



Dated

Constitution of Western Murray Irrigation Limited

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Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)

Public company not listed

Constitution

of

Western Murray Irrigation Limited

Introduction

1 Replaceable rules excluded

- 1.1 The replaceable rules contained in the Act do not apply to the Company.

2 Definitions and interpretation

2.1 Definitions

In this constitution:

- (1) **Act** means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and includes any amendment or re-enactment of it or any legislation passed in substitution for it;
- (2) **Area of Operations** has the meaning given to it in the General Conditions;
- (3) **Auditor** means any person appointed for the time being to perform the duties of an auditor of the Company;
- (4) **Buronga Irrigation Area** means:
 - (a) the area formerly constituted as the Buronga irrigation area in 1956 under the *Irrigation Act 1912* (NSW); and
 - (b) any other area which may from time to time be supplied with water from the Company's Buronga pumping station,but in each case only to the extent to which those areas also fall within the Area of Operations;
- (5) **Buronga Director** means a Director who must either:
 - (a) hold at least one B class share and be a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding; or
 - (b) be the Corporate Representative of a member who meets the requirements of rule 2.1(5)(a),

and who is appointed as a Buronga Director under rule 6, 8 or 9;

- (6) **Business Day** means a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday or bank holiday in the place where the Company has its registered office;
- (7) **Company** means Western Murray Irrigation Limited ACN 067 197 853;
- (8) **Coomealla Irrigation Area** means:
- (a) the area formerly constituted as the Coomealla irrigation area in 1924 under the *Irrigation Act 1912* (NSW); and
 - (b) any other area which may from time to time be supplied with water from the Company's Coomealla pumping station,
- in each case only to the extent to which those areas also fall within the Area of Operations but not within the Mourquong Irrigation Area;
- (9) **Coomealla Director** means a Director who must either:
- (a) hold at least one C class share and be a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding; or
 - (b) be the Corporate Representative of a member who meets the requirements of rule 2.1(9)(a),
- and who is appointed as a Coomealla Director under rule 6, 8 or 9;
- (10) **Corporate Representative** means an individual who has been appointed, and continues to hold appointment, as the body corporate representative of a member pursuant to rule 75;
- (11) **Corresponding Landholding** means:
- (a) in relation to A class shares – a Landholding within the Curlwaa Irrigation Area;
 - (b) in relation to B class shares – a Landholding within the Buronga Irrigation Area;
 - (c) in relation to C class shares – a Landholding within the Coomealla Irrigation Area; and
 - (d) in relation to D class shares – a Landholding within the Mourquong Irrigation Area;
- (12) **Curlwaa Irrigation Area** means:
- (a) the area formerly constituted as the Curlwaa irrigation area in 1890 under the *Wentworth Irrigation Act 1890* (NSW); and
 - (b) any other area which may from time to time be supplied with water from the Company's Curlwaa pumping station,
- in each case only to the extent to which those areas also fall within the Area of Operations;
- (13) **Curlwaa Director** means a Director who must either:

- (a) hold at least one A class share and be a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding; or
 - (b) be the Corporate Representative of a member who meets the requirements of rule 2.1(13)(a),

and who is appointed as a Curlwaa Director under rule 6, 8 or 9;
- (14) **Delivery Entitlement** has the meaning given to it in the General Conditions;
- (15) **Directors** means the Directors for the time being of the Company or the Directors assembled as a board;
- (16) **General Conditions** means the Company's General Conditions published on the Company's web site from time to time;
- (17) **General Member Director** means a Director who must either:
 - (a) hold at least one A, B, C or D class share and be a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding; or
 - (b) be the Corporate Representative of a member who meets the requirements of rule 2.1(17)(a),

and who is appointed as a General Member Director under rule 6, 8 or 9;
- (18) **Irrigation Area** means the Buronga Irrigation Area, the Coomealla Irrigation Area, the Curlwaa Irrigation Area or the Mourquong Irrigation Area;
- (19) **Landholder** has the meaning given to it in the General Conditions;
- (20) **Landholding** has the meaning given to it in the General Conditions;
- (21) **Member Director** means a Director who is a Curlwaa Director, a Buronga Director, a Coomealla Director or a General Member Director;
- (22) **Mourquong Irrigation Area** means any area which may from time to time be supplied with water from the Company's Mourquong pumping station but only to the extent to which those areas also fall within the Area of Operations;
- (23) **Non-Member Director** means a Director who:
 - (a) is not a member; and
 - (b) is not the Corporate Representative of a member;
- (24) **Secretary** means any person appointed to perform the duties of secretary of the Company;
- (25) **Water Delivery Agreement** means a contract between the Company and a person, in relation to, among other things, Delivery Entitlements, substantially in the form published on the Company's web site from time to time;
- (26) **Water Entitlement** has the meaning given to it in the General Conditions; and
- (27) **Water Entitlement Agreement** means a contract between the Company and a person, in relation to, among other things, Water Entitlements, substantially in the form published on the Company's web site from time to time.

2.2 Interpretation

- (1) Reference to:
 - (a) one gender includes the others;
 - (b) the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular;
 - (c) a person includes a body corporate; and
 - (d) a statute, regulation, code or other law or a provision of any of them includes:
 - (i) any amendment or replacement of it; and
 - (ii) another regulation or other statutory instrument made under it, or made under it as amended or replaced.
- (2) Except so far as the contrary intention appears in this constitution:
 - (a) an expression has in this constitution the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (b) if an expression is given different meanings for the purposes of different provisions of the Act, the expression has, in a provision of this constitution that deals with a matter dealt with by a particular provision of the Act, the same meaning as in that provision of the Act.
- (3) "Including" and similar expressions are not words of limitation.
- (4) Where a word or expression is given a particular meaning, other parts of speech and grammatical forms of that word or expression have a corresponding meaning.
- (5) Headings and any table of contents or index are for convenience only and do not form part of this constitution or affect its interpretation.

Appointment of Directors

3 Number of Directors

[compare section 201A]

- 3.1 The total number of the Directors must be not less than five nor more than seven, of whom:
 - (1) not less than three and not more than four must be Member Directors, of whom:
 - (a) not more than one must be a Curlwaa Director;
 - (b) not more than one must be a Buronga Director;
 - (c) not more than one must be a Coomealla Director;
 - (d) not more than one must be a General Member Director; and
 - (2) not less than two and not more than three must be Non-Member Directors.
- 3.2 The Company in general meeting may by resolution increase or reduce the number of Directors referred to in rule 3.1 but the total number must not be reduced below three.

4 Directors' qualifications

- 4.1 A person is qualified to hold office as a Curlwaa Director if either:
- (1) they hold at least one A class share and they are a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding; or
 - (2) they are the Corporate Representative of a member who meets the requirements of rule 4.1(1).
- 4.2 A person is qualified to hold office as a Buronga Director if either:
- (1) they hold at least one B class share and they are a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding; or
 - (2) they are the Corporate Representative of a member who meets the requirements of rule 4.2(1).
- 4.3 A person is qualified to hold office as a Coomealla Director if either:
- (1) they hold at least one C class share and they are a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding; or
 - (2) they are the Corporate Representative of a member who meets the requirements of rule 4.3(1).
- 4.4 A person is qualified to hold office as a General Member Director if either:
- (1) they hold at least one A, B, C or D class share and they are a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding; or
 - (2) they are the Corporate Representative of a member who meets the requirements of rule 4.4(1).
- 4.5 A Non-Member Director must not be a member or a Corporate Representative of a member and is not required to hold any share in the Company.

5 Appointment of Directors

[compare section 120, and replaceable rules 201G and 201H]

- 5.1 Directors may only be appointed as follows:
- (1) Member Directors may be appointed under rule 6;
 - (2) Non-Member Directors may be appointed under rule 7; and
 - (3) Member Directors and Non-Member Directors may be appointed under rule 8 or rule 9.
- 5.2 Unless the office of a Director becomes vacant earlier under the Act or this constitution, the Director holds office:
- (1) in the case of a Member Director appointed under rule 6 – until the completion of the second annual general meeting held after he or she takes office;
 - (2) in the case of a Non-Member Director appointed under rule 7 – until the completion of either the first, second, third or fourth annual general meeting held after he or

she takes office as determined by the Directors when making the appointment and if the Directors do not make that determination when making the appointment, until the completion of the third annual general meeting held after his or her appointment;

- (3) in the case of a Director appointed under rule 8 – either:
 - (a) until the completion of the annual general meeting upon completion of which the Director who created the casual vacancy would have ceased to hold office; or
 - (b) if rule 5.2(3)(a) does not apply but there is a vacancy as a result of the application of rule 6.32 or rule 6.34, until the completion of the second annual general meeting held after the date on which the vacancy first arises under rule 6.32 or rule 6.34; or
- (4) in the case of a Director appointed under rule 9 – until the completion of the next annual general meeting after he or she takes office.

- 5.3 A Director is eligible for re-appointment, in accordance with this constitution, with effect from the completion of the annual general meeting at which he or she would cease to hold office under rule 5.2.

6 Election of Member Directors

- 6.1 Before 5 pm on the last day of July prior to each annual general meeting, the Directors must, subject to rule 3, determine the number of Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors and General Member Directors to be elected under this rule 6 to take office immediately after the completion of the annual general meeting. The Directors must not determine a number of Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors or General Member Directors which would have the effect of reducing the number of Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors or General Member Directors respectively holding office immediately after the completion of the annual general meeting below the number holding office at the date of the Directors' determination. If the Directors do not make a determination in accordance with this rule, the Directors will be taken to have determined that a number of Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors and General Member Directors are to be elected under this rule 6 which would have the effect of keeping the number of Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors and General Member Directors respectively holding office immediately after the completion of the annual general meeting the same as the number holding office at 5 pm on the last day of July prior to the annual general meeting.
- 6.2 Within seven days after a determination is made or taken to have been made under rule 6.1, the Company must publish the determination on the Company's web site and call for nominations of candidates for election as Member Directors.
- 6.3 Each candidate for election as a Curlwaa Director must:
- (1) be proposed by a member, or the Corporate Representative of a member, holding A class shares; and
 - (2) be seconded by another member, or the Corporate Representative of another member, holding A class shares.
- 6.4 Each candidate for election as a Buronga Director must:

- (1) be proposed by a member, or the Corporate Representative of a member, holding B class shares; and
 - (2) be seconded by another member, or the Corporate Representative of another member, holding B class shares.
- 6.5 Each candidate for election as a Coomealla Director must:
 - (1) be proposed by a member, or the Corporate Representative of a member, holding C class shares; and
 - (2) be seconded by another member, or the Corporate Representative of another member, holding C class shares.
- 6.6 Each candidate for election as a General Member Director must:
 - (1) be proposed by a member, or the Corporate Representative of a member, holding A, B, C or D class shares; and
 - (2) be seconded by another member, or the Corporate Representative of another member, holding A, B, C or D class shares.
- 6.7 In an election, no person may be a candidate for election to more than one office of Member Director, except that a person may be a candidate for election to office as a General Member Director and to one other office of Curlwaa Director, Buronga Director or Coomealla Director. Where a person is a candidate for election to office as a General Member Director and to one other office of Curlwaa Director, Buronga Director or Coomealla Director:
 - (1) if rule 6.12 or 6.30(1) applies in respect of one of the offices for which the person is a candidate, the person will be elected to that office and the person's candidature for the other office will be taken to be withdrawn;
 - (2) if rule 6.12 or 6.30(1) applies in respect of both of the offices for which the person is a candidate, the person will be elected to the office of Curlwaa Director, Buronga Director or Coomealla Director (as applicable) and the person's candidature for the office of General Member Director will be taken to be withdrawn; and
 - (3) if a postal ballot is conducted and the person is the successful candidate in respect of both of the offices for which the person was a candidate:
 - (a) the person will be elected to the office of Curlwaa Director, Buronga Director or Coomealla Director (as applicable); and
 - (b) the person's candidature for the office of General Member Director will be taken to have been withdrawn, they will be excluded and the successful candidates will be those who receive the next greatest numbers of votes from members holding shares in the relevant classes.
- 6.8 No person holding office as a Member Director may be a candidate for another office of Member Director unless that person's current office is to become vacant under rule 5.2 at the completion of the next annual general meeting.
- 6.9 A nomination of a candidate for election as a Member Director must:
 - (1) be in writing;
 - (2) be in the form (if any) prescribed by the Company;

- (3) specify whether the candidate is standing for election as a Curlwaa Director, Buronga Director, Coomealla Director or General Member Director;
 - (4) be signed by the candidate; and
 - (5) be signed by the proposer and seconder.
- 6.10 A nomination of a candidate for election as a Member Director must be received at the registered office of the Company not later than 5 pm on the last day of August immediately prior to the annual general meeting at which the results of the election are to be declared.
- 6.11 A candidate may withdraw his or her nomination by lodging a written notice of withdrawal at the registered office of the Company.
- 6.12 If the number of candidates for election as Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors or General Member Directors is equal to or less than the number of Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors or General Member Directors respectively to be elected under this rule 6, the chair of the next annual general meeting after the nominations are received must declare those candidates to be duly elected as Member Directors. They take office immediately after the completion of that annual general meeting.
- 6.13 If the number of candidates for election as Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors or General Member Directors is greater than the number of Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors or General Member Directors respectively to be elected under this rule 6, a postal ballot must be conducted.
- 6.14 Subject to rule 6.15, a Secretary, or such other person as may be determined by the Directors, must act as returning officer.
- 6.15 A Secretary must not act as returning officer if the Secretary is a candidate for election as a Member Director.
- 6.16 The returning officer must cause ballot papers to be prepared. The ballot papers must include:
 - (1) the names of the candidates in order determined by the returning officer by lot;
 - (2) whether the candidates are standing for election as a Curlwaa Director, Buronga Director, Coomealla Director or General Member Director; and
 - (3) a statement as to the number of candidates to be elected.
- 6.17 For the purpose of determining which members are eligible to vote in a postal ballot, shares will be taken to be held by the persons who held them at 5 pm on the date 72 hours before the despatch of ballot papers. This rule has effect despite anything to the contrary in this constitution.
- 6.18 The returning officer must despatch a ballot paper to each member entitled to participate in the postal ballot.
- 6.19 Only members holding A class shares are eligible to vote for candidates standing for election as Curlwaa Directors.
- 6.20 Only members holding B class shares are eligible to vote for candidates standing for election as Buronga Directors.

- 6.21 Only members holding C class shares are eligible to vote for candidates standing for election as Coomealla Directors.
- 6.22 All members holding A, B, C or D class shares are eligible to vote for candidates standing for election as General Member Directors.
- 6.23 The Directors may determine rules, not inconsistent with this constitution, in relation to the conduct of postal ballots, including in relation to the voting system, which may include first-past-the-post voting, full preferential voting, optional preferential voting or another voting system. Under the first-past-the-post voting system, each member entitled to vote on the election of Member Directors may vote for a number of candidates equal to or less than the number of candidates to be elected and each member will have a number of votes determined in accordance with rule 77 in respect of each candidate for whom they vote. Under any preferential voting system, each member entitled to vote on the election of Member Directors will have a number of votes determined in accordance with rule 77.
- 6.24 At least 21 days before the closing of the postal ballot, each member entitled to vote on the election of Member Directors must be sent a ballot paper by post to the address of the member in the register of members.
- 6.25 If a share is held jointly, a ballot paper need only be sent to one of the joint members, being the joint member named first in the register of members.
- 6.26 To cast a valid vote, a member's ballot paper must be:
- (1) completed in accordance with any directions which accompanied the ballot paper; and
 - (2) be received by the Company at the place, and before the time and date, specified by the Company for the purpose.
- 6.27 As soon as practicable after the closing of the postal ballot, the returning officer must supervise the counting of the votes and determine the successful candidates being those candidates who receive the greatest numbers of votes from members holding shares in the relevant class or classes. If any candidates have an equal number of votes, the returning officer must determine the successful candidate by lot.
- 6.28 The returning officer's decision as to the validity of any ballot paper will be final and conclusive.
- 6.29 The chair of the next annual general meeting after the postal ballot is held must declare the successful candidates determined under rule 6.27 to be duly elected as Member Directors. They take office immediately after the completion of that annual general meeting.
- 6.30 If a candidate nominated for election as a Member Director dies, or if their nomination or candidature is withdrawn or taken to be withdrawn, after the close of nominations and before the closing of the postal ballot:
- (1) if the number of remaining candidates for election as Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors or General Member Directors is equal to or less than the number of Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors or General Member Directors respectively to be elected under this rule 6, then the chair of the next annual general meeting after the nominations are received must declare those remaining candidates to be duly elected as Member Directors and they will take office immediately after the completion of that annual general meeting; or

- (2) if the number of remaining candidates for election as Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors or General Member Directors is greater than the number of Curlwaa Directors, Buronga Directors, Coomealla Directors or General Member Directors respectively to be elected under this rule 6, then the postal ballot must continue to be conducted.
- 6.31 If rule 6.30(2) applies and a deceased candidate, or a candidate whose nomination or candidature is withdrawn or taken to be withdrawn, is one of those candidates who receive the greatest numbers of votes from members holding shares in the relevant class or classes, the deceased candidate, or the candidate whose nomination or candidature is withdrawn or taken to be withdrawn, will be excluded and the successful candidates will be those who receive the next greatest numbers of votes from members holding shares in the relevant class or classes.
- 6.32 If, after the closing of the postal ballot, a candidate nominated for election as a Member Director who is to be declared to be duly elected as a Member Director dies, or withdraws their consent to act as a Member Director, before taking office, then a casual vacancy is taken to have occurred at the time when the candidate would have taken office. The casual vacancy may be filled by an appointment by the Directors under rule 8.
- 6.33 A postal ballot is not invalidated merely by the failure of the returning officer to send a ballot paper to a member or non-receipt of a ballot paper by a member.
- 6.34 There is not a vacancy for the purpose of rules 8 or 9 merely because the number of Member Directors is less than the maximum allowed under rule 3. There is a vacancy only if rule 6.32 applies or if the number of Member Directors is less than the number that:
- (1) held office immediately after the completion of the last annual general meeting; or
 - (2) would have held office immediately after the completion of the last annual general meeting if the number determined in accordance with rule 6.1 before the last annual general meeting had taken office immediately after the completion of that annual general meeting,

whichever is greater. Despite anything to the contrary in this constitution, if a vacancy arises as a result of the application of rule 6.32 or rule 6.34, the vacancy may be filled, including by the Directors appointing a Director under rule 8, at any time before the completion of the annual general meeting upon completion of which the Director who created the casual vacancy would have ceased to hold office or, in all other cases, at any time before the completion of the second annual general meeting held after the date on which the vacancy first arises.

7 Appointment of Non-Member Directors

- 7.1 Subject to rule 3, the Directors may at any time appoint Non-Member Directors.

8 Casual vacancies

[compare replaceable rules 201G and 201H]

- 8.1 The Directors may at any time appoint Member Directors and Non-Member Directors to fill casual vacancies.

9 Insufficient Directors

[compare replaceable rule 201H]

- 9.1 In the event of a vacancy in the office of a Director, the remaining Directors may act, but if the number of remaining Directors is not sufficient to comply with rule 3 or to constitute a quorum at a meeting of Directors, they may act only for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to a number sufficient to comply with rule 3 or to constitute a quorum or to convene a general meeting of the Company.

Powers of Directors

10 Validation of acts of Directors and Secretaries

[compare sections 201M and 204E]

- 10.1 An act done by a Director or Secretary is effective even if his or her appointment, or the continuance of his or her appointment, is invalid because the Company, the Director or Secretary did not comply with this constitution or any provision of the Act.
- 10.2 Rule 10.1 does not deal with the question whether an effective act by a Director or Secretary:
- (1) binds the Company in its dealings with other people; or
 - (2) makes the Company liable to another person.

11 General business management

[compare replaceable rule 198A]

- 11.1 The business of the Company is to be managed by or under the direction of the Directors.
- 11.2 The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company except any powers that the Act or this constitution requires the Company to exercise in general meeting.
- 11.3 A rule made or resolution passed by the Company in general meeting does not invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if that rule or resolution had not been made or passed.

12 Borrowing powers

- 12.1 Without limiting the generality of rule 11, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, to charge any property or business of the Company and to issue debentures or give any other security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any other person.

13 Appointment of attorney

- 13.1 The Directors may appoint any person or persons to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for the purposes, with the powers and discretions (being powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Directors), for the period and subject to the conditions they see fit.
- 13.2 A power of attorney may contain the provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with the attorney that the Directors see fit and may also authorise the attorney to delegate all or any of the powers and discretions vested in the attorney.

14 Negotiable instruments

[compare replaceable rule 198B]

- 14.1 Any two Directors may sign, draw, accept, endorse or otherwise execute a negotiable instrument.
- 14.2 The Directors may determine that a negotiable instrument, including a class of negotiable instrument, may be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed in a different way.

15 Delegation

[compare rule 198D]

- 15.1 The Directors may delegate any of their powers to:
- (1) a committee of Directors;
 - (2) a Director;
 - (3) an employee of the Company; or
 - (4) any other person;
- and may revoke the delegation.
- 15.2 The delegate must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the Directors.
- 15.3 The exercise of the power by the delegate is as effective as if the Directors had exercised it.

16 Committee of Directors

- 16.1 The meetings and proceedings of any committee of Directors are governed by the provisions in this constitution regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors.

Managing Director

17 Power to appoint

[compare replaceable rule 201J]

- 17.1 The Directors may appoint one or more of themselves (whether a Member Director or a Non-Member Director) to the office of managing Director of the Company for the period, and on the terms (including as to remuneration), the Directors see fit.

18 Qualifications

- 18.1 A person ceases to be managing Director if he or she ceases to be a Director.

19 Powers

[compare replaceable rule 198C(1)]

- 19.1 The Directors may, upon terms and conditions and with any restrictions they see fit, confer on a managing Director any of the powers that the Directors can exercise.
- 19.2 Any powers so conferred may be concurrent with, or to the exclusion of, the powers of the Directors.

20 Withdrawal of appointment or powers

[compare replaceable rule 198C(2)]

- 20.1 The Directors may revoke or vary:
- (1) an appointment; or
 - (2) any of the powers conferred on the managing Director.

21 Temporary appointments

- 21.1 If a managing Director becomes incapable of acting in that capacity the Directors may appoint another Director to act temporarily as managing Director.

Removal and resignation of Directors

22 Removal of Directors

[compare section 203D]

- 22.1 Subject to the Act, the Company may by resolution remove a Director from office.
- 22.2 Subject to the Act, members holding the relevant class of shares may by resolution passed at a meeting of members holding the relevant class of shares remove a Member Director from office.

23 Resignation of Director

[replaceable rule 203A]

- 23.1 A Director may resign as a Director of the Company by giving a written notice of resignation to the Company at its registered office.

24 Vacation of office of Director

[compare section 203B and Part 2D.6, being sections 206A and 206H]

- 24.1 In addition to any other circumstances in which the office of a Director becomes vacant under the Act, the office of a Director becomes vacant if the Director:
- (1) becomes bankrupt or suspends payment or compounds with his or her creditors;
 - (2) 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;

- (3) is not present at meetings of Directors for a consecutive period of six months without special leave of absence from the Directors and the Directors declare his or her seat to be vacant;
- (4) ceases to be qualified as a Director under rule 4;
- (5) becomes disqualified from being a Director under the Act or any order made under the Act;
- (6) is removed from office in accordance with rule 22; or
- (7) resigns from office in accordance with rule 23.

Directors' interests

25 Prohibition on being present or voting

[compare section 195]

- 25.1 Except where permitted by the Act, a Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting of Directors:
- (1) must not be counted in a quorum;
 - (2) must not vote on the matter; and
 - (3) must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting.

26 Director to disclose interests

[compare section 191]

- 26.1 A Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Company must give the other Directors notice of the interest as soon as practicable after the Director becomes aware of his or her interest in the matter and in the manner required by subsection 191(3) of the Act.
- 26.2 The requirements of rule 26.1 are subject to the limitations and qualifications set out in section 191 of the Act.
- 26.3 A Director may enter into, or be interested in, a contract, arrangement or understanding between the Director and the Company, and notwithstanding the Director's position as Director of the Company:
- (1) the contract, arrangement or understanding is valid and effective; and
 - (2) the Director is not liable, by reason only of the Director's position as Director of the Company or the Director's fiduciary duty owed to the Company, to account to the Company for any profit obtained by the Director under the contract, arrangement or understanding.
- 26.4 Nothing in this rule 26 imposes a greater duty of disclosure on a director than section 191 of the Act and disclosure in accordance with this rule 26 is sufficient for all purposes despite any rule of general law with respect to disclosure of Directors' interests.

27 Standing notice of interest

[compare section 192]

- 27.1 A Director who has an interest in a matter may give the other Directors standing notice of the nature and extent of the interest in the matter. The notice may be given at any time and whether or not the matter relates to the affairs of the Company at the time the notice is given.
- 27.2 A notice under rule 27.1 may be given:
- (1) at a Directors' meeting (either orally or in writing); or
 - (2) to the other Directors individually in writing.
- 27.3 If the standing notice is given to the other Directors individually in writing:
- (1) the notice is effective when it has been given to every Director; and
 - (2) the notice must be tabled at the next Directors' meeting after it is given.
- 27.4 The Director must ensure that the nature and extent of the interest is recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the standing notice is given or tabled.

28 Acts not invalidated

- 28.1 No act of the Directors or the Company (including any contract, arrangement or understanding entered into by the Company) is void or voidable by reason only of the failure of the Directors or any of them to comply with the provisions of rule 25 or 26.

Remuneration of Directors

29 Payment of remuneration

[compare replaceable rule 202A(1)]

- 29.1 The Directors are to be paid the remuneration that the Company determines by resolution.
- 29.2 The Company determines by resolution only the total remuneration to be paid to the Directors, and the Directors determine how the total remuneration is divided among them.
- 29.3 The remuneration of Directors accrues daily.
- 29.4 Despite the other provisions of rule 29, the Directors determine the remuneration to be paid to a managing Director, and this is not included in the total remuneration to be paid to the Directors referred to in rule 29.2.
- 29.5 The expression "remuneration" in rule 29 does not include any amount which may be paid by the Company under rules 30, 32 or 37.

30 Payment of expenses

[compare replaceable rule 202A(2)]

- 30.1 The Company may also pay the Directors' travelling and other expenses that they properly incur:
- (1) in attending Directors' meetings or any meetings of committees of Directors;

- (2) in attending any general meetings of the Company; and
- (3) in connection with the Company's business.

31 Information about Directors' remuneration

[compare section 202B]

- 31.1 If required by the Act, the Company must comply with a direction by members to disclose the remuneration paid to each Director by the Company (whether paid to the Director in his or her capacity as a Director or another capacity).

32 Payment for extra services

- 32.1 Subject to the Act, any Director called upon to:

- (1) perform extra services; or
- (2) undertake any executive or other work for the Company beyond his or her general duties;

may be remunerated either by a fixed sum or a salary as determined by the Directors.

- 32.2 Remuneration under rule 32.1 may be either in addition to or in substitution for the Director's share in the remuneration provided by rule 29.

33 Cancellation, suspension, reduction or postponement

- 33.1 The Company may by resolution cancel, suspend, reduce or postpone payment of any remuneration of any Director.

34 Financial benefit

[compare Chapter 2E – sections 208 and following]

- 34.1 A Director must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with in relation to any financial benefit given by the Company to the Director or to any other related party of the Director.
- 34.2 The Company must not make loans to Directors or provide guarantees or security for obligations undertaken by Directors except as may be permitted by the Act.

Secretaries

[compare Part 2D.4 being sections 204A to 204G]

35 Terms of office of Secretaries

[compare section 204F]

- 35.1 There must be at least one Secretary.
- 35.2 The Directors may appoint and remove Secretaries.
- 35.3 A Secretary holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) that the Directors determine.

- 35.4 A Secretary may attend all Directors' meetings and meetings of members and may be heard on any matter.

Indemnity and insurance

36 Indemnity

[compare section 199A]

- 36.1 To the extent permitted by the Act, the Company indemnifies:

- (1) every person who is or has been an officer of the Company; and
- (2) where the board of Directors considers it appropriate to do so, any person who is or has been an officer of a related body corporate of the Company;

against any liability incurred by that person in his or her capacity as an officer of the Company or of the related body corporate (as the case may be).

- 36.2 In accordance with section 199A of the Act, the Company must not indemnify a person against:

- (1) any of the following liabilities incurred as an officer of the Company:
 - (a) a liability owed to the Company or a related body corporate;
 - (b) a liability for a pecuniary penalty order under section 1317G of the Act or a compensation order under sections 961M, 1317H, 1317HA or 1317HB of the Act; or
 - (c) a liability that is owed to someone other than the Company or a related body corporate and did not arise out of conduct in good faith; or
- (2) legal costs incurred in defending an action for a liability incurred as an officer of the Company if the costs are incurred:
 - (a) in defending or resisting proceedings in which the person is found to have a liability for which they could not be indemnified under rule 36.2(1);
 - (b) in defending or resisting criminal proceedings in which the person is found guilty;
 - (c) in defending or resisting proceedings brought by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or a liquidator for a court order if the grounds for making the order are found by the Court to have been established; or
 - (d) in connection with proceedings for relief to the person under the Act in which the Court denies the relief.

Rule 36.2(2)(c) does not apply to costs incurred in responding to actions taken by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or a liquidator as part of an investigation before commencing proceedings for the court order.

- (3) For the purposes of rule 36.2(2) the outcome of proceedings is the outcome of the proceedings and any appeal in relation to the proceedings.

36.3 An officer must:

- (1) give notice to the Company promptly on becoming aware of any Claim against the officer that may give rise to a right to be indemnified under rule 36.1;
- (2) take such action as the Company reasonably requests to avoid, dispute, resist, appeal against, compromise or defend any Claim or any adjudication of a Claim;
- (3) not make any admission of liability in respect of or settle any Claim without the prior written consent of the Company;
- (4) allow the Company or its insurers to assume the conduct, negotiation or defence of any Claim and, on request by the Company, render all reasonable assistance and co-operation to the Company or its insurers in the conduct of any Claim, including giving the Company or its insurers any document, authority or direction that the Company or its insurers may reasonably require for the prosecution or advancement of any counterclaim or cross-claim;
- (5) on request by the Company or its insurers, do everything necessary or desirable which the Company reasonably requests to enable the Company or its insurers (so far as it is possible) to be subrogated to and enjoy the benefits of the officer's rights in relation to any counterclaim or cross-claim or any claims against any third party and render such assistance as may be reasonably requested by the Company or its insurers for that purpose; and
- (6) notify any Claim to an insurer or any other person who may be liable to indemnify the officer in respect of that Claim and promptly take all reasonable steps to enforce all the officer's rights against the insurer or other person.

36.4 In rule 36.3 **Claim** means:

- (1) any writ, summons, cross-claim, counterclaim, application or other originating legal or arbitral process against an officer as an officer of the Company;
- (2) any hearing, complaint, inquiry, investigation, proceeding or application commenced or originating against an officer as an officer of the Company; or
- (3) any written or oral demand or threat that might result in the officer reasonably believing that any such process, hearing, complaint, inquiry, investigation, proceeding or application referred to in rule 36.4(1) or 36.4(2) may be initiated.

37 Insurance

[compare section 199B]

37.1 The Company may pay or agree to pay a premium in respect of a contract insuring a person who is or has been an officer of the Company or a related body corporate of the Company against any liability incurred by the person as an officer of the Company or a related body corporate except a liability (other than one for legal costs) arising out of:

- (1) conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company; or
- (2) a contravention of section 182 or 183 of the Act.

38 Director voting on contract of indemnity or insurance

[compare sections 191 and 195]

- 38.1 Despite anything in this constitution, a Director is not precluded from voting in respect of any contract or proposed contract of indemnity or insurance merely because the contract indemnifies or insures or would indemnify or insure the Director against a liability incurred by the Director as an officer of the Company or of a related body corporate.

39 Liability

- 39.1 An officer of the Company is not liable for the act, neglect or default of any other officer or for joining in any act or for any other loss, expense or damage which arises in the execution of the duties of his or her office unless it arises through his or her own negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust.

40 Meaning of “officer”

- 40.1 For the purposes of rules 36, 37, 38 and 39, **officer** means a Director or Secretary.

Inspection of records

41 Rights of inspection

[compare replaceable rule 247D and sections 173, 198F, 247A and 251B]

- 41.1 The Directors of the Company, or the Company by a resolution passed at a general meeting, may authorise a member to inspect books of the Company.
- 41.2 A member other than a Director does not have the right to inspect any document of the Company, other than the minute books for the meetings of its members and for resolutions of members passed without meetings, except as provided by law or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting.
- 41.3 Directors have the rights of inspection and access provided by section 198F of the Act.

42 Confidential information

- 42.1 Except as provided by the Act, no member (not being a Director) is entitled to require or receive any information concerning the business, trading or customers of the Company or any trade secret, secret process or other confidential information of or used by the Company.

Directors’ meetings

[compare sections 248A to 248G]

43 Circulating resolutions

[compare replaceable rule 248A]

- 43.1 The Directors may pass a resolution without a Directors’ meeting being held if a majority of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution (and who would be sufficient to constitute a quorum at a Directors’ meeting):

- (1) sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document; or
 - (2) give notice by electronic mail to the Company that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the notice.
- 43.2 For resolutions passed in accordance with rule 43.1(1):
- (1) separate copies of a document may be used for signing by Directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy;
 - (2) the resolution is passed when the last Director sufficient to constitute a majority of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution (and who would be sufficient to constitute a quorum at a Directors' meeting) signs; and
 - (3) a facsimile addressed to or received by the Company and purporting to be signed or sent by a Director for the purpose of this rule 43 must be treated as a document in writing signed by that Director.
- 43.3 For resolutions passed in accordance with rule 43.1(2):
- (1) the wording of the resolution set out in the notice given by each of the Directors must be identical; and
 - (2) the resolution is passed when the notice is received by the Company from the last Director sufficient to constitute a majority of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution (and who would be sufficient to constitute a quorum at a Directors' meeting).

44 Meetings of Directors

- 44.1 The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they see fit.

45 Calling Directors' meetings

[compare replaceable rule 248C]

- 45.1 A Director may at any time, and a Secretary must on the requisition of a Director, call a meeting of the Directors.

46 Notice of meeting

[compare replaceable rule 248C]

- 46.1 Reasonable notice of every Directors' meeting must be given to each Director and alternate Director except that it is not necessary to give notice of a meeting of Directors to any Director who:
- (1) has been given special leave of absence; or
 - (2) is absent from Australia and has not left a facsimile number, electronic mail address or other contact details acceptable to the Directors at which he or she may be given notice.
- 46.2 A notice of a meeting of Directors may be given in writing or orally, by facsimile, telephone, electronic mail or any other means of communication.

47 Waiver of notice

- 47.1 All resolutions of the Directors passed at a meeting where a quorum is present but where notice of meeting has not been given to each Director, or any act carried out under any of the resolutions, is as valid as if notice of meeting had been given to all Directors if each Director to whom notice was not given subsequently agrees to waive the notice.

48 Technology meeting of Directors

[compare section 248D]

- 48.1 A Directors' meeting may be held using telephone or, if consented to by all Directors, other technology. The consent may be a standing one. A Director may only withdraw the consent within a reasonable period before the meeting.
- 48.2 If a Directors' meeting is held using any technology and all the Directors take part in the meeting, they must be treated as having consented to the use of the technology for that meeting.
- 48.3 The following provisions apply to a technology meeting:
- (1) each of the Directors taking part in the meeting must be able to hear and be heard by each of the other Directors taking part in the meeting; and
 - (2) at the commencement of the meeting each Director must announce his or her presence to all the other Directors taking part in the meeting.
- 48.4 If a Secretary is not present at a technology meeting one of the Directors present must take minutes of the meeting.
- 48.5 A Director may not leave a technology meeting by disconnecting his or her link to the meeting unless that Director has previously notified the chair of the meeting.
- 48.6 A Director is conclusively presumed to have been present and to have formed part of a quorum at all times during a technology meeting unless that Director has previously obtained the express consent of the chair to leave the meeting.

49 Chairing Directors' meetings

[compare replaceable rule 248E]

- 49.1 The Directors may elect a Director to chair their meetings. The Directors may determine the period for which the Director is to be the chair.
- 49.2 The Directors must elect a Director present to chair a meeting, or part of it, if:
- (1) a Director has not already been elected to chair the meeting; or
 - (2) a previously elected chair is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act for the meeting or the part of the meeting.
- 49.3 The Directors may appoint a deputy chair who in the absence of the chair at a meeting of the Directors may exercise all the powers and authorities of the chair.
- 49.4 A Director elected to chair Directors' meetings under rule 49.1, a Director elected to chair a meeting, or part of it, under rule 49.2, and a deputy chair appointed under rule 49.3, may be either a Member Director or a Non-Member Director.

50 Quorum

[compare replaceable rule 248F]

- 50.1 The quorum for a Directors' meeting is three Directors entitled to vote or a greater or lesser number determined by the Directors. The quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.

51 Passing of Directors' resolutions

[compare replaceable rule 248G]

- 51.1 A resolution of the Directors must be passed by a majority of the votes cast by Directors entitled to vote on the resolution.
- 51.2 The chair has a casting vote if necessary in addition to any vote he or she has as a Director. The chair has a discretion both as to whether or not to use the casting vote and as to the way in which it is used.

Meetings of members

52 Calling of general meeting

[compare replaceable rule 249C and section 249D]

- 52.1 A Director may call a meeting of the Company's members.
- 52.2 Except as permitted by law, a general meeting, to be called the **annual general meeting**, must be held at least once in every calendar year.
- 52.3 Except as provided in the Act, no member or members may call a general meeting.

53 Amount of notice of meeting

[compare section 249H]

- 53.1 Subject to the provisions of the Act as to short notice, at least 21 days' notice of a general meeting must be given in writing to those persons who are entitled to receive notices from the Company.

54 Persons entitled to notice of general meeting

[compare sections 249J(1) and 249K, and replaceable rule 249J(2)]

- 54.1 Written notice of a meeting of the Company's members must be given individually to:
- (1) each member entitled to vote at the meeting;
 - (2) each Director;
 - (3) the Company's auditor; and
 - (4) subject to rule 55.1, every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member who, but for his or her death or bankruptcy, would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting.
- 54.2 No other person is entitled to receive notice of general meetings.

- 54.3 If a share is held jointly, notice need only be given to one of the members, being the joint member named first in the register of members.

55 Notice upon transmission

- 55.1 A person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member is not entitled to notice of meetings until the person has produced all information as to the person's entitlement to the share that the Directors properly require.
- 55.2 A notice may be given by the Company to a person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member:
- (1) by serving it on the person personally; or
 - (2) by sending it to the person by post addressed to the person by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased or assignee of the bankrupt, or by any like description:
 - (a) at the address (if any) in Australia supplied for the purpose by the person; or
 - (b) if an address has not been supplied, at the address to which the notice might have been sent if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

56 How notice is given

[compare sections 249J(3) and 249J(3A)]

- 56.1 The Company may give the notice of meeting to a member:
- (1) personally;
 - (2) by sending it by post to the address for the member in the register of members or the alternative address (if any) nominated by the member;
 - (3) by sending it to the facsimile number or electronic address (if any) nominated by the member;
 - (4) by sending it by other electronic means (if any) nominated by the member; or
 - (5) by notifying the member in accordance with rule 56.2.
- 56.2 If the member nominates:
- (1) an electronic means (**nominated notification means**) by which the member may be notified that notices of meeting are available; and
 - (2) an electronic means (**nominated access means**) the member may use to access notices of meeting;
- the Company may give the member notice of the meeting by notifying the member (using the nominated notification means):
- (3) that the notice of meeting is available; and
 - (4) how the member may use the nominated access means to access the notice of meeting.

57 When notice is given

[compare replaceable rules 249J(4) and 249J(5)]

- 57.1 A notice of meeting sent by post is taken to be given 3 days after it is posted.
- 57.2 Except as provided by rule 57.3, a notice of meeting given to a member under rule 56.1(3) is taken to be given on the Business Day after it is sent.
- 57.3 A notice of meeting given to a member under rule 56.1(3) is not effective if:
- (1) in the case of service by facsimile, the Company's facsimile machine issues a transmission report which shows that the transmission was unsuccessful;
 - (2) in the case of service by electronic mail, the Company's computer reports that delivery has failed; or
 - (3) in either case, the addressee notifies the Company immediately that the notice was not fully received in a legible form.
- 57.4 A notice of meeting given to a member under rule 56.1(5) is taken to be given on the Business Day after the day on which the member is notified that the notice of meeting is available.
- 57.5 A certificate signed by a manager, Secretary or other officer of the Company that the notice was posted or given in accordance with this rule 57 is conclusive evidence of the matter.

58 Period of notice

- 58.1 Subject to the Act and this constitution where a specified number of days' notice or notice extending over any period is required to be given, the day of service is excluded, and the day upon which the notice expires is included.

59 Contents of notice

[compare section 249L]

- 59.1 A notice of a general meeting must:
- (1) set out the place, date and time for the meeting (and, if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the technology that will be used);
 - (2) state the general nature of the meeting's business;
 - (3) if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting, set out an intention to propose the special resolution and state the resolution;
 - (4) be worded and presented in a clear, concise and effective manner; and
 - (5) contain a statement setting out the following information:
 - (a) that the member has a right to appoint a proxy;
 - (b) that the proxy need not be a member of the Company; and
 - (c) that a member who is entitled to cast two or more votes may appoint two proxies and may specify the proportion or number of votes each proxy is appointed to exercise.

60 Constructive notice

- 60.1 Every person who by operation of law, transfer or any other means becomes entitled to any share is bound by every notice in respect of the share which, before his or her name and address is entered on the register of members, has been duly given to the person from whom he or she derives title or to any previous holder of the share.

61 Notice of adjourned meeting

[replaceable rule 249M]

- 61.1 When a meeting is adjourned, new notice of the resumed meeting must be given if the meeting is adjourned for one month or more.

62 Accidental omission to give notice

[compare section 1322(3)]

- 62.1 The accidental omission to give notice of any general meeting to or the non-receipt of the notice by any person entitled to receive notice of a general meeting under this constitution does not automatically invalidate the proceedings at or any resolution passed at the meeting.

63 Postponement of general meeting

- 63.1 The Directors may postpone the holding of any general meeting whenever they see fit (other than a meeting requisitioned by shareholders as provided by the Act) for not more than 42 days after the date for which it was originally called.
- 63.2 Whenever any meeting is postponed (as distinct from being adjourned under rule 65.3 or rule 66.3) the same period of notice of the meeting must be given to persons entitled to receive notice of a meeting as if a new meeting were being called for the date to which the original meeting is postponed.

64 Technology

[section 249S]

- 64.1 The Company may hold a meeting of its members at two or more venues using any technology that gives the members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate.

65 Quorum

[compare replaceable rule 249T]

- 65.1 Except as provided in rule 65.4, the quorum for a meeting of the Company's members is 10 members and the quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.
- 65.2 In determining whether a quorum is present, individuals attending as proxies, attorneys or Corporate Representatives are counted. However, if a member has appointed more than one proxy, attorney or Corporate Representative, only one of them is counted. If an individual is attending both as a member and as a proxy, attorney or Corporate Representative, the individual is counted only once.
- 65.3 If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time for the meeting set out in the notice of meeting:

- (1) where the meeting was called by the members or upon the requisition of members, the meeting is dissolved; or
 - (2) in any other case, the meeting is adjourned to the date, time and place the Directors specify. If the Directors do not specify one or more of those things, the meeting is adjourned to:
 - (a) if the date is not specified – the same day in the next week;
 - (b) if the time is not specified – the same time; and
 - (c) if the place is not specified – the same place.
- 65.4 If no quorum is present at the resumed meeting within 30 minutes after the time for the meeting:
- (1) two members constitute a quorum; or
 - (2) where two members are not present, the meeting is dissolved.

66 Chair at meetings of the Company's members

[compare replaceable rule 249U]

- 66.1 If the Directors have appointed one of their number as chair of their meetings, the person appointed presides as chair at every meeting of the Company's members.
- 66.2 Where a meeting of the Company's members is held and:
- (1) a chair has not been appointed as referred to in rule 66.1; or
 - (2) the chair is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act;
- the Directors present may appoint one of their number to be chair of the meeting and in default of their doing so the members present must appoint another Director or if no Director is present or willing to act then the members present may appoint any one of their number to be chair of the meeting. A Director appointed, under this rule 66.2, to be chair of the meeting may be either a Member Director or a Non-Member Director.
- 66.3 The chair must adjourn a meeting of the Company's members if the members present with a majority of votes at the meeting agree or direct that the chair must do so.

67 Business at adjourned meetings

[replaceable rule 249W(2)]

- 67.1 Only unfinished business is to be transacted at a meeting resumed after an adjournment.

Proxies and corporate representatives

68 Who can appoint a proxy

[compare mandatory rule 249X]

- 68.1 A member who is entitled to attend and cast a vote at a meeting of the Company's members or at a meeting of the holders of a class of shares may appoint an individual or a

body corporate as the member's proxy to attend and vote for the member at the meeting. The proxy need not be a member.

- 68.2 The appointment may specify the proportion or number of votes that the proxy may exercise.
- 68.3 If the member is entitled to cast two or more votes at the meeting, the member may appoint two proxies. If the member appoints two proxies and the appointment does not specify the proportion or number of the member's votes each proxy may exercise, each proxy may exercise half of the votes.
- 68.4 Any fractions of votes resulting from the application of rule 68.2 or rule 68.3 are disregarded.

69 Rights of proxies

[compare section 249Y]

- 69.1 A proxy appointed to attend and vote for a member has the same rights as the member:
- (1) to speak at the meeting;
 - (2) to vote (but only to the extent allowed by the appointment); and
 - (3) to join in a demand for a poll.
- 69.2 If a proxy is only for a single meeting it may be used at any postponement or adjournment of that meeting, unless the proxy states otherwise.
- 69.3 A proxy's authority to speak and vote for a member at a meeting is suspended while the member is present at the meeting.
- 69.4 A proxy may be revoked at any time by notice in writing to the Company.

70 When proxy form must be sent to all members

[section 249Z]

- 70.1 If the Company sends a member a proxy appointment form for a meeting or a list of persons willing to act as proxies at a meeting:
- (1) if the member requested the form or list – the Company must send the form or list to all members who ask for it and who are entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote at the meeting; or
 - (2) otherwise – the Company must send the form or list to all its members entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote at the meeting.

71 Appointing a proxy

[compare section 250A and Corporations Regulations 2001 reg 2G.2.01]

- 71.1 An appointment of a proxy is valid if it is signed or otherwise electronically authenticated (as referred to in regulation 2G.2.01 of the *Corporations Regulations 2001* (Cth), and in rules 71.2 and 71.3) by the member making the appointment and contains the following information:
- (1) the member's name and address;

- (2) the Company's name;
- (3) the proxy's name or the name of the office held by the proxy; and
- (4) the meetings at which the appointment may be used.

An appointment may be a standing one.

71.2 An electronically authenticated appointment of a proxy must in addition to rule 71.1:

- (1) include a method of identifying the member; and
- (2) include an indication of the member's approval of the information communicated.

71.3 If the electronically authenticated appointment of a proxy is done through either email or internet-based voting:

- (1) the member must be identified by personal details such as the member's name, personal address and date of birth; and
- (2) the member's approval must be communicated by a form of security protection (for example, the entering of a confidential identification number such as a shareholder registration number or holder identification number).

71.4 An undated appointment is taken to have been dated on the day it is given to the Company.

71.5 An appointment may specify the way the proxy is to vote on a particular resolution. If it does:

- (1) the proxy need not vote on a show of hands, but if the proxy does so, the proxy must vote that way;
- (2) if the proxy has two or more appointments that specify different ways to vote on the resolution – the proxy must not vote on a show of hands;
- (3) if the proxy is the chair – the proxy must vote on a poll, and must vote that way; and
- (4) if the proxy is not the chair – the proxy need not vote on a poll, but if the proxy does so, the proxy must vote that way.

If a proxy is also a member, this rule 71.5 does not affect the way that the person can cast any votes the person holds as a member.

71.6 An appointment does not have to be witnessed.

71.7 A later appointment revokes an earlier one if both appointments could not be validly exercised at the meeting.

72 Form of proxy sent out by Company

72.1 A form of proxy sent out by the Company may be in a form determined by the Directors but must:

- (1) enable the member to specify the manner in which the proxy must vote in respect of a particular resolution; and

- (2) leave a blank for the member to fill in the name of the person primarily appointed as proxy.
- 72.2 The form may provide that if the member leaves it blank as to the person primarily appointed as proxy or if the person or persons named as proxy fails or fail to attend, the chair of the meeting is appointed proxy.
- 72.3 Despite rule 72.1 an instrument appointing a proxy may be in the following form or in a form that is as similar to the following form as the circumstances allow:

Western Murray Irrigation Limited
ACN 067 197 853

I/We, _____ of _____, being a member/members of the abovenamed company, appoint _____ of _____ or, in his or her absence, _____ of _____ as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the *annual general/*general meeting of the company to be held on _____ and at any adjournment of that meeting.

† This form is to be used *in favour of/*against the resolution.

Signed on _____.

* Strike out whichever is not desired.

† To be inserted if desired.

73 Receipt of proxy documents

[compare section 250B]

- 73.1 For an appointment of a proxy for a meeting of the Company's members to be effective, the following documents must be received by the Company at least 48 hours before the meeting:
- (1) the proxy's appointment; and
 - (2) if the appointment is signed or otherwise authenticated by the appointor's attorney – the authority under which the appointment was signed or authenticated or a certified copy of the authority.
- 73.2 If a meeting of the Company's members has been adjourned, an appointment and any authority received by the Company at least 48 hours before the resumption of the meeting are effective for the resumed part of the meeting.
- 73.3 The Company receives an appointment or authority:
- (1) when it is received at any of the following:
 - (a) the Company's registered office;
 - (b) a facsimile number at the Company's registered office; or
 - (c) a place, facsimile number or electronic address specified for the purpose in the notice of meeting; or

- (2) if the notice of meeting specifies other electronic means by which a member may give the document – when the document given by those means is received by the Company and complies with rules 71.2 and 71.3.

73.4 An appointment of a proxy is ineffective if:

- (1) the Company receives either or both the appointment or authority at a facsimile number or electronic address; and
- (2) a requirement (if any) in the notice of meeting that:
 - (a) the transmission be verified in a way specified in the notice; or
 - (b) the proxy produce the appointment and authority (if any) at the meeting;is not complied with.

74 Validity of proxy vote

[section 250C(1) and replaceable rule 250C(2)]

74.1 A proxy who is not entitled to vote on a resolution as a member may vote as a proxy for another member who can vote if the appointment specifies the way the proxy is to vote on the resolution and the proxy votes that way.

74.2 A vote cast by a proxy is valid even if, before the proxy votes:

- (1) the appointing member dies;
- (2) the member is mentally incapacitated;
- (3) the member revokes the proxy's appointment;
- (4) the member revokes the authority under which the proxy was appointed by a third party; or
- (5) the member transfers the share in respect of which the proxy was given;

unless the Company receives written notice of that event before the start or resumption of the meeting at which the proxy votes.

75 Corporate representative

[section 250D]

75.1 A body corporate may appoint an individual as a representative to exercise all or any of the powers the body corporate may exercise:

- (1) at meetings of the Company's members;
- (2) at meetings of creditors or debenture holders;
- (3) relating to resolutions to be passed without meetings; or
- (4) in the capacity of a member's proxy appointed under rule 68.

The appointment may be a standing one.

- 75.2 The appointment may set out restrictions on the representative's powers. If the appointment is to be by reference to a position held, the appointment must identify the position.
- 75.3 A body corporate may appoint more than one representative but only one representative may exercise the body's powers at any one time.
- 75.4 Unless otherwise specified in the appointment, the representative may exercise, on the body corporate's behalf, all of the powers that the body could exercise at a meeting or in voting on a resolution.

76 Attorney of member

- 76.1 An attorney for a member may do whatever the member could do personally as a member, but if the attorney is to vote at a meeting of members or a class of members the instrument conferring the power of attorney or a certified copy of it must be produced to the Company at least 48 hours before the meeting, in the same way as the appointment of a proxy.

Voting at meetings of members

77 How many votes a member has

[compare replaceable rule 250E]

- 77.1 Subject to rules 77.3, 77.4 and 77.5 and any rights or restrictions attached to any class of shares, at a meeting of members or class of members:
- (1) on a show of hands, each member has one vote; and
 - (2) in a postal ballot or on a poll, each member has one vote for each share the member holds.
- 77.2 The vote may be exercised in person or by proxy, Corporate Representative or attorney.
- 77.3 A member who is not a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding has no voting rights in respect of the relevant class of shares. Subject to rule 77.4, the number of votes which a member can cast in respect of a class of shares in a postal ballot or on a poll is limited to 14.1659 per hectare of the Corresponding Landholdings of which the member is the Landholder.
- 77.4 The number of votes which a member can cast is further limited to:
- (1) in respect of a postal ballot or poll of members holding a class of shares, no more than 20% of the maximum number of votes that can be cast in respect of that class of shares in a postal ballot or on a poll; and
 - (2) in respect of a postal ballot or poll of members holding shares of any class, no more than 20% of the maximum number of votes that can be cast in a postal ballot or on a poll.
- 77.5 A member is not entitled to vote if:
- (1) any money payable by the member to the Company under the member's Water Entitlement Agreement or Water Delivery Agreement remains unpaid for three months after the due date for payment; or

- (2) the member is otherwise in default of the member's Water Entitlement Agreement or Water Delivery Agreement and the Company has suspended the delivery of water to any Landholding of which the member is the Landholder.

78 Jointly held shares

[compare replaceable rule 250F]

- 78.1 If a share is held jointly and more than one member votes in respect of that share, only the vote of the member whose name appears first in the register of members counts.
- 78.2 Rule 78.1 applies whether the vote is cast in person or by proxy or by attorney.
- 78.3 Several executors or administrators of a deceased member are treated, for the purposes of rule 78.1, as joint holders.

79 Objections to right to vote

[compare replaceable rule 250G]

- 79.1 A challenge to a right to vote at a meeting of members:
- (1) may only be made at the meeting; and
 - (2) must be determined by the chair, whose decision is final.
- 79.2 A vote not disallowed following the challenge is valid for all purposes.

80 Votes need not all be cast in the same way

[section 250H]

- 80.1 On a poll a person voting who is entitled to two or more votes:
- (1) need not cast all the votes; and
 - (2) may cast the votes in different ways.

81 How voting is carried out

[compare replaceable rule 250J]

- 81.1 A resolution put to the vote at a meeting of the Company's members must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded.
- 81.2 On a show of hands, a declaration by the chair is conclusive evidence of the result. Neither the chair nor the minutes need to state the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against.
- 81.3 Unless otherwise required by this constitution or the Act, all resolutions of the Company are ordinary resolutions which are resolutions passed by more than 50% of the votes cast by members entitled to vote on the resolutions.

82 Matters on which a poll may be demanded

[compare section 250K]

- 82.1 A poll may be demanded on any resolution.

82.2 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

83 When a poll is effectively demanded

[compare section 250L]

83.1 At a meeting of the Company's members, a poll may be demanded by:

- (1) at least five members entitled to vote on the resolution present in person or by proxy, Corporate Representative or attorney;
- (2) a member or members present in person or by proxy, Corporate Representative or attorney with at least 10% of the votes that may be cast on the resolution on a poll; or
- (3) the chair.

83.2 The poll may be demanded:

- (1) before a vote is taken;
- (2) before the voting results on a show of hands are declared; or
- (3) immediately after the voting results on a show of hands are declared.

83.3 The percentage of votes that members have is to be worked out as at the midnight before the poll is demanded.

84 When and how polls must be taken

[compare replaceable rule 250M]

84.1 A poll demanded on a matter other than the election of a chair or the question of an adjournment must be taken when and in the manner the chair directs.

84.2 A poll on the election of a chair or on the question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.

84.3 The demand for a poll does not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.

84.4 The result of the poll is the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

85 Chair's casting vote

[compare replaceable rule 250E(3)]

85.1 In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote in addition to any vote he or she may have in his or her capacity as a member or proxy.

85.2 The chair has a discretion both as to whether to use the casting vote and as to the way in which it is used.

86 Voting rights of persons entitled under transmission rule

86.1 A person entitled under the transmission rule (rule 112) to any shares may not vote at a meeting or adjourned meeting in respect of the shares unless:

- (1) 48 hours at least before the time of holding the meeting or adjourned meeting there is lodged at the registered office of the Company documentation of entitlement which satisfies the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting of the entitlement; or
- (2) the Directors have previously admitted the person's right to vote at the meeting in respect of the shares.

Annual general meeting

[compare section 250N]

87 Business of an annual general meeting

[compare sections 250R, 250S and 250T]

87.1 The business of an annual general meeting may include any of the following, even if not referred to in the notice of meeting:

- (1) the consideration of the annual financial report, Directors' report and auditor's report;
- (2) the election of Directors;
- (3) the appointment of the auditor; and
- (4) the fixing of the auditor's remuneration.

All other business transacted at an annual general meeting and all business transacted at any other general meeting is special business.

87.2 The business of the annual general meeting also includes any other business which under this constitution or the Act ought to be transacted at an annual general meeting.

87.3 The chair of the annual general meeting must allow a reasonable opportunity for the members as a whole at the meeting to ask questions about or make comments on the management of the Company.

87.4 If the Company's Auditor or the Auditor's representative is at the meeting, the chair of an annual general meeting must:

- (1) allow a reasonable opportunity for the members as a whole at the meeting to ask the Auditor or that representative questions relevant to the conduct of the audit, the preparation and content of the auditor's report, the accounting policies adopted by the company in relation to the preparation of the financial statements and the independence of the auditor in relation to the conduct of the audit; and
- (2) allow a reasonable opportunity for the auditor or their representative to answer written questions submitted to the auditor under section 250PA of the Act.

88 Resolutions proposed by members

[compare sections 249N and 249O]

88.1 A member may not at any meeting move any resolution relating to special business unless:

- (1) members with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on the resolution have given the Company notice of the resolution or the requirements of section 249N of the Act have otherwise been satisfied, and two months has elapsed since the notice was given; or

- (2) the resolution has previously been approved by the Directors.

Meetings of members holding shares in a class

89 Variation of class rights

[compare sections 246B and 246C]

- 89.1 Rights attached to shares in a class of shares may be varied or cancelled only:
- (1) by special resolution of the Company; and
 - (2) either:
 - (a) by special resolution passed at a meeting of the members holding shares in the class; or
 - (b) with the written consent of members with at least 75% of the votes in the class.
- 89.2 Rule 89.1 applies whether or not the Company is being wound up.
- 89.3 The Company must give a notice in writing of the variation or cancellation of rights attached to shares to members of the class affected within seven days after the variation or cancellation is made.
- 89.4 The provisions of this constitution relating to general meetings apply to every meeting of members holding shares in a class except that:
- (1) a quorum is constituted by:
 - (a) either one Member Director who holds shares of the class or one Member Director who is the Corporate Representative of a member who holds shares of the class; plus
 - (b) not less than two members who hold shares of the class; and
 - (2) any member who holds or represents shares of the class may demand a poll.

Minutes

90 Minutes to be kept

[compare section 251A]

- 90.1 The Directors must keep minute books in which they record within one month:
- (1) proceedings and resolutions of meetings of the Company's members;
 - (2) proceedings and resolutions of Directors' meetings (including meetings of a committee of Directors);
 - (3) resolutions passed by members without a meeting; and
 - (4) resolutions passed by Directors without a meeting.

- 90.2 The Directors must ensure that minutes of a meeting are signed within a reasonable time after the meeting by one of the following:
- (1) the chair of the meeting; or
 - (2) the chair of the next meeting.
- 90.3 The Directors must ensure that minutes of the passing of a resolution without a meeting are signed by a Director within a reasonable time after the resolution is passed.
- 90.4 Without limiting rule 90.1, the Directors must record in the minute books:
- (1) all appointments of officers;
 - (2) the names of the Directors and alternate Directors present at all meetings of Directors and the Company;
 - (3) in the case of a technology meeting, the nature of the technology; and
 - (4) all other matters required by the Act to be recorded in the minute books, including each notice and standing notice given by a Director of a material personal interest.

Accounts, audit and records

91 Accounts

[compare sections 285-297, 314-317]

- 91.1 The Directors must cause proper accounting and other records to be kept in accordance with the Act.
- 91.2 The Directors must distribute copies of every profit and loss account and balance sheet and statement of cash flows (including every document required by law to be attached to them) as required by the Act.

92 Audit

[compare sections 301, 327-331]

- 92.1 A registered company auditor must be appointed.
- 92.2 The remuneration of the Auditor must be fixed and the auditor's duties regulated in accordance with the Act.

Shares

93 Qualification to hold shares

- 93.1 Subject to rules 93.2, 101 and 102.1, shares may only be issued or transferred to a person who:
- (1) is a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding; and
 - (2) holds at least one Delivery Entitlement with a Point of Supply associated with the Corresponding Landholding.

- 93.2 Rule 93.1 does not prevent or restrict the Company from carrying out a share capital reduction or share buy-back.

94 Control of issue of shares

[compare sections 254A and 254B]

- 94.1 Subject to the Act and this constitution, the issue of shares in the Company is under the control of the Directors.
- 94.2 Subject to the Act and this constitution, the Directors may issue shares to persons at times and on terms and conditions the Directors see fit.

95 Classes of shares

- 95.1 Subject to the Act and this constitution, the Directors may issue shares in any of the following classes:
- (1) A class shares which confer on the holders:
 - (a) the right to attend and, subject to rule 77, vote at meetings of the Company;
 - (b) the right, subject to rule 77, to vote in postal ballots for the election of Curlwaa Directors and General Member Directors;
 - (c) no right to dividends; and
 - (d) on the winding up of the Company:
 - (i) no right to repayment of the capital paid up on their shares; and
 - (ii) no right to participate in the division of any surplus assets or profits of the Company;
 - (2) B class shares which confer on the holders:
 - (a) the right to attend and, subject to rule 77, vote at meetings of the Company;
 - (b) the right, subject to rule 77, to vote in postal ballots for the election of Buronga Directors and General Member Directors;
 - (c) no right to dividends; and
 - (d) on the winding up of the Company:
 - (i) no right to repayment of the capital paid up on their shares; and
 - (ii) no right to participate in the division of any surplus assets or profits of the Company;
 - (3) C class shares which confer on the holders:
 - (a) the right to attend and, subject to rule 77, vote at meetings of the Company;

- (b) the right, subject to rule 77, to vote in postal ballots for the election of Coomealla Directors and General Member Directors;
 - (c) no right to dividends; and
 - (d) on the winding up of the Company:
 - (i) no right to repayment of the capital paid up on their shares; and
 - (ii) no right to participate in the division of any surplus assets or profits of the Company.
- (4) D class shares which confer on the holders:
- (a) the right to attend and, subject to rule 77, vote at meetings of the Company;
 - (b) the right, subject to rule 77, to vote in postal ballots for the election of General Member Directors only;
 - (c) no right to dividends; and
 - (d) on the winding up of the Company:
 - (i) no right to repayment of the capital paid up on their shares; and
 - (ii) no right to participate in the division of any surplus assets or profits of the Company.

96 Conversion of shares

[compare section 254H]

- 96.1 The Company may convert all or any of its shares into a larger or smaller number of shares by resolution passed at a general meeting.

97 Right to lien

- 97.1 The Company has a paramount lien on all shares registered in the name of a member (whether solely or jointly with others) for all money presently payable by the member or the member's estate to the Company.
- 97.2 The Directors may at any time exempt a share wholly or in part from the provisions of this rule 97.

98 Imposition of a liability

- 98.1 This rule 98 applies where any law for the time being of any country, State or place:
- (1) imposes or purports to impose any immediate or future or possible liability upon the Company to make any payment in respect of a member; or
 - (2) empowers any government or taxing authority or government official to require the Company to make any payment in respect of a share registered in the register of members as held either jointly or solely by a member or in respect of any dividend or other money which is or may become due or payable or is accruing due to the member by the Company on or in respect of the share;

whether in consequence of:

- (3) the death of the member;
- (4) the liability of the member for income tax or other tax;
- (5) the liability of the executor or administrator of the member or of the member's estate for any estate, probate, succession, death, stamp or other duty; or
- (6) anything else.

98.2 If any liability contemplated by rule 98.1 is imposed on the Company, the Company:

- (1) must be fully indemnified by the member or the member's executor or administrator from all liability;
- (2) has a paramount lien upon all shares registered in the register of members as held either jointly or solely by the member and upon all money payable in respect of the shares for any liability arising under that law and for any amount paid in complete or partial satisfaction of the liability and for interest on any amount so paid at the rate per annum set by the Directors from the date of payment to the date of repayment. The Company may deduct from or set off against the money payable any money so paid or payable by the Company together with interest;
- (3) may recover as a debt due from the member or the member's executor or administrator wherever situated any money paid by the Company under that law and interest at the rate and for the period referred to in rule 98.2(2) in excess of any money then due or payable by the Company to the member; and
- (4) may, if the money is paid or payable by the Company under that law refuse to register a transfer of the shares by the member or the member's executor or administrator until the money with interest is set off or deducted or where that amount exceeds the amount of the money then due or payable by the Company to the member, until the excess is paid to the Company.

98.3 This rule 98 does not affect any right or remedy which that law may confer on the Company and the right or remedy is enforceable by the Company against the member and the member's executors, administrators and estate wherever situated.

99 Sale of shares the subject of lien

99.1 Subject to rule 99.2, the Company may sell, in the manner the Directors see fit, any shares on which the Company has a lien.

99.2 A share on which the Company has a lien may not be sold unless:

- (1) a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable; and
- (2) the Company has, not less than 14 days before the date of the sale, given to the registered holder for the time being of the share or the person entitled to the share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the registered holder a notice in writing setting out, and demanding payment of, the sum presently payable in respect of which the lien exists.

99.3 To give effect to a sale of shares under rule 99, the Directors may authorise a person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser of the shares.

- 99.4 The Company must register the purchaser as the holder of the shares comprised in the transfer and the purchaser is not bound to see to the application of the purchase money.
- 99.5 The title of the purchaser to the shares is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the sale.
- 99.6 The proceeds of a sale under rule 99 must be applied by the Company as follows:
- (1) in payment of the sum presently payable in respect of which the lien existed;
 - (2) if there was a lien on the shares for sums not presently payable, the Company may retain any residue of the proceeds of sale and apply the residue to pay those sums when they become presently payable;
 - (3) subject to rule 99.6(2), the Company must pay the residue to the person entitled to the shares immediately before the sale.

100 Surrender of shares

- 100.1 The Directors may accept the surrender of any paid-up share by way of compromise of any question as to the holder being properly registered in respect of the share.

101 Forfeiture of shares

- 101.1 If either:

- (1) a member does not hold, or no longer holds, any Delivery Entitlements; or
- (2) a member:
 - (a) is not, or is no longer, a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding; or
 - (b) does not hold, or no longer holds, at least one Delivery Entitlement with a Point of Supply associated with the Corresponding Landholding;

then the following shares are forfeited:

- (3) if rule 101.1(1) applies (and regardless of whether rule 101.1(2) applies) – all of the member's shares; or
 - (4) if rule 101.1(1) does not apply but rule 101.1(2) applies – all of the member's shares of the relevant class.
- 101.2 The Company may cancel or sell a forfeited share or otherwise dispose of it on terms and in a manner the Directors see fit.
- 101.3 A statement in writing declaring that the person making the statement is a Director or a Secretary, and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited on a date, is prima facie evidence of the facts as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share.
- 101.4 The Company may receive the consideration (if any) given for a forfeited share on any sale or disposition of the share and may execute a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of.

- 101.5 Upon the execution of the transfer, the transferee is entitled to be registered as the holder of the share and is not bound to see to the application of any money paid as consideration.
- 101.6 The title of the transferee to the share is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.

102 Cancellation of shares

102.1 If either:

- (1) a member does not hold, or no longer holds, any Delivery Entitlements; or
- (2) a member:
 - (a) is not, or is no longer, a Landholder in respect of a Corresponding Landholding; or
 - (b) does not hold, or no longer holds, at least one Delivery Entitlement with a Point of Supply associated with the Corresponding Landholding;

the member, by this rule 102.1, applies for, and authorises, the cancellation of:

- (3) if rule 102.1(1) applies (and regardless of whether rule 102.1(2) applies) – all of the member's shares; or
- (4) if rule 102.1(1) does not apply but rule 102.1(2) applies – all of the member's shares of the relevant class;

for no consideration and the member cannot alter or withdraw this application and authorisation without the prior written agreement of the Company. If requested by the Company, the member must do all things (including executing or producing documents, getting documents executed or produced by others and obtaining consents) necessary or desirable to give full effect to this application and authorisation and the transactions contemplated by it. The member, by this rule 102.1, irrevocably appoints a Secretary to be the member's attorney until the shares are cancelled.

102.2 A Secretary may do in the name of the member and on the member's behalf everything necessary or expedient, in the Secretary's sole discretion, to cancel the shares including the following:

- (1) exercise any rights attaching to the shares, including rights to appoint a proxy or Corporate Representative, rights to attend and speak at meetings of members and agree to them being called on short notice, and voting rights;
- (2) exercise any powers the member has in the member's capacity as the registered holder of the shares; and
- (3) do any other act or thing in respect of the shares or the Company.

102.3 A Secretary may:

- (1) appoint or remove any substitute, delegate or sub-attorney at any time; and
- (2) exercise his or her powers under rule 102.2:
 - (a) in his or her own name or in the name of the member; and

(b) even if he or she benefits from the exercise of the power.

- 102.4 The member declares that all acts and things done by a Secretary and his or her substitutes, delegates and sub-attorneys in exercising powers under this rule 102 will be as good and valid as if they had been done by the member and agrees to ratify and confirm whatever the Secretary and his or her substitutes, delegates and sub-attorneys do in exercising their powers under this rule 102.
- 102.5 If a Secretary requests, the member must execute an instrument confirming the appointment of the Secretary as the member's attorney with the rights and powers set out in rule 102.2.
- 102.6 The appointment under this rule 102 is exclusive and a Secretary has authority to represent the member in respect of the shares to the exclusion of the member. The member is not permitted to interfere with a Secretary's exercise of his or her rights as attorney (whether by casting a vote, attending meetings or otherwise).
- 102.7 The member declares that the powers granted to a Secretary under this rule 102 are given for valuable consideration and are irrevocable until the shares are cancelled.
- 102.8 The Company must seek member approval in accordance with the Act for any reduction in share capital arising in connection with the cancellation of any shares under this rule 102.
- 102.9 Despite rule 77, on any resolution with respect to the cancellation of a member's shares which must, under subsection 256C(2) of the Act, be approved by a special resolution passed at a meeting of the members whose shares are to be cancelled, the member has, on a show of hands, one vote and, on a poll, one vote for each share the member holds. Subject to rule 102.6, the votes may be exercised in person or by proxy, Corporate Representative or attorney.

103 Joint holders

- 103.1 Where two or more persons are registered as the holders of a share, they must be treated as holding the share as joint tenants with benefits of survivorship subject to rule 103.2 and to the following:
- (1) the Company is not bound to register more than three persons (not being the trustees, executors or administrators of a deceased holder) as the holder of the share;
 - (2) the joint holders of the share are liable severally as well as jointly in respect of all payments which ought to be made in respect of the share;
 - (3) on the death of any one of the joint holders, the survivor or survivors are the only person or persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the share, but the Directors may require such evidence of death as they see fit;
 - (4) any one of the joint holders may give effective receipts for any bonus or return of capital payable to the joint holders; and
 - (5) only the person whose name stands first in the register of members as one of the joint holders of the share is entitled to delivery of the certificate relating to the share or to receive notices from the Company and a notice given to that person must be treated as notice to all the joint holders.
- 103.2 Where three or more persons are registered holders of a share in the register of members (or a request is made to register more than three persons) only the first three named

persons are regarded as holders of the share and all other named persons must be disregarded for all purposes except in the case of executors or trustees of a deceased shareholder.

Dividends and reserves

104 No dividends

[section 254T]

- 104.1 The Company must not pay a dividend.

105 Power to employ reserves

- 105.1 The Directors may set aside those sums they think proper as reserves, to be applied, at the discretion of the Directors, for any purpose to which they may be properly applied.
- 105.2 Pending the application of reserves under rule 105.1, the reserves may, at the discretion of the Directors, be used in the business of the Company or be invested as the Directors see fit.
- 105.3 Subject to rule 105.1, the Directors may carry forward so much of the profits of the Company as they consider desirable without transferring those profits to a reserve.

Title to and transfer of shares

106 Entitlement to share certificates

[compare sections 1070B and 1070C]

- 106.1 Subject to rule 103.1(5), a person whose name is entered as a member in the register of members is entitled without payment to one certificate for the shares registered in the member's name or to several certificates in reasonable denominations.
- 106.2 Where shares are held jointly by several persons the Company is not bound to issue more than one certificate and delivery of a certificate to one of several joint holders is sufficient delivery to all of them.
- 106.3 A certificate must state:
- (1) the name of the Company and the fact that it is registered under the Act;
 - (2) the number of the certificate;
 - (3) the number and class of shares for which the certificate is issued; and
 - (4) the amount unpaid on the shares.

107 Replacement of certificates

[compare section 1070D]

- 107.1 If any certificate or other document of title to shares is worn out or defaced the Directors may, upon production of the certificate or document, order it to be cancelled and issue a new certificate in its place upon the conditions prescribed by the Act.

- 107.2 If any certificate or other document of title to shares is stolen, lost or destroyed then the Directors must issue a duplicate of the certificate or document upon the conditions prescribed by the Act.

108 Recognition of ownership

- 108.1 Except as required by law, the Company is not bound to recognise a person as holding a share upon any trust.
- 108.2 The Company is not bound to recognise any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest or any other right in respect of a share except an absolute right of ownership in the registered holder.
- 108.3 Rule 108.2:
- (1) applies whether or not the Company has notice of the interest or right; but
 - (2) does not apply where the Company is bound to recognise the interest or right by another provision of this constitution or by law.

109 Transfer of shares

[compare section 1071B]

- 109.1 Subject to this constitution, a member may transfer all or any of the member's shares by instrument in writing in any form that the Directors approve.

110 Registration of transfers – Directors' discretion

[compare replaceable rule 1072G]

- 110.1 The Directors may in their discretion refuse to register a transfer of shares without giving any reason for refusal.
- 110.2 Without limiting rule 110.1, the Directors must refuse to register a transfer that does not comply with rule 93 or any Water Entitlement Agreement or Water Delivery Agreement between the transferor and the Company.

111 Registration of transfers – procedure

[compare replaceable rule 1072F]

- 111.1 A person transferring shares remains the holder of the shares until the transfer is registered and the name of the person to whom they are being transferred is entered in the register of members in respect of the shares.
- 111.2 Before a transfer of shares is registered:
- (1) the transfer and any share certificate must be lodged at the Company's registered office or any other place the Directors allow;
 - (2) any fee payable on registration of the transfer must be paid; and
 - (3) the Directors must be given any further information they reasonably require to establish the right of the person transferring the shares to make the transfer.
- 111.3 The Directors may suspend the registration of transfers of shares in the Company for any periods they determine, not exceeding a total of 30 days in any one calendar year.

- 111.4 The Directors may in their discretion dispense with any of the requirements of rule 111.2.
- 111.5 The instrument of transfer must be executed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee.
- 111.6 All powers of attorney granted by members which may be used for the purpose of transferring shares and which are lodged, produced or exhibited to the Company are deemed as between the Company and the grantor of the powers to remain in full force and may be acted upon until express notice in writing of their revocation or of the death of the grantor is lodged at the registered office of the Company.

112 Transmission of shares

[compare replaceable rules 1072A, 1072B and 1072D and section 1072C]

- 112.1 If a shareholder dies, and the shareholder is not a joint holder, the Company is not obliged to recognise anyone except the personal representative of the deceased shareholder as being entitled to the deceased shareholder's interest in the shares.
- 112.2 If the person entitled to shares as the personal representative of a deceased shareholder or because of the bankruptcy or mental incapacity of a shareholder (**successor**) gives the Directors the information they reasonably require to establish the successor's entitlement to be registered as holder of the shares:
- (1) the successor may:
 - (a) by giving a signed notice to the Company, elect to be registered as the holder of the shares; or
 - (b) by giving a completed transfer form to the Company, transfer the shares to another person; and
 - (2) the successor, whether or not registered as the holder of the shares, is entitled to the same rights, and is subject to the same liabilities, as if the successor were registered as holder of the shares.
- 112.3 On receiving an election under rule 112.2(1)(a), the Company must register the successor as the holder of the shares.
- 112.4 A transfer under rule 112.2(1)(b) is subject to the same rules (for example, about entitlement to transfer and registration of transfers) as apply to transfers generally.
- 112.5 If a shareholder dies, and the shareholder is a joint holder, the Company will recognise only the survivor as being entitled to the deceased shareholder's interest in the shares. The estate of the deceased shareholder is not released from any liability in respect of the shares.
- 112.6 This rule 112 has effect subject to the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* (Cth).

Execution of documents

113 Common seal

- 113.1 The Company may, but need not, have a common seal.

114 Share seal

[compare section 123(2)]

- 114.1 The Company may have a duplicate common seal. It must be a copy of the common seal with the words **duplicate seal**, **share seal** or **certificate seal** added.
- 114.2 Any certificate may be issued under the share seal.
- 114.3 The signature of any Director or Secretary and the share seal may be fixed to a certificate by some mechanical or other means but if the signatures are fixed by mechanical or other means, the certificate must bear evidence of examination by the auditor, or other person appointed for that purpose by the Company.
- 114.4 For the purposes of the rules 114.2 and 114.3 **certificate** means a certificate in respect of shares, debentures, registered unsecured notes, convertible notes, certificates of debenture or any certificate or other document evidencing any options or rights to take up shares or other interests in the Company.

115 Use of common seal

[compare sections 127(2) and 129(6)]

- 115.1 If the Company has a common seal the Directors must provide for its safe custody.
- 115.2 The common seal may not be fixed to any document except by the authority of a resolution of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors duly authorised by the Directors.
- 115.3 The Company executes a document with its common seal if the fixing of the seal is witnessed by:
 - (1) two Directors of the Company; or
 - (2) a Director and a Secretary.

116 Execution of documents without common seal

[compare section 127(1) and 129(5)]

- 116.1 The Company may execute a document without using a common seal if the document is signed by:
 - (1) two Directors of the Company; or
 - (2) a Director and a Secretary.

117 Execution of document as a deed

[compare section 127(3)]

- 117.1 The Company may execute a document as a deed if the document is expressed to be executed as a deed and is executed in accordance with rule 115 or rule 116.

118 Execution – general

[compare sections 129(5), 129(6) and 127(4)]

- 118.1 A Director may sign any document as Director, with or without the common seal, even if the document relates to a contract, arrangement, dealing or other transaction in which he

or she is interested, and his or her signature complies with the requirements of this constitution as to execution despite his or her interest.

- 118.2 Rules 115 and 116 do not limit the ways in which the Directors may authorise documents (including deeds) to be executed on behalf of the Company.

Inadvertent omissions

119 Formalities omitted

[compare section 1322]

- 119.1 If some formality required by this constitution is inadvertently omitted or is not carried out the omission does not invalidate anything, including any resolution, which but for the omission would have been valid unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Directors that the omission has directly prejudiced any member financially. The decision of the Directors is final and binding on all members.

Notices

120 Notices other than notices of meeting

- 120.1 Any notice by the Company to a member may be given in the same way as a notice of meeting may be given under rule 56, and the time the notice is taken to be given is the same as provided in the case of a notice of meeting by rule 57.
- 120.2 The references in rule 55.2 to notices to persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, and in rule 103.1(5) to notices to joint holders of a share, apply to any notice given by the Company.

Winding up

121 Transfer of property

- 121.1 If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Company there remains after the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities any property whatsoever, it must not be paid or distributed among members, but must be given or transferred or divided between:
- (1) a corporation or corporations (including a co-operative or trust) holding an access licence or licences (as defined in the *Water Management Act 2000* (NSW)) in respect of one or more of the Irrigation Areas and established for the purposes of carrying on the whole or any part of the business of water reticulation formerly carried on by the Company; or
 - (2) some other institution or institutions having objects wholly or partly similar to the objects of the Company and which prohibits the distribution of its or their property among its or their members. Such institution must be determined by the members at or before the time of dissolution or in default thereof by the chief judge of such court as may have or acquire jurisdiction on the matter.

Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975 (Cth)

122 Information and notices to be provided

- 122.1 In this Rule 122, italicised terms not otherwise defined have the meaning given to them in the Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975 (Cth) (**FATA**).
- 122.2 Each member must, from time to time, if requested by the Company, provide to the Company, and procure that persons with a direct or indirect, legal or equitable, interest in the member's shares in the Company provide to the Company, within seven days after the Company gives notice of the request to the member, information within their possession or control which is relevant to determining whether the Company is, has become, or has ceased to be, a "*foreign person*" for the purposes of the FATA.
- 122.3 Without limiting rule 122.2, if a member gives a notice to the "*Registrar*" under Part 7A of the FATA (The Register of Foreign Ownership of Australian Assets) in respect of a "*registrable water entitlement*" (including a Water Entitlement) or a "*contractual water right*", the member must give a copy of the notice to the Company at the same time.

