

**Bank Australia Limited**

**ACN 087 651 607**

# **Constitution**

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# Constitution

## Foreword

Bank Australia Limited (the **company**) is a company regulated under the **Corporations Act**.

The **company** is licensed as an **ADI** and is required to comply with applicable **prudential standards**, which are issued by **APRA**.

As a mutual organisation, the purpose of the company is to operate for the benefit of members whilst having an overall positive impact on society and the environment.

The **company** acknowledges and pays respect to Australia's First Peoples and their elders, past, present and emerging, recognising their ongoing role as traditional owners of the land and waters of this country.

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## Division 1. — Introductory Matters

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### 1.1 Definitions

In this **Constitution**, unless the context requires otherwise:

**ADI** means a body corporate that **APRA** has authorised to conduct banking business in Australia under the *Banking Act 1959* (Cth)

**Annual General Meeting** means the **general meeting** held in accordance with section 250N of the *Corporations Act*

**APRA** means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority

**board** means the board of **directors**

**class meeting** means a meeting of a class of **members** or any **MCI holders** required by the *Corporations Act* or this **Constitution**

**clearing and settlement facility** means a “licensed CS facility” as defined in the *Corporations Act*

**company** means the company described in this **Constitution**

**Constitution** means this document as amended from time to time

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

**deposit** means the placement of money in an account that the **company** conducts in the ordinary course of its banking business

**direct vote** includes a vote delivered to the **company** by post, fax or other electronic means as approved by the **board**

**director** means a person who is, for the time being, a director of the **company**

**financial accommodation** means:

- (a) an advance;
- (b) money paid for, on behalf of or at the request of a person (other than by drawing on the person’s **deposit** account with the **company**);
- (c) a forbearance to require payment of money owing on any account; and
- (d) a transaction that, in substance, effects a loan or is regarded by the parties to the transaction as a loan,

that the **company** provides or enters in the ordinary course of its banking business

**fit and proper policy** means the policy adopted by the **board** in relation to the fitness and propriety of **directors**, senior managers and auditors required by any **prudential standard** or law applying from time to time

**general meeting** means a general meeting of the **members** and any **MCI holders** **material**

**personal interest** has the same meaning as in Part 2D.1 of the **Corporations Act**

**MCI** is short for “mutual capital instrument” and means a share as described in Division 2 of Appendix 1

**MCI holder** means a person who is the holder of an **MCI** and whose name the **company** has entered for the time being in the **Register of Members** it keeps under the **Corporations Act**

**member** means a person who is the holder of a **member share** and whose name the **company** has entered for the time being in the **Register of Members** it keeps under the **Corporations Act**

**member share** means a share as described in Division 1 of Appendix 1

**nominations committee** means the committee referred to in Appendix 4

**prudential standard** means:

- (a) any prudential standard that **APRA** determines under the *Banking Act 1959* (Cth); and
- (b) any prudential regulation made under the *Banking Act 1959* (Cth)

**Register of Members** means the register of members kept as required by sections 168 and 169 of the **Corporations Act**.

**secretary** means a secretary for the time being of the **company**

**share** means a **member share** or an **MCI**, as the context requires

**subscription price** means:

- (a) in relation to a **member share**, the amount payable by a person on subscription for a **member share**; and
- (b) in relation to an **MCI**, the amount payable by a person on subscription for an **MCI** or, if the **MCI** was created on conversion of a capital instrument in accordance with **prudential standards**, the nominal dollar value of that capital instrument prior to conversion into the **MCI**

**voting MCI holder** means an **MCI holder** eligible to vote under the terms of issue of the relevant **MCI**, as context requires

## 1.2 Interpretation

(1) In this **Constitution**, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (a) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (b) where an expression is defined in this **Constitution**, any other grammatical form of the expression has a corresponding meaning;

- (c) words and expressions defined in the **Corporations Act** have the same meaning in this **Constitution**;
  - (d) headings are for purposes of convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this **Constitution**;
  - (e) a reference to a statute or regulation includes all amendments, consolidations or replacements of the statute or regulation;
  - (f) a reference to this **Constitution** or another instrument includes all amendments or replacements of the **Constitution** or the other instrument;
  - (g) a reference to a statutory or other body that ceases to exist or the powers and functions of which are transferred to another body includes a reference to the body:
    - (i) that replaces it; or
    - (ii) to which substantially all the powers and functions relevant to this **Constitution** are transferred;
  - (h) a reference to 'in writing' is technology neutral and is a reference to any mode of representing or reproducing information in tangible and permanently visible form and includes without limitation a communication of information in the form of data, text or images by means of guided and/or unguided electromagnetic energy;
  - (i) a reference to signing or signature is a reference to any authentication mechanism used to verify, without limitation, the following:
    - (i) the identity of the person to whom the information is communicated and their approval of the information communicated; and
    - (ii) where applicable that the person named in any application form or other notice consents to the requirements set out in the form or notice; and
    - (iii) where applicable, that the **member** or **voting MCI holder** named as appointor in a proxy under rule 9.5 is a **member** or **voting MCI holder** of the **company** and has approved the lodgement of the notice including any direction as to how the proxy is to vote; and
  - (j) a reference to a person being "present" at a **general meeting** includes participating using technology approved by the **directors** in accordance with this **Constitution**.
- (2) The notes to this **Constitution** are for purposes of convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this **Constitution**. The notes do not form part of this **Constitution** and may be removed or modified without the **company** complying with the **Corporations Act** requirements that apply to removal or modification of constitutional provisions.

### 1.3 Time

Unless expressly provided otherwise, when this **Constitution**, or any notice given under this **Constitution**, states a time or a period of time, the time stated is, or the period of time is calculated by reference to, Standard Time or Summer Time, as the case may be, at the **company's** registered office.

#### 1.4 Replaceable Rules do not Apply

The replaceable rules in the **Corporations Act** do not apply.

#### 1.5 Notices

- (1) This Rule applies to all notices and documents that the **Corporations Act** or this **Constitution** requires a party to this **Constitution** to send to another party to this **Constitution** in their capacities as parties to this **Constitution**.
- (2) Unless the **Corporations Act** provides otherwise, a notice or document must be given in writing.
- (3) The **company** may give a notice or other document to a **member** or **MCI holder** in any way permitted by the **Corporations Act**, and such a notice or document is taken to be given when such a notice or document is taken to be given for the purposes of the **Corporations Act**. If the notice or document is not one to which Division 2 of Part 1.2AA of the **Corporations Act** applies, it may be given in any way a document relating to a **general meeting** may be given under that Division and is taken to be given when such a document would be taken to be given.
- (4) A **member** or **MCI holder** may give a notice or other document to the **company** by delivering or posting it to the **company's** registered office or by giving it in some other way that has been nominated in writing by the **company** for the purpose of giving notices or documents of a particular type. A notice or document given by post is taken to be given 7 days after it is posted.

## 1.6 Intention to be an MCI mutual entity

The ***company*** is intended to be an MCI mutual entity for the purposes of the ***Corporations Act***.

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## Division 2. — Powers

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### 2.1 Providing financial accommodation and accepting deposits

The **company's** primary purpose is to provide **financial accommodation** to, and accept **deposits** from, its **members**. However, subject to any applicable law and **APRA's prudential standards** and guidance notes, this does not limit the powers of the **company** to provide **financial accommodation** to, and accept **deposits** from, non-**members** should it choose to do so.

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## Division 3. — Membership

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### 3.1 Admission to Membership

- (1) Subject to any other Rule allowing admission of **members**, the **company** may admit a person as a **member** only if:
- (a) the person applies for **membership** or otherwise agrees to become a **member** in such form or manner as required by the **company** from time to time, including without limitation in writing, in electronic form, or orally; and
  - (b) the person pays the **subscription price**, if any, for the **member share**.

**Note:** The **company** may also admit a person as a **member** by registering a transmission of a **member share** to the person under Rule 7.1, Rule 7.2 or Rule 7.3.

The **board** has an absolute discretion in exercising the **company's** power to admit **members** without any obligation to give a reason for not admitting a person as a **member**.

- (2) When the **company** admits a person as a **member**, the **company** must:
- (a) issue the **member share** to the person;
  - (b) enter the person's particulars in the **Register of Members** as required by the **Corporations Act**; and
  - (c) give the person notice that it has admitted the person as a **member**.

### 3.2 Delegation of Power to Admit Members

The **board** may delegate its power to admit **members** to employees of the **company**. The delegation must not include authority to further delegate the power to admit **members**.

### 3.3 Membership for existing Customers

Despite Rule 3.1(1) the **company** may admit as a **member**, and issue a **member share** with a nil **subscription price** to, any person who, as at 1 July 2025:

- (a) is an existing customer of the **company**; and
- (b) is not a **member**,

without any application from that person.

## Division 4. — Termination of Membership

### 4.1 Removal of the Member's Name from the Register of Members

The **company** must remove the **member's** name from the **Register of Members** if:

- (a) the **company** redeems the **member's member share** under Rule 4.2, Rule 4.3 or Rule 4.4;
- (b) if the **member** is an individual — the **member**:
  - (i) dies;
  - (ii) becomes a bankrupt and the **company** registers the **member's** trustee in bankruptcy as the holder of the **member's member share** under Rule 7.2; or
  - (iii) becomes mentally incapable and the **company** registers the **member's** trustee or guardian as the holder of the **member's member share** under Rule 7.3; or
- (c) if the **member** is a body corporate — the **member** is deregistered or dissolved.

### 4.2 Member's Request for Termination

A **member** may request termination of membership but only upon repaying all **financial accommodation** and discharging all other obligations to the **company**.

### 4.3 Termination by the Board

- (1) The **board** may redeem a **member's** member share, without notice to the **member**, if it reasonably considers, or reasonably suspects, that the **member** has engaged in, or is engaging in, conduct that gives rise to an immediate material risk to, or materially endangers, the **company** or its assets, other **members** or employees or officers of the **company**.
- (2) The **board** may also redeem a **member's member share** if:
  - (a) the **member** fails to discharge the **member's** obligations to the **company**;
  - (b) the **member** has engaged in conduct that the **board** reasonably considers to be detrimental to the **company**;
  - (c) the **member** obtains membership by misrepresentation or mistake; or
  - (d) the **member** has no open **deposit** account with the **company**.
- (3) The **company** must give notice of a proposed redemption under Subrule (2) to the **member** at least 14 days before the proposed resolution is considered.
- (4) At the time a proposed redemption under Subrule (2) is considered, the **member** is entitled:
  - (a) to be present with or without the **member's** legal representative; and
  - (b) to be heard, either in person or through the **member's** legal representative.

- (5) The **board** may delegate its power to redeem a **member's member share** under Subrules (1) and/or (2) to a committee of directors, a director, or an officer or officers of the **company**. The delegation must not include authority to further delegate the power to redeem a **member's member share**. If the **board** has delegated its power to redeem, references in Subrules (1) and/or (2) to what the **board** reasonably considers or suspects are to be read as being references to what the delegate or delegates reasonably considers or suspects.
- (6) On redeeming the **member share**, the **company** may pay any amount payable on redemption of the **member share** to the **member** by either:
  - (a) crediting any of the **member's** accounts with the **company**; or
  - (b) making payment in some other way,
 at the time the **member share** is redeemed.

#### 4.4 Termination Where Accounts Dormant

- (1) This Rule does not apply to a retirement savings account to the extent that the *Retirement Savings Account Act 1997* (Cth) provides otherwise.
- (2) The **company** may:
  - (a) determine that the **member's deposit** accounts are dormant; and
  - (b) redeem the **member's member share**,
 by **board** resolution if the **member** has not initiated any transactions in relation to any **deposit** account in the 12 month period before the date of the resolution.
- (3) The **company** must send notice of the proposed resolution under Subrule (2) to the **member** at the **member's** last known address as shown on the **Register of Members** at least 28 days before considering the proposed resolution.
- (4) On redemption of the **member share**, the **company** must pay the amount payable on redemption of the **member share** into the **member's** account.
- (5) If the **company** redeems a person's **member share** under this Rule, the person may require the **company** to reinstate the person's **deposit** accounts at any time before the **company** pays the money in the **deposit** account in accordance with the relevant unclaimed money legislation. If the person requires the **company** to reinstate the person's **deposit** accounts:
  - (a) the **company** must reinstate the person's **deposit** accounts as soon as practicable; and
  - (b) if the **company** has redeemed the **member's member share** — the **company** must issue a **member share** to the person and may debit the **member's deposit** account for the **subscription price**.

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## Division 5. — Issue of Shares

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### 5.1 Classes of Shares

The **company** may only issue **member shares** and **MCI**s.

### 5.2 Board Power to Issue Shares

The **board** may exercise the **company's** power to issue **shares** to the exclusion of the **general meeting**.

### 5.3 Restrictions on Issue of Member Shares

- (1) The **company** must not issue:
  - (a) options to subscribe for **member shares**;
  - (b) **securities** that may be converted to **member shares**; or
  - (c) **securities** with pre-emptive rights to **member shares**.
- (2) The **company** may only issue **member shares** in accordance with Rule 3.1 or Rule 3.4.
- (3) The **company** may only issue 1 **member share** per person. However, the **company** may issue to a trustee for an unincorporated association or trust:
  - (a) 1 **member share** to the trustee in the trustee's own right; and
  - (b) 1 **member share** to the trustee as trustee for the unincorporated association or trust.

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## Division 6. — Dividends

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### 6.1 Payment of Dividends

- (1) The **board** may determine that the **company** pay a dividend on shares to which a right to participate in dividends attaches and may determine:
  - (a) the amount of the dividend;
  - (b) the time for payment of the dividend; and
  - (c) the method of payment of the dividend.

The method of payment may include the payment of cash, the issue of securities and the transfer of assets. Where the **company** pays the dividend other than in cash, the **board** may fix the value of any securities issued or assets transferred.

- (2) If the terms of issue for a share require the **general meeting's** approval to any payment of a dividend on the share, the **board's** determination under Subrule (1) is effective only if the **general meeting** approves

the dividend before the time for payment of the dividend arrives. The **general meeting** may not vary the **board's** determination.

## 6.2 Differential Dividends

Subject to the terms on which shares in a class are issued, the **board** may determine dividends to different **members** in a class that differ:

- (a) in amount; and
- (b) in the method of payment (whether cash, securities, assets or any combination of them).

## 6.3 Interest on Dividends

Interest is not payable on a dividend.

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## Division 7. — Transmission of Shares

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### 7.1 Transmission of Shares on Death

- (1) On the death of a **member** or **MCI holder**, the **company** may recognise either the personal representative of the deceased **member** or **MCI holder** or another person who appears to the **board** to be entitled to the deceased **member's** or **MCI holder's** estate as being entitled to the deceased **member's** or **MCI holder's** interest in the **shares**.
- (2) If the personal representative gives the **board** the information it reasonably requires to establish an entitlement to be registered as holder of the **member's** or **MCI holder's shares**, the personal representative may elect to:
  - (a) be registered as the holder of the **shares**; or
  - (b) apply to terminate the membership.

### 7.2 Transmission of Shares on Bankruptcy

If the trustee of a bankrupt **member's** or **MCI holder's** estate gives the **board** the information it reasonably requires to establish the trustee's entitlement to be registered as holder of the **member's** or **MCI holder's shares**, the trustee may require the **company** to register the trustee as holder of the **member's** or **MCI holder's shares**.

### 7.3 Transmission of Shares on Mental Incapacity

If a person entitled to shares because of a **member's** or **MCI holder's** mental incapacity gives the **board** the information it reasonably requires to establish the person's entitlement to be registered as a holder of the **member's** or **MCI holder's shares**:

- (a) the person may require the **company** to register the person as holder of the **member's** or **MCI holder's shares**; and
- (b) whether or not registered as the holder of the **shares**, the person has the same rights, obligations and restrictions as the **member** or **MCI holder**.

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## Division 8. — Holding *General Meetings*

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### 8.1 Calling Meetings of Members

The **board** may call a **general meeting**.

### 8.2 Adjourning Meetings of Members

- (1) The chair of a **general meeting** at which a quorum is present:
  - (a) may adjourn the meeting with the consent of the meeting by ordinary resolution; and
  - (b) must adjourn the meeting if directed by ordinary resolution.
- (2) The **company** must give notice of an adjourned **general meeting** if the adjournment is for 1 month or more.
- (3) The only business that an adjourned **general meeting** may deal with is business unfinished at the **general meeting** that was adjourned.

### 8.3 Proceedings at General Meetings

- (1) The quorum for a general meeting is 25 **members** present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative. In determining whether a quorum is present, each individual attending as a proxy, attorney or representative is to be counted, except that where an individual is attending both as a member and as a proxy, attorney or representative, that individual is to be counted only once.
- (2) A **member** placing a **direct vote** under Rule 9.8 is not taken into account in determining whether or not there is a quorum at a **general meeting**.
- (3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time for the **general meeting** set out in the notice of meeting, the meeting is adjourned to the date, time and place or venues the **board** specifies. If the **board** does not specify 1 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 or venues.

If no quorum is present at the resumed meeting within 30 minutes after the time for the meeting, the meeting is dissolved.

- (4) If after the commencement of a **general meeting** at which a quorum is present the attention of the meeting is drawn to the absence of a quorum and a quorum is not present within 10 minutes:
  - (a) after the time appointed for consideration of an item of ordinary business the meeting is adjourned to the date, time and place the **board** specifies. If the **board** does not specify one or more of those things, the meeting is adjourned to:

- (i) if the date is not specified – the same day in the next week;
- (ii) if the time is not specified – the same time; and
- (iii) if the place is not specified – the same place or venues.

If no quorum is present at the resumed meeting within 30 minutes after the time for the meeting, the meeting is dissolved.

- (b) after the time appointed for consideration of an item of special business, the item lapses.

(5) The chair of **general meetings** is:

- (a) the chair of meetings of the **board**; or
- (b) if the chair of meetings of the **board** is not present or declines to act for the meeting (or part of it) — the deputy chair of meetings of the **board**.

If the chair or deputy chair of meetings of the **board** is not available within 30 minutes of the appointed start of the meeting, or declines to act, the **members** and any **voting MCI holders** must elect an individual present to chair the meeting.

(6) The standing orders in Appendix 2 apply to the conduct of debate at **general meetings**.

#### 8.4 Use of technology at general meetings

(1) The **company** may hold a **general meeting**:

- (a) at one or more physical venues; or
- (b) at one or more physical venues and using virtual meeting technology; or
- (c) using virtual technology only.

(2) The **company** must comply with all requirements of the **Corporations Act** in relation to the holding of **general meetings**.

(3) All other provisions in this **Constitution**, including those in any Appendix, which:

- (a) require or permit a **general meeting** to be held; or
- (b) regulate the conduct of a **general meeting**;

are to be read subject to this Rule 8.4, and this Rule 8.4 prevails to the extent of any inconsistency.

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## Division 9. — Voting at *General Meetings*

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### 9.1 Voting

- (1) Subject to any rules prescribed by the **directors** pursuant to Rule 9.8, a resolution put to the vote at a **general meeting** may be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded.
- (2) Before a declaration of a vote on a resolution, the chair must inform the meeting:
  - (a) how many proxy documents the **company** had received that validly appointed a person present at the meeting as proxy;
  - (b) how many of these proxy documents directed the proxies how to vote on the resolution;
  - (c) how the proxies were directed to vote on the resolution; and
  - (d) if the **board** has determined that **members** and **voting MCI holders** can vote by **direct vote** on the resolution – the number of valid **direct votes** cast:
    - (i) on the resolution in total;
    - (ii) in favour of the resolution; and
    - (iii) against the resolution.
- (3) The **general meeting** passes an ordinary resolution only if more than half the total number of votes cast on the resolution are in favour of it.
- (4) The chair does not have a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

### 9.2 Voting on a Show of Hands

On a show of hands, the chair's declaration is conclusive evidence of the result, so long as the declaration reflects the show of hands. Neither the chair nor the minutes need to state the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against the resolution. The minutes only need to record that the resolution was passed or not passed.

### 9.3 Voting on a Poll

- (1) A poll cannot be demanded on any resolution concerning the election of a person to chair the **general meeting**.
- (2) A poll on the question of an adjournment must be taken immediately. The chair may direct when and the manner in which any other poll must be taken.
- (3) The **general meeting** may conduct other business even though a poll is demanded on a resolution.

## 9.4 Body Corporate Representatives

- (1) A **member** or a **voting MCI holder** that appoints a body corporate representative must give the **company**:

- (a) if the **member** or **voting MCI holder** appointed the representative by **board** resolution — a certified copy of the **board** resolution appointing the representative; and
- (b) otherwise — a copy of the instrument appointing the representative,

before any **general meeting** at which the representative may exercise the **member's** or **voting MCI holder's** rights.

- (2) In addition to the rights and powers a **member's** or **voting MCI holder's** representative may exercise under the **Corporations Act**, the representative may exercise the **member's** or **voting MCI holder's** right to vote in a ballot to appoint **directors** by election.

## 9.5 Proxies

- (1) The **board** may determine the form of proxy document from time-to-time.
- (2) An appointment of a proxy is not invalid merely because it does not contain all the information required for a valid proxy appointment, so long as it contains:
- (a) the **member's** or **voting MCI holder's** name and address;
  - (b) the proxy's name or the name of the office that the proxy holds; and
  - (c) the meeting at which the appointment may be used.
- (3) A proxy does not have a right to vote on a show of hands.
- (4) Unless the **company** receives written notice of the matter before the start or resumption of a meeting at which a proxy is to vote, the proxy's vote at that meeting will be valid if, before the proxy votes:
- (a) the appointing **member** or **voting MCI holder** dies; or
  - (b) the **member** or **voting MCI holder** is mentally incapacitated;
  - (c) the **member** or **voting MCI holder** revokes the proxy's appointment;
  - (d) the **member** or **voting MCI holder** revokes the authority under which the proxy was appointed by a third party; or
  - (e) the **member** or **voting MCI holder** transfers the share in respect of which the **member** or **voting MCI holder** or a third party appointed the proxy.
- (5) The written appointment of a proxy must be received by the **company**, *not* less than 48 hours (unless otherwise specified in the notice of meeting to which the proxy relates) before:
- (a) the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the appointee proposes to vote; or

- (b) the taking of a poll on which the appointee proposes to vote.
- (6) If the appointment purports to be executed under a power of attorney or other authority, then the original document, or an office copy or notorially certified copy of it, must be forwarded with the appointment.
- (7) The **company** receives an appointment of a proxy and any power of attorney or other authority under which it was executed when they are received at:
  - (a) the registered office of the **company**;
  - (b) a facsimile number at the registered office of the **company**; or
  - (c) a place, facsimile number or electronic address specified for that purpose in the notice of meeting.

## 9.6 Objections

An objection to the qualification of a voter:

- (a) may only be made at the **general meeting** or adjourned **general meeting** at which the vote objected to is cast; and
- (b) must be ruled upon by the chair whose decision is final.

## 9.7 Consideration of any Resolution that may alter the Mutual Structure

The provisions of Appendix 5 apply to any proposed resolution or combination of proposed resolutions to be submitted to **members** and **voting MCI holders** to approve a restructure as defined by clause A5- 1(6).

## 9.8 Direct Voting

- (1) The **board** may determine that at any **general meeting** or **class meeting**, **members** and **voting MCI holders** entitled to attend and vote on a resolution at that meeting are entitled to a **direct vote** in respect of that resolution.
- (2) The **board** may prescribe (and vary, revoke, replace or amend) rules to govern direct voting, including (but not limited to):
  - (a) that **members** and **voting MCI holders** entitled to attend and vote at a **general meeting** may cast a **direct vote**;
  - (b) specifications as to the form, method and timing of giving a **direct vote** in order for the vote to be valid;
  - (c) the treatment of **direct votes**; and
  - (d) whether and how **direct votes** are counted.
- (3) A valid **direct vote** cast by a **member** or **voting MCI holder** has the same effect as if the **member** or **voting MCI holder** had cast the vote in person at the meeting.

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## Division 10. — Directors — Appointment & Vacation of Office

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### 10.1 Number of Directors

- (1) The **company** must have at least seven **directors**, except where a casual vacancy has not been filled in accordance with Rule 10.4(2).
- (2) Subject to Subrule (1) the number of **directors** may be determined by the **board** from time to time.

### 10.2 Eligibility to be a Director

An individual is eligible to be a **director** if the person:

- (a) is a **member**;
- (b) is not a minor;
- (c) has not had a personal representative or trustee appointed to administer the person's estate or property because of his/her mental incapacity;
- (d) is not disqualified or prevented by law from being a **director**;
- (e) provides the **company** with all information and consents the **company** reasonably requests to determine if the person is of appropriate fitness and propriety to be and act as a **director** by reference to the **fit and proper policy** or is disqualified or prevented by law from being a **director**;
- (f) is of appropriate fitness and propriety to be and act as a **director**, by reference to the **fit and proper policy**; and
- (g) is not in arrears for more than twenty eight days in relation to money due to the **company**.

### 10.3 Appointment by Members

- (1) Subject to Subrules (2) and (3), the **members** and any **voting MCI holders** may appoint a person who is a **member** at the date of nomination to be a **director** by an election held under the provisions of Appendix 3.
- (2) A person who, at the date nominations close,:
  - (a) is an employee of the **company**; or
  - (b) was at any time in the previous 3 years an employee of the **company** in an executive capacity,
 is not eligible to be appointed as **director** under Subrule (1).
- (3) A person who, at the date nominations close, has been a **director**.

- (a) continuously since the ninth (9<sup>th</sup>) **Annual General Meeting** prior to the date nominations close; or
- (b) for a total period of 9 years or more, whether continuous or not, and whether the person is currently a **director** or not;

is not eligible to be appointed as **director** under Subrule (1), provided that, in respect of any **director** who was a **director** immediately after the certificate of transfer came into force in relation to the transfer of the business of Qudos Mutual Ltd ACN 087 650 557 to the company under the *Financial Sector (Transfer and Restructure) Act 1999* (Cth), this Rule will apply as if:

- (c) the reference in paragraph (a) to the ninth (9<sup>th</sup>) **Annual General Meeting** were to the 12<sup>th</sup> **Annual General Meeting**; and
- (d) the reference in paragraph (b) to 9 years were to 12 years.

#### 10.4 Appointment by Board

- (1) The **board** may appoint **directors**, one of whom may be an executive officer, provided always that the majority of **directors** excluding any appointed executive officer shall be appointed in accordance with Rule 10.3 or Subrule 10.4(2).
- (2) The **board** may also appoint a person to be a **director**:
  - (a) if a **director's** office becomes vacant other than because the **director's** term of office has ended; or
  - (b) if, for any other reason, the number of **directors** is less than the minimum under Rule 10.1.
- (3) The **board** may only appoint a person who is eligible to be a **director** under Rule 10.2.
- (4) The term of office for a **director** appointed in accordance with Subrule 10.4(1) shall be determined by the **board**, but in any event may not exceed (except in relation to a **director** who is an executive officer) a total period of 9 years or more, whether continuous or not, and whether the person is currently a **director** or not.
- (5) The term of office for a **director** appointed to fill a vacancy in accordance with Subrule 10.4(2)(a) ends:
  - (a) if the **general meeting** approves the appointment before the end of the next **Annual General Meeting** after the **director's** appointment — at the end of the term of office of the **director** whose office has become vacant; and
  - (b) otherwise — at the end of the next **Annual General Meeting** after the **director's** appointment.
- (6) The term of office for a **director** appointed to fill a vacancy in accordance with Subrule 10.4(2)(b) ends at the end of the next **Annual General Meeting** after the **director's** appointment.

#### 10.5 Term of Office

- (1) This rule only applies to **directors** who are elected by the **members** and any **voting MCI holders**.
- (2) Subject to the **Corporations Act** and the rotation provisions in this Rule, a **director's** term of office:
  - (a) starts at the end of the **Annual General Meeting** at which the **director's** election is announced; and

- (b) ends at the end of the third **Annual General Meeting** after the **Annual General Meeting** at which the **director's** election is announced.

## 10.6 Automatic Vacation of Office

The office of a **director** automatically becomes vacant if the **director**:

- (a) dies;
- (b) ceases to be eligible to be a **director** under Rule 10.2;
- (c) is absent from 3 consecutive ordinary meetings of the **board** without leave;
- (d) is 3 months in arrears in relation to money due to the **company** and has failed to make arrangements for payment satisfactory to the **company**;
- (e) is disqualified or prevented by law from holding office or continuing as a **director**;
- (f) fails to provide all information and consents the **board** reasonably requests to determine if the **director** is of appropriate fitness and propriety to continue as a **director** by reference to the **fit and proper policy** or is disqualified or prevented by law from being a **director**;
- (g) is assessed as being not of appropriate fitness and propriety to be and act as a **director** by reference to the **fit and proper policy**;
- (h) is the subject of a direction under Section 23 of the *Banking Act 1959* (Cth); or
- (i) has been a **director** for a total period of 9 years from their initial appointment or election as a **director**, whether continuous or not, and subject to the proviso to Subrule 10.3(3)

## 10.7 Resignation

- (1) A **director** may resign by giving the **company** notice of the **director's** resignation.
- (2) The **director's** office becomes vacant:
  - (a) if the notice of resignation specifies a date of resignation — on the date of resignation; or
  - (b) otherwise — on the date the **company** receives the notice of resignation.

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## Division 11. — Directors' Powers

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### 11.1 Powers and Duties of the Board

The business of the **company** is to be managed by or under the direction of the **board** and the **board** may exercise all the powers and do all things within the **company's** powers that are not expressly required by the **Corporations Act** or this **Constitution** to be exercised by the **company** in a **general meeting**.

### 11.2 Stakeholders

Subject to Australian law, in discharging their duties under this Constitution, the Corporations Act and the general law, the directors of the company will operate the company for the benefit of members and;

- (a) in addition will consider the following factors:
  - (i) the likely consequences of any decision or act of the company in the long term; and
  - (ii) the interests of the company's employees; and
  - (iii) the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others; and
  - (iv) the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment; and
  - (v) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
  - (vi) the ability of the company to create an overall positive impact on society and the environment; and
- (b) need not give priority to a particular factor referred to in paragraph (a) over any other factor (included in paragraph (a) or otherwise).

### 11.3 Negotiable Instruments

The **board** may authorise a person or persons to sign, draw, accept, endorse or otherwise execute negotiable instruments for the **company**. The **board** may authorise the application of signatures to negotiable instruments by machine or other facsimile method.

### 11.4 Delegation

- (1) The **board** may delegate any of its powers to any committee or any other person or persons, subject to Rule 3.2 and the **fit and proper policy**. The **board** may permit the delegate to sub-delegate any powers delegated to them.
- (2) The **board** must establish policies for the guidance of delegates in the exercise of any powers so delegated.
- (3) Without limiting its powers, the **board** may appoint a person to be the **company's** attorney for purposes, with powers (being the **board's** powers), for the period and on terms the **board** determines. In particular, the power of attorney may:

- (a) include terms protecting persons dealing with the attorney, as the **board** determines; and
- (b) authorise the attorney to delegate any or all of the attorney's powers.

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## Division 12. — Directors' Meetings

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### 12.1 Calling and Conduct of Board Meetings

- (1) The chair of the **board** or the **secretary** (upon the authority of two **directors**) may call a **board** meeting by giving reasonable notice to every other **director**.
- (2) The **board** may meet, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit.

### 12.2 Quorum of Board

- (1) The quorum for a **board** meeting is not less than one half the number of **directors** or such other number as the **board** determines and the quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.
- (2) If, at any time, the number of **directors** is less than the quorum:
  - (a) the **board** may meet only for the purpose of filling any casual vacancies or for calling a **general meeting**; and
  - (b) the **board** may conduct business by circulating resolution under Rule 12.5.

### 12.3 Chair of Board

- (1) The **board** may appoint a **director** to chair its meetings. The **board** may determine the period for which the **director** is to be the chair. The **board** may remove the chair from the position of chair at any time.
- (2) The **board** must elect a **director** present to chair a meeting (or part of it) if:
  - (a) a **director** has not already been appointed to chair the meeting; or
  - (b) a previously appointed chair is not available, or declines to act, for the meeting (or part of it).

### 12.4 Passing of Directors' Resolutions

- (1) A resolution of the **board** must be passed by a majority of the votes cast by **directors** entitled to vote on the resolution.
- (2) The chair has a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

### 12.5 Circulating Resolutions

- (1) The **board** may pass a resolution without a **board** meeting if:
  - (a) the chair or the **secretary** sends to all the **directors** a document setting out the resolution; and
  - (b) a majority of the **directors** entitled to vote on the resolution sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document.

- (2) Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by different **directors** if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.
- (3) Any document referred to in this rule may be in the form of a facsimile transmission or electronic communication.
- (4) The resolution is passed when a majority of **directors** have signed.

## 12.6 Committees of Directors

- (1) The **board** may establish one or more committees consisting of such number of **directors** as the **board** thinks fit.
- (2) The members of a committee may appoint one of their number as chair of their meetings.
- (3) Subject to any restrictions that the **board** imposes, a committee may meet, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit.
- (4) Questions arising at a meeting of a committee are to be determined by a majority of votes of those present and voting.
- (5) The chair does not have a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

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## Division 13. — Conflicts of Interest

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### 13.1 Director Not in Breach if Acts in Matters Relating to Director's Interests

- (1) This Rule applies if:
  - (a) a **director** has an interest or duty in relation to a matter that is not a **material personal interest**; or
  - (b) if a **director** with a **material personal interest** in relation to the **company's** affairs:
    - (i) complies with the requirements of the **Corporations Act** in relation to disclosure of the nature and extent of the interest and its relation to the **company's** affairs before acting in a matter that relates to the interest; and
    - (ii) may be present and vote on the matter under the **Corporations Act**.
- (2) The **director** is not in breach of his or her duties to the **company** merely because he or she acts in matters that relate to the **director's** interest.
- (3) The **director** may vote on matters that relate to the **director's** interest.
- (4) In relation to any transactions that relate to the **director's** interest:
  - (a) the transactions may proceed;
  - (b) the **company** cannot avoid the transactions merely because of the **director's** interest; and
  - (c) the **director** may retain benefits under the transactions despite the **director's** interest.

### 13.2 Director Not in Breach if Does Not Act in Matters Relating to Director's Interests

- (1) This Rule applies if a **director** with a **material personal interest** in relation to a matter:
  - (a) complies with the requirements of the **Corporations Act** in relation to disclosure of the nature and extent of the interest and its relation to the **company's** affairs; but
  - (b) must not be present and vote on the matter under the **Corporations Act**.
- (2) The **director** is not in breach of duty to the **company** merely because he or she does not act in relation to the matter.
- (3) The **board** may vote on matters that relate to the **director's** interest in the **director's** absence.

- (4) In relation to any transactions that relate to the **director's** interest:
- (a) the transactions may proceed;
  - (b) the **company** cannot avoid the transactions merely because of the **director's** interest; and
  - (c) the **director** may retain benefits under the transactions despite the **director's** interest.

### 13.3 Execution of Instruments

A **director** may participate in the execution of an instrument for the **company**, regardless of any interest or duty that the **director** may have:

- (a) whether or not the **director** has complied with the requirements of the **Corporations Act** in relation to disclosure of the nature and extent of the interest and its relation to the **company's** affairs; and
- (b) whether or not the **director** may be present and vote in relation to the execution of the instrument under the **Corporations Act**.

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## Division 14. — Remuneration, Indemnity, Insurance and Board Charter

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### 14.1 Remuneration of Directors

- (1) The **directors'** annual remuneration may not exceed the aggregate amount determined by resolution at a **general meeting**.
- (2) The **board** may determine the allocation of the aggregate amount of remuneration among the **directors**. If the **board** does not determine the allocation, the aggregate amount of remuneration must be allocated equally among the **directors**.
- (3) The **directors'** remuneration accrues daily from the day that the **general meeting** approves the remuneration to the day that the **general meeting** next determines the **directors'** remuneration.

### 14.2 Travelling Expenses and Insurance

In addition to any remuneration to which a **director** may be entitled, the **company** may also pay:

- (a) the **director's** travelling and other expenses that they properly incur:
  - (i) in attending **board** meetings or any meetings of committees of **directors**; and
  - (ii) in attending any **general meeting**; and
  - (iii) otherwise in connection with the **company's** business; and
- (b) subject to the **Corporations Act**, insurance premiums for a contract that insures the **director** against liabilities that the **director** incurs as an officer of the **company**.

### 14.3 Indemnities for Officers and Former Officers

- (1) In this Rule **indemnified person** means an officer or agent, or former officer or agent, of the **company**.
- (2) To the extent that the **Corporations Act** permits:
  - (a) the **company** must indemnify an **indemnified person** against any liability that the **indemnified person** incurs in conducting the **company's** business or exercising the **company's** powers as an officer or agent of the **company**; and
  - (b) the **company** may indemnify, agree to indemnify or enter into (and pay premiums on) a contract of insurance in relation to an **indemnified person** or any other person.
- (3) The indemnity in paragraph (2)(a) applies in relation to an **indemnified person** for all incidents occurring during the period that person is an officer or agent of the **company**, even though a claim is made against the **indemnified person** after they have ceased to be an officer or agent of the **company**.

#### 14.4 Board Charter

In addition to any obligation imposed upon a **director** by the **Corporations Act** and its **Constitution**, all **directors** shall comply with the Board Charter approved by the **board** from time to time.

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## Division 15. — Administration

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### 15.1 Execution of Documents

- (1) The **company** may execute documents (including deeds) in any way permitted by the **Corporations Act**.
- (2) The **company's** power to make, vary, ratify or discharge a contract, or execute a document (including a deed), may be exercised by an individual acting with the **company's** express or implied authority and on behalf of the **company**.

### 15.2 Secretary

Subject to Rule 15.3, the **board** may determine a **secretary's** terms of appointment, powers, duties and remuneration. At any time, the **board** may vary or revoke a determination, or an appointment, whatever the terms of the appointment. The terms of appointment must be consistent with the **fit and proper policy**.

### 15.3 Resignation of Secretary

- (1) A **secretary** may resign by giving the **company** notice of the **secretary's** resignation.
- (2) The **secretary's** office becomes vacant:
  - (a) if the notice of resignation specifies a date of resignation — on the date of resignation; or
  - (b) otherwise — on the date the **company** receives the notice of resignation.

# Appendix 1 — Shares

## Division 1 — Member Shares

### A1-1 Subscription Price

The **subscription price** for a **member share** is \$nil.

### A1-2 Rights, Obligations and Restrictions Attaching to Member Shares

- (1) The following rights attach to each **member share**:
  - (a) the right to vote on the terms set out in clause A1-3;
  - (b) the right to participate in the distribution of profits or assets on a winding-up on the terms set out in clause A1-5; and
  - (c) the right to redeem the **member shares** on the terms set out in clause A1-6.
- (2) The following restrictions attach to each **member share**:
  - (a) the restriction on the payment of dividends set out in clause A1-4; and
  - (b) the restriction on transfer set out in clause A1-7.
- (3) The **company** may issue more **member shares** at any time. The issue of more **member shares** does not vary the rights attached to **member shares** that the **company** has already issued.

### A1-3 Voting Rights

- (1) Subject to clause A1-3(3) and clause A1-8, holders of **member shares** may participate and vote:
  - (a) at a **general meeting**;
  - (b) at a meeting of the class of holders of **member shares**; and
  - (c) in a ballot to appoint **directors** by election.
- (2) Subject to clause A1-3(4) and clause A1-8, and any rules prescribed by the **directors** pursuant to Rule 9.8 of the **Constitution**, at a **general meeting** or a meeting of the class of holders of **member shares**:
  - (a) on a show of hands — each holder of **member shares** other than a minor has 1 vote;
  - (b) on a poll — each holder of **member shares** other than a minor has 1 vote; and
  - (c) each holder of **member shares** who has duly lodged a **direct vote** in respect of the relevant resolution under Rule 9.8 has 1 vote.
- (3) A **member** who is a minor has no vote.

- (4) Except as provided in Rule 9.4(2) (Body Corporate Representatives) and Rule 9.5 (Proxies) a **member** may exercise only one vote at a **general meeting** or a meeting of a class of holders of **member shares** (including, in each case, under Appendix 5) or an election of **directors** regardless of the fact that the **member** may hold more than one membership or any **MCIs**.

#### **A1-4 Dividend Entitlements**

No dividend is payable in respect of any **member share**.

#### **A1-5 Distribution on Winding-Up**

- (1) On a winding-up of the **company** the holder of a **member share** is entitled:
- (a) to payment of the **subscription price** for the **member share** when the **member** subscribed for the **member share** unless it has already been paid under clause A1-9; and
  - (b) if any assets remain after the payments in paragraph (a) — to any surplus assets of the **company**, subject to clause A1-12(2).
- (2) Subject to clause A1-12(2), each **member share** carries a right to participate in surplus assets equally with every other **member share**.
- (3) The **company** may offset against the amount payable under this clause:
- (a) any amount unpaid on the **member share** unless it has already deducted it from the amount paid by the **company** to the **member** under clause A1-9; and
  - (b) any other amount payable by the **member** to the **company**.
- (4) The entitlements of holders of **member shares** to payment on winding-up are subject to any preferred entitlements to payment on winding-up that holders of any other class of shares may have.

#### **A1-6 Redemption of Member Shares**

- (1) The **company** may redeem a **member share** only if the following conditions are satisfied: either:
- (a) the **member** has given the **company** notice requesting termination of the **member's** membership of the **company** under Rule 4.2;
  - (b) the **board** has resolved to terminate the **member's** membership of the **company** under Rule 4.3; or
  - (c) the **board** has determined that the **member's deposit** accounts with the **company** are dormant under Rule 4.4;
- (2) On redemption, the **company** must pay the **member** an amount equal to the **subscription price** for the **member share** when the **member** subscribed for the **member share** less any amount unpaid on the **member share**, unless it has already been paid under clause A1-9.
- (3) On redemption, the **member shares** are cancelled.

**A1-7 Transfer of Member Shares**

- (1) Subject to Subclause (2), a **member** may not transfer their **member share**.
- (2) A trustee for an unincorporated association may transfer the **member share** that they hold as trustee for the unincorporated association to another person who is to act as trustee for the unincorporated association.

**A1-8 Entitlement to Exercise Vote – New Members**

- (1) The entitlement of a holder of a **member share** to vote may not be exercised if the **member** was not a **member**.
  - (a) in relation to an election of **directors** – on the day before nominations for the election of **directors** closed; and
  - (b) in relation to a **general meeting** – at least 7 days before notice of the **general meeting** was given.
- (2) This clause only applies to **member shares** issued after the date of the **company's 2011 Annual General Meeting**.

**A1-9 Early Repayment of Subscription Price**

- (1) The **company** may at any time pay to a **member** an amount equal to the **subscription price** for the **member share** when the **member** subscribed for the **member share** less any amount unpaid on the **member share**.
- (2) The **company** must notify any **member** it makes a payment to under paragraph (1).
- (3) If the **company** pays a **member** under paragraph (1) it:
  - (a) satisfies the member's right to payment under clause A1-5(1)(a) and clause A1-6(2);
  - (b) extinguishes any right the company has to payment of, or set-off for, any amount unpaid on the member share whether under clause A1-5(3)(a), clause A1-6(2) or otherwise.

## Division 2 — MCIs

### A1-10 Share capital from MCIs

- (1) Subject to compliance with the **Corporations Act** and satisfying the requirements of **APRA** in **prudential standards** where applicable, the **company** may raise capital by issuing **MCIs** or capital instruments convertible into **MCIs**.
- (2) The **company** may create or issue more **MCIs** at any time. The creation or issue of more **MCIs** does not vary the rights attached to **MCIs** or any other **shares** that the **company** has already issued.

### A1-11 Issue

- (1) The **subscription price** for an **MCI**, or a capital instrument convertible to an **MCI**, will be determined by the **board**.
- (2) Each **MCI** must be issued as a fully paid up share.
- (3) Any dividends in respect of an **MCI** are non-cumulative.

### A1-12 Rights of MCI holders

- (1) The terms of issue of an **MCI** (including any terms, conditions or rights attaching to the **MCI**) will be determined by the **board** in its sole discretion, subject to the requirements of this **Constitution**, the requirements for **MCIs** in the **Corporations Act** and any applicable **prudential standards**. For the avoidance of doubt, but without limiting the foregoing, holders of **MCIs** may participate and vote at a **general meeting**, in a ballot to appoint **directors** by election or under Appendix 5 of this Constitution, in each case, only to the extent provided in the terms of issue of the relevant **MCIs**.
- (2) Subject to the terms of issue of an **MCI**, an **MCI holder** is entitled to a claim on the surplus assets and profits of the **company** in a winding-up of the **company** after all senior claims, including the aggregate **subscription price** paid for any **member shares**, have been satisfied and:
  - (a) the **MCI holder's** claim ranks equally and proportionately with the claims of all other **MCI holders**; and
  - (b) the amount of the **MCI holder's** claim cannot exceed the **subscription price** of the **MCI**.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this **Constitution**, but subject to the requirements for **MCIs** in the **Corporations Act**, the **board** may determine that the terms of issue of any **MCIs** contain such terms and conditions or attach such rights as the **board** considers necessary or desirable for those **MCIs** to be eligible for inclusion as regulatory capital under any applicable **prudential standards**.
- (4) The rights attached to **MCIs** (or a class of **MCIs**) may only be varied or cancelled by special resolution of the **company** and:
  - (a) by a special resolution passed at a meeting of **MCI holders** holding **MCIs** in the relevant class; or
  - (b) with the written consent of **MCI holders** of at least 75% of the issued **MCIs** of that class.

Any variation of the rights attached to **MCIs** which constitute Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (as defined by **APRA** from time to time) of the **company** is subject to the prior written approval of **APRA**, if the

variation may affect the eligibility of such **MCIs** for inclusion as Common Equity Tier 1 Capital of the **company**.

- (5) The quorum requirements for a meeting of **MCI holders** referred to in Rule A1-12(4) will be as set out in terms of issue of the relevant **MCI** as determined by the board under Rule A1-12(1) or, to the extent such requirements are not set out in the terms of issue, as provided for in the **Corporations Act**.
- (6) Except as provided in Rule 9.4(2) (Body Corporate Representatives) and Rule 9.5 (Proxies), if a holder of a **member share** is also a holder of any **MCIs**, that holder will have no more than one vote in any vote of **members** and **MCI holders**, regardless of the applicable terms of issue of the **MCIs**.

#### **A1-13 Registration as holder of MCIs**

Except as otherwise provided by the rules of a **clearing and settlement facility** which apply in relation to an **MCI**, a person becomes registered as the **MCI holder** of that **MCI** upon entry by the **company** in its **Register of Members** of the person's particulars in relation to the **MCI** as required by the **Corporations Act**.

## Appendix 2 — Standing Orders

The following standing orders shall be observed at a **general meeting**:

### A2-1 Agenda

The order of business shall be determined by the **board**.

### A2-2 Chair's Role in General Meeting

The chair of a **general meeting**:

- (1) must ensure that the **general meeting** is properly convened and constituted and that a quorum is present;
- (2) has ultimate control of the general conduct of the meeting;
- (3) may, subject to the **Corporations Act** and this **Constitution**:
  - (a) determine that the adoption of any procedure of the meeting which is, in the chair's opinion, necessary for proper and orderly debate or discussion and the proper and orderly casting and / or recording of votes at the meeting; and
  - (b) conduct and finalise discussion or debate on any matter whenever the chair considers it necessary for the proper conduct of the meeting; and
- (4) may exercise discretion as to the practical observation of the standing orders in clauses A2-3 to A2-6 below,

with any decision by the chair made at the meeting deemed to be final.

### A2-3 Motions and Amendments

- (1) A motion must be in writing and signed by the mover and seconder in such manner as the chair of a **general meeting** directs.
- (2) Motions and amendments should be specific, clearly expressed, and should propose definite action.
- (3) Amendments must be relevant to a motion and should not be contrary to that motion or any previous resolutions.
- (4) An amendment to any motion must be in writing and be signed by the mover and seconder.

### A2-4 Debating Motions and Amendments

- (1) Unless the chair of a **general meeting** determines otherwise, the following speaking times shall be observed:
  - (a) the mover of a motion may speak for five minutes;

- (b) subsequent speakers may speak for five minutes; and
  - (c) the mover of the original motion has a right of reply for no more than five minutes.
- (2) Any **member** or any **voting MCI holder** other than the mover or seconder of a motion, may move, and speak to, an amendment to an original motion provided this occurs before the mover of the original motion has exercised or declined to exercise the right of reply.
  - (3) The mover or seconder of a motion may not move or second an amendment but is entitled to speak on any amendment.
  - (4) When an amendment is moved to an original motion, debate on that amendment must be resolved before the meeting can:
    - (a) discuss any further amendments to the motion or the amendment; or
    - (b) resume discussion on the original motion.
  - (5) Once an amendment to a motion is passed it becomes the motion and may be subject to further amendments.
  - (6) If an amendment is not carried, further amendments to the original motion may be considered.
  - (7) No person may speak more than once to a motion or to an amendment, except for the mover of a motion when exercising their right of reply. The mover of an amendment has no right of reply.
  - (8) Immediately after the mover of the original motion exercises their right of reply, the motion must be put to the vote in accordance with clause A2-6.
  - (9) Unless the chair otherwise determines, a motion to amend a notified special resolution cannot be made, unless it is merely to correct grammar or clerical errors in the text of the special resolution.

#### **A2-5 Withdrawal of Motions and amendments**

- (1) No motion or amendment, which has been accepted by the chair, shall be withdrawn without the majority consent of the meeting. Apart from the mover or seconder, any **member** or any **voting MCI holder** present may move a procedural motion that a motion should be withdrawn.
- (2) A motion cannot be withdrawn while an amendment is under consideration, however, the amendment can first be withdrawn according to the procedures in clause A2-5(1).

#### **A2-6 Putting the Motion**

- (1) After completion of debate, the chair of the **general meeting** shall read out the motion and put it to the vote.
- (2) Once decided at a meeting, a motion may not be brought forward again at the same meeting unless it is desired to move rescission of the motion. In this event, a motion for rescission requires the support of not less than three-quarters of **members** and any **voting MCI holders** present at the meeting.

# Appendix 3 — Election of Directors

## Postal or Electronic Ballot

### A3-1 Election

- (1) An election of **directors** is held by secret ballot to which the provisions of this Appendix apply.
- (2) The following table sets out the timetable for election of **directors** by **members** and any **voting MCI holders**:

Steps in Election Procedure	Time
Call for nominations (see clause A3-2(1))	During the month determined by the <b>board</b> and to include an interview schedule
Nominations close (see clause A3-2(2))	Date determined by the <b>board</b> not less than three weeks after the call for nominations is made
Returning officer to initially accept or reject nominations (see clause A3-5)	Date determined by the <b>board</b> which follows the close of nominations
<b>nominations committee</b> to determine which persons have demonstrated an ability to be a <b>director</b> (see clause A3-4(2) and (7))	Date determined by the <b>board</b> which follows the acceptance or rejection of nominations by returning officer
Returning officer final acceptance or rejection of candidates (see clause A3-5)	Date determined by the <b>board</b> which follows determination by the <b>nominations committee</b>
Returning officer must send ballot papers to <b>members</b> and any <b>voting MCI holders</b> (see clause A3-11(1)) together with notice of the <b>Annual General Meeting</b>	At least 21 days before <b>Annual General Meeting</b>
Announcement of <b>directors</b> (see clause A3-3(5))	<b>Annual General Meeting</b>

- (3) The **board** must appoint a returning officer, who may appoint assistant returning officers, none of whom can be an officer of the **company** or a candidate.
- (4) The **secretary** must prepare and give the returning officer a roll of **members** and any **voting MCI holders** eligible to vote, made up to the day before nominations for the election close under clause A3- 2(2).
- (5) For the purposes of this Appendix:

- (a) If a determination has been made pursuant to clause A3-10 the term ballot paper includes, when appropriate, a vote submitted by a **member** or **voting MCI holder** electronically using the electronic voting system; and
- (b) Electronic voting system means the system approved by the **board**, which enables **members** and any **voting MCI holder** to submit their vote by an electronic or telephonic device.

### A3-2 Nominations

- (1) The **board** must give **members** a notice calling for **members** to nominate candidates by the time specified in clause A3-1(2). The notice must include an interview schedule. The **board** may give this notice, in addition to any of the methods allowed in Rule 1.5, by advertisement in a nationally circulated newspaper.
- (2) Nominations close by the time specified in clause A3-1(2).
- (3) In order to be nominated a **member** ("the nominee") must:
  - (a) be eligible under Rule 10.2;
  - (b) be nominated in such form as the **board** may require by 3 **members** eligible to vote;
  - (c) consent to the nomination and to an assessment under the **fit and proper policy** in the terms required by the **company**; and
  - (d) give the returning officer a notice of nomination and a declaration complying with clause A3-3 before nominations close.
- (4) A retiring **director** may stand for re-election without nomination but must be eligible for election under Rule 10.2.

### A3-3 Declaration

A nominee must furnish to the returning officer together with the nomination a declaration in such form as the **board** may require:

- (a) that the nominee is not disqualified or prevented by law from being a **director** and agrees to provide the returning officer with all information and consents the returning officer reasonably requests, to determine if the nominee is disqualified or prevented by law from being a **director**;
- (b) as to whether the nominee:
  - (i) has any interest in a contract or a proposed contract with the **company** other than a contract, or a proposed contract to provide **financial accommodation**;
  - (ii) holds an office or has an interest in property, whereby, whether directly or indirectly, duties or interests may be created that could conflict with a **director's** duties or interests as a **director** of the **company**; and
- (c) that the nominee agrees to comply with the **fit and proper policy** and board charter approved by the **board** from time to time.

- (d) stating their age.

#### **A3-4 Nominations Committee**

- (1) The **board** must establish a **nominations committee** in accordance with Appendix 4.
- (2) Each nominee who seeks nomination in accordance with clause A3-2(3) and each retiring **director** who stands for re-election without nomination in accordance with clause A3-2(4) will be invited by the **nominations committee** to attend an interview with the committee by the time specified in clause A3-1(2) to determine the suitability of the nominee for election as a **director**.
- (3) Each nominee is responsible for meeting their costs associated with attending an interview with the **nominations committee** and for all searches and enquiries which the **nominations committee** is required to undertake to determine if the nominee is of appropriate fitness and propriety to be and act as a **director** by reference to the **fit and proper policy**.
- (4) Each nominee must provide the **nominations committee** with all information and documentation that the **nominations committee** reasonably requests to determine if the person is of appropriate fitness and propriety to be and act as a **director** by reference to the **fit and proper policy**.
- (5) After interviewing all nominees who make themselves available for interview the **nominations committee** will provide the returning officer with a declaration as to the:
  - (a) name of each nominee interviewed by the **nominations committee**;
  - (b) name of each nominee who failed to make themselves available for interview by the **nominations committee**; and
  - (c) name of each nominee who demonstrated an ability to be a **director** of the **company** in accordance with clause A3-4(7).
- (6) Any nominee who fails to make themselves available for interview will have their nomination rejected under clause A3-5.
- (7) The **nominations committee** shall determine and provide the returning officer with a declaration by the time specified in clause A3-1(2) as to which candidate (if any) is of appropriate fitness and propriety to be and act as a **director**, by reference to the **fit and proper policy** and any person so declared shall become a candidate for election to whom the remainder of this Appendix 3 shall apply.

#### **A3-5 Rejection of Nominations**

- (1) The returning officer must scrutinise nominations by the time specified in clause A3-1(2), and reject a nomination where it appears to the returning officer that the candidate is not eligible under Rule 10.2 or Rule 10.3.
- (2) The returning officer must reject a nomination by the time specified in clause A3-1(2), where the candidate fails to provide a declaration complying with clause A3-3.
- (3) The returning officer must reject a nomination by the time specified in clause A3-1(2), where the candidate fails to make him or herself available for interview by the **nominations committee** as required by clause A3-4(2).
- (4) The returning officer must reject a nomination by the time specified in clause A3-1(2), where the **nominations committee** fails to declare that a candidate is of appropriate fitness and propriety to be and act as a **director** in accordance with clauses A3-4(5) and (7).

- (5) Upon rejecting a nomination, the returning officer is to notify immediately the candidate, the candidate's proposers and the **board**.
- (6) Any nominee not rejected by the returning officer in accordance with this clause A3-5 becomes a candidate.

#### **A3-6 Candidate's Statement**

- (1) A candidate may submit for circulation to **members** and any **voting MCI holders** a statement, not exceeding 250 words, limited to their name, age, employment, qualifications, directorships, memberships/affiliations, contact details and a photograph taken not more than 12 months prior to the date of closure of nominations.
- (2) Any statement submitted by a candidate for election must be true and correct and not contain any matter or thing that is likely to mislead or deceive a **member** or **voting MCI holder** in relation to the casting of their vote.
- (3) The candidate's statement must be provided to the returning officer not later than seven days after nominations have closed, who may:
  - (a) approve the candidate's statement; or
  - (b) refuse to approve the candidate's statement; or
  - (c) request a variation to the candidate's statement.
- (4) The candidate's statement shall be published in the style and format determined by the **board** from time to time.

#### **A3-7 Proceeding with Election**

- (1) If the number of candidates is equal to or less than the number of positions to be filled:
  - (a) the **general meeting** may appoint each candidate as a **director** by passing a separate resolution at the **Annual General Meeting**;
  - (b) the election process otherwise set out in this Appendix is discontinued; and
  - (c) the **company** must give to each **member** and **MCI holder** to whom a notice of the **Annual General Meeting** is to be given a notice that:
    - (i) states that the election process has been discontinued;
    - (ii) sets out the name of each candidate; and
    - (iii) states that the **general meeting** will vote on the appointment of each candidate as a **director** by a separate ordinary resolution at the **Annual General Meeting**.

#### **A3-8 Appointment of Scrutineer**

- (1) A candidate may appoint a scrutineer and the **board** may appoint a maximum of three scrutineers none of whom is a candidate or an employee of the **company**.

- (2) The duties and responsibilities of scrutineers are:
  - (a) to observe the sorting, counting and recording of ballot papers;
  - (b) to ensure that the votes of unrejected ballot papers are correctly credited to the appropriate candidates; and
  - (c) to raise any query with the returning officer regarding any of the ballot papers.

### **A3-9 Ballot Papers**

- (1) After nominations have closed, the returning officer must prepare ballot papers for the election.
- (2) The order in which the candidates appear on the ballot paper is to be determined by the returning officer by lot.
- (3) The ballot paper shall state that each candidate has been assessed as demonstrating appropriate fitness and propriety to be and act as a **director** for the coming term by reference to the **fit and proper policy**.
- (4) The returning officer must ensure some authenticating mark appears on each ballot paper before sending them to **members** and any **voting MCI holders**.
- (5) If a determination has been made pursuant to clause A3-10, the returning officer must also ensure that an interactive copy of the ballot paper is posted and is available in a secure online system and/or secure telephonic system to facilitate electronic voting.

### **A3-10 Electronic Ballot**

- (1) The **board** may from time to time determine:
  - (a) That the **members** and any **voting MCI holders** may record their votes by an electronic voting system; and
  - (b) The manner in which **members** and any **voting MCI holders** will be identified for the purposes of an election.
- (2) If the **board** makes such a determination, the election procedures must incorporate the requirements of that determination.

### **A3-11 Voting**

- (1) The returning officer must send to each **member** and **MCI holder** at least 21 days before the **Annual General Meeting** at the address shown in the **Register of Members** for the purposes of giving notices:
  - (a) a ballot paper;
  - (b) an unsealed envelope, addressed to the returning officer, with provision for the following information to be securely provided:  
 Name of **member** or **voting MCI holder**  
 Membership Number  
 Signature of **member** or **voting MCI holder**, or of their representative;

- (c) a smaller plain envelope, marked "Ballot Paper", in which the **member** or **voting MCI holder** must enclose the completed ballot paper; and
- (d) if a determination has been made pursuant to clause A3-10, all information reasonably necessary to facilitate electronic voting and information about how the **member** or **voting MCI holder** can request a postal ballot paper.

If a determination has been made pursuant to clause A3-10 the returning officer is only required to send the material referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) to those **members** or **voting MCI holders** who have requested a postal ballot paper.

- (2) All electronic ballots submitted to the returning officer are to be protected no less favourably than ballot papers received by post.
- (3) A **member** or **voting MCI holder** exercising a right to vote by post must:
  - (a) first complete the ballot paper in accordance with the **Constitution**;
  - (b) secondly, place the ballot paper in the Envelope marked "Ballot Paper", complete the tear off declaration slip attached to the "Ballot Paper" Envelope; and
  - (c) thirdly, place the "Ballot Paper" Envelope in the Envelope addressed to the returning officer and return it by post to the returning officer.
- (4) Any **member** or **voting MCI holder** exercising a right to vote electronically must:
  - (a) complete the ballot paper in accordance with the **Constitution** and any instructions for electronic lodgement that may be determined by the **directors**;
  - (b) ensure that the ballot paper is submitted to the returning officer in accordance with the instructions accompanying the electronic ballot paper.
- (5) A **member** or **voting MCI holder** must ensure that the returning officer receives the **member's** or **voting MCI holder's** ballot paper by 5:00pm on the day fixed for the closing of the ballot.
- (6) Any ballot paper that the returning officer receives after the ballot closes is informal.
- (7) A **member** or **voting MCI holder** who does not receive the **member's** or **voting MCI holder's** ballot paper or who spoils it must give the returning officer a declaration to that effect. The returning officer must then send a duplicate ballot paper to that **member** or **voting MCI holder**.
- (8) If a determination has been made pursuant to clause A3-10, **members** and any **voting MCI holders** may lodge votes by post or electronically in accordance with this clause A3-11 but may only vote once.
- (9) The returning officer is not liable for an electronic ballot paper not received in accordance with the rules and instructions for electronic lodgement as a result of any failure in the electronic information or computer system of the **company**, of the **member**, of an **MCI holder** or of any third party provider.

### A3-12 Closure of the Ballot

The ballot closes at the time the returning officer specifies.

### A3-13 Procedures After Close of the Ballot

- (1) As soon as practicable after the ballot closes, the returning officer must:
  - (a) extract the "Ballot Paper" Envelopes containing the ballot papers from all Envelopes;
  - (b) if a duplicate set of ballot papers has been sent to a **member** or **voting MCI holder** and the original Envelope addressed to the returning officer is received — mark the original "Ballot Paper" Envelope "rejected";
  - (c) if the **member**, **voting MCI holder** or their corporate representative has not signed the declaration slip, or there is insufficient detail to identify the **member** or **voting MCI holder** — mark the Envelope "rejected";
  - (d) separate the declaration slip from the "Ballot Paper" Envelope in such a way that no "Ballot Paper" Envelope can be identified with any particular **member** or **voting MCI holder**;
  - (e) for each "Ballot Paper" Envelope, mark the **member's** or **voting MCI holder's** name off a roll of **members** and, where applicable, **voting MCI holders**;
  - (f) when all the Envelopes and declaration slips have been so dealt with, open all the "Ballot Paper" Envelopes and take out the ballot papers;
  - (g) supervise the checking of the ballot papers and reject informal ballot papers;
  - (h) count the votes;
  - (i) sign a declaration of the ballot as to the:
    - (i) names of the candidates appointed as **directors**;
    - (ii) votes cast for each candidate; and
    - (iii) number of votes rejected as informal; and
  - (j) deliver the declaration to the **secretary**.
- (2) In respect of an electronic voting system the returning officer must:
  - (a) ensure that an electronic electoral database system ('the electoral database system') will mark the **member's** or **voting MCI holder's** name off the electoral roll when an electronic ballot is submitted;
  - (b) ensure the electoral database system will recognise the electronic signature of the **member** or **voting MCI holder** and authenticate or reject signatures as appropriate;
  - (c) cause a list of rejected electronic ballots to be produced; and
  - (d) cause the accepted electronic ballots to be recorded in such a way that they cannot subsequently be identified with any particular **member** or **voting MCI holder**.
- (3) A ballot paper is informal if:

- (a) it is not authenticated by the returning officer or by the electoral database system; or
  - (b) it has no vote indicated on it; or
  - (c) it does not indicate the **member's** or **voting MCI holder's** preference for a candidate.
- (4) If a **member** or **voting MCI holder** lodges both an electronic ballot and a postal ballot paper, then the returning officer will:
- (a) if one of the ballot papers is informal, accept the formal ballot paper;
  - (b) if both ballot papers are formal, accept the ballot paper received first, unless the **member** or **voting MCI holder** has requested a duplicate ballot paper after an electronic ballot is submitted, in which case the returning officer must accept the duplicate ballot paper to the exclusion of the electronic ballot, even if the duplicate ballot paper is subsequently ruled informal.
- (5) The result of the ballot must be announced at the **Annual General Meeting** by the **secretary** or the returning officer.
- (6) If a **member** or **MCI holder** gives the **company** a written request, the **company** must make available to that **member** or **MCI holder** a copy of the returning officer's declaration of the ballot.
- (7) The returning officer must within seven days of the **Annual General Meeting** furnish to the chair any declaration provided pursuant to clause A3-5 by a person elected as a **director**.
- (8) The returning officer must within seven days of the **Annual General Meeting** destroy any declaration provided pursuant to clause A3-3 by a candidate not elected as a **director**.
- (9) The returning officer must destroy the ballot papers three months after the declaration of the ballot.
- (10) No election shall be voided on account of any errors or omission of the returning officer, which did not affect the results of the election.

#### **A3-14 Voting System**

- (1) The method of voting and the counting of votes shall be in accordance with the first past the post system where if only one candidate is to be elected the candidate elected shall be the candidate with the largest number of formal votes irrespective of whether that number is a majority or not and where if two or more candidates are to be elected the candidates to be elected are those with the most formal votes.
- (2) If 2 or more candidates have the same number of votes, the candidate appointed as a **director** is determined by lot.

#### **A3-15 Irregularity in the Conduct of an Election**

- (1) The candidates that the returning officer declares to have been appointed are appointed unless the **secretary** receives an objection to the ballot within 7 days of the **Annual General Meeting**.
- (2) If the **board** is of the opinion that the objection is reasonable, it may resolve to declare the returning officer's declaration void.

- (3) The returning officer must then conduct a further scrutiny in accordance with the **Constitution** the results of which prevail unless the **board** resolves to call a new poll by a unanimous resolution of all **directors** other than those appointed as a result of the ballot to which the objection relates.

## Appendix 4 — Nominations Committee

### A4-1 Appointment

- (1) The **nominations committee** shall comprise:
  - (a) the chair of meetings of the **board**; and
  - (b) two appropriately qualified persons appointed by the **board** who are not a **director**, officer or **member** or **MCI holder** of the **company** with relevant qualifications and experience in audit, law, banking, human resources or financial regulation.
- (2) The **directors** may at any time and in their absolute discretion:
  - (a) suspend or terminate the appointment of a member of the **nominations committee**; and
  - (b) give directions to the **nominations committee** as to the procedures it is to follow.
- (3) The chair of meetings of the **board** must not take part in an assessment under clauses A4-2 or A4-3 if the chair is the subject of the assessment and the **board** shall appoint a substitute **director** to the **nominations committee** for the duration of the chair's assessment.

### A4-2 Role

- (1) The **nominations committee** shall assess all:
  - (a) nominees for election as **directors** under Appendix 3; and
  - (b) persons for appointment as **directors** under Rule 10.4;

prior to election or appointment to determine their fitness and propriety for election or appointment in accordance with the requirements of the **fit and proper policy**.
- (2) Nominees for election under Appendix 3 shall be assessed by the **nominations committee** and a report provided to the returning officer in accordance with Appendix 3.
- (3) All persons seeking appointment as **directors** under Rule 10.4 shall be assessed by the **nominations committee** in accordance with clause A4-2(4).
- (4) After reviewing all persons seeking election or appointment as **directors** under Rule 10.4 the **nominations committee** shall provide to the **board** as soon as practicable with a report stating the:
  - (a) Name of each person interviewed by the **nominations committee**;
  - (b) Name of each person who was unavailable to be interviewed by the **nominations committee**;

- (c) Name of each person who failed to provide the ***nominations committee*** with all information and documentation reasonably requested by the ***nominations committee*** to determine if the person was of appropriate fitness and propriety by reference to the ***fit and proper policy*** or is disqualified or prevented by law from election or appointment;
- (d) Name of each person who demonstrated appropriate fitness and propriety by reference to the ***fit and proper policy***; and
- (e) Name of each person who failed to demonstrate appropriate fitness and propriety by reference to the ***fit and proper policy***.

# Appendix 5 — Restructures

## A5- 1 Definitions

In this Appendix 5:

- (1) “**associate**” means in relation to a primary person:
  - (a) a spouse or defacto spouse of the primary person;
  - (b) a parent, son or daughter of the primary person, spouse or defacto spouse;
  - (c) a person who is a partner of the primary person;
  - (d) a person who is a director of a body (other than the **company** or a related body corporate of the **company**) of which the primary person is a director;
  - (e) a person who is a trustee of a trust in relation to which a person or **entity** of a kind referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) or (g) benefits or is capable of benefiting;
  - (f) an **entity** over which:
    - (i) the primary person or an **associate** of the primary person has **control**;
    - (ii) two or more persons who are each the primary person or an **associate** of the primary person together have **control**;
  - (g) any **entity** in which:
    - (i) the primary person or an **associate** of the primary person is beneficially entitled to more than twenty per cent of any class of **securities**;
    - (ii) two or more persons who are each the primary person or an **associate** of the primary person together are beneficially entitled to more than twenty per cent of any class of **securities**.
- (2) “**control**” means the ability or power of an entity:
  - (a) whether direct or indirect;
  - (b) whether or not enforceable; and
  - (c) whether presently exercisable by means of, in breach of or by revocation of any combination of the following:
    - (i) trusts;
    - (ii) relevant agreement; and
    - (iii) practices,

to dominate decision making, directly or indirectly, in relation to the financial and operating policies of any other **entity** so as to enable that other **entity** to operate with it in pursuing those objectives of the controlling **entity**.

- (3) “**entity**” means any:
  - (a) incorporated or unincorporated body;
  - (b) trust or partnership; or
  - (c) any legal, administrative or fiduciary arrangement, organisational structure or other party (including a person) having the capacity to deploy scarce resources in order to achieve objectives.
- (4) “**mutual**” means a “mutual entity” as defined in the **Corporations Act**.
- (5) “**qualifying member**” means a **member**.
  - (a) who has been a **member** continuously since 28 November 2012; or
  - (b) who became a **member** after 28 November 2012 and has been a **member** continuously for at least two years.
- (6) “**restructure**” means, subject to clause A5-6, when the **company** (whether acting through its **board**, its **members** or otherwise) conducts or proposes to conduct a reduction of capital, scheme of arrangement, deed of arrangement, transfer of business or any other form of corporate restructure where after completion of the restructure:
  - (a) the **company** ceases to be a **mutual**;
  - (b) a person other than a **mutual** holds more than 90% of the shares in the **company**;
  - (c) a group of **associates**, or a group of related bodies corporate, other than a group whose members are all **mutuals** between them hold more than 90% of the shares in the **company**;
  - (d) a person that is not a **mutual** has a legal or equitable interest in more than 20% of the gross assets of the **company** based on the latest report that the **company** has given **APRA** as at the time of the restructure;
  - (e) a group of **associates**, or a group of related bodies corporate, other than a group whose members are all **mutuals** between them have a legal or equitable interest in more than 20% of the gross assets of the **company** based on the latest report that the **company** has given **APRA** as at the time of the restructure; or
  - (f) the successor to the **company’s** business is not a **mutual**.
- (7) “**securities**” has the same meaning as in the **Corporations Act** from time to time, but also includes exchange traded options.
- (8) Terms that are not expressed in this **Constitution** or this Appendix 5 but that are defined in the **Corporations Act** from time to time, have the same meaning as in the **Corporations Act**.

## A5-2 Entitlement to Reserves

Subject to Rule A1-12(2), only a **qualifying member** is entitled to participate in the surplus and profits of the **company** if the **members** approve a **restructure** under clause A5-3.

## A5-3 Approval of Restructure

- (1) If this Appendix applies, the **company** may only act upon the **restructure** if:
  - (a) the **company** has only one class of **members**:
    - (i) not less than 25% of the **members** have voted in writing in a ballot to be conducted in a manner determined by the **board**; and
    - (ii) not less than 75% of the **members** who have voted approve the **restructure**;
  - (b) the **company** has more than one class of **members**:
    - (i) not less than 25% of the **members** in each class have voted in writing in a ballot to be conducted in a manner determined by the **board**; and
    - (ii) not less than 75% of the **members** who have voted in each class approve the **restructure**.
- (2) For the purposes of this clause **qualifying members** are to be treated as a different class from non-qualifying **members**.
- (3) For the purposes of this clause the number of **members** whose approval in writing is to be determined at midnight of the later of:
  - (a) the immediately preceding 30 June before the ballot; or
  - (b) the day before the **general meeting** (if any) held to consider the restructure.
- (4) Subject to the requirements for **MCI**s in the **Corporations Act** and under any applicable **prudential standards**, the **board** may determine in the terms of issue of any **MCI**s that this clause A5-3 applies to the relevant **MCI holders** as though they were **members** for the purposes of this Rule, provided that:
  - (a) all **MCI holders** entitled to vote under this clause A5-3 as though they were **members** will form a separate class of **members** for the purposes of clause A5-3(1)(b); and
  - (b) except as provided in Rule 9.4(2) (Body Corporate Representatives) and Rule 9.5 (Proxies), if a holder of a **member share** is also a **voting MCI holder** under this Clause A5-3, that **voting MCI holder** will have no more than one vote under this Rule, irrespective of the number of **MCI**s they hold, but may choose whether to vote in the relevant class of **members** or in the class of **MCI holders** by giving notice to the **company** in the manner and form prescribed in the notice of meeting for the **general meeting** considering the restructure. If no such notice is duly received by the **company**, the **voting MCI holder's** vote will be counted towards the relevant **members** class.

## A5-4 Special Consent Required for Modification or Repeal of Appendix 5

- (1) A special resolution does not have any effect in relation to:

- (a) a modification or repeal of any clause in this Appendix 5; or
- (b) a modification or repeal of the **Constitution** where the effect of the modification or repeal is to modify, exclude or restrict the operation of the clauses in this Appendix 5,

Unless:

- (c) not less than 25% of the **members** and any **voting MCI holders** have voted in writing in a ballot to be conducted in a manner determined by the **board**; and
  - (d) not less than 75% of the **members** and any **voting MCI holders** who have voted approve the modification or repeal either before or within 3 months after the special resolution is passed.
- (2) The number of **members** and any **voting MCI holders** whose approval in writing is required is to be determined as at midnight before the special resolution.

#### **A5 -5 Cessation**

- (1) This Appendix ceases to have effect at the end of the 2027 **Annual General Meeting**. This Appendix does not apply to any proposed repeal of this sub-clause, nor to any proposed modification of this sub-clause to the extent that the modification is to set a later date for when this Appendix ceases to have effect.
- (2) This Appendix other than clause A5-5(3) ceases to have effect immediately upon the following conditions being met:
- (a) the Australian Securities and Investments Commission publishes a written notice that this Appendix ceases to have effect in relation to the **company**; and
  - (b) the Australian Securities and Investments Commission delivers a copy of the written notice to the **company**.

This sub-clause is subject to any terms and conditions in the written notice.

- (3) If this Appendix ceases to have effect by reason of clause A5-5(2) it will again come into effect by **board** resolution upon the Australian Securities and Investments Commission doing any of the following:
- (a) withdrawing the written notice referred to in clause A5-5(2);
  - (b) making an order or exemption that permits the **company** to adopt or recommence the operation of this Appendix or provisions to the effect of this Appendix; or
  - (c) otherwise permitting the **company** to recommence the operation of this Appendix.

**A5 -6 MCIs**

- (1) The provisions of this Appendix will not apply in relation to:
  - (a) the creation or issuance of, or the agreement to create or issue; nor
  - (b) the cancellation or variation of any rights attached to or reduction in capital in relation to, any **MCIs** or capital instruments convertible to **MCIs** (including, in each case, **MCIs** of different classes and with different rights), or class of them.
- (2) The provisions of this Appendix will not apply to the extent any amendment to this Constitution relates to or facilitates anything referred to in Subclause A5-6(1).
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, a reference to “shares” or “**securities**” in this Appendix does not include a reference to **MCIs**.
- (4) Any proposed resolution(s) to approve a **restructure** passed at a **general meeting** and approved in accordance with the terms of this Appendix 5, that would result in the **company** ceasing to be an “MCI mutual entity” (as defined in the **Corporations Act**) can only take effect if:
  - (a) there are no **MCIs** in the **company**; or
  - (b) subject to Rule A1-12(4), the resolution(s) to approve the **restructure** provides for each **MCI** to be cancelled at or before the time the **company** ceases to be an “MCI mutual entity” (as defined in the **Corporations Act**) (whether or not the holders of the **MCIs** to be cancelled are to receive other securities in respect of those **MCIs**).