

Constitution

Qudos Mutual Limited (ACN 087 650 557) (“Company”)

A public company limited by shares

Adopted on ~~25²⁸~~ November ~~2020~~2018

Note: Proposed amendments to effect the modification of Qudos Bank’s Constitution, to enable Qudos Bank to satisfy the definition of “mutual entity” under the Corporations Act

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Constitution

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Constitution

1 Definitions and interpretation

The meanings of the terms used in, and the principles to be applied in interpreting, this Constitution are set out in Schedule 1.

2 Membership

2.1 Eligibility

A person, including a body corporate, is eligible for Membership only in accordance with this Constitution.

2.2 Common bond for individuals

A person, other than a body corporate, is eligible for Membership if they fall within any of the following categories:

- (a) **(employment):**
 - (i) an employee of a company within the Qantas Group;
 - (ii) an employee of an associated company or industry (determined by the Directors from time to time);
 - (iii) an officer or employee of the Australian Public Service, its authorities or corporations;
 - (iv) an officer or employee of an Australian Government body, its authorities or corporations;
 - (v) an employee of a company which as the result of a sale or privatisation controls or acquires an authority or corporation referred to in subparagraphs (iii) or (iv) above;
 - (vi) an employee of this Company; or
 - (vii) a retired or former employee of an organisation of the type referred to in subparagraphs (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) of this article;
- (b) **(family)** the spouse (whether legal or defacto), child, parent, brother, sister, grandparent, grandchild, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew or cousin (whether by blood, marriage or adoption) of a person admitted to membership under this Constitution;
- (c) **(approved persons)** a person approved by the Directors who has an affinity with the Company;
- (d) **(continuing membership)** a person who is a Member but has ceased to be eligible for membership in accordance with the categories for membership; or

- (e) **(Member nominees)** a person nominated for Membership by a Member.

2.3 Common bond for bodies corporate

A body corporate is eligible for Membership where the body corporate:

- (a) is to the satisfaction of the Directors or their delegate, wholly or substantially controlled by persons who would be eligible for admission to Membership under article 2.2;
- (b) acts as trustee of a trust in which a Member is a beneficiary;
- (c) has an affinity with the Company and is approved by the Directors; or
- (d) is Qantas Airways Limited (ACN 009 661 901).

A body corporate does not cease to be a Member because the body corporate does not retain, subsequently, eligibility for Membership under this Constitution.

2.4 Admission to Membership

The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, admit a person to Membership if the person:

- (a) applies for Membership in a manner to be determined by the Directors from time to time;
- (b) submits evidence satisfactory to the Directors as to that person's eligibility for Membership under this Constitution;
- (c) subscribes for five Shares at an issue price of \$2.00 per Share and which are paid up to the amount required by the Directors; and
- (d) pays any admission fee to be determined by the Directors.

The Directors are not required to provide reasons for admitting or not admitting a person as a Member.

2.5 Issue of new Shares upon admission to Membership

If the Directors admit a person to Membership, then they must as soon as practicable:

- (a) issue and allot to the person new Shares;
- (b) enter the person's details in the Register; and
- (c) notify the person in writing that his or her application for Membership has been accepted.

3 Cessation of Membership

3.1 When a person ceases to be a Member

A person ceases to be a Member when:

- (a) that person's Membership is terminated under article 3.2 or cancelled under article 3.4;

- (b) that person redeems his or her Shares from the Company in accordance with article 4.4;
- (c) the Directors approve an application for cancellation of membership by a Member on being satisfied that all financial accommodation and other obligations have been discharged;
- (d) that person becomes bankrupt; or
- (e) that person dies or, being a body corporate, is wound up.

The Shares of a person who ceases to be a Member will be cancelled immediately on that person ceasing to be a Member.

3.2 Termination of Membership

The Directors may terminate a person's Membership: on the grounds that the person:

- (a) has failed to discharge his or her obligations to the Company;
- (b) has engaged in conduct that the Directors reasonably consider to be detrimental to the Company, its employees or its customers; or
- (c) has obtained membership by fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, provided that the Company:
 - (d) gives the relevant Member 14 days' notice of termination; and
 - (e) if the person's Membership is terminated, pays the Member the amount paid up on that Member's Shares after satisfaction of all liabilities and obligations.

3.3 Member's rights to appeal

Subject to any policies and procedures established by the Directors from time to time, the Member is entitled to appeal a decision of the Directors to terminate his or her Membership pursuant to article 3.2 in accordance with the Company's dispute resolution procedures under article 21.2.

3.4 Inactive or dormant accounts

Subject to any laws relating to unclaimed money:

- (a) the Directors may cancel a person's Membership if all of the Member's deposit accounts with the Company have been classified as inactive or dormant, in accordance with the policies and procedures as determined by the Directors from time to time; and
- (b) the Company may deal with any amounts held in an inactive or dormant account as the Directors think fit, including by:
 - (i) transferring any amount from an inactive or dormant account to a suspense account; and
 - (ii) charging the Member a fee for keeping an account for the Member in the suspense account.

4 Share capital

4.1 Directors to issue Shares

The issue of Shares in the Company is under the control of the Directors who may issue, allot and cancel or otherwise dispose of Shares in the Company, subject to the Corporations Act and this Constitution.

4.2 Rights conferred on holders of Shares

The holders of Shares have the same rights and obligations, namely:

- (a) each Share is redeemable on the same terms that a withdrawable share was withdrawable under the *Financial Institutions Code* and the Company's rules prior to 1 July 1999;
- (b) the holders of Shares continue to have the same rights and obligations that they had or would have had by holding a withdrawable share; and
- (c) otherwise, the rights and obligations conferred and imposed under this Constitution and the Corporations Act.

4.3 Ranking of Shares

Each Share ranks equally with all other Shares.

4.4 Repayment of Share capital

The Company must repay the amount paid up in respect of a Member's Shares if:

- (d) the Member requests it; and
- (e) the Member has repaid all outstanding financial accommodation and discharged all other obligations to the Company.

4.5 Shares not transferrable

A Member may not transfer, sell or assign Shares but may require such Shares to be repaid in accordance with article 4.4.

4.6 Non-recognition of interests

Except as required by law, the Company is not required to recognise:

- (f) a person as holding a Share on any trust; or
- (g) any other interest in any Share or any other right in respect of a Share except an absolute right of ownership in the registered holder,

whether or not it has notice of the trust, interest or right.

4.7 Joint holders of Shares

- (h) Where 2 or more persons are registered as the joint holders of Shares then they are taken to hold the Shares as joint tenants with rights of survivorship. However, the Company is not bound:
 - (i) to register more than 3 persons as joint holders of a Share; or

- (ii) to issue more than one certificate or holding statement for Shares jointly held.
- (i) Any one of the joint holders of a Share may give effectual receipts for any return of capital payable to the joint holders.

5 Lien

5.1 Lien on Share

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

- (a) all due and unpaid calls and instalments in respect of that Share;
- (b) all money which the Company is required by law to pay, and has paid, in respect of that Share;
- (c) reasonable interest on the amount due from the date it becomes due until payment at a rate not exceeding the Prescribed Interest Rate; and
- (d) reasonable expenses of the Company in respect of the default on payment.

5.2 Lien on distributions

A lien on a Share under article 5.1 extends to all distributions for that Share.

5.3 Exemption from article 5.1

The Directors may at any time exempt a Share wholly or in part from the provisions of article 5.1.

5.4 Company's rights to recover payments

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

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

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

5.5 Company's right of set off

The Company may set off amounts paid by the Company under article 5.4 against any amount payable by the Company to the Member.

5.6 Reimbursement is a debt due

The obligation of the Member to reimburse the Company is a debt due to the Company as if it were a call on all the Member's Shares, duly made at the time when the written demand for reimbursement is given by the Company to the

Member. The provisions of this Constitution relating to non-payment of calls, including payment of interest and sale of the Member's Shares under lien, apply to the debt.

6 Calls on Shares

6.1 Directors to make calls

The Directors may:

- (a) make calls on a Member in respect of any money unpaid on the Shares of that Member, if the money is not by the terms of issue of those Shares made payable at fixed times;
- (b) make a call payable by instalments; and
- (c) revoke or postpone a call.

6.2 Time of call

A call is taken to be made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising the call is passed.

6.3 Members' liability

On receiving not less than 30 business days' notice specifying the time or times and place of payment, each Member must pay to the Company by the time or times, and at the place, specified in the notice the amount called on that Member's Shares.

6.4 Joint holders' liability

The joint holders of a Share are jointly and individually liable to pay all calls in respect of the Share.

6.5 Non-receipt of notice

The non-receipt of a notice of any call by, or the accidental omission to give notice of a call to, a Member does not invalidate the call.

6.6 Interest on default

If a sum called in respect of a Share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment of the sum, the person from whom the sum is due must pay interest on the sum from the day it is due to the time of actual payment at the Prescribed Interest Rate. The Directors may waive payment of that interest wholly or in part.

6.7 Fixed instalments

If the terms of a Share make a sum payable on issue of the Share or at a fixed date, this is taken to be a call duly made and payable on the date on which by the terms of issue the sum becomes payable. In the case of non-payment, all the relevant provisions of this Constitution as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise apply as if the sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

6.8 Differentiation between holders as to calls

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

6.9 Prepayment of calls and interest

The Directors may:

- (a) accept from a Member the whole or a part of the amount unpaid on a Share even if no part of that amount has been called;
- (b) authorise payment by the Company of interest on the whole or any part of an amount so accepted, until the amount becomes payable, at any rate, not exceeding the Prescribed Interest Rate, as is agreed between the Directors and the Member paying the sum; and
- (c) subject to any contract between the Company and the Member, repay all or any of the amount accepted in excess of the amount called on the Share.

Other than the payment of interest under this article, the payment of an amount in advance of a call does not entitle the paying Member to any benefit or advantage or voting right to which the Member would not have been entitled if it had paid the amount when it became due.

7 Forfeiture of Shares

7.1 Notice requiring payment of call

If a Member fails to pay a call, or instalment of a call, on the day appointed for payment of the call or instalment, the Directors may, at any time afterwards during such time as any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, give a notice to the Member requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest that has accrued and all costs and expenses that may have been incurred by the Company by reason of that non-payment.

7.2 Contents of notice

The notice must name a further day, which is at least 14 days from the date of service of the notice, on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made and must state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed, the Shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

7.3 Forfeiture for failure to comply with notice

If a notice under article 7.1 has not been complied with by the date specified in the notice, the Directors may by resolution forfeit the relevant Shares, at any time before the payment required by the notice has been made.

7.4 Distributions included in forfeiture

A forfeiture under article 7.3 includes all distributions to be made in respect of the forfeited Shares which have not been paid or distributed before the forfeiture.

7.5 Notice of forfeiture

If any Share is forfeited under article 7.3, notice of the forfeiture must be given to the Member holding the Share immediately before the forfeiture and an entry of

the forfeiture and its date must be made in the Register. Any failure to give notice or enter the forfeiture in the Register does not invalidate the forfeiture.

7.6 Surrender instead of forfeiture

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

7.7 Cancellation of forfeiture

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Directors may, at any time before a Share forfeited under article 7.3 is cancelled, withdraw the forfeiture of that Share on such terms as the Directors think fit.

7.8 Effect of forfeiture on former holder's liability

A person whose Shares have been forfeited:

- (a) ceases to be a Member in respect of the forfeited Shares; and
- (b) remains liable to pay the Company all money that, at the date of forfeiture, was payable by that person to the Company in respect of the Shares, plus interest at the Prescribed Interest Rate from the date of forfeiture and all costs and expenses that may have been incurred by the Company by reason of that person's non-payment, until the Company receives payment in full of all money (including interest and expenses) so payable in respect of the Shares.

7.9 Evidence of forfeiture

A written statement declaring that the person making the statement is a Director or a Secretary, and that a Share has been forfeited in accordance with this Constitution on the date declared in the statement, is evidence of the facts in the statement as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the Share.

8 Death, bankruptcy or winding-up of a Member

8.1 Death of an individual holder

If a Member who does not hold Shares jointly dies, the estate of the deceased Member retains any entitlements due from the Company.

8.2 Death of joint holder

If a Member who holds Shares jointly dies, the Company will recognise only the survivor as being entitled to the Member's interest in the Shares and the survivor retains any entitlements due from the Company.

8.3 Bankruptcy or winding-up of a Member

The rights and liabilities of Members made bankrupt or wound-up are as provided in the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency.

9 General meetings

9.1 Annual general meeting

Annual general meetings of the Company are to be held in accordance with the Corporations Act.

9.2 Convening a general meeting – Directors

At least four Directors may jointly convene and arrange to hold a general meeting of the Company whenever they think fit and must do so if required to do so under the Corporations Act.

9.3 Convening a general meeting – Members

- (a) A Member may request the Directors to convene a general meeting only in accordance with section 249D of the Corporations Act.
- (b) A Member may not convene or join in convening a general meeting except in accordance with sections 249E or 249F of the Corporations Act.

9.4 Multiple venues

- (a) The Company may hold a meeting of Members at 2 or more venues using any technology that gives the Members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate.
- (b) If a separate meeting place is linked to the main place of a general meeting by an instantaneous audio visual communication device which, by itself or in conjunction with other arrangements:
 - (i) gives the general body of Members in the separate meeting place a reasonable opportunity to participate in proceedings in the main place; and
 - (ii) enables the Members in the separate meeting place to vote on a poll,a Member present at the separate meeting place is taken to be present at the general meeting and entitled to exercise all rights as if he or she was present at the main place.
- (c) If, before or during the meeting, any technical difficulty occurs where one or more of the matters set out in article 9.4(b) is not satisfied, the chairman may:
 - (i) adjourn the meeting until the difficulty is remedied; or
 - (ii) continue to hold the meeting in the main place (and any other place which is linked under article 9.4(b)) and transact business, and no Member may object to the meeting being held or continuing.

9.5 Notice of general meeting

Notice of a general meeting must be given in accordance with article 18 and the Corporations Act.

9.6 Calculation of period of notice

In computing the period of notice under article 9.5, both the day on which the last notice to Members is given or taken to be given and the day of the meeting convened by it are to be disregarded.

9.7 Cancellation or postponement of a meeting

Where a general meeting (including an annual general meeting) is convened in accordance with article 9.2, the Directors may by notice, whenever they think fit, cancel the meeting or postpone the holding of the meeting to a date and time determined by them or change the place for the meeting.

This article 9.7 does not apply to a meeting convened in accordance article 9.3 or to a meeting convened by a court.

9.8 Notice of cancellation or postponement of a meeting

Notice of cancellation or postponement or change of place of a general meeting must state the reason for cancellation or postponement and be given:

- (a) to each Member; and
- (b) to each other person entitled to be given notice of a general meeting.

9.9 Contents of notice of postponement of meeting

A notice of postponement of a general meeting must specify:

- (a) the postponed date and time for the holding of the meeting;
- (b) a place for the holding of the meeting which may be either the same as or different from the place specified in the notice convening the meeting; and
- (c) if the meeting is to be held in 2 or more places, the technology that will be used to facilitate the holding of the meeting in that manner.

9.10 Number of clear days for postponement of meeting

The number of clear days from the giving of a notice postponing the holding of a general meeting to the date specified in that notice for the holding of the postponed meeting must not be less than the number of clear days' notice of the general meeting required to be given by this Constitution or the Corporations Act.

9.11 Business at postponed meeting

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

9.12 Proxy, attorney or Representative at postponed meeting

Where by the terms of an instrument appointing a proxy or attorney or an appointment of a Representative:

- (a) the appointed person is authorised to attend and vote at a general meeting or general meetings to be held on or before a specified date; and

- (b) the date for holding the meeting is postponed to a date later than the date specified in the instrument of proxy, power of attorney or appointment of Representative,

then, that later date is substituted for and applies to the exclusion of the date specified in the instrument of proxy, power of attorney or appointment of Representative unless the Member appointing the proxy, attorney or Representative gives to the Company at its Registered Office written notice to the contrary not less than 48 hours before the time to which the holding of the meeting has been postponed.

9.13 Non-receipt of notice

The non-receipt of notice of a general meeting or cancellation or postponement of a general meeting by, or the accidental omission to give notice of a general meeting or cancellation or postponement of a general meeting to, a person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate any resolution passed at the general meeting or at a postponed meeting or the cancellation or postponement of a meeting.

9.14 Proxy, attorney or Representative appointments

- (a) An instrument appointing a proxy is valid if it is in accordance with the Corporations Act or in any form (including electronic), and received at any time, that the Directors prescribe or accept, or the chairman of a general meeting accepts.
- (b) Where a notice of meeting provides for electronic lodgement of proxy appointments, an appointment received at the electronic address or by the electronic means specified in the notice is taken to have been received at the Registered Office of the Company and validated by the Member if there is compliance with the requirements set out in the notice.
- (c) If the Company receives an instrument or form appointing a proxy, attorney or Representative from a Member and the Directors consider that it is not properly executed or authenticated, or is incomplete or unclear:
 - (i) if the name, or the name of the office, of the proxy, attorney or Representative, is not filled in or is unclear, then the proxy, attorney or Representative of that Member is the person specified by the Company in the instrument or form of proxy or if no person is specified, the chairman of that meeting;
 - (ii) if the instrument or form has not been duly signed or authenticated, the Company may return the instrument or form to the appointing Member and request the Member sign or authenticate the instrument or form and return it to the Company within a period determined by the Directors (which may be later than the time specified in the notice of meeting for the receipt of proxy appointments); or
 - (iii) if the instrument or form is otherwise unclear or incomplete, the Company may:
 - (A) by oral or written communication, clarify with the Member any instruction on the appointment; and
 - (B) complete or amend the contents of any instrument or form to reflect the clarification in the instructions

received from the Member (which may occur later than the time specified in the notice of meeting for the receipt of proxy appointments) and the Member appoints the Company as its attorney for this purpose.

10 Proceedings at general meetings

10.1 Number for a quorum

Subject to article 10.3, the quorum for a general meeting is, where:

- (a) the Company has only one Member, that Member;
- (b) the Company has less than 20 Members, 50% of the Members; and
- (c) otherwise, 10 Members,

who meet the Voting Qualification Criteria present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative are a quorum at a general meeting. In determining whether a quorum is present, each individual attending as a proxy, attorney or Representative is to be counted, except that:

- (d) where a Member has appointed more than one proxy, attorney or Representative, only one is to be counted; and
- (e) where an individual is attending both as a Member and as a proxy, attorney or Representative, that individual is to be counted only once.

Subject to article 9.4(b), a member placing a direct vote under article 10.18 is not taken into account in determining whether or not there is a quorum at a general meeting.

10.2 Requirement for a quorum

An item of business may not be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to consider it. If a quorum is present at the time the first item of business is transacted, it is taken to be present when the meeting proceeds to consider each subsequent item of business unless the chairman of the meeting (on the chairman's own motion or at the request of a Member, proxy, attorney or Representative who is present) declares otherwise.

10.3 If quorum not present

If within 15 minutes after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting:

- (a) if convened at the request of Members, is dissolved; and
- (b) in any other case, stands adjourned to the same day in the next week and the same time and place, or to such other day, time and place as the Directors appoint by notice to the Members and others entitled to notice of the meeting.

10.4 Adjourned meeting

At a meeting adjourned under article 10.3(b), where:

- (a) the Company has only one Member, the quorum is that Member;

- (b) the Company has less than 20 Members, 50% of the Members; and
- (c) otherwise, 10 persons,

each being a Member (or the proxy, attorney or Representative of a Member) present at the meeting, are a quorum. If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the adjourned meeting, the meeting is dissolved.

10.5 Appointment of chairman of general meeting

If the Directors have elected one of their number as chairman of their meetings, that person is entitled to preside as chairman at a general meeting.

10.6 Absence of chairman at general meeting

If a general meeting is held and:

- (a) a chairman has not been elected by the Directors; or
- (b) the elected chairman is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act,

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

- (c) any deputy chairman;
- (d) a Director chosen by a majority of the Directors present;
- (e) the only Director present; or
- (f) a Member chosen by a majority of the Members present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative.

10.7 Conduct of general meetings

The chairman of a general meeting:

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

and a decision by the chairman under this article is final.

10.8 Adjournment of general meeting

The chairman of a general meeting may at any time during the meeting adjourn the meeting or any business, motion, question, resolution, debate or discussion being considered or remaining to be considered by the meeting either to a later time at the same meeting or to an adjourned meeting at any time and place, but:

- (a) in exercising the discretion to do so, the chairman may, but need not, seek the approval of the Members present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative; and
- (b) only unfinished business is to be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.

Unless required by the chairman, a vote may not be taken or demanded by the Members present in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative in respect of any adjournment.

10.9 Notice of adjourned meeting

It is not necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting unless a meeting is adjourned for one month or more. In that case, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given as in the case of an original meeting.

10.10 Questions decided by majority

Subject to the requirements of the Corporations Act, a resolution is taken to be carried if a simple majority of the votes cast on the resolution are in favour of it.

10.11 No casting vote for chairman

If there is an equality of votes, either on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the general meeting is not entitled to a casting vote in addition to any votes to which the chairman is entitled as a Member or proxy or attorney or Representative.

10.12 Voting on show of hands

At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is effectively demanded and the demand is not withdrawn. A declaration by the chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company, is conclusive evidence of the fact. Neither the chairman nor the minutes need state, and it is not necessary to prove, the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

10.13 Poll

If a poll is effectively demanded:

- (a) it must be taken in the manner and at the date and time directed by the chairman and the result of the poll is a resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded;
- (b) on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment, it must be taken immediately;
- (c) the demand may be withdrawn; and
- (d) the demand does not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded.

10.14 Entitlement to vote

- (a) Subject to this Constitution and the Corporations Act, and to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any Shares:
- (i) on a show of hands, each Member present in person and each other person present as a proxy, attorney or Representative of a Member has one vote; and
 - (ii) on a poll:
 - (A) each Member present in person has one vote ~~for each Membership held by the Member~~;
 - (B) each person present as proxy, attorney or Representative of a Member has one vote for each ~~Membership held by the Member~~ that the person represents; and
 - (C) each Member who has duly lodged a valid direct vote in respect of the relevant resolution under article 10.18 has one vote ~~for each Membership held by the Member~~.
- (b) a Member's entitlement to vote is suspended if the Member does not meet the Voting Qualification Criteria:
- (i) in relation to an annual general meeting, on the day before nominations for elections of Directors close; and
 - (ii) in relation to a special general meeting, at least seven days before notice of the special general meeting is given.

10.15 Joint shareholders' vote

If Shares are held jointly and more than one Member votes in respect of those Shares, only the vote of the Member whose name appears first in the Register counts.

10.16 Validity of vote in certain circumstances

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

- (a) the appointing Member dies;
- (b) the Member is mentally incapacitated;
- (c) the Member revokes the appointment or authority; or
- (d) the Member revokes the authority under which the appointment was made by a third party.

10.17 Objection to voting qualification

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

- (a) may not be raised except at that meeting or adjourned meeting; and

(b) must be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final.

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

10.18 Direct voting

- (a) The Directors may determine that at any general meeting, a Member who is entitled to attend and vote on a resolution at that meeting is entitled to a direct vote in respect of that resolution. A “direct vote” includes a vote delivered to the Company by post, fax or other electronic means approved by Directors. The Directors may prescribe rules to govern direct voting including specifications as to the form, method and timing of giving the direct vote in order for the vote to be valid, and the treatment of direct votes.
- (b) A direct vote on a resolution at a meeting cast in accordance with article 10.18(a) ~~in respect of a Membership held by the Member~~ is of no effect and will be disregarded:
- (i) if, at the time of the resolution, the person who cast the direct vote:
 - (A) is not entitled to vote on the resolution ~~in respect of the Membership held by the Member~~; or
 - (B) would not be entitled to vote on the resolution ~~in respect of the Membership held by the Member~~ if the person were present at the meeting at which the resolution is considered;
 - (ii) if, had the vote been cast in person at the meeting at which the resolution is considered:
 - (A) the vote would not be valid; or
 - (B) the Company would be obliged to disregard the vote;
 - (iii) subject to any rules prescribed by the Directors, if the person who cast the direct vote is present in person at the meeting at the time the resolution is considered; and
 - (iv) if the direct vote was cast otherwise than in accordance with any regulations, rules and procedures prescribed by the Directors under article 10.18(a).
- (c) Subject to any rules prescribed by the Directors, if the Company receives a valid direct vote on a resolution in accordance with article 10.18(a) and 10.18(b) and, prior to, after or at the same time as receipt of the direct vote, the Company receives an instrument appointing a proxy, attorney or Representative to vote on behalf of the same Member on that resolution, the Company may regard the direct vote as effective in respect of that resolution and disregard any vote cast by the proxy, attorney or Representative on the resolution at the meeting.

11 The Directors

11.1 Number of Directors

Unless otherwise determined by the Company in general meeting, the number of Directors is to be not less than 5 and not more than 12, of which:

- (a) a minimum of 4 are to be elected or appointed by members (“**Member Elected Director**”); and
- (b) a maximum of 3 are to be appointed by the Directors, excluding the Executive Director or any other Director appointed under article 12.8 (“**Board Appointed Director**”).

11.2 Change of number of Directors

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company in general meeting may approve by ordinary resolution a board limit proposed by the Directors to reduce the number of Directors.

11.3 Retirement, appointment and election of Directors

- (a) A Director must not hold office without re-election or re-appointment:
 - (i) past the third annual general meeting following the Director’s appointment or last election; or
 - (ii) for more than three years,

whichever is the longer.
- (b) Subject to article 11.4, there must be an election of Member Elected Directors (either by ballot or by resolution pursuant to article 11.7) at each annual general meeting of the Company. This can be satisfied by one or more of the following, so long as the number of Directors determined in accordance with article 11.1 is not exceeded:
 - (i) a person standing for election as a new Member Elected Director, having been nominated in accordance with the rules in Schedule 2;
 - (ii) any Member Elected Director who was appointed to fill a casual vacancy under article 11.10(b)(iii) standing for election as a Member Elected Director;
 - (iii) any Member Elected Director who is retiring at the end of the annual general meeting due to the tenure limitation in article 11.3(a) or article 11.10(b)(i), standing for re-election; or
 - (iv) if no person or Member Elected Director is standing for election or re-election in accordance with paragraphs (i), (ii) or (iii), any Member Elected Director who wishes to retire may stand for re-election. Otherwise, the Member Elected Director who has been a Director the longest without re-election must retire and stand for re-election. If 2 or more Member Elected Directors have been a Director the longest and an equal time without re-election, the Member Elected Directors may agree among themselves or determine by lot which of them must retire.
- (c) This article does not apply to the Executive Director who is exempt from retirement and re-election in accordance with article 12.9.

Subject to this article 11.3, the Director will continue to hold office until he or she dies or until his or her office is vacated pursuant to article 11.16.

11.4 Transitional arrangements

Subject to this Constitution, the following transitional arrangements will apply in determining the retirement, election and appointment of Directors:

- (a) 3 Directors will retire at the 2019 annual general meeting and 2 Directors will stand for election as Member Elected Directors pursuant to article 11.3(b) and one Director will be appointed as a Board Appointed Director pursuant to article 11.9;
- (b) 3 Directors will retire at the 2020 annual general meeting and 2 Directors will stand for election as Member Elected Directors pursuant to article 11.3(b) and one Director will be appointed as a Board Appointed Director pursuant to article 11.9; and
- (c) 3 Directors will retire at the 2021 annual general meeting and 2 Directors will stand for election as Member Elected Directors pursuant to article 11.3(b) and one Director will be appointed as a Board Appointed Director pursuant to article 11.9.

11.5 Office held until conclusion of meeting

A retiring Director holds office until the conclusion of the meeting.

11.6 Election of Member Elected Directors

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act and this Constitution, the rules in Schedule 2 apply to the election of Member Elected Directors.
- (b) A Member Elected Director's term commences at the end of the annual general meeting at which his or her election is announced and ends at the conclusion of the third annual general meeting occurring after his or her election.

11.7 Director elected at general meeting

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

11.8 Eligibility for election or appointment as Director

- (a) A person is not eligible to be a Director if the person:
 - (i) is an employee of the Company (except where article 12.8 applies) or has been an employee of the Company in the three year period prior to the annual general meeting;
 - (ii) is bankrupt, has applied to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounded with his or her creditors, or made an assignment of his or her remuneration for their benefit;
 - (iii) is prohibited from being a director of a body corporate by the Corporations Act;
 - (iv) has been convicted in the last ten years of:
 - (A) an indictable offence in relation to the promotion, formation or management of a body corporate; or

- (B) an offence involving fraud or dishonesty;
 - (v) does not satisfy the Company's fit and proper policy prepared in accordance with APRA's prudential standards and guidance notes or has been disqualified by APRA. The details of any determination made under this article 11.8(a)(v) must be kept confidential, except to the extent that disclosure is required by law;
 - (vi) is a Member whose voting rights have been suspended under article 10.14; or
 - (vii) has, unless article 11.8(c) applies, served as a Director for any consecutive period equal to or exceeding 12 years. For the avoidance of doubt, a Director who meets this tenure limitation will be entitled to remain in office until the end of his or her term.
- (b) In addition to the requirements under article 11.8(a), a person is not eligible to be a:
- (i) Member Elected Director if the person is not, and has not been for at least 12 months, a Member of the Company; or
 - (ii) Board Appointed Director if the person is not a Member of the Company.
- (c) A Director:
- (i) who has served as a Member Elected Director for a consecutive period equal to or exceeding 12 years or in office as at [1 July 2018] and has served as a Director for a consecutive period equal to or exceeding 12 years is eligible to be appointed as a Board Appointed Director for one further term not exceeding three years; and
 - (ii) who has previously served as a Director for a consecutive period equal to or exceeding 12 years is eligible to be a Director if the person has not been a Director for a consecutive period of three years following their retirement or vacating of office.

11.9 Appointment of Board Appointed Directors

Subject to this Constitution and the Corporations Act, the Directors may, by resolution, appoint a person as a Board Appointed Director.

Subject to article 11.2, any appointment under this article must specify the Director's term of office, which must not exceed a term of three years.

11.10 Casual vacancy or additional Director

- (a) Subject to article 11.8(a) and disregarding the requirement in article 11.8(b), the Directors may at any time appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors, provided the total number of Directors does not exceed any maximum number specified in article 11.1.
- (b) Directors who are appointed under article 11.10(a) to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors must retire in accordance with the following provisions:

- (i) if the Director is appointed to fill a casual vacancy left by a Member Elected Director, then the Director appointed will hold office until the end of the term of office of the Member Elected Director whose office has become vacant, and is then eligible for election under this Constitution (save that for the purposes of this article, the person need only be a Member and is not required to fulfil the requirement of article 11.8(b));
- (ii) if the Director is appointed to fill a casual vacancy left by a Board Appointed Director, or if the Director is appointed as an addition to the existing Directors and is classified as a Board Appointed Director, then article 11.9 applies; and
- (iii) if the Director is appointed as an addition to the existing Directors and is classified as a Member Elected Director, then the Director will hold office until the next annual general meeting of the Company, and is then eligible for election under this Constitution (save that for the purposes of this article, the person need only be a Member and is not required to fulfil the requirement of article 11.8(b)).

This article does not apply to the Executive Director nominated by the Directors under article 12.8.

11.11 Remuneration of Directors

The Directors are to be remunerated for their services as Directors as follows:

- (a) the amount of the remuneration of the Directors is a yearly sum not exceeding the sum from time to time determined by the Company in general meeting. The notice convening the meeting must include any proposal to increase the Directors' remuneration and specify both the amount of any increase and the new yearly sum proposed for determination;
- (b) the amount of the remuneration of the Directors is to be divided among them in the proportion and manner they agree or, in default of agreement, among them equally; and
- (c) the Directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.

This article does not apply to the remuneration of the Executive Director.

11.12 Superannuation contributions

If required by law, the Company may make contributions to a fund for the purpose of making provision for or obtaining superannuation benefits for a Director.

11.13 Additional or special duties

If a Director at the request of the Directors performs additional or special duties for the Company, the Company may remunerate that Director as determined by the Directors and that remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for that Director's remuneration under article 11.11.

11.14 Expenses

A Director is entitled to be reimbursed out of the funds of the Company such reasonable travelling, accommodation and other expenses when engaged on

the business of the Company in accordance with the Company's policy from time to time.

11.15 Director's interests

Subject to complying with the Corporations Act regarding disclosure of and voting on matters involving material personal interests, a Director may:

- (a) subject to article 11.8(a), hold any office or place of profit in the Company, except that of auditor;
- (b) hold any office or place of profit in any other company, body corporate, trust or entity promoted by the Company or in which it has an interest of any kind;
- (c) enter into any contract or arrangement with the Company;
- (d) participate in any association, institution, fund, trust or scheme for past or present employees of the Company or Directors or persons dependent on or connected with them;
- (e) act in a professional capacity (or be a member of a firm, or an officer or employee of a body corporate which acts in a professional capacity) for the Company, except as auditor;
- (f) participate in, vote on and be counted in a quorum for any meeting, resolution or decision of the Directors and may be present at any meeting where any matter is being considered by the Directors;
- (g) sign or participate in the execution of a document by or on behalf of the Company;
- (h) do any of the above despite the fiduciary relationship of the Director's office:
 - (i) without any liability to account to the Company for any direct or indirect benefit accruing to the Director; and
 - (ii) without affecting the validity of any contract or arrangement; and
- (i) exercise the voting power conferred by securities in any entity held by the Company, in accordance with the terms of their appointment, even in circumstances where a Director may be interested in the exercise (such as a resolution appointing a Director as an officer of the entity or providing for the payment of remuneration to officers of the entity).

A reference to the Company in this article 11.15 is also a reference to each related body corporate of the Company.

11.16 Vacation of office of Director

In addition to the circumstances in which the office of a Director becomes vacant under the Corporations Act, the office of a Director becomes vacant if the Director:

- (a) ceases to be eligible under article 11.8;
- (b) is the Executive Director and ceases to be employed by the Company or a related body corporate;

- (c) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health;
- (d) resigns from the office by notice in writing to the Company;
- (e) is not present personally or by proxy or Alternate Director at three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Directors without leave of absence from the Directors;
- (f) is three months in arrears in relation to money due to the Company and has failed to make arrangement for payment satisfactory to the Company;
- (g) is prohibited by the Corporations Act from holding office or continuing as a Director; or
- (h) is removed from office by resolution under section 203D of the Corporations Act, but without depriving the Director of any compensation or damages payable to the Director in respect of the termination of the Director's appointment as a Director or of an appointment terminating with that appointment. [

12 Powers and duties of Directors

12.1 Directors to manage Company

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the proper management of the business of the Company. They may exercise all the powers of the Company as are not, by the Corporations Act or by this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.

12.2 Specific powers of Directors

Without limiting the generality of article 12.1 and subject to APRA's prudential standards and guidance notes, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to:

- (a) borrow or raise money;
- (b) charge any property or business of the Company or all or any of its uncalled capital;
- (c) issue debentures or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person; and
- (d) guarantee or to become liable for the payment of money or the performance of any obligation by or of any other person.

12.3 Appointment of attorney

The Directors may, by power of attorney, appoint any person or persons to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for the purposes and with the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Directors for such period and subject to such conditions as they think fit.

12.4 Provisions in power of attorney

A power of attorney granted under article 12.3 may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with the attorney as the

Directors think fit and may also authorise the attorney to delegate (including by way of appointment of a substitute attorney) all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the attorney.

12.5 Signing of receipts and negotiable instruments

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

12.6 Committees

The Directors may delegate any of their powers, other than powers required by law to be dealt with by Directors as a board, to a Committee or Committees consisting of one or more of their number as they think fit.

12.7 Powers delegated to Committees

A Committee to which any powers have been delegated under article 12.6 must exercise those powers in accordance with any directions of the Directors.

12.8 Appointment of an Executive Director

- (a) Subject to article 12.8(c), the Directors may appoint an employee of the Company or one of its subsidiaries to the office of executive director of the Company, to hold office as Director for the period determined at the time of appointment, but not to exceed the term of employment of the employee.
- (b) The Directors may, subject to the terms of any employment contract between the Executive Director and the Company, at any time remove or dismiss any Executive Director from employment with the Company, in which event the appointment as a Director will automatically cease.
- (c) An Executive Director may only be appointed if, after the appointment, Member Elected Directors constitute a majority of the Directors.

12.9 Executive Director exempt from retirement by rotation

The Executive Director, nominated by the Directors, is, while holding that office, exempt from retirement by rotation under article 11.2.

12.10 Remuneration of Executive Directors

The remuneration of an Executive Director may be fixed by the Directors, but may not be by a commission on or percentage of operating revenue.

12.11 Powers of Executive Director

The Directors may:

- (a) confer on an Executive Director such of the powers exercisable by them, on such terms and conditions and with such restrictions, as they think fit; and
- (b) withdraw or vary any of the powers conferred on an Executive Director.

12.12 Delegation of Directors' powers

Subject to this Constitution, the Directors may delegate any of their powers, including their power to admit a person to Membership or to terminate or cancel a person's Membership, to any persons they select for any period, to be exercised for any objects and purposes on any terms and subject to any conditions and restrictions as they think fit, and may revoke, withdraw, alter or vary the delegation of any of those powers.

The powers of delegation expressly or impliedly conferred by this Constitution on the Directors are conferred in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the power conferred by section 198D of the Corporations Act.

13 Proceedings of Directors

13.1 Directors' meetings

The Directors may meet together for the dispatch of business and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.

13.2 Director may convene a meeting

A Director may at any time, and the Secretary must on the written request of a Director, convene a meeting by notice to all Directors.

It is not necessary to give notice to a Director whom the Secretary, when giving notice to the other Directors, reasonably believes to be outside Australia.

13.3 Use of technology for Directors' meetings

A Directors' meeting may be called or held using any technology consented to by all the Directors. The consent may be a standing one. A Director may only withdraw their consent within a reasonable period before the meeting.

13.4 Questions decided by majority

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

13.5 Chairman and deputy chairman of Directors

The Directors may elect one of their number as chairman of their meetings and one of their number as deputy chairman. They may also determine the periods for which the chairman and deputy chairman are to hold office.

13.6 Absence of chairman at Directors' meeting

If a Directors' meeting is held and:

- (a) a chairman has not been elected under article 13.5; or
- (b) the chairman is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unable or unwilling to act,

the deputy chairman will be the chairman of the meeting. If a deputy chairman has not been elected, or is not present or willing to act, the Directors present must elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

13.7 Chairman's casting vote at Directors' meetings

If there are an equal number of votes for and against a question, the chairman of the Directors' meeting does not have a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

13.8 Quorum for Directors' meeting

At a meeting of Directors, the number of Directors whose presence is necessary to constitute a quorum is five Directors, of which a majority must be Member Elected Directors.

13.9 Continuing Directors may act

The continuing Directors may act despite a vacancy in their number. If their number is reduced below the minimum fixed by article 11.1, the continuing Directors may, except in an emergency, act only for the purpose of filling vacancies to the extent necessary to bring their number up to that minimum or to convene a general meeting.

13.10 Chairman of Committee

The members of a Committee may elect one of their number as chairman of their meetings. If a meeting of a Committee is held and:

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

the members involved may elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

13.11 Meetings of Committee

A Committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper.

13.12 Determination of questions

Questions arising at a meeting of a Committee are to be determined by a majority of votes of the members of the Committee present and voting.

If there are an equal number of votes for and against a question, the chairman of the meeting has a casting vote, unless only 2 members of the Committee are present and entitled to vote on the question.

13.13 Circulating resolutions

- (a) The Directors may pass a resolution without a Directors' meeting being held if all of the Directors (excluding any Director granted a leave of absence or who is outside of Australia on leave) entitled to vote on the resolution have consented to the resolution in accordance with this article 13.13 . The resolution is passed when the last participating Director consents to the resolution in accordance with this article 13.13. The resolution is not invalidated if it is consented to by a Director who is not entitled to vote.
- (b) A Director may consent to a resolution by signing a document that sets out the terms of the resolution and contains a statement to the effect that the Director is in favour of the resolution.

- (c) Alternatively, a Director may consent to a resolution by giving the Company a written notice (including by fax or other electronic means) addressed to and received by the Secretary or the Chairman:
 - (i) that signifies the Director's assent to the resolution;
 - (ii) that sets out the terms of the resolution or identifies those terms; and
 - (iii) if the Director has notified the Company in writing of a specified means by which his or her consent must be authenticated (including by providing particular personal information or an allocated code), that authenticates the Director's consent by those specified means.
- (d) Any document referred to in this article may be in the form of a fax or electronic notification. Separate copies of a document (including in electronic form) may be signed by the Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- (e) This article 13.13 applies to resolutions of Committees as if the references to Directors were references to Committee members.

13.14 Validity of acts of Directors

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

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

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

14 Secretary

14.1 Appointment of Secretary

The Company must have at least one Secretary who is to be appointed by the Directors.

14.2 Suspension and removal of Secretary

The Directors may suspend or remove a Secretary from that office. [

14.3 Powers, duties and authorities of Secretary

- (a) A Secretary holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) and with the powers, duties and authorities, as determined by the Directors. The exercise of those powers and authorities and the performance of those duties by a Secretary is subject at all times to the control of the Directors.
- (b) The Secretary is entitled to attend and be heard at all Directors' and general meetings.

15 Seals

15.1 Safe custody of common seals

The Directors must provide for the safe custody of any seal of the Company.

15.2 Use of common seal

If the Company has a common seal or duplicate common seal:

- (a) it may be used only by the authority of the Directors, or of a Committee authorised by the Directors to authorise its use; and
- (b) every document to which it is affixed must be signed by a Director and be countersigned by another Director, a Secretary or another person appointed by the Directors to countersign that document or a class of documents in which that document is included.

16 Inspection of records

16.1 Inspection by Members

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Directors may determine whether, to what extent, at what time and places, and under what conditions, the accounting records and other documents of the Company or any of them will be open to the inspection of Members (other than Directors).

16.2 Right of a Member or other person to inspect

A Member or other person (other than a Director) does not have the right to inspect any document of the Company except as provided by law or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting.

17 Reserves

17.1 Calculation and distribution of reserves

The Company's profit or loss in any one financial year arising from its operations must be determined and dealt with in accordance with APRA's prudential standards and guidance notes. The Directors must also resolve in each financial year the amount of profit which must be carried to a reserve. Reserves can be used in the business of the Company or can be distributed on a winding up in accordance with this Constitution.

17.2 No dividends

No dividend is payable in respect of any Shares

18 Service of documents

18.1 Document includes notice

In this article 18, a reference to a document includes a notice and a notification by electronic means.

18.2 Form of document

Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Constitution, all notices, certificates, statements, demands, appointments, directions and other documents referred to in this Constitution must be in writing.

18.3 Methods of service

The Company may give a document to a Member:

- (a) personally;
- (b) by delivering it or sending it by post to the address for the Member in the Register or an alternative address nominated by the Member;
- (c) by sending it to a fax number or electronic address nominated by the Member;
- (d) by notifying the Member by an electronic means nominated by the Member that:
 - (i) the document is available; and
 - (ii) how the Member may use the nominated access means to access the document;
- (e) if the Member has no registered address, by posting it on a notice board at the Company's Registered Office; or
- (f) by using any other method permitted under the Corporations Act.

18.4 Post

A document sent by post:

- (a) if sent to an address in Australia, may be sent by ordinary post; and
- (b) if sent to an address outside Australia, must be sent by airmail,

and, in either case, is taken to have been given and received on the day after the day of its posting.

18.5 Fax or other electronic means

A document sent or given by fax or other electronic means:

- (a) is taken to be effected by properly addressing and transmitting the fax or other electronic transmission; and
- (b) is taken to have been given and received on the day after the date of its transmission.

18.6 Notice board

A document posted on a notice board is taken to be served 24 hours after it is posted on the board.

18.7 Evidence of service

A certificate signed by a Director or a Secretary stating that a document was sent, delivered or given to a Member personally, by post, fax, electronic or other

means on a particular date is evidence that the document was sent, delivered or given on that date and by that means.

18.8 Joint holders

A document may be given by the Company to the joint holders of a Share by giving it to the joint holder first named in the Register for the Share.

18.9 Persons entitled to Shares

A person who by operation of law or other means whatsoever becomes entitled to any Share is absolutely bound by every document given in accordance with this article 18 to the person from whom that person derives title prior to registration of that person's title in the Register.

19 Winding up

19.1 Liability on winding up

Subject to this article, on the winding up of the Company:

- (a) a Member's liability is limited to the amount unpaid in relation to the Member's contractual obligations with the Company; and
- (b) the liability of a holder of Shares extends to the amount unpaid in relation to those Shares.

19.2 Demutualisation Resolution

Schedule 4 applies to any Demutualisation Resolution to be submitted to Members (as defined in Schedule 4).

19.3 Surplus

On a winding up, subject to any preferred or other rights attaching to Shares, Members are entitled to participate in any surplus equally and without regard to the number of Shares held by any Member. In the case of a voluntary winding-up, the Members at the time they resolve to wind up the Company may resolve that any surplus be transferred to any Company which has a mutual structure in accordance with any current policy of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or APRA.

20 Indemnity and insurance

20.1 Indemnity

To the maximum extent permitted by law and to the extent that the relevant person is not indemnified by directors' and officers' liability insurance maintained by the Company, the Company will indemnify any current or former Director or Secretary or officer of the Company out of the property of the Company against:

- (a) any liability incurred by the person in that capacity (except a liability for legal costs);
- (b) legal costs incurred in defending or resisting (or otherwise in connection with) proceedings, whether civil or criminal or of an administrative or investigatory nature, in which the person becomes involved because of that capacity; and

- (c) legal costs incurred in good faith in obtaining legal advice on issues relevant to the performance of their functions and discharge of their duties as an officer of the Company, if that expenditure has been approved in accordance with the Company's policy,

except to the extent that:

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

20.2 Insurance

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

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

20.3 Contract

The Company may enter into an agreement with a person referred to in articles 20.1 and 20.2 with respect to the matters covered by those articles. An agreement entered into pursuant to this article may include provisions relating to rights of access to the books of the Company conferred by the Corporations Act or otherwise by law.

21 General

21.1 Financial accommodation

The Company's primary purpose is to provide financial accommodation to its Members. This article however does not limit the powers of the Company to invest funds, subject to any applicable laws and APRA's prudential standards and guidance notes, otherwise than by way of financial accommodation to its Members. Nothing in this article prohibits or prevents the Company from:

- (a) accepting a deposit of money from a non-Member in accordance with any applicable laws and prudential standards; or
- (b) providing financial accommodation to any person or class of persons as determined by the Directors from time to time in their absolute discretion.

21.2 Dispute resolution

- (a) The Directors must appoint a person to settle disputes between the Company and a Member (in their capacity as a Member), and establish procedures for the settlement of such disputes.
- (b) Nothing in this article shall apply to any dispute as to the construction or effect of any law or of any mortgage or of any contract contained in any document other than this Constitution.

- (c) For the purposes of this article:
 - (i) 'Company' includes the Directors and an officer:
 - (ii) 'Member' includes:
 - (A) any person aggrieved who has not for more than three months ceased to be a Member; and
 - (B) any person claiming by or through a Member or by or through a person referred to in subparagraph (A).

21.3 Fines and forfeitures

Unless expressly provided by this Constitution, no member is liable to any fine or forfeiture other than as may be imposed by law.

Constitution

Schedule 1 - Interpretation

1 Interpretation

1.1 Definitions

In this Constitution, unless the contrary intention appears:

APRA means the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority.

Australian Government means the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia or any State or local government.

Australian Public Service has the meaning given to that term under the *Public Services Act 1999* (Cth).

Board Appointed Director has the meaning given to the term in article 11.1.

Committee means a committee of Directors constituted under article 12.6.

Company means Qudos Mutual Limited (ACN 087 650 557), as that name may be changed from time to time.

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

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

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

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

Executive Director means a person appointed as an executive director under article 12.8.

Member means a person entered in the Register as a holder of Shares in the capital of the Company and **Membership** has a corresponding meaning.

Member Elected Director means has the meaning given to the term in article 11.1.

New Redeemable Preference Shares means redeemable preference shares in the Company issued after 31 July 2001 or in accordance with this Constitution.

Prescribed Interest Rate means the rate determined by the Directors for the purpose of this Constitution and in the absence of a determination means the rate 4% above the most recent 90 day Bank Bill Swap Reference Rate last published in the Australian Financial Review (or if that rate has not been published, another rate set by the Directors in good faith).

Qantas Group means Qantas Airways Limited (ACN 009 661 901) and its Subsidiaries.

Register means the register of Members of the Company under the Corporations Act and, if appropriate, includes a branch register.

Registered Office means the registered office of the Company.

Representative means a person appointed to represent a corporate Member at a general meeting of the Company in accordance with the Corporations Act.

Secretary means a person appointed under article 14.1 as a secretary of the Company and where appropriate includes an acting secretary and a person appointed by the Directors to perform all or any of the duties of a secretary of the Company.

Shares means redeemable preference shares in the Company categorised as:

- (a) Statutory Redeemable Preference Shares;
- (b) Transitional Redeemable Preference Shares; and
- (c) New Redeemable Preference Shares,

which comprise a single class of shares and confer on the holder of those shares the rights as set out in this Constitution.

Subsidiary has the meaning given to that term in the Corporations Act.

Statutory Redeemable Preference Shares means redeemable preference shares in the Company which, before 1 July 1999, were withdrawable shares in the Company and which became, on 1 July 1999, redeemable preference shares in the Company at the same time as the Company was registered as a public company limited by shares.

Transitional Redeemable Preference Shares means redeemable preference shares in the Company issued between 1 July 1999 and 31 July 2001 (inclusive).

Voting Qualification Criteria of a member means at the relevant date:

- (a) the Member holds five Shares in the Company; and
- (b) the Member is not a minor.

1.2 Interpretation

Headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation. Unless the contrary intention appears, in this Constitution:

- (a) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (b) words importing any gender include all other genders;
- (c) a reference to a document includes any variation or replacement of it;
- (d) the meaning of general words is not limited by specific examples introduced by “including”, “for example” or “such as” or similar expressions;
- (e) a reference to “person” includes an individual, a body corporate, a partnership, a joint venture, an unincorporated association and an authority or any other entity or organisation;
- (f) a reference to dollars, \$ or A\$ is a reference to the currency of Australia;

- (g) a reference to “law” includes common law, principles of equity and legislation (including regulations);
- (h) a reference to any legislation includes regulations under it and any consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacement of any of them;
- (i) a reference to “regulations” includes instruments of a legislative character under legislation (such as regulations, rules, by-laws, ordinances and proclamations);
- (j) a reference to a group of persons is a reference to any 2 or more of them jointly and to each of them individually;
- (k) a power, an authority or a discretion given to a Director, the Directors, the Company in general meeting or a Member may be exercised at any time and from time to time;
- (l) a reference to signing or signature is a reference to any authentication mechanism used to verify, without limitation, the following:
 - (i) that the person to whom the information is communicated is authorised to receive such information;
 - (ii) where applicable that the person named in the application form agrees to the terms upon which the application is accepted; and
 - (iii) where applicable, that the person named in the voting form (including proxy form) is a member of the company and has authorised the lodgement of the form (including any instructions contained therein);
- (m) a reference to “**writing**” or “**written**” includes printing, typing and other modes of reproducing words in a visible form including any representation of words in a physical document or in an electronic communication or form or otherwise;
- (n) a chairman appointed under this Constitution may be referred to as a chairperson, chairwoman or as chair, as appropriate; and
- (o) a reference to a person being “**present**” at a meeting includes participating using technology approved by the Directors in accordance with this Constitution.

1.3 Corporations Act

In this Constitution unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) a word or expression defined or used in the Corporations Act has the same meaning when used in this Constitution in a similar context; and
- (b) “section” means a section of the Corporations Act.

1.4 Replaceable rules not to apply

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

1.5 No intention for demutualisation

The adoption of this Constitution is not intended to have any of the effects contemplated in clause 29(1) of schedule 4 of the Corporations Act. The occurrence of any of those events is referred to as a 'demutualisation'. If the adoption of any provision of this Constitution results in a demutualisation, then that provision is severed from this Constitution and, to the extent permitted by law, is replaced by such provisions of the repealed constitution which were in force immediately before the adoption of this Constitution as are necessary or required so that the adoption of this Constitution does not cause or result in any demutualisation.

Constitution

Schedule 2 – Election of Member Elected Directors

1 Holding of election

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) of this clause, an election of Member Elected Directors of the Company is to be held by ballot.
- (b) Where nominations are equal to or less than the number of positions to be filled, elections will not be held by ballot and Member Elected Directors will be elected by separate resolution for each candidate at the Company's annual general meeting.

2 Appointment of Returning Officers

The Directors must appoint a returning officer (“**Returning Officer**”) who may appoint assistant returning officers, none of whom can be a Director of the Company or a person who intends to accept a nomination for the office of Director.

3 Electoral roll

The Secretary must prepare and give the Returning Officer a list of Members eligible to vote on the election of Member Elected Directors, made up to the day before nominations for the election close under clause 4 of this Schedule 2.

4 Nominations

4.1 Call for nominations

The Directors must call for nominations at least 56 days prior to the annual general meeting.

4.2 Close of nomination period

Nominations close on the date nominated in the notice calling for nominations, but no later than 35 days before the annual general meeting.

4.3 Eligibility for nomination

In order to be nominated, a candidate must:

- (a) be eligible for election under article 11.8 of the Constitution;
- (b) be nominated by two Members who are entitled to vote;
- (c) consent to the nomination; and
- (d) provide the declaration in accordance with clause 5.

4.4 Re-election of retiring Member Elected Directors

A retiring Member Elected Director may stand for re-election without nomination but must be eligible for election under articles 11.8 and 11.10 of the Constitution.

5 Declaration by candidate

A candidate must furnish to the Company a declaration in such form as the Directors may require:

- (a) as to his or her eligibility for election under article 11.8 of the Constitution; and
- (b) as to whether he or she:
 - (i) has any interest in a contract or a proposed contract, with the Company; or
 - (ii) holds an office or has an interest in property, whereby, whether directly or indirectly, duties or interests may be created that could conflict with a Director's duties or interests as a Director of the Company.

6 Rejection of nomination

- (a) The Returning Officer must scrutinise nominations immediately upon receipt and reject a nomination where it appears to the Returning Officer that the candidate is not eligible under clause 4.3 (save as to the requirement in article 11.8(a)(v) of the Constitution).
- (b) The Directors or a committee appointed or nominated by the Directors for the purpose, must scrutinise nominations immediately on receipt to assess whether a candidate is eligible under article 11.8(a)(v) of the Constitution. The Secretary must notify the Returning Officer of the Directors' or committee's assessment. If the Directors or committee assesses that the candidate is not eligible under article 11.8(a)(v) of the Constitution, then the Returning Officer must reject the nomination.
- (c) Upon rejecting a nomination, the Returning Officer is to notify immediately the candidate, the candidate's proposers and the Directors.

7 Appointment of scrutineer

- (a) A candidate may appoint a scrutineer and the Directors may appoint a maximum of three scrutineers, none of whom is a candidate or an employee of the Company.
- (b) The duties and responsibilities of scrutineers are to:
 - (i) observe the sorting, counting and recording of ballot papers;
 - (ii) ensure that the votes of unrejected ballot papers are correctly credited to the appropriate candidates; and
 - (iii) raise any query with the Returning Officer regarding any of the ballot papers.

8 Ballot papers

- (a) After nominations have closed under clause 4 of this Schedule 2, the Returning Officer is to prepare ballot papers for the election.

- (b) The order in which the candidates appear on the ballot paper is to be determined by the Returning Officer by lot.
- (c) The Returning Officer must cause some authenticating mark to appear on each ballot paper prior to their distribution to Members.
- (d) The Returning Officer will also ensure that an interactive facsimile of the voting paper is posted on the Company's internet site, in the secure online banking section, to facilitate electronic voting.

9 Postal and electronic votes

9.1 Members may only vote once

Members may lodge votes by post or electronically in accordance with this clause 9 but may only vote once.

9.2 Facilitating voting

The Returning Officer must send to each Member who is entitled to vote at least 28 days before the annual general meeting:

- (a) all information reasonably necessary to facilitate electronic voting under clause 9.5 of this Schedule 2; or
- (b) where a Member has elected to receive a postal ballot paper:
 - (i) a postal ballot paper;
 - (ii) an unsealed envelope, marked 'Ballot Paper';
 - (iii) an unsealed envelope, marked 'Returning Officer', the reverse side of which shall bear the following:
 - (A) the Member's membership number and space for signature (to be placed on the inside flap so it is not visible when the envelope is sealed); and
 - (B) the Member's name and address; and
 - (iv) a 'Reply Paid' postal envelope addressed to the Returning Officer.

9.3 Delivery of ballot papers

Ballot papers and other documents under clause 9.2 of this Schedule 2 may be delivered in accordance with article 18 of the Constitution.

9.4 Postal voting

Any Member exercising a right to vote by post must:

- (a) complete the ballot paper in accordance with this Constitution;
- (b) place the ballot papers in the envelope marked 'Ballot Paper';
- (c) place the sealed 'Ballot Paper' envelope in the envelope marked 'Returning Officer', complete it and:

- (i) return it by post to the Returning Officer; or
- (ii) lodge it in the ballot boxes provided at offices of the Company.

9.5 Electronic voting

Any Member exercising a right to vote electronically must:

- (a) complete the electronic ballot paper in accordance with the Constitution and any instructions for electronic lodgement that may be determined by the Directors;
- (b) ensure that the electronic ballot paper is submitted to the Returning Officer in accordance with the instructions accompanying the electronic ballot paper.

9.6 Processing votes

- (a) A Member must ensure that:
 - (i) his or her ballot papers are received by the Returning Officer; or
 - (ii) his or her electronic ballot paper is submitted to the Returning Officer in accordance with clause 9.5(b) of this Schedule 2,

by noon on the day fixed for the closing of the ballot.

- (b) For the purposes of the election:
 - (i) a ballot paper not received by the Returning Officer prior to the closing of the ballot; and
 - (ii) an electronic ballot paper not submitted to the Returning Officer in accordance with clause 9.5(b) of this Schedule 2 prior to the closing of the ballot,

is informal. For electronic voting, the Returning Officer is not liable for an electronic ballot paper not received as a result of any failure in the electronic information or computer system of the Company, of the Member or of any third party provider.

- (c) All ballot papers received by the Returning Officer are to be kept in secured ballot boxes until the closure of the ballot. All electronic ballot papers submitted to the Returning Officer are to be protected no less favourably than a ballot paper received by post.
- (d) A Member who has not received a ballot paper in accordance with the Constitution or has spoiled it may send to the Returning Officer a declaration to that effect and the Returning Officer must:
 - (i) send a duplicate ballot paper to that Member including any instructions necessary to facilitate electronic voting under clause 9.5 of this Schedule 2;
 - (ii) mark the envelope marked 'Returning Officer', 'Duplicate'; and
 - (iii) keep a record of all duplicate ballot papers issued, including such records as may be necessary in relation to electronic voting.

10 Closure of the ballot

The ballot closes 14 days before the annual general meeting.

11 Procedures after closure of the ballot

As soon as practicable after the close of the ballot, the Returning Officer must deal with the ballots as follows:

- (a) open all 'Reply Paid' postal envelopes and extract envelopes marked 'Returning Officer';
- (b) for each envelope marked 'Returning Officer', mark the Member's name as shown on the envelope off the electoral roll;
- (c) where a duplicate ballot paper has been issued and the original envelope marked 'Returning Officer' received, mark the original envelope 'rejected';
- (d) if the envelope marked 'Returning Officer' has not been signed, or the signature is identified as not being the Member's or there is insufficient detail to identify the Member, mark the envelope 'rejected';
- (e) extract the envelopes marked 'Ballot Paper' from all unrejected envelopes marked 'Returning Officer', ensuring that no envelope marked 'Ballot Paper' could subsequently be identified with any particular Member;
- (f) when all the envelopes marked 'Returning Officer' have been so dealt with, cause all the envelopes marked 'Ballot Paper' to be opened and the ballot papers to be taken out;
- (g) in respect of electronic ballot papers:
 - (i) ensure that an electronic electoral database system ('the electoral database system') will mark the Member's name off the electoral roll when an electronic ballot paper is submitted;
 - (ii) ensure the electoral database system will recognise the electronic signature of the Member and authenticate or reject signatures as appropriate;
 - (iii) cause a list of rejected electronic ballot papers to be produced; and
 - (iv) cause the unrejected electronic ballot papers to be recorded in such a way that they cannot subsequently be identified with any particular Member.
- (h) in respect of both electronic ballot papers and ballot papers:
 - (i) cause the ballot papers and the electronic ballot papers to be scrutinised under his or her supervision and reject such of those ballot papers as he or she finds to be informal under clause 11.2 of this Schedule 2;
 - (ii) count the votes in accordance with clause 12 of this Schedule 2;
 - (iii) prepare and sign a declaration of the ballot as to:

- (A) the number of ballot papers and electronic ballot papers lodged;
 - (B) the number of formal votes;
 - (C) the number of informal votes;
 - (D) the number of votes cast for each candidate; and
 - (E) the names of those persons elected.
- (iv) deliver the statement to the Secretary.

11.2 Informal ballot papers

A ballot paper or electronic ballot paper is informal if:

- (a) it is not authenticated by the authenticating mark of the Returning Officer or by the electoral database system;
- (b) it indicates a vote or preference for a candidate for more than the number of vacant positions; or
- (c) it has no vote indicated on it or it does not indicate the Member's preference for a candidate.

11.3 Lodgement of both electronic and postal ballot papers

If a Member lodges both an electronic ballot paper and a postal ballot paper, then the Returning Officer will:

- (a) if one of the ballot papers is informal, accept the formal ballot paper;
- (b) if both ballot papers are formal, accept the ballot paper received first,

unless the Member has requested a duplicate ballot paper after an electronic ballot paper is submitted, in which case the Returning Officer must accept the duplicate ballot paper to the exclusion of the electronic ballot paper, even if the duplicate ballot paper is subsequently ruled informal.

11.4 Preservation of ballot papers

The Returning Officer must preserve the ballot papers and electronic ballot papers for a period of at least three months after the declaration of the ballot.

11.5 No invalidity

No election shall be voided on account of any error or omission of the Returning Officer which did not affect the results of the election.

12 Voting system

- (a) On any ballot, the persons receiving the highest number of votes in accordance with the numbers of vacancies to be filled are elected as Member Elected Directors.
- (b) In the case of an equality of votes, the person to be elected must be decided by lot.

TIMETABLE FOR VOTING PROCEDURE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

Days before annual general meeting	Procedures for election of Member Elected Directors	Procedures for annual general meeting
56	Call for nominations	Advance notification of annual general meeting
42	-	End of time for Members to notify any proposed resolution for inclusion in notice of annual general meeting
35	Close of nominations	-
28	Ballot papers sent to Members	
21		Notice of annual general meeting issued
14	Closure of ballot	
0	Annual general meeting	

Note: Article 10.14 of the Constitution determines the eligibility of a Member to vote at an annual general meeting or a special general meeting.

Constitution

Schedule 3 – Consideration of demutualisation resolutions

1 Interpretation

In this Schedule 3, unless the contrary intention appears:

Additional Costs means all costs reasonably incurred by the Company in complying with its obligations under clause 4.1 of this Schedule 3.

Additional Information means:

- (a) an explanation as to how the Demutualisation Resolution will affect Member rights as a holder of Shares and as a customer of the Company;
- (b) an explanation as to the effect of the Demutualisation Resolution on the Company and Members with respect to:
 - (i) the rights of Members to vote and to participate in the distribution of profits and reserves of the Company and the loss of any such rights;
 - (ii) the effect on the business, operations, employees, products, services, pricing and distribution network of the Company;
- (c) an explanation of the mutuality benefits to Members that will be lost if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed; and
- (d) an explanation of the availability and effect of other alternatives to the Demutualisation Resolution.

Demutualisation Resolution means a proposed resolution, or combination of proposed resolutions:

- (a) which, if passed, will or may result in:
 - (i) the Company ceasing to be an authorised deposit-taking institution that can or could assume or use the expressions “Credit Union”, “Credit Society” or “Credit Co-operative” without committing an offence under the *Banking Act 1959*;
 - (ii) a voluntary transfer of the Company’s business, pursuant to the *Financial Sector (Transfers of Business) Act 1999*, to an Entity that is not an authorised deposit taking institution that can or could assume or use the expressions “Credit Union”, “Credit Society” or “Credit Co-operative” without committing an offence under the *Banking Act 1959*;
 - (iii) Shares becoming transferable or capable of sale or assignment (other than as provided in this Constitution);
 - (iv) a right to vote attaching to any share other than a Share;
- (b) in relation to which the consent of the Treasurer is required pursuant to either section 63 of the *Banking Act 1959* or section 11 of the *Financial Sector (Shareholdings) Act 1998*, unless the consent is required for the purposes of a voluntary transfer of the Company’s business, pursuant to the *Financial Sector (Transfers of Business) Act 1999*, to an Entity that is

an authorised deposit taking institution that can or could assume or use the expressions “Credit Union”, “Credit Society” or “Credit Co-operative” without committing an offence under the *Banking Act 1959*; or

- (c) the effect of which would be to modify or repeal any clause in this Schedule 3; or
- (d) the effect of which would be to modify or repeal the Constitution where the effect of the modification or repeal is to modify, exclude or restrict the operation of the clauses in this Schedule 3.

Directors’ Statement means a statement by the Directors containing:

- (a) the recommendation of each Director as to whether the Demutualisation Resolution should be passed and their reasons for making that recommendation; and
- (b) details of any benefit to be received by the Directors if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed.

Entity includes any:

- (a) incorporated or unincorporated bodies;
- (b) trust or partnership; or
- (c) any legal, administrative or fiduciary arrangement, organisational structure or other party (including a person) having the capacity to deploy scarce resources in order to achieve objectives.

Information means:

- (a) a disclosure statement that:
 - (i) contains all the information that Members would reasonably require and expect to be given to make an informed decision about the Demutualisation Resolution, including but not limited to the Additional Information;
 - (ii) states that the Demutualisation Resolution may alter the Company’s mutual structure and outlines the intentions of the Member or Entity seeking to convene or convening a meeting of the Company:
 - (A) in relation to the future of the Company if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed;
 - (B) in relation to Members’ interests if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed; and
 - (C) in relation to the Directors if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed; and
 - (iii) explains the effect the passing of the Demutualisation Resolution is likely to have on the business, operations, employees, products, services, pricing and distribution network of the Company;
- (b) an estimate of the financial benefits (if any) the Members, the Directors and/or other officers of the Company will be offered if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed; and

- (c) a report by an expert that:
 - (i) states whether, in the expert's opinion:
 - (A) the Demutualisation Resolution is in the best interests of the Members of the Company as a whole; and
 - (B) whether the Demutualisation Resolution is fair and reasonable to Members having regard to any change of voting rights and the right to participate in profits and reserves;
 - (ii) sets out the expert's opinions in relation to the Additional Information;
 - (iii) gives the expert's reasons for forming those opinions;
 - (iv) complies with the requirements of clause 33 of Schedule 4 of the Corporations Act; and
 - (v) contains any additional information required to be provided under the Corporations Act.

Member means a Member as that term is defined in Schedule 1 of the Constitution.

Requisitionists means the Members who request the convening of a general meeting that is convened by the Directors at the request of Members made under article 9.3 of the Constitution or who call the meeting in accordance with sections 249E or 249F of the Corporations Act.

2 Application of Schedule 3

Notwithstanding any provision contained in this Constitution to the contrary, this Schedule 3 will apply if a meeting of the Company is convened, or is to be convened, at which a Demutualisation Resolution will be considered.

3 Requirement for General Meeting

If a meeting of the Company is convened, or is to be convened, at which a Demutualisation Resolution will be considered:

- (a) a general meeting must be convened and conducted in accordance with this Constitution to consider the Demutualisation Resolution;
- (b) the information required by clause 4 of this Schedule 3 must be provided to Members in convening the general meeting to consider the Demutualisation Resolution;
- (c) the Demutualisation Resolution may not be moved at the general meeting, or passed at the general meeting, if the Demutualisation Resolution, or a substantially similar Demutualisation Resolution, was moved at a general meeting held within the three years prior to the general meeting and not passed; and
- (d) the Demutualisation Resolution shall only be passed at the general meeting if:

- (i) at least 25% of all Members entitled to vote on the Demutualisation Resolution do vote on the Demutualisation Resolution; and
- (ii) at least 75% of the votes cast by those Members approve the Demutualisation Resolution.

4 Disclosure Requirements

4.1 If convened in accordance with article 9.3(a)

If a meeting of the Company at which a Demutualisation Resolution will be considered is convened or is to be convened in accordance with article 9.3(a) of the Constitution, or otherwise than in accordance with article 9.3(b) of the Constitution:

- (a) the Member or Members requesting the convening of the meeting shall at the time of requesting the convening of the meeting provide the Information to the Company; and
- (b) the Company shall at the time of convening the meeting provide the Members with:
 - (i) notice of the Demutualisation Resolution in accordance with section 249L(1)(c) of the Corporations Act;
 - (ii) the Information supplied to the Company;
 - (iii) the Directors' Statement; and
 - (iv) such further information, if any, as the Directors consider appropriate.

4.2 If convened in accordance with article 9.3(b)

If a meeting of the Company at which a Demutualisation Resolution will be considered is convened or is to be convened in accordance with article 9.3(b) of the Constitution, the Member or Members requesting the convening of the meeting shall at the time of convening the meeting provide the Information to the Members.

5 Costs

5.1 Indemnity and deposit

If a meeting of the Company at which a Demutualisation Resolution will be considered is convened by the Directors at the request of Members made under article 9.3 of the Constitution or by Members in accordance with sections 249E or 249F of the Corporations Act, then the Requisitionists will, at the time of making the request or convening the meeting:

- (a) provide to the Company an indemnity in respect of the liability that the Requisitionists may incur to the Company for the Additional Costs in a form satisfactory to the Directors; and
- (b) if so requested by the Company, deposit with the Company an amount determined by the Directors (acting reasonably) on account of the liability that the Requisitionists may incur to the Company for Additional Costs, which sum the Company may set off against the Requisitionists' liability

to the Company for Additional Costs if and when the Requisitionists become liable to pay the Additional Costs to the Company;

and, if the Demutualisation Resolution is not passed at a general meeting, the Requisitionists will be jointly and severally liable to the Company for the Additional Costs and will pay the Additional Costs to the Company within 7 days of the Company making a written demand for payment.

5.2 Refund

The Company will refund to the Requisitionists:

- (a) if the Demutualisation Resolution is passed at a general meeting, the whole of any amount deposited with the Company pursuant to clause 5.1 of this Schedule 3;
- (b) if the Demutualisation Resolution is not passed at a general meeting, any amount by which the amount deposited with the Company pursuant to clause 5.1 of this Schedule 3 exceeds the Additional Costs.