public company limited by shares.

3. Replaceable rules do not apply

To the full extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001, those provisions of the Corporations Act 2001 which apply as replaceable rules are displaced by this Constitution in relation to the Company and are replaced by the terms of this Constitution.

4. Application of the AIM Rules

- (a) This Constitution shall be interpreted subject to the Corporations Act 2001 and while the Company is an AIM Company, the AIM Rules, in each case, as applicable and appropriate.
- (b) The Company and the Directors must, notwithstanding any contrary provision in this Constitution, comply with the obligations imposed on them under the Corporations Act 2001 (other than the replaceable rules) and while the Company is an AIM Company, the AIM Rules, in each case, as applicable and appropriate.

The Company and the Directors must exercise their powers in such a way as to ensure that: while the Company is Admitted, the AIM Rules are complied with, unless to do so would be unlawful or a breach of a duty. This obligation does not detract or alter the power of the Company and its Directors to cause the Company to cease to be an AIM Company.

These obligations do not detract from or alter the power of the Company and its Directors to cause the company to cease to be Admitted.

- (c) Unless clearly indicated otherwise, an expression in a provision in this Constitution which is defined by or deals with a matter dealt with by:
 - (1) a provision of the Corporations Act 2001, has the meaning given to that expression in that provision of the Corporations Act 2001; or
 - (2) while the Company is Admitted, a provision of the AIM Rules has the meaning given to that expression in the AIM Rules.

- (d) For so long as the Company is a company registered under the Corporations Act 2001, the following clauses shall apply:
- (1) notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, if the Corporations Act 2001 prohibits an act being done, the act must not be done;
 - (2) nothing contained in this Constitution prevents an act being done that the Corporations Act 2001 requires to be done;
 - (3) if the Corporations Act 2001 requires an act to be done or not to be done, authority is given for that act to be done or not to be done (as the circumstances require);
 - (4) if the Corporations Act 2001 requires that this Constitution contains a provision, and the Constitution does not contain such a provision, this Constitution is deemed to contain that provision;
 - (5) if the Corporations Act 2001 requires that this Constitution not contain a provision which this Constitution does contain, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision; and
 - (6) if any provision of this Constitution is or becomes inconsistent with the Corporations Act 2001, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision to the extent that such provision is consistent.
- (e) Subject to the Corporations Act 2001, for so long as the Company is an AIM Company, the following clauses shall apply:
- (1) notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, if the AIM Rules prohibit an act being done, the act must not be done;
 - (2) nothing contained in this Constitution prevents an act being done that the AIM Rules require be done;
 - (3) if the AIM Rules require an act to be done or not to be done, authority is given for that act to be done or not to be done (as the circumstances require);
 - (4) if the AIM Rules require this Constitution to contain a provision and it does not contain such a provision, this Constitution is deemed to contain that provision;
 - (5) if the AIM Rules require that this Constitution not contain a provision which this Constitution does contain, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision; and
 - (6) if any provision of this Constitution is or becomes inconsistent with the AIM Rules, this Constitution is deemed not to contain that provision to the extent that such provision is consistent.

Part 2 – Shares

5. Issue of shares

Without limiting the Company's powers under the Corporations Act 2001, the Company (under the control of the Directors) may:

- (a) issue shares in the Company; and
- (b) grant options over unissued shares in the Company,

on any terms, with any rights or restrictions attached to the shares, at any time, and for any consideration the Directors decide.

6. Pre-emption Rights

6.1 Subject to clause 6.2, the Company will not issue shares to any person on any terms (**Proposed Issue**) unless:

- (a) it has first made an offer to each shareholder to issue them, on the same or more favourable terms as the Proposed Issue, a proportion of the shares which are the subject of the Proposed Issue that is, as near as is practicable, equal to the proportion of the shares held by that shareholder in relation to the entire issued ordinary share capital of the Company (each a **Pre-Emption Offer**);
- (b) each Pre-Emption Offer remains open for acceptance for a period that is reasonably sufficient so as to allow the relevant shareholder to evaluate the Pre-Emption Offer and to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals so as to be able to accept that Pre-Emption Offer, taking into account the circumstances in which such shares are proposed to be issued and the recommendations of any broker advising the Company at the relevant time (**Offer Period**); and
- (c) the Offer Period has expired or the Company has received notice of the acceptance or refusal of every Pre-Emption Offer made,

(together the **Pre-Emption Rights**).

6.2 The provisions of clause 6.1 shall not apply to:

- (a) an issue of shares which are, or are to be, wholly paid up otherwise than in cash and where the shareholders have, by way of Ordinary Resolution, authorised the board of Directors to issue the same;
- (b) an issue of shares that would, apart from any renunciation or assignment of the right to their issue, be held under an employee share scheme or employee share option scheme; or
- (c) where a disapplication of the Pre-Emption Rights has arisen under this clause 6.

6.3 Notwithstanding any other clause in this Constitution, the Company may, from time to time, resolve by special resolution referring to this clause 6 (a **Disapplication Resolution**), that the board of Directors be authorised to issue and allot shares for cash as if the Pre-Emption Rights did not apply (**Authority**), PROVIDED THAT this Authority:

- (a) is limited to the issue and allotment of shares not exceeding, in aggregate, the number or percentage specified in the Disapplication Resolution; and
- (b) unless otherwise revoked sooner, shall expire on the date specified in the Disapplication Resolution (if any), being a date of not later than 15 calendar months after the date of the Disapplication Resolution. The Company may, before the Authority expires, make an offer or agreement which would or might require shares to be allotted after the Authority expires, and proceed to issue and allot those Shares in due course.

7. Preference shares

- 7.1 The Company may issue any preference shares, if the rights of the holders of the preference shares with respect to repayment of capital, participation in surplus assets and profits, cumulative or non-cumulative dividends, voting and priority of payment of capital and dividend in relation to other shares or other classes of preference shares are set out in this Constitution.
- 7.2 The rights of the holders of preference shares issued by the Company will be those rights as are conferred by the terms of issue of the preference shares as determined by the Directors.
- 7.3 Subject to the Corporations Act 2001, the Company may issue preference shares which are, or at the option of the Company or the holder are to be liable, to be redeemed on such terms and conditions set out in their terms of issue and in such manner as the Directors determine before the issue of those preference shares.
- 7.4 Where the Company proposes to issue preference shares and those preference shares are to rank equally with or in priority to preference shares already issued, unless that is expressly permitted by the conditions of issue of the preference shares already issued, the issue or conversion will be deemed to be a modification of the rights attached to the preference shares already issued.
- 7.5 Despite clauses 7.1 to 7.4, for so long as the Company is Admitted, the Company may not issue a preference share which confers upon the holder rights which are inconsistent with those specified in the AIM Rules, except to the extent of any waiver of the AIM Rules granted by AIM (as applicable and appropriate).
- 7.6 A preference share which, in accordance with its terms of issue, may be converted into an ordinary share will, at the time of conversion and without any further act, have (subject to the terms of issue of the preference share in relation to entitlement to ordinary dividends paid after conversion) the same rights as a fully paid ordinary share and rank equally with other fully paid ordinary shares then on issue.

8. Variation of classes and class rights

- 8.1 Subject to the Corporations Act 2001, the Company may:
 - (a) vary or cancel rights attached to shares in a class of shares;
 - (b) convert shares from one class to another;by special resolution of the Company and:

- (c) by special resolution passed at a meeting of the holders of shares in that class; or
 - (d) by the written consent of shareholders with at least 75% of the votes in that class.
- 8.2 Part 5 of this Constitution (with the necessary changes) applies to meetings of holders of a class of shares.
- 8.3 The Company may issue new shares that rank equally with existing shares. The new issue is taken not to vary the rights attached to the existing shares.

9. Alteration of share capital

The Company may, by Ordinary Resolution, convert its shares into a larger or smaller number of shares. Any amount unpaid on the shares being converted is divided equally among the replacement shares.

10. Reduction of capital and buy-backs

Subject to the Corporations Act 2001 and the AIM Rules, the Company may:

- (a) reduce its share capital in any manner, including by way of distributing specific assets, including securities of the Company or of any other corporation, trust or entity; and
- (b) buy-back shares in itself on any terms and conditions determined by the Directors. The consideration paid for a buy back of shares may include specific assets, including securities of the Company or of any other corporation, trust or entity.

11. Brokerage

The Company may pay brokerage or commission if a person takes up shares in the Company. Any brokerage or commission may be paid or satisfied in cash, shares, debentures or other securities of the Company or otherwise as the Directors determine.

12. Joint holders

- 12.1 Two or more persons may hold a share only as joint tenants with benefits of survivorship, subject to the following provisions:
- (a) the joint holders are jointly and severally liable for all payments (including calls and instalments) made for the share;
 - (b) if a joint holder dies, the survivor or survivors are the only person or persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the share, but the Directors may require evidence of death;
 - (c) any one joint holder may give a valid receipt for any distribution or other amount payable to the joint holders; and
 - (d) delivery of a notice or a certificate for a share to any joint holder is sufficient delivery to all the joint holders.

12.2 Subject to the Corporations Act 2001 and the AIM Rules, the Company need not register more than three persons as joint holders of a share.

13. Trust not recognised

Except as required by law or this Constitution, the Company need not recognise:

- (a) that a person holds a share on trust; or
 - (b) any interest in a share except the registered holder's absolute ownership of the whole share.
-

14. Share and option certificates and statements of holdings

- 14.1 When the Company registers securities of any class to a shareholder or option holder, the Company must issue to the shareholder or option holder, without charge, in the discretion of the Directors:
- (a) one or more certificates for those securities;
 - (b) if the Company is an AIM Company, a statement of holdings as required by the rules of any Relevant System; or
 - (c) any other document that confirms ownership of the securities as the Directors decide.
- 14.2 If the Corporations Act 2001 so permits, the Company:
- (a) need not issue a certificate for the securities; and
 - (b) may cancel a certificate and not issue a replacement.
- 14.3 The Company must comply with the Corporations Act 2001 and the AIM Rules in issuing those certificates, statements of holdings or other documents.
- 14.4 If required to issue a certificate, the Company need issue only one certificate for securities registered in more than one name. The Company must deliver that certificate to any one of the registered holders.
- 14.5 Subject to the Corporations Act 2001 and the AIM Rules, the Company must issue a replacement certificate for a defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed certificate.
- 14.6 Where securities are registered in the names of two or more persons, only one certificate is required to be issued for each class of those securities.

Part 3 - Calls, liens and forfeiture

15. Calls

- 15.1 Subject to the AIM Rules and the terms of issue, the Directors may make calls on the holder of a share for any unpaid portion of the issue price of that share at any time.
- 15.2 The Directors may make a call payable by instalments.

- 15.3 The Directors may, on the issue of shares, differentiate between the shareholders as to the timing of calls and amount of calls to be paid.
- 15.4 While the Company is Admitted, the Directors must give to the shareholder:
- (a) the period of notice of the call required by the AIM Rules; and
 - (b) a call notice containing the information required by the AIM Rules.
- While the Company is not Admitted, the Company must give to the shareholder at least 14 days' notice of a call, specifying the amount payable, and the time and place of payment.
- 15.5 A call is made when the Directors resolve to make the call.
- 15.6 The Directors may revoke or postpone a call or extend the time for payment.
- 15.7 A call is still valid if either or both:
- (a) a shareholder does not receive notice of the call;
 - (b) the Company accidentally does not give notice of the call to a shareholder.
- 15.8 A shareholder must pay to the Company:
- (a) the amount called, by the time and at the place specified;
 - (b) if the amount called is not paid by that time, interest at the rate fixed in this Part of the Constitution on an unpaid call (or instalment) from the date the call (or instalment) becomes presently payable until and including the date of payment; and
 - (c) costs incurred by the Company in respect of the non-payment or late payment of the call.
- 15.9 Joint holders of a share and their respective personal representatives are all jointly and severally liable to pay all calls on the share.
- 15.10 If, by the terms of issue of a share, an amount is payable on issue or at a fixed date, the Company is taken to have properly called that amount and given proper notice of it.
- 15.11 The Directors may waive all or any part of an amount payable under this clause 15 or the terms of issue of a share.
- 15.12 The Directors may recover an amount presently payable under this clause 15 from a shareholder in all or any of the following ways:
- (a) by suing the shareholder for debt;
 - (b) by enforcing the lien on the share; or
 - (c) by declaring the share be forfeited.
- 15.13 A debt is sufficiently proved by evidence that:
- (a) the shareholder is registered as a holder or a joint holder of the share; and

- (b) the resolution for the call is recorded in the minute book.

15.14 The Directors may authorise the Company:

- (a) to accept from a shareholder an amount paid before call;
- (b) to pay interest on the amount paid before call, at any rate the Directors decide, from the date of payment until and including the date the call becomes presently payable; and
- (c) to repay the amount to the shareholder.

15.15 An amount paid before call is ignored in determining a dividend or surplus in a winding up.

16. Indemnity from taxation

16.1 If the Company is required by law to pay an amount (including a tax) in respect of a shareholder or a share held by that shareholder or a dividend in respect of a share held by that shareholder:

- (a) the shareholder or the shareholder's personal representative must:
 - (1) indemnify the Company against that liability; and
 - (2) on demand, reimburse the Company for any payment by the Company, and pay to the Company interest on it at the rate fixed under this Part of the Constitution from the date of payment by the Company until and including the date the shareholder reimburses the Company and pays any costs incurred by the Company because of the payment; and
- (b) the Company may refuse to register a transfer of any shares by or to the shareholder or the shareholder's personal representative until payment of all amounts presently payable under this clause 16.

16.2 The Directors may waive any of the Company's rights under this clause 16.

16.3 The Directors may recover an amount presently payable under this clause 16 from a shareholder in both or either of the following ways:

- (a) by suing the shareholder for debt; or
- (b) by enforcing the lien on the share.

17. Forfeiture

17.1 The Directors may resolve that a shareholder's share is forfeited if:

- (a) the shareholder does not pay a call or instalment on the share when presently payable; and
- (b) the Company gives the shareholder notice:

- (1) requiring payment of that call or instalment, any interest on it and any costs incurred by the Company because of the non-payment;
 - (2) stating that the share will be forfeited if the shareholder does not pay to the Company, at the place named, the total amount within 14 days (or any longer period stated) after the notice is given; and
- (c) the shareholder does not pay the total amount within that period.
- 17.2 When a share is forfeited, the Company must:
- (a) notify the former holder that the share is forfeited; and
 - (b) record the forfeiture and date of forfeiture in the register of shareholders.
- A failure to do this does not invalidate the forfeiture.
- 17.3 The former holder of a forfeited share must pay to the Company:
- (a) all calls, instalments, interest and costs in respect of the share at the date of forfeiture; and
 - (b) interest at the rate fixed in this Part of the Constitution on those amounts from the date of forfeiture until and including the date of payment.
- 17.4 The forfeiture of a share extinguishes:
- (a) the former shareholder's interest in the share; and
 - (b) all claims against the Company in respect of the share, including all dividends presently payable by the Company on the share.
- 17.5 Subject to the AIM Rules, the Company may sell or otherwise dispose of a forfeited share on any terms and in any way the Directors decide.
- 17.6 A certificate by a director or secretary of the Company that the share was forfeited on a specified date is sufficient evidence of the matter, unless it is proved to be incorrect.
- 17.7 The Directors may:
- (a) waive any of the Company's rights under this clause 17; and
 - (b) before sale or re-issue of a forfeited share, annul the forfeiture on any terms the Directors decide.

18. Lien

- 18.1 The Company has a first ranking lien on:
- (a) each share registered to a shareholder;
 - (b) dividends on the share;
 - (c) proceeds of sale of the share;

for:

- (d) an unpaid call or instalment that is due but unpaid on the share;
- (e) if the share was acquired under an employee incentive scheme, an amount owing to the Company for acquiring the share;
- (f) any amounts the Company is required by law to pay (and has paid) in respect of the shares of that shareholder or deceased former shareholder; and
- (g) any interest and costs presently payable to the Company under this Part of the Constitution.

18.2 The Company may sell a share to enforce the lien if:

- (a) an amount secured by the lien is presently payable;
- (b) the Company gives the shareholder notice:
 - (1) requiring payment of that amount, any interest on it and any costs incurred by the Company because of the non-payment; and
 - (2) stating that the share will be sold if the shareholder does not pay to the Company, at the place named, the total amount within 14 days (or any longer period stated) after service of the notice; and
- (c) the shareholder does not pay the total amount within that period.

18.3 The Directors may waive any of the Company's rights under this clause 18.

18.4 Registration by the Company of a transfer of a share releases any lien on that share, insofar as the lien relates to money owing by the transferor or previous transferor, unless the Company gives the transferee notice of its claim.

19. Sale

19.1 The Directors may authorise a person to sign a transfer of a forfeited share or a share sold to enforce a lien.

19.2 The Company must apply the sale price from:

- (a) the sale of a forfeited share; and
- (b) the sale of a share sold to enforce a lien;

in the following order:

- (c) to the costs of the sale;
- (d) to the amount presently payable by the former holder to the Company;
- (e) to the former holder or the former holder's personal representative, on receipt of the certificate for the share (if any).

- 19.3 The Company must register the purchaser of the share as the holder of the share.
- 19.4 The purchaser need not enquire whether the Company:
- (a) properly exercised its powers in respect of the share; or
 - (b) properly applied the sale price for the share.
- These matters do not affect the title of the purchaser.
- 19.5 Unless expressly agreed, the purchaser is not liable for calls and other amounts presently payable in respect of the share before the sale.

20. Interest

- 20.1 A shareholder must pay interest under this Part to the Company:
- (a) at a rate the Directors decide; or
 - (b) if the Directors do not decide a rate, at 10% per annum.
- 20.2 Interest payable to the Company accrues daily.
- 20.3 The Company may capitalise interest monthly or at any other intervals the Directors decide.

Part 4 - Transfer of shares

21. Instruments of transfer

Subject to this Constitution and the Corporations Act 2001, a shareholder may transfer a share:

- (a) in the case of a transfer under CREST, in any manner required or permitted by the CREST Regulations;
- (b) by an instrument of transfer in any common form or other form approved by the Directors;
- (c) by any other method of transferring securities recognised by the Corporations Act 2001 and approved by the Directors.

22. Registration

- 22.1 If a CREST security is transferred, the Company must comply with the CREST Regulations.
- 22.2 If an instrument of transfer is used, it must be:
- (a) executed by or for both the transferor and the transferee (unless it is a sufficient transfer of marketable securities);
 - (b) stamped (if required); and

- (c) delivered to the Company's share registry, together with any evidence the Directors require to prove:
 - (1) the title of the transferor;
 - (2) the transferor's right to transfer the shares; and
 - (3) the proper execution of the instrument of transfer.

23. Effect of transfer

- 23.1 Subject to the CREST Regulations, if the Company is Admitted a transferor of shares remains the holder of the shares until the transfer is registered and the name of the transferee is entered in the register of shareholders as the owner of the shares

24. No charge

The Company must not charge a fee to register a transfer or issue a certificate, except where the AIM Rules permit the charging of a fee.

25. Refusal to register transfer

- 25.1 If the Company is not Admitted, the Directors may refuse to register a transfer of shares only if:
- (a) clause 21 or clause 22 is not complied with;
 - (b) the shares are not fully paid; or
 - (c) the Company has a lien on the shares.
- 25.2 The Directors must give notice of any refusal to the security holder and any broker lodging the transfer. The notice must set out the reason for the refusal. Failure to do so does not invalidate the decision of the Directors.

26. Suspension of registration

Subject to the Corporations Act 2001, the AIM Rules, the CREST Regulations and the rules of any Relevant System, the Directors may suspend registration of transfers of shares in the Company at the times and for the periods they decide. The periods of suspension must not exceed 30 days in any calendar year.

27. Company retains paper-based transfer document

- 27.1 The Company may keep a paper-based transfer document after registration.
- 27.2 If demand is made within 12 months after the Company gives notice of a refusal to register and there is no allegation of fraud, the Company must return the paper-based transfer document to the depositor.

28. Death of shareholder

- 28.1 If a shareholder (other than a joint shareholder) dies, the Company must recognise only the personal representative of the deceased shareholder as being entitled to the deceased shareholder's shares.
- 28.2 If a shareholder who owns shares jointly dies, the Company must recognise only the survivor(s) as being entitled to the deceased shareholder's interest in the shares.
- 28.3 Whether the deceased shareholder owned the shares solely or jointly, the estate of the deceased shareholder is not released from any liability in respect of the shares.

29. Transmission

- 29.1 If a person is entitled to shares because of a Transmission Event and gives the Directors the information they reasonably require to establish the person's entitlement:
- (a) the person may:
 - (1) by giving notice to the Company, elect to be registered as the holder of the shares; or
 - (2) by giving a completed instrument of transfer to the Company, transfer the shares to another person; and
 - (b) the person is entitled, whether or not registered as the holder of the shares, to the same rights as the shareholder or deceased shareholder.
- 29.2 On receiving a notice under clause 29.1(a)(1), the Company must register the person as the holder of the shares.
- 29.3 A transfer under clause 29.1(a)(2) is subject to the same rules (for example, about entitlement to transfer and registration of transfers) as apply to transfers generally.

30. Notification of Interests

- 30.1 If at any time the Company shall have any of its shares admitted to trading on AIM, the provisions of Chapter 5 of the DTR relating to the disclosure of voting rights shall apply to the Company, its shares and persons interested in those shares as if the Company were an *issuer* for the purposes of DTR 5 and as if the provisions of DTR 5 were set out in full herein and accordingly the vote holder and issuer notification rules set out in DTR 5 shall apply to the Company and each holder of shares in the Company.
- 30.2 A shareholder shall, to the extent he is lawfully able to do so, comply with the requirements of DTR 5. Notwithstanding the time limits for disclosure set out in DTR 5, the Company is required by Rule 17 of the AIM Rules for Companies to announce via a Regulatory Information Service, all the information contained in any vote holder notification without delay.

31. Company's Power to Require Disclosure

- 31.1 The Company may give notice to a member or to any person appearing to be interested in a share notice (**Disclosure Notice**) requiring any of the following information:
- (a) Confirmation as to whether such person is or was, at any time during the three years immediately preceding the date on which the Disclosure Notice is issued (**Three Year Period**) interested in shares comprised in the Company's share capital;
 - (b) if he is or was so interested, particulars of his own past or present interest in shares comprised in the share capital of the Company held by him at any time during the Three Year Period;
 - (c) if he is presently interested in shares comprised in the Company's share capital and any other interest in the shares persists (or in any case where another interest in the shares subsisted during the Three Year Period at any time when his own interest subsisted) such particulars as may be required by the Disclosure Notice and fall within his knowledge with respect to that other interest; and
 - (d) if he was interested in shares comprised in the Company's share capital during the Three Year Period but is no longer interested, particulars of the identity of the person who had that interest immediately upon him ceasing to hold it, so far as this is within his knowledge.
- 31.2 If a Disclosure Notice is given by the Company to a person appearing to be interested in any shares, a copy shall at the same time be given to the holding shareholder. The accidental omission to do so, or the non-receipt of such copy by the shareholder, shall not prejudice the operation of the provisions of this clause 31.
- 31.3 If at any time the board of Directors is satisfied, in its absolute discretion, that any shareholder, or any other person appearing to have an interest in shares held by such shareholder, has been duly served with a Disclosure Notice and has not complied with such Disclosure Notice within 14 days of the date the Disclosure Notice was served, by supplying the information required by the Disclosure Notice or, in purported compliance with the Disclosure Notice, has made a statement which is false or inadequate in a material way, then the board of Directors may, in its absolute discretion, at any time thereafter, direct such shareholder by notice (**Direction Notice**) that:

- (a) the shareholder shall not be entitled to vote at a general meeting, either personally or by proxy, or to exercise any other right conferred by holding shares in relation to meetings of the Company in respect of the shares in relation to which the default occurred (**Default Shares**);
- (b) no other distribution shall be made on the Default Shares; and
- (c) no transfer of any shares held by such shareholder shall be registered unless:
 - (1) the shareholder is not himself in default in relation to supplying the information requested and that when presented for registration, the transfer is accompanied by a certificate by the shareholder in such form as the board of Directors may require, in its absolute discretion, to the effect that after due and careful enquiry the shareholder is satisfied that no person in default regarding the supply of information is interested in any of the shares which are the subject of the transfer; or
 - (2) the transfer is an approved transfer (as defined in clause 31.3(g)(2)).
- (d) The Company shall send a copy of the Direction Notice to each other person who appears to be interested in the Default Shares. The accidental omission to do so, or the non-receipt of such copy by the shareholder, shall not prejudice the operation of such Direction Notice.
- (e) Any Direction Notice shall cease to have effect:
 - (1) in relation to any shares which are transferred by such shareholder on the registration of the transfer in accordance with this Constitution; or
 - (2) when the board of Directors is satisfied, in its absolute discretion, that such shareholder, and any other person who appears to be interested in shares held by such shareholder, has given the Company the information required by the relevant Disclosure Notice.
- (f) The board of Directors may at any time give notice cancelling a Direction Notice.
- (g) For the purposes of this clause 31:
 - (1) a person shall be treated as appearing to be interested in any shares if the shareholder of such shares has given the Company a notification which either (i) names such person as being interested or (ii) fails to establish the identities of all those interested in the shares and, after taking into account any such notification and any other relevant information, the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the shares;
 - (2) a transfer of shares is an approved transfer only if:
 - (A) it is a transfer of shares to an offeror by way or in pursuance of acceptances of a takeover offer, meaning an offer to acquire all of the shares, or all of the shares of any class or classes in the Company (other than shares which are already held by the offeror at the date of the offer) being an offer on terms which are the same in relation to all the shares to which the offer relates, or where those shares include

shares of different classes, in relation to all the shares of each class;
or

- (B) the board of Directors is satisfied that the transfer is made pursuant to a sale of the whole of beneficial ownership of the shares which are the subject of the transfer to a party which is unconnected with the shareholder and with other persons who appear to be interested in such shares; or
 - (C) the transfer results from a sale made through any investment exchange which the Company's shares are normally traded including AIM.
- (h) If any dividend or other distribution is withheld under this clause 31, the shareholder shall be entitled to receive it as soon as practicable after the restrictions contained in this clause 31 cease to apply.
- (i) If, while any of the restrictions referred to in this clause 31 apply to a Default Share, another share is allotted as of a right pursuant to the rights attached to such share, the same restrictions shall apply to that other share as if it were a Default Share. For this purpose, shares which the Company allots, or procures to be offered, pro rata (disregarding fractional entitlements) to holders of shares of the same class as the Default Share shall be treated as shares allotted as of right of existing shares from the date on which the allotment is unconditional or, in the case of shares so offered, the date of the acceptance of the offer.

Part 5 – Proceedings of shareholders

32. One shareholder

While the Company has only one shareholder:

- (a) it may pass a resolution by the shareholder recording it and signing the record; and
- (b) the rest of this Part of the Constitution does not apply.

33. Annual general meeting

The Company must hold an annual general meeting at least once in each calendar year and within five months after the end of its financial year, or as otherwise required by the Corporations Act 2001.

34. Who may call meetings of shareholders

- 34.1 A director may call a meeting of shareholders, when and where the director decides.
- 34.2 The Directors may call a meeting of shareholders, when and where the Directors decide.
- 34.3 The Directors must call a meeting of shareholders when requested by the shareholders specified in the Corporations Act 2001.
- 34.4 The shareholders specified in the Corporations Act 2001 may call a meeting of shareholders.

35. How to call meetings of shareholders

- 35.1 At least 21 days' notice must be given of a general meeting. However, unless prohibited by the Corporations Act 2001, the Company may call on shorter notice:
- (a) an annual general meeting, if all the shareholders entitled to attend and vote at the annual general meeting agree beforehand; and
 - (b) any other general meeting, if shareholders with at least 95% of the votes that may be cast at the meeting agree beforehand.
- 35.2 Notice of a meeting must be given to shareholders, directors and the auditor.
- 35.3 A notice of a general meeting must:
- (a) 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 holding of the meeting in that manner);
 - (b) state the general nature of the meeting's business;
 - (c) if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting - set out an intention to propose the special resolution and state the resolution; and
 - (d) contain a statement setting out the following information:
 - (1) that the shareholder has the right to appoint a proxy;
 - (2) that the proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company; and
 - (3) that a shareholder who is entitled to cast two or more votes may appoint two proxies and may specify the proportion or number of votes each proxy is appointed to exercise; and
 - (e) contain anything else required by the Corporations Act 2001.
- 35.4 The business of an annual general meeting may include any of the following, even if not referred to in the notice of meeting:
- (a) the consideration of the annual financial report, Directors' report and auditor's report;
 - (b) the election of directors;

- (c) the appointment of the auditor; and
- (d) the fixing of the auditors remuneration.

35.5 Non-receipt of notice of a meeting, or failure to give proper notice of a meeting to a person entitled to receive it, does not invalidate anything done at the meeting if:

- (a) the failure was accidental;
- (b) the person gives notice to the Company that the person waives proper notice or agrees to the thing done at the meeting; or
- (c) the person attends the meeting and:
 - (1) does not object at the start of the meeting to the holding of the meeting; or
 - (2) if the notice omitted an item of business, does not object to the consideration of the business when it is presented to the meeting.

36. Membership at a specified time

The convenor of a meeting of shareholders or of a class of shareholders may determine that all shares are taken, for the purposes of the meeting, to be held by the persons who held them at a specified time (not more than 48 hours before the meeting). The determination must be made before notice of the meeting is given. Particulars of the determination must be given in the notice of meeting.

37. Quorum

37.1 A quorum for a meeting of shareholders is three shareholders entitled to vote (counting joint holders of a share as one shareholder). The quorum must be present at the start of the meeting.

37.2 In determining whether a quorum is present, the chairperson must count shareholders, proxies, attorneys, body corporate representatives and any other persons entitled to vote. However, if a shareholder has more than one proxy, attorney or body corporate representative, the chairperson must count only one of them. If an individual is attending both as a shareholder and as a proxy, attorney or body corporate representative, or in any other capacity, the chairperson must count them only once.

37.3 If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting:

- (a) if the meeting was called on the request of shareholders or by shareholders, the meeting is dissolved;
- (b) any other meeting is adjourned to any day, time and place the Directors decide.

37.4 If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for a resumed meeting, the meeting is dissolved.

38. Chairperson

38.1 The chairperson of Directors is entitled to chair all meetings of shareholders.

- 38.2 If there is no chairperson of Directors, or if the chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act, the deputy chairperson of Directors may chair the meeting. If there is no deputy chairperson, or if the deputy chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act, the directors present must elect one of themselves to chair the meeting. If they do not do so, the shareholders present must elect a person to chair the meeting.
- 38.3 The chairperson may delegate the powers conferred by this Constitution to such person or persons as they think fit.
- 38.4 Nothing contained in this Constitution will be taken to limit the powers conferred on the chairperson by law.
- 38.5 The chairperson may, in the case of a conflict of interest or otherwise in their discretion, appoint someone else (who need not be a Director) to chair one or more items of business or resolutions at a general meeting. While acting as chairperson, the appointee may exercise all of the chairperson's powers and discretions. The chairperson resumes the chair after the appointment concludes.

39. Regulation of meetings

- 39.1 The chairperson may regulate the meeting of shareholders in any way consistent with this Constitution.
- 39.2 The chairperson of a meeting of shareholders or a person acting with the chairperson's authority may require any person who wishes to attend the meeting to comply with searches, restrictions or other security arrangements the chairperson or a person acting with the chairperson's authority considers appropriate. The chairperson or a person acting with the chairperson's authority may refuse admission to, or require to leave and remain out of, the meeting any person:
- (a) who does not comply with the security arrangements required;
 - (b) in possession of a pictorial-recording or sound recording device;
 - (c) in possession of a placard or banner;
 - (d) in possession of an article considered by the chairperson to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption;
 - (e) who refuses to produce or to permit examination of any article, or the contents of any article, in the person's possession; or
 - (f) who behaves or threatens to behave in a dangerous, offensive or disruptive manner.
- 39.3 At any time the chairperson considers necessary or desirable for the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting, the chairperson may demand cessation of debate or discussion on any business, question, motion or resolution being considered by the meeting and, if the chairperson considers it appropriate, require the business, question, motion or resolution to be put to a vote of the Members present.

40. Adjournment

- 40.1 The chairperson may, at any time during a meeting of shareholders, adjourn the meeting to any day, time and place.
- 40.2 The chairperson must adjourn a meeting of shareholders if the shareholders present with a majority of votes at the meeting agree or direct the chairperson to do so. The chairperson may adjourn the meeting to any day, time and place.
- 40.3 When a meeting is adjourned, new notice of the resumed meeting must be given if the meeting is adjourned for more than a month.
- 40.4 Only unfinished business is to be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.

41. Suspension, postponement or cancellation of meeting

- 41.1 The Directors may whenever they think fit postpone or cancel any meeting of shareholders.
- 41.2 Notice of such postponement or cancellation of meeting must state the reason for postponement or cancellation and be given in such other manner as is determined by the Directors.
- 41.3 The chairperson may suspend proceedings at a meeting of shareholders for any period of time in order to allow a poll to be taken or determined. During such a suspension, no business may be discussed or transacted without the chairperson's consent. A suspension under this clause 41.3 is not taken to be an adjournment.

42. How shareholders make decisions at meetings

- 42.1 A meeting of shareholders makes a decision by passing a resolution. A resolution is passed if more than 50% of the votes cast by the shareholders entitled to vote are in favour of the resolution (unless the law requires a special resolution).
- 42.2 A special resolution is passed if:
- (a) the notice of the meeting sets out an intention to propose the special resolution and states the resolution; and
 - (b) it is passed by at least 75% of the votes cast by shareholders entitled to vote on the resolution.

43. How voting is carried out

- 43.1 Unless a poll is properly requested, a resolution put to the vote at a meeting of shareholders must be decided on a show of hands.
- 43.2 If a poll is properly requested, the result of the poll is the resolution of the meeting.
- 43.3 Any disputes as to the admission or rejection of a vote shall be determined by the chairperson and such determination shall be deemed final and conclusive.
- 43.4 A declaration by the chairperson that a resolution is passed, or passed by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minutes, are sufficient evidence of that fact, unless proved incorrect.

44. Polls

- 44.1 A poll may be requested on any resolution.
- 44.2 A poll may be requested by:
- (a) at least five shareholders entitled to vote on the resolution;
 - (b) shareholders with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on the resolution on a poll; or
 - (c) the chairperson.
- 44.3 The poll may be requested:
- (a) before a vote is taken;
 - (b) before the voting results on a show of hands are declared; or
 - (c) immediately after the voting results on a show of hands are declared.
- 44.4 A request for a poll may be withdrawn.
- 44.5 A poll requested on a matter other than the election of a chairperson or the question of an adjournment must be taken when and how the chairperson directs.
- 44.6 A poll on the election of a chairperson or the question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.
- 44.7 A request for a poll does not prevent the meeting dealing with other business.

45. How many votes a shareholder has

- 45.1 Subject to the AIM Rules, this Constitution and any special rights or restrictions attached to a share, at a meeting of shareholders:
- (a) on a show of hands, each shareholder present (in person, by proxy, attorney or representative) has one vote; and
 - (b) on a poll, each shareholder present (in person, by proxy, attorney or representative) has:
 - (1) one vote for each fully paid share they hold; and
 - (2) a fraction of a vote for each partly paid share they hold. The fraction must be equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited). Amounts paid in advance of a call are ignored.
- 45.2 The chairperson has a casting vote.
- 45.3 If a share is held jointly and more than one shareholder votes the share, only the vote of the shareholder whose name appears first in the register of shareholders counts.

- 45.4 The parent or guardian of an infant shareholder may vote that infant's share, if the parent or guardian satisfies the Directors of the relationship or appointment before the meeting. If the infant's parent or guardian votes the share, the infant shareholder must not vote.
- 45.5 A person may vote a share if:
- (a) the person is entitled to be registered as the holder of the share because of a Transmission Event; and
 - (b) the person satisfies the Directors of that entitlement before the meeting.
- 45.6 The shareholder must not vote a share if another person does so under clause 45.5.
- 45.7 A shareholder must not vote a share if a call or other amount is presently payable in respect of the share.
- 45.8 The chairperson or other person may disregard any vote by a shareholder who is not entitled to vote.
-

46. Challenging a right to vote

- 46.1 A challenge to a right to vote at a meeting of shareholders may only be made:
- (a) before the meeting, to the Directors; or
 - (b) at the meeting, to the chairperson of the meeting.
- 46.2 The challenge must be decided by the Directors or the chairperson (as the case may be). The Directors' decision or the chairperson's decision is final.
-

47. Direct voting

- 47.1 The Directors may determine that the shareholders who are entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders be entitled to vote by way of Direct Vote.
- 47.2 The Directors may prescribe any regulations, rules and procedures regarding the giving of a Direct Vote (including without limitation in respect of the form, method and timing of a Direct Vote in order for such vote to be valid).
-

48. Proxies, attorneys and representatives

- 48.1 A shareholder, who is entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders, may vote:
- (a) on a show of hands:
 - (1) personally;
 - (2) by one proxy;
 - (3) by one attorney; or
 - (4) if a body corporate, by its representative, or by one proxy or by one attorney; and

- (b) on a poll:
 - (1) personally;
 - (2) by not more than two proxies;
 - (3) by not more than two attorneys; or
 - (4) if a body corporate, by its representative, or by not more than two proxies or by not more than two attorneys.

48.2 A proxy, attorney or representative need not be a shareholder of the Company.

48.3 A shareholder may appoint a proxy, attorney or representative for all or for particular meetings of shareholders.

48.4 An appointment of an attorney or representative must be in a form approved by the Directors.

48.5 An appointment of a proxy is valid if it is signed by the shareholder making the appointment and it contains the following information:

- (a) the shareholder's name and address;
- (b) the Company's name;
- (c) the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy;
- (d) the meetings at which the appointment may be used.

The Directors may decide to accept a proxy even if it contains only some of that information.

48.6 A shareholder is deemed to have appointed the chairperson as its proxy to vote in accordance with the directions set out in the appointment of proxy, or if no directions have been given, as the proxy sees fit (to the maximum extent permitted by law):

- (a) if the appointment of proxy does not specify the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy; or
- (b) in circumstances where the Corporations Act 2001 permits such appointment.

48.7 Unless otherwise specified in the appointment, the proxy, attorney or representative may:

- (a) agree to short notice for the meeting;
- (b) even if the appointment directs how to vote on a particular resolution:
 - (1) vote on an amendment to the particular resolution, a motion not to put the particular resolution or any similar motion; and
 - (2) vote on a procedural motion, including a motion to elect the chairperson, to vacate the chair or adjourn the meeting;
- (c) speak at the meeting;

- (d) vote (but only to the extent allowed by the appointment); and
 - (e) request or join in a request for a poll.
- 48.8 If a person represents two or more shareholders, that person has only one vote on a show of hands.
- 48.9 If a shareholder appoints two proxies or two attorneys in one instrument and both are present, on a show of hands only the first named proxy or attorney may vote.
- 48.10 The appointment may specify the proportion or number of votes that the proxy or attorney may exercise. If the shareholder appoints two proxies or two attorneys and the appointment does not specify the proportion or number of the shareholder's votes each proxy or attorney may exercise, on a poll each proxy or attorney may exercise half of the votes.
- 48.11 A later appointment of a proxy or attorney revokes an earlier one if both appointments could not be validly exercised at the meeting.
- 48.12 An appointment may specify the way a proxy or attorney is to vote on a particular resolution. A proxy may vote only as directed.
- 48.13 Subject to clause 48.14, an appointment of a proxy is effective only if the Company receives the appointment (and any authority under which the appointment was signed or certified copy of the authority) at least 48 hours before the meeting or resumed meeting, unless the Directors decide to reduce that time. The Company receives an appointment or authority when it is received at any of the following:
- (a) the Company's registered office;
 - (b) a fax number at the Company's registered office;
 - (c) a place, fax number or electronic address specified for the purpose in the notice of meeting.
- These requirements also apply to an appointment of an attorney.
- 48.14 The Directors may in their discretion accept an appointment of a proxy or attorney notwithstanding that the appointment is not received in the time and manner set out in clause 48.13, but are under no obligation to do so.
- 48.15 Unless the Company receives written notice of the matter before the start or resumption of a meeting, a vote by a proxy, attorney or representative is valid even if:
- (a) there is a Transmission Event in respect of the shareholder;
 - (b) the appointment of the proxy, attorney or representative is revoked;
 - (c) the shareholder revokes the authority under which the proxy was appointed by a third party; or
 - (d) the shareholder becomes an externally-administered body corporate.
- 48.16 A vote by a proxy or attorney is valid even if the shareholder transfers the share for which the appointment was given, if the transfer is not registered at the time of the meeting (or at any

earlier time fixed by the Directors so that shareholders at that time are taken to be shareholders at the time of the meeting).

- 48.17 A proxy or attorney may take part in a meeting of shareholders even if the appointor or representative is present. However, if the appointor or representative votes on a resolution, the proxy or attorney must not vote.

49. Power to return, complete or amend certain proxies & powers

- 49.1 If the Company receives an instrument appointing a proxy or attorney or other form of representative within the cut-off time specified in the notice of meeting or otherwise required by the Corporations Act 2001 for receipt of proxies, powers of attorney or other form of representative (as applicable) and the Company considers that such instrument has not been duly signed or executed, the Company may in its discretion:

- (a) return the instrument to the appointing shareholder; and
- (b) request the shareholder duly sign or execute the instrument and return it to the Company before a specified time (which may be later than the cut-off time for receipt of the instrument).

The instrument will be valid if the duly executed instrument is returned to the Company before the time specified under clause 49.

- 49.1 If the Company receives an instrument of appointment of proxy, power of attorney or other form of representative that is unclear or incomplete (other than in the circumstances referred to in clause 49):
- (a) the Company may clarify with the appointing shareholder by written or verbal communication any the powers of, or the voting or other instruction or intentions, regarding the appointment of the proxy, attorney or representative and may, at its discretion, accordingly amend or complete the contents of the instrument to reflect the powers, instructions or intentions as clarified with the shareholder;
 - (b) the shareholder is taken to have appointed the Company as its attorney for the purpose of making any insertion or amendment in accordance with this clause; and
 - (c) the appointment of proxy, power or other representation will be valid if received by the Company within the cut-off time specified in the notice of meeting for receipt of proxies, powers or other forms of representation and despite the fact that it was completed or amended under this clause after that time.

- 49.2 Nothing in this clause 49 limits or restricts the powers of the Directors to determine the validity or otherwise of proxies, powers of attorney or other forms of representative at general law and to do so without necessarily being obliged to seek completion or clarification under clause 49 or 49.1 (as applicable).

50. Proportional takeovers

- 50.1 If offers are made under a Proportional Takeover Bid for securities of the Company:

- (a) the registration of a transfer giving effect to a takeover contract for the bid is prohibited unless and until an Approving Resolution is passed in accordance with this clause 50.1;
 - (b) a person (other than the bidder or an associate of the bidder) who, as at the end of the day on which the first offer under the bid was made, held bid class securities is entitled to vote on an Approving Resolution;
 - (c) the Directors may determine whether an Approving Resolution is voted on:
 - (1) at a meeting, convened and conducted by the Company, of the persons entitled to vote on the resolution; or
 - (2) by means of a postal ballot conducted by the Company in accordance with the procedure set out in this clause 50; and
 - (d) an Approving Resolution that has been voted on is taken to have been passed if the proportion that the number of votes in favour of the resolution bears to the total number of votes on the resolution is greater than 50%, and otherwise is taken to have been rejected.
- 50.2 The provisions that apply to a general meeting of the Company apply, with such modifications as the Directors decide are necessary, to a meeting convened in accordance with this clause 50.
- 50.3 In a postal ballot:
- (a) the Company must send a notice of postal ballot and ballot paper, to all persons holding bid class securities, at least 14 days (or any shorter period the Directors decide) before the Ballot Closing Date;
 - (b) non-receipt of a notice of postal ballot or ballot paper, or accidental failure to give a notice of postal ballot or ballot paper to a shareholder entitled to receive them, does not invalidate the postal ballot and any resolution passed under the postal ballot;
 - (c) the notice of postal ballot must contain the text of the proposed resolution and the Ballot Closing Date, and may contain any other information the Directors consider appropriate;
 - (d) each ballot paper must specify the name of the shareholder entitled to vote;
 - (e) a postal ballot is only valid if the ballot paper is properly completed and:
 - (1) if the shareholder is an individual, signed by the individual or a duly authorised attorney; or
 - (2) if the shareholder is a corporation, executed by the corporation in any way permitted by its Constitution or the Corporations Act 2001 or by a duly authorised officer or duly authorised attorney;
 - (f) a postal ballot is only valid if the Company receives the ballot paper (and any authority under which the ballot paper is signed or a certified copy of the authority) before the close of business on the Ballot Closing Date at the registered office or

share registry of the Company or any other place specified for that purpose in the notice of postal ballot;

- (g) a person may revoke a postal ballot vote by notice received by the Company before the close of business on the Ballot Closing Date.

Part 6 – Directors

51. Number of directors

- 51.1 There must be at least three directors and at most 10 directors.
- 51.2 The Company may, by Ordinary Resolution, increase or reduce the number of directors.

52. Appointment of directors

- 52.1 The Directors may appoint a director.
- 52.2 The Company may, by Ordinary Resolution, appoint or remove a director.
- 52.3 No person other than a director retiring in accordance with this constitution is eligible for election as a director at any general meeting unless:
 - (a) in the case of a person whose nomination is recommended by the Directors, at least 28 days before the meeting;
 - (b) in the case of a general meeting that the Directors have been requested by shareholders to call, at least 30 Business Days before the meeting; and
 - (c) in any other case, at least 35 Business Days before the meeting,the Company has received:
 - (d) a notice in writing signed by a shareholder that states the shareholder's intention to propose the person for election; and
 - (e) notice in writing signed by the person of his or her willingness to be elected.
- 52.4 The Directors may in their discretion decide to accept the notices and nominations referred to in clause 52.3 closer to the date of the general meeting and without compliance with any candidature requirements but without any obligation to do so.

53. Compulsory retirement

- 53.1 Every Director shall automatically retire at the end of each annual general meeting. A retiring Director may offer himself for re-election by the shareholders.
- 53.2 Any Director retiring under this clause 53 is eligible for re-election and, if re-elected by Ordinary Resolution, will be treated as continuing in office without a break.
- 53.3 This clause 53 does not apply to the Managing Director.

54. Vacation of office

- 54.1 A Director ceases to be a director if:
- (a) the Corporations Act 2001 so provides;
 - (b) the director resigns by notice to the Company;
 - (c) the Company, by Ordinary Resolution, removes the person as a director;
 - (d) the director is absent, without the consent of the Directors, from all Directors' meetings over any three month period;
 - (e) the director becomes mentally incapable and the Director's estate or property has had a personal representative or trustee appointed to administer it; or
 - (f) the director automatically retires under the previous clause.
- 54.2 In the case of the managing director or an executive director, unless the contract or other arrangements under which they are employed provide otherwise, the person does not automatically cease to hold the office of director on the termination or expiry of that contract or other arrangement.

55. Alternate directors

- 55.1 A director may appoint an alternate for a specified period with the consent of the Directors.
- 55.2 The appointor may terminate the alternate's appointment at any time.
- 55.3 An appointment or termination is effective only if:
- (a) it is in writing;
 - (b) the appointor signs it; and
 - (c) the Company is given notice of it.
- 55.4 The alternate need not be a shareholder or director of the Company.
- 55.5 The alternate is entitled to notice of Directors' meetings.
- 55.6 If the appointor is not present, the alternate may:
- (a) attend the Directors' meeting, count in the quorum, speak, and vote in the place of the appointor; and
 - (b) exercise any other powers (except the power to appoint an alternate) that the appointor may exercise.
- 55.7 A person may act as an alternate for more than one director.
- 55.8 If the appointor ceases to be a director, the alternate cannot exercise the appointor's powers.
- 55.9 Where:

- (a) an appointor ceases to be a director; and
- (b) that appointor's alternate purports to do an act as a director,

that act is as valid, in relation to a person dealing with the Company in good faith and for value and without actually knowing that the appointor has ceased to be a director, as if the appointor had not ceased to be a director.

55.10 The Company may pay an alternate any remuneration the Directors decide, in reduction of the appointor's remuneration.

55.11 While acting as a director, an alternate is an officer of the Company and not the agent of the appointor.

56. Remuneration

56.1 The Company may remunerate each director as the Directors decide, but the total amount of the remuneration of non-executive directors may not exceed the amount fixed by an Ordinary Resolution for that purpose.

56.2 A director's remuneration may be any combination of:

- (a) a stated salary;
- (b) a fixed sum for each attendance at a Directors' meeting;
- (c) if a non-executive director, a share of the amount fixed under clause 56.1, divided among them as the Directors decide and in default equally.

56.3 A director's remuneration must not include a commission on, or percentage of, operating revenue.

56.4 A stated salary or a share of a fixed amount accrues from day to day.

56.5 The Company must also pay travelling and other expenses that a director properly incurs on the Company's business.

56.6 If a director performs extra or special services for the Company, the Company may pay to the director any special remuneration the Directors decide, in addition to the director's normal remuneration.

56.7 The Company may pay a former director, or the estate of a director who dies in office, a benefit for past services as the Directors decide. This must not exceed the amount permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

56.8 The Company may establish or support superannuation or similar funds for the directors, as the Directors decide.

57. Qualification

- 57.1 The auditor of the Company (including a body corporate, partner, employer or employee of that auditor) is not eligible to be appointed or elected as a director or alternate director of the Company.
- 57.2 A director, who is not a shareholder, may still attend and speak at meetings of shareholders.
-

58. Director's interests

- 58.1 Subject to the Corporations Act 2001 and the AIM Rules, a director may:
- (a) hold an office or place of profit (except as auditor) in the Company, on any terms the Directors decide;
 - (b) hold an office or otherwise be interested in any related body corporate or other body corporate in which the Company is interested;
 - (c) enter into any agreement, deed or arrangement with the Company;
 - (d) act in a professional capacity for the Company (except as an auditor), whether in the director's own capacity or as a member of a professional services entity which provides professional services to the Company; and
 - (e) participate in any scheme (whether registered or unregistered), fund, trust, institution or association for, or with, employees or directors of the Company (whether past or present) or persons that are connected with, or dependent on, such employees or directors, and
- retain benefits for doing so.
- 58.2 Subject to the Corporations Act 2001 and the AIM Rules:
- (a) a director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a Directors' meeting:
 - (1) may be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting;
 - (2) may be counted in a quorum for a meeting considering the matter;
 - (3) may vote on the matter;
 - (b) a director (or a Spouse, parent or child of a director, or any entity in which a director or a Spouse, parent or child of a director has an interest) may contract or make an arrangement with the Company (or a related body corporate or a body corporate in which the Company is interested) in any matter in any capacity;
 - (c) a director may sign for the Company, or attest the affixing of the common seal to, any document in respect of that contract or arrangement;
 - (d) a director may retain benefits under that contract or arrangement; and
 - (e) the Company cannot avoid that contract or arrangement because of the director's interest.

Part 7 - Proceedings of Directors

59. Circulating resolutions

- 59.1 The Directors may pass a resolution without a Directors' meeting being held, if all the directors entitled to vote on the resolution sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document. An alternate appointed by a director may sign the document instead of that director.
- 59.2 Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by directors, if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- 59.3 The resolution is passed when the last director signs.
- 59.4 Passage of the resolution must be recorded in the Company's minute book.
-

60. Meetings

- 60.1 The Directors may meet, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they decide.
- 60.2 A Directors' meeting may be held using any technology consented to by all the directors. The consent may be a standing one. A director may only withdraw consent within a reasonable period before the meeting.
- 60.3 If a Directors' meeting is held by telephone link-up or other contemporaneous audio or audio visual communication, a director is taken to be present unless the director states to the chairperson that the director is disconnecting his or her telephone or communication device.
-

61. Calling meetings

- 61.1 Any director may call a Directors' meeting.
- 61.2 On the request of any director, the company secretary must call a Directors' meeting.
-

62. Notice

- 62.1 Notice of a Directors' meeting must be given to each director and each alternate.
- 62.2 The notice must:
- (a) specify the day, time and place of the meeting;
 - (b) state the business to be transacted; and
 - (c) be given at least 48 hours before the meeting, unless all directors otherwise agree.
- 62.3 Non-receipt of notice of a meeting, or failure to give notice of a meeting to a director or an alternate, does not invalidate anything done at the meeting if:
- (a) the failure was accidental;
 - (b) the director or alternate gives notice to the Company that they waive the notice or agree to the thing done at the meeting; or
-

- (c) the director or alternate attends the meeting.

63. Quorum

- 63.1 The quorum for a Directors' meeting is three directors, unless the Directors otherwise decide.
- 63.2 In determining whether a quorum is present, the chairperson must count alternates. If a director is also an alternate, the chairperson must count the director as a director and separately as an alternate. If a person is an alternate for more than one director, the chairperson must count the person separately for each appointment.
- 63.3 The quorum must be present at the start of the meeting.
- 63.4 If there are not enough directors in office to form a quorum, the remaining directors may act only:
 - (a) to increase the number of directors to a quorum;
 - (b) to call a general meeting of the Company; or
 - (c) in an emergency.

64. Chairperson and deputy chairperson

- 64.1 The Directors may elect a director as chairperson for any period they decide.
- 64.2 The Directors may elect a director as deputy chairperson for any period they decide.
- 64.3 The Directors may remove the chairperson or deputy chairperson.
- 64.4 The Directors may decide that either office is an extra or special service for the Company, for the purpose of deciding special remuneration.
- 64.5 The chairperson is entitled to chair each Directors' meeting.
- 64.6 If there is no chairperson, or if the chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act, the deputy chairperson may chair the Directors' meeting. If there is no deputy chairperson, or if the deputy chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act, the directors present must elect one of themselves to chair the meeting.
- 64.7 If the chairperson is unable or unwilling to chair a part of the meeting, the deputy chairperson may chair that part. If there is no deputy chairperson, or the deputy chairperson is unable or unwilling to act, the directors present must elect one of themselves to chair that part.

65. Decisions of Directors

- 65.1 Subject to the Corporations Act 2001, each director has one vote.
- 65.2 If a director is also an alternate, the director has one vote as a director and one vote as an alternate. If a person is an alternate for more than one director, the person has one vote for each appointment.

- 65.3 A resolution of the Directors is passed by a majority of votes cast.
- 65.4 The chairperson has a casting vote, if the chairperson has a personal deliberative vote.
-

66. Validity of acts

- 66.1 Subject to the Corporations Act 2001, notwithstanding any defect in the appointment of a person as a director or a member of a committee, or any disqualification of that person to act (or continue to act) as a director or committee member, any and all acts by that person, and by any meeting of the Directors or of the committee or committees, is valid and effective as though there was no defect or disqualification.
- 66.2 Clause 66.1 applies regardless of the nature of any defect or disqualification and regardless of whether the defect or disqualification occurred before or after this Constitution was adopted.

Part 8 - Directors' powers

67. General powers

- 67.1 The business of the Company is managed by or under the direction of the Directors.
- 67.2 The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company except any powers that the Corporations Act 2001 or this Constitution requires the Company to exercise in general meeting.
-

68. Execution of documents

- 68.1 The Company may execute a document without a common seal if the document is signed by:
- (a) two directors of the Company; or
 - (b) a director and a company secretary of the Company.
- 68.2 If the Company has a common seal, it may execute a document if the seal is fixed to the document and the fixing of the seal is witnessed by:
- (a) two directors of the Company; or
 - (b) a director and a company secretary of the Company.
- 68.3 The Directors may authorise one or more Directors to execute documents on behalf of the Company.
- 68.4 Any authorisation by the Directors under clause 68.3 may be varied or revoked by the Directors at any time and for any reason.
- 68.5 The Directors may decide, generally or in a particular case, that a director or company secretary may sign certificates for securities of the Company by mechanical or other means.
- 68.6 This clause 68 does not limit the ways in which the Company may execute a document (including a deed).

69. Negotiable instruments

The Directors may decide how negotiable instruments (including cheques) may be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed.

70. Committee and delegate

- 70.1 The Directors may delegate any of their powers (including this power to delegate) to a committee of directors or to one director.
- 70.2 The Directors may revoke or vary that delegation.
- 70.3 A committee or delegate must exercise the powers delegated subject to any directions of the Directors. The effect of the committee or delegate exercising a power in this way is the same as if the Directors exercised it.
- 70.4 Part 7 of this Constitution applies with the necessary changes to meetings of a committee.
- 70.5 The Directors may decide that membership of a committee or acting as a delegate is an extra or special service for the Company, for the purpose of deciding special remuneration.
- 70.6 Nothing in this Constitution limits the Directors' powers under the Corporations Act 2001 or any other law to delegate any of the Directors' powers to any person.

71. Attorney and agent

- 71.1 The Directors may appoint any person to be the attorney or agent of the Company for any purpose, for any period and on any terms (including as to remuneration) the Directors decide.
- 71.2 The Directors may delegate any of their powers (including the power to delegate) to an attorney or agent.
- 71.3 The Directors may revoke or vary:
- (a) the appointment; or
 - (b) any power delegated to the attorney or agent.

Part 9 - Executive officers

72. Managing director and executive directors

- 72.1 The Directors may appoint:
- (a) one of themselves as managing director, for any period and on any terms (including as to remuneration) the Directors decide, and may appoint the chief executive officer as a director, in which case that officer becomes the managing director;
 - (b) appoint persons to be executive directors of the Company for any period and on any terms (including as to remuneration) that the Directors decide.

- 72.2 Subject to any agreement between the Company and the managing director or any executive director (as applicable), the Directors may remove or dismiss the managing director or executive director at any time, with or without cause.
- 72.3 The Directors may delegate any of their powers (including the power to delegate) to a managing director.
- 72.4 The Directors may revoke or vary:
- (a) the appointment; or
 - (b) any power delegated to the managing director.
- 72.5 A managing director must exercise the powers delegated subject to any directions of the Directors. The effect of the managing director exercising a power in this way is the same as if the Directors exercised it.
- 72.6 Unless the contract or other arrangements under which they are employed provide otherwise, a person does not automatically cease to be a director of the Company if the person ceases to hold the office of managing director or executive director.

73. Company secretary

- 73.1 The Directors must ensure that there is at least one company secretary at all times.
- 73.2 The Directors may appoint one or more company secretaries, for any period and on any terms (including as to remuneration) the Directors decide.
- 73.3 Subject to any agreement between the Company and the company secretary, the Directors may remove or dismiss the company secretary at any time, with or without cause.
- 73.4 Unless the Directors otherwise decide, the company secretary is the public officer of the Company.
- 73.5 The Directors may vest in the company secretary such powers, duties and authorities as they may from time to time determine and the company secretary must exercise all such powers and authorities subject at all times to the control of the Directors.
- 73.6 The company secretary is entitled to attend all meetings of the Directors and all general meetings of the Company and may be heard on any matter.

74. Indemnity

- 74.1 To the maximum extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001, the Company:
- (a) must indemnify each person who is or has been an Officer against any liability incurred as an Officer; and
 - (b) may pay a premium for a contract insuring an Officer against that liability.
- 74.2 Subject to the Corporations Act 2001, the Company may enter into an agreement or deed with an Officer under which the Company must do all or any of the following:

- (a) keep a set of the Company's books (including minute books) and allow the Officer and the Officer's advisers access to the books for any period agreed;
- (b) indemnify the Officer against any liability incurred by the Officer as an Officer;
- (c) keep the Officer insured for any period agreed in respect of any act or omission by the Officer while an Officer.

74.3 In this clause 74, Officer means an officer of the Company or of a Related Body Corporate of the Company or both.

Part 10 – Dividends

75. Who may determine dividends

75.1 Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to a share, the Directors may pay dividends as they decide, including without limitation by paying dividends in any of the ways set out in clause 76.

75.2 The Directors may determine that a dividend will be payable on a share and fix:

- (a) the amount;
- (b) the time for payment; and
- (c) the method of payment.

The methods of payment may include the payment of cash, the issue of shares or other securities, the grant of options and the transfer of assets.

76. Dividends for different classes

Dividends may be paid:

- (a) on shares of one class but not another; and
- (b) at different rates for different classes of shares or, in the case of shares with special rights or restrictions, at different rates as between different holders of shares in the class.

77. Dividends proportional to paid up capital

77.1 Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to a share:

- (a) the holder of a fully paid share is entitled to the full dividend on the share (whether the issue price was paid or credited or both); and
- (b) the holder of a partly paid share is not entitled to a greater proportion of a dividend than the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited) on the share.

77.2 Amounts paid or credited as paid in advance of a call are ignored.

78. Transfers before payment of dividend

The Directors may fix a record date to identify shareholders entitled to a dividend. A transferee of shares is entitled to a dividend on the shares only if:

- (a) the Directors fix a record date and the transfer is registered or left with the Company for registration on or before the record date; or
- (b) the Directors do not fix a record date and the transfer is registered or left with the Company for registration on or before the date the Directors pass the resolution that a dividend will be payable.

79. No interest

Interest is not payable on a dividend.

80. Calls

The Directors may deduct from a dividend payable to or for a shareholder any money presently payable by the shareholder to the Company for calls or otherwise in respect of any shares held by the shareholder.

81. Capitalising profits

- 81.1 The Directors may capitalise any profits and distribute that capital to the shareholders, in the same proportions as the shareholder are entitled in a distribution by dividend.
- 81.2 The Directors may decide to apply that capital in either or both of the following ways:
 - (a) in paying up amounts unpaid on shares already issued;
 - (b) in paying up in full any unissued shares or other securities in the Company.
- 81.3 The shareholders must accept that application of capital in full satisfaction of their interests in the capital.
- 81.4 Nothing in this Constitution limits any power of the Company under the Corporations Act or other law to capitalise profits.

82. Transfer of assets

The Directors may settle any dispute, discrepancy or irregularity in respect of a distribution under this Part of the Constitution in any way. This may include:

- (a) rounding down amounts to the nearest whole number;
- (b) ignoring fractions;
- (c) valuing assets for distribution;
- (d) paying cash to any shareholder on the footing of the valuation of the assets;

- (e) vesting assets in trustees on trust for the shareholders entitled.

83. Notice of Dividend

The Company must give to the shareholders notice of any dividend.

84. Payments

84.1 The Company may pay dividends and other amounts in respect of a share:

- (a) by crediting a financial institution account authorised by the shareholder; or
- (b) by cheque or warrant posted to:
 - (1) the address of the holder of the share shown in the register of shareholders;
 - (2) if joint holders, to the address (shown in the register of shareholders) of the holder named first in the register of shareholders; or
 - (3) to any other address which the holder or joint holders direct in writing.

84.2 A cheque may be made payable to bearer or to the order of the shareholder or any other person the shareholder directs.

84.3 Any joint holder of a share may give an effective receipt for the dividend or other amounts paid in respect of the share.

85. Dividend reinvestment plan

The Directors may:

- (a) implement a dividend reinvestment plan on any terms, under which the dividends of participants are applied in subscribing for securities of the Company or a related body corporate; and
- (b) amend, suspend or end the plan.

86. Unclaimed dividends

The Directors may invest unclaimed dividends for the benefit of the Company, until they are claimed or dealt with under a law about unclaimed money.

Part 11 - Winding up

87. Distribution of assets

Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to shares:

- (a) if on a winding up there are enough assets to repay all capital to shareholders, all capital must be repaid to the shareholders and any surplus must be distributed among the shareholders in proportion to the number of fully paid shares held by them and for this purpose a partly paid share is treated as a fraction of a share equal to the proportion which the amount paid bears to the total issue price of the share before the winding up began; and
- (b) if on a winding up there are not enough assets to repay all capital to shareholders, the available assets must be distributed among the shareholders in proportion to the number of fully paid shares held by them and for this purpose a partly paid share is treated as a fraction of a share equal to the proportion which the amount paid bears to the total issue price of the share before the winding up began (without the necessity of a call up).

88. Distribution of property in kind

- 88.1 Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to shares, on a winding up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of shareholders:
- (a) distribute among the shareholders the whole or any part of the property (in its actual state) of the Company; and
 - (b) decide how to distribute the property as between the shareholders or different classes of shareholders.
- 88.2 The liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of shareholders, distribute the property contrary to the legal rights of the shareholders, or give or remove special rights in respect of any class of shareholders. However, a dissenting shareholder has the same rights as if section 507 of the Corporations Act 2001 applied.
- 88.3 The liquidator may settle any problem about a distribution under this clause 88 in any way. This may include:
- (a) rounding down amounts to the nearest whole number;
 - (b) ignoring fractions;
 - (c) valuing assets for distribution;
 - (d) paying cash to any shareholder on the footing of the valuation of the assets;
 - (e) vesting assets in a trustee on trust for the shareholders entitled;
 - (f) capitalising profits and distributing capital as if the liquidator were the Directors.
- 88.4 A shareholder need not accept a security carrying a liability.

89. Commissions

- 89.1 The Company must not pay to a director, the Directors or a liquidator a commission or fee for sale of assets on a winding up, unless approved by the shareholders.

- 89.2 The Company must notify the shareholders of the amount of the proposed commission or fee at least seven days before the shareholders' meeting.

Part 12 – Records

90. Register

The Company must keep a register of shareholders in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001.

91. Branch registers

- 91.1 The Company may keep a branch register of shareholders in any place.
- 91.2 The Directors may regulate the transfer of shares among the main register of shareholders and branch registers of shareholders.
-

92. Inspection

The Company must allow inspection of any register of shareholders or other security holders only as required by the Corporations Act 2001.

93. Evidence of register

Unless proved incorrect, the register of shareholders or other security holders is sufficient evidence of the matters shown in the register.

94. Minute book

- 94.1 The Company must keep minute books in which it records within one month:
- (a) proceedings and resolutions of meetings of the shareholders;
 - (b) proceedings and resolutions of Directors' meetings (including meetings of a committee of directors);
 - (c) resolutions passed by shareholders without a meeting;
 - (d) resolutions passed by directors without a meeting.
- 94.2 The Company must ensure that minutes of a meeting are signed within a reasonable time after the meeting by one of the following:
- (a) the chair of the meeting;
 - (b) the chair of the next meeting.
- 94.3 The Company must ensure that minutes of the passing of a resolution without a meeting are signed by a director within a reasonable time after the resolution is passed.

94.4 A minute that is so recorded and signed is evidence of the proceeding, resolution or declaration to which it relates, unless the contrary is proved.

95. Financial records

95.1 The Company must keep the financial records required by the Corporations Act 2001.

95.2 The financial records must be audited as required by the Corporations Act 2001.

96. Inspection

Unless authorised by the Directors or by Ordinary Resolution or the Corporations Act 2001, a shareholder is not entitled to inspect the Company's books.

Part 13 - Notices and interpretation

97. Notices Generally

97.1 Notice must be in writing and in English, and may be given by an authorised representative of the sender.

97.2 Nothing in this Constitution limits the way in which notice must be given in accordance with the Corporations Act.

98. Notice to shareholders

98.1 The Company may give notice to a shareholder:

- (a) personally;
- (b) by sending it by post to the address of the shareholder in the register of shareholders or the alternative address (if any) nominated by the shareholder;
- (c) by sending it to the fax number or electronic address (if any) nominated or normally used by the shareholder.

98.2 The Company may give notice to a person entitled to a share because of a Transmission Event in the same ways.

98.3 Notice to joint shareholders must be given to the joint shareholder named first in the register of shareholders.

98.4 Notice to a person, entitled to a share because of a Transmission Event, is taken to be notice to the shareholder.

98.5 A notice to a shareholder is sufficient, even if the shareholder (whether or not a joint shareholder) is dead, mentally incapacitated, an infant, bankrupt or an externally-administered body corporate, and the Company has notice of that event.

98.6 A person, entitled to a share because of a transfer, Transmission Event or otherwise, is bound by every notice given in respect of the share.

99. Notice to directors

The Company may give notice to a director or alternate director:

- (a) personally;
- (b) by sending it by post to the director's or alternate director's usual residential or business address or any other address nominated by them;
- (c) if a notice calling a meeting - by sending it to the fax or electronic address (if any) nominated or normally used by the director or alternate, only if all the directors have consented to the use of that technology;
- (d) if any other notice - by sending it to the fax or electronic address (if any) nominated or normally used by the director or alternate.

100. Notice to the Company

A person may give notice to the Company:

- (a) by leaving it at the Company's registered office;
- (b) by sending it by post to the Company's registered office;
- (c) by sending it to the fax or electronic address (if any) of the Company's registered office.

101. Addresses outside Australia

A notice sent by post internationally must be sent by air mail or, in the absence of air mail, the most expedient method available.

102. Time of service

- 102.1 A notice sent by post from a place in one country to an address in the same country is taken to be given one Business Day after posting.
- 102.2 A notice sent by post internationally is taken to be given two Business Days after posting.
- 102.3 A notice sent by fax, or other electronic means, is taken to be given on the Business Day after it is sent:
 - (a) in the case of a fax - if the sender's transmission report shows that the whole notice was sent to the correct facsimile number; and
 - (b) in the case of other electronic means – if the sender does not receive a delivery failure report.

103. Interpretation

In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) subject to the next clause, a word or phrase has the same meaning as it has in the Corporations Act 2001;
- (b) singular includes plural and plural includes singular;
- (c) words of one gender include any other gender;
- (d) reference to legislation includes any amendment to it, any legislation substituted for it, and any statutory instruments issued under it and in force;
- (e) reference to a person includes a corporation, a firm and any other entity;
- (f) headings do not affect interpretation;
- (g) a reference to the AIM Rules or the rules of a Relevant System applies only if the Company is an AIM Company at such time; and
- (h) the Company must not exercise any power in contravention of the Corporations Act 2001.

104. Definitions

In this Constitution:

Admission	means the admission of the entire issued share capital of the Company to trading on AIM becoming effective in accordance with the AIM Rules (and Admitted shall have a corresponding meaning)
Approving Resolution	means a resolution to approve a Proportional Takeover Bid.
AIM	means the market of that name operated by the London Stock Exchange
AIM Company	means a company whose securities are admitted to trading on AIM
AIM Rules	means the AIM rules for companies, published by the London Stock Exchange and as amended from time to time, which are applicable while the Company's shares are admitted to trading on AIM
Ballot Closing Date	means the date specified for the close of a postal ballot.
Business Day	means any day except a Saturday or Sunday or other public holiday in New South Wales.
Company	means Litigation Capital Management Limited.
Constitution	means this constitution as amended from time to time.
CREST	means the UK electronic system for the holding and transferring of shares and other securities in paperless form operated by Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited (as defined in the CREST Regulations
CREST Regulations	means the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (SI 2001 No.01/3755), as amended, which shall be deemed to include for the purposes of this Constitution, Euroclear UK & Ireland's own rules and documentation governing the use and operation of CREST (including the CREST rules and CREST manual)
Direct Vote	means a notice setting out a shareholder's voting intention for a meeting of shareholders.
Directors	means all or some of the directors of the Company acting as a board and may include an alternate director.
Disclosure Notice	has the meaning given to it in clause 31.1
DTR	the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules (as amended from time to time) of the UK Financial Conduct

Authority Handbook.

London Stock Exchange	means London Stock Exchange plc
Ordinary Resolution	means a resolution of shareholders passed by a simple majority of the votes cast by shareholders entitled to vote on the resolution.
Proportional Takeover Bid	has the meaning given in the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth).
Qualifying Financial Instruments	means transferrable securities and options, futures, swaps, forward rate agreements and any other derivative contracts, provided that they result in an entitlement to acquire, on the holder's own initiative alone, under formal agreement, shares already issued by the Company to which voting rights are attached
Related Body Corporate	has the meaning given in the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth).
Relevant System	means any computerised or electronic share system in which the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> permits the Company to participate, which enables title to units of a security, or any instrument which represents a security, to be evidenced and transferred without a written instrument
Spouse	of a person means: (a) that person's husband, wife, widow or widower (whether or not remarried); (b) anyone else who, although not legally married to that person, in the Directors' opinion, lives or lived with that person on a genuine domestic basis as the husband or wife of that person.
Takeover	means a "takeover bid" as defined in section 9 of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> .
Transmission Event	means: (a) if the shareholder is an individual - death, bankruptcy, or becoming of unsound mind or becoming a person whose property is liable to be dealt with under a law about mental health; (b) if the shareholder is a body corporate - the deregistration or winding up of the shareholder or the succession by another body corporate to the assets and liabilities of the shareholder.