



ATTENTION MEMBERS OF FUTURE FARMERS NETWORK LIMITED

NOTICE OF 2021 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that 2021 Annual General Meeting of the members of Future Farmers Network (the **Company**) will be held at **the Roma Bungil Cultural Centre, Roma, Queensland 4455 and via ZOOM at 5.00pm (AEST) on Thursday, 18 November 2021**, to transact the following business:

1. To confirm the Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting, Thursday, 12 November 2020.
2. To receive the Financial and Statutory Reports, and the report of the Auditor, for the year ended 30 June 2021.
3. To receive and consider the Directors Report for the year ended 30 June 2021.
4. In accordance with clause 17.4 of the Constitution, that the Company acknowledge the retirement of the following Directors:
 - a) Oliver Le Lievre
 - b) Susannah White
 - c) Timothy Flynn
 - d) Thomas Rookyard
 - e) Daniel Coulthurst
5. In accordance with clause 17.2(4) of the Constitution, that the Chair declare that:
 - a) Caitlin McConnel, who retires in accordance with clause 17.4 of the Constitution and being eligible in accordance with her biography at Appendix 3, be duly re-elected as a Director of the Company for a term of two years.
 - b) William Burke, being eligible in accordance with his biography at Appendix 3, be duly elected as a Director of the Company for a term of two years.
 - c) Lauren Roellgen, being eligible in accordance with her biography at Appendix 3, be duly elected as a Director of the Company for a term of two years.
 - d) Liberty Walker, being eligible in accordance with her biography at Appendix 3, be duly elected as a Director of the Company for a term of two years.

- e) Angus Stevenson being eligible in accordance with his biography at Appendix 3, be duly elected as a Director of the Company for a term of two years.
 - f) Tom Copley being eligible in accordance with his biography at Appendix 3, be duly elected as a Director of the Company for a term of two years.
6. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a **special resolution**:

“That, for the purposes of section 136 of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), and for all other purposes, the New Constitution (in substantially the same form as attached to this Notice of Meeting at Appendix 1), be adopted as the Constitution of the Company in place of the present Constitution of the Company, which is repealed with effect from the conclusion of this meeting”

7. General Business

Entitlement to vote:

Persons whose names are set out in the register of members of the Company as at the time of the meeting are entitled to attend and vote at the meeting convened by this notice.

Members entitled to attend and vote at this meeting of the Company are entitled to appoint a proxy on their behalf in accordance with section 250A of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and clause 27.3 of the Constitution of the Company, by using the Proxy Form as attached to this Notice of Meeting at Appendix 2.

Attendance:

- In person: To register your attendance in person, email adele.laughton@futurefarmers.com.au by Friday, 12 November 2021.
- Via Zoom: To register your interest in attending via ZOOM, and to obtain the ZOOM link & password, email adele.laughton@futurefarmers.com.au by Friday, 12 November 2021.

Dated: **26 October 2021**

By Order of the Board

Caitlin McConnel

COMPANY SECRETARY

Please direct all enquiries regarding the AGM to CEO Adele Laughton at

adele.laughton@futurefarmers.com.au

Constitution of Future Farmers Network Limited

Adopted on: _____

(date to be inserted post AGM, 18 November, 2021)

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Our reference 12261/21092/0000

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Future Farmers Network Limited

ACN 105 000 146

Constitution*Preliminary*

1. Definitions

In this Constitution:

Attending Member means, in relation to a meeting of Members, the Member present at the place of the meeting, in person or by proxy, by attorney or, where the Member is a body corporate, by Corporate Representative.

Board means the Directors of the Company from time to time.

Business Day means a day except a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in the state or territory in which the Company is taken to be registered for the purposes of the Corporations Act.

Corporate Representative means a person authorised in accordance with the Corporations Act (or a corresponding previous law) by a Member which is a body corporate to act as its representative at a meeting of Members.

Corporations Act means the Corporations Act 2001 (Commonwealth).

Director means a person who is, for the time being, a director of the Company including, where appropriate, an alternate director of the Company.

Fee means a fee or levy referred to in Article 14(a) or 16(b).

Legal Costs of a person means legal costs calculated on a solicitor-and-client basis incurred by that person in defending or resisting any proceedings (whether criminal, civil, administrative or judicial), appearing before or responding to actions taken by any court, tribunal, government authority or agency, other body or commission, a liquidator, an administrator, a trustee in bankruptcy or other authorised official, where that proceeding, appearance or response relates to a Liability of that person.

Liability of a person means any liability including negligence (except a liability for legal costs) incurred by that person in or arising out of the discharge of duties as an officer of the Company or in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the Company, including as result of appointment or nomination by the Company or a subsidiary as a trustee or as a director, officer or employee of another body corporate.

Member means a person whose name is entered in the Register as a member of the Company.

Notice means a notice given pursuant to, or for the purposes of, this Constitution or the Corporations Act.

Personal Representative means the legal personal representative, executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased person.

Register means the register of Members kept pursuant to the Corporations Act and, where appropriate, includes any branch register.

Relevant Officer means a person who is, or has been, a Director or Secretary.

Secretary means a person appointed as, or to perform the duties of, secretary of the Company for the time being.

2. Interpretation

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

- (a) a word importing the singular includes the plural (and vice versa);
 - (b) a word indicating a gender includes every other gender;
 - (c) if a word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
 - (d) the word "includes" in any form is not a word of limitation;
 - (e) a reference to something being "written" or "in writing" includes that thing being represented or reproduced in any mode in a visible form;
 - (f) a notice or document required by this Constitution to be signed may be authenticated by any other manner permitted by the Corporations Act or any other law; and
 - (g) a reference to a statute includes its delegated legislation and a reference to a statute or delegated legislation or a provision of either includes consolidations, amendments, re-enactments and replacements.
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3. Application of Corporations Act

- (a) Unless the context indicates a contrary intention, in this Constitution:
 - (i) a reference to the Corporations Act is to the Corporations Act in force in relation to the Company after taking into account any waiver, modification or exemption which is in force either generally or in relation to the Company; and
 - (ii) a word or phrase given a meaning in the Corporations Act has the same meaning in this Constitution where it relates to the same matters as the matters for which it is defined in the Corporations Act, unless that word or phrase is otherwise defined in this Constitution.
 - (b) The replaceable rules in the Corporations Act do not apply to the Company.
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4. Enforcement

- (a) Each Member submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Queensland, the Federal Court of Australia and the courts competent to determine appeals from those courts with respect to any proceedings that may be brought at any time relating to this Constitution.
 - (b) If at any time any provision of this Constitution is or becomes illegal, invalid or unenforceable in any respect pursuant to the law of any jurisdiction, then that does not affect or impair:
 - (i) the legality, validity or enforceability in that jurisdiction of any other provision of this Constitution; or
 - (ii) the legality, validity or enforceability pursuant to the law of any other jurisdiction of that or any other provision of this Constitution.
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*Objects***5. Objects of the Company****5.1 Objects**

The objects of the Company are to:

- (a) develop a national network of people who support a continual, progressive youth involvement in agriculture;
- (b) provide a catalyst for action and commitment from those in a position to encourage and support young people in rural industries;
- (c) develop and/or support programs and initiatives that contribute to a rural generation that is more informed, educated and proactive;
- (d) provide a forum for members to communicate with their peers in a professional and personal sense;
- (e) promote a vibrant and exciting future for young people in rural industries;
- (f) develop key industry partners to help facilitate the execution of these objects.

*Income and property***6. Application of income and property**

- (a) Subject to Articles 6(b) and 6(c), the Company must apply the profits (if any) or other income and property of the Company solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Company set out in Article 5 and no portion of it may be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, to any Member whether by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise.
- (b) Nothing in Article 6(a) prevents the Company making any payment in good faith of:
 - (i) reasonable and proper remuneration to any Member for any services actually rendered or goods supplied to the Company in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Company;
 - (ii) the payment or reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by a Member on behalf of the Company where the amount payable does not exceed an amount previously approved by the Board;
 - (iii) reasonable and proper rent or fees to a Member for premises leased or licensed by any Member to the Company;
 - (iv) money to any Member, being a solicitor, accountant or other person engaged in any profession, for all usual professional or other charges for work done by that person or that person's firm or employer, where the provision of the service has the prior approval of the Board and the amount payable is approved by the Board and is not more than an amount which commercially would be reasonable payment for the service;
 - (v) interest to a Member at a rate not exceeding a rate approved by the Board on money borrowed by the Company from the Member; or
 - (vi) an amount pursuant to Article 61.
- (c) The Company must not pay fees to or on behalf of Directors or a Secretary but the Company may make payments to a Director or Secretary in good faith for:

- (i) the payment or reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses reasonably incurred by a Director or Secretary in the performance of any duty as a director or secretary of the Company where that payment or reimbursement has been approved by the Board;
- (ii) money to any Director or Secretary, being a solicitor, accountant or other person engaged in any profession, for all usual professional or other charges for work done by that person or that person's firm or employer, where the provision of the service has the prior approval of the Board and the amount payable is approved by the Board and is not more than an amount which commercially would be reasonable payment for the service;
- (iii) any salary or wage due to the Director or Secretary as an employee of the Company where the terms of employment have been approved by the Board;
- (iv) an insurance premium in respect of a contract insuring a Director or Secretary for a liability incurred as an officer of the Company where the Board has approved the payment of the premium; or
- (v) any payment pursuant to Article 46(a), 46(c) or 46(d) or a payment pursuant to any agreement or deed referred to in Article 46(e).

Liability of Members

7. Extent of liability

Each Member undertakes to contribute an amount not exceeding \$10.00 to the property of the Company if the Company is wound up at a time when that person is a Member, or within one year of the time that person ceased to be a Member, for:

- (a) payment of the Company's debts and liabilities contracted before that person ceased to be a Member;
- (b) payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the Company; and
- (c) adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

Membership

8. Applications

- (a) Each applicant to become a Member must deliver to the Company an application in the form which the Board determines, and pay any initial fee which the Board determines.
 - (b) The Board determines in their absolute discretion whether an applicant may become a Member. The Board is not required to give any reason for the rejection of any application to become a Member.
 - (c) If an application to become a Member is accepted by the Board, the Company must give written notice of the acceptance to the applicant and enter the applicant's name in the Register.
 - (d) If an application to become a Member is rejected by the Board, the Company must give written notice of the rejection to the applicant and refund in full the fee (if any) paid by the applicant. Failure by the Company to comply with any notice requirement in this Article 8(c) or 8(d) does not invalidate the decision regarding an application.
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9. No transfers

The rights of being a Member are not transferable whether by operation of law or otherwise.

Cessation of membership

10. Resignation of a Member

- (a) Subject to Article 10(b), a Member:
 - (i) may at any time resign as a member of the Company by giving the Company notice in writing. Unless the notice provides otherwise, a resignation by a Member takes effect immediately on the giving of that notice to the Company;
 - (ii) is deemed to have resigned if the Member fails to pay any Fees required to be paid in the manner prescribed by the Board.
 - (b) If there is only one Member and the Member gives proper notice of resignation or on the same day all of the Members give proper notice of resignation, the notice or notices will be ineffective and the Member or Members cannot resign until either another person is appointed as a Member or the Company is wound up.
 - (c) If a Member resigns, the Company must remove the Member's name from the Register.
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11. Expulsion of a Member

- (a) Subject to Article 11(b), if:
 - (i) a Member is in breach of a provision of this Constitution; or
 - (ii) a Member is in breach of a by-law, charter or code adopted by the Board and made available to the Members and breach is not capable of being rectified to the reasonable satisfaction of the Board (for the avoidance of doubt, conduct which brings the Company's reputation into disrepute will not be capable of being rectified); or
 - (iii) any act or omission of a Member is, in the opinion of the Board, unbecoming of a Member, or prejudicial to the interests or reputation of the Company; or
 - (iv) a Member is, or any step is taken for that Member to become, either an insolvent under administration or an externally administered body corporate; or
 - (v) there is a succession by another body corporate or entity to the assets and liabilities of the Member,

the Company may expel the Member by a resolution of the Board and remove the Member's name from the Register.
 - (b) The Company must not expel a Member pursuant to Article 11(a) unless:
 - (i) at least 5 Business Days notice has been given to the Member stating the date, time and place at which the question of expulsion of that Member is to be considered by the Board, and the nature of alleged event giving rise to the expulsion; and
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- (ii) the affected Member is given the opportunity of explaining to the Board, orally or in writing, why the Member should not be expelled.

12. Other cessation events

If a Member:

- (a) being an individual, dies or becomes bankrupt, becomes of unsound mind or a person whose property is liable to be dealt with pursuant to a law about mental health; or
- (b) being a body corporate, is deregistered pursuant to the laws of the jurisdiction in which the Member is incorporated,

the Member ceases to be a member of the Company and the Company may remove the Member's name from the Register.

13. Effect of cessation

- (a) A person who ceases to be a Member:
 - (i) remains liable to pay, and must immediately pay, to the Company all amounts that at date of cessation were payable by the person to the Company as a Member; and
 - (ii) must pay to the Company interest at the rate the Board resolves on those amounts from the date of cessation until and including the date of payment of those amounts.
- (b) The Company may by resolution of the Board waive any or all of its rights pursuant to this Article 13.

Fees and other payments

14. Setting of Fees

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act and the terms of membership of a class of Members, the Company may by resolution of the Board require the payment of Fees by Members of any amount, on any terms and at any times as the Board resolves, including payment by instalments.
- (b) The Company may when admitting Members make Fees payable for one or more Members for different amounts and at different times as the Board resolves.
- (c) The Company may by resolution of the Board revoke or postpone a Fee or extend the time for payment of a Fee, at any time prior to the date on which payment of that Fee is due.

15. Notice of Fees

- (a) The Company must give notice of Fees to the Members who are required to pay the Fees at least 10 Business Days before the due date for payment. The notice must specify the amount of the Fee, the time or times and place of payment and any other information as the Board resolves.
 - (b) The non-receipt of a notice of a Fee by, or the accidental omission to give notice of a Fee to, any Member does not invalidate the Fee.
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16. Payment of Fees

- (a) Each Member must pay to the Company the amount of each Fee payable by the Member in the manner, at the time and at the place specified in the notice of the Fee.
- (b) If the terms of membership of a class of Members require an amount to be paid as fee or levy on a fixed date, each Member in that class of Members must pay that amount to the Company at that time and that amount is treated for the purposes of this Constitution as if a Fee for that amount had been properly determined by the Board of which appropriate notice has been given.
- (c) In a proceeding to recover a Fee, or an amount payable due to the failure to pay or late payment of a Fee, proof that:
 - (i) the name of the person is entered in the Register as a Member;
 - (ii) the person is in the class of Members liable to pay the Fee;
 - (iii) there is a record in the minute books of the Company of the resolution determining the Fee or the terms of membership of a class of Members requiring the payment of the Fee; and
 - (iv) notice of the Fee was given or taken to be given to the person in accordance with this Constitution,
 is conclusive evidence of the obligation of that person to pay the Fee.

17. Interest payable

- (a) If an amount payable to the Company as a Fee is not paid before or on the time for payment, the person who owes the amount must pay to the Company:
 - (i) interest on the unpaid part of the amount from the date payment is due to the date of payment at the rate that the Board resolves; and
 - (ii) all costs and expenses that the Company incurs due to the failure to pay or the late payment.
- (b) Interest pursuant to Article 17(a) accrues daily and may be capitalised at any interval that the Board resolves.
- (c) The Company may by resolution of the Board waive payment of some or all of the interest, costs or expenses payable pursuant to Article 17(a).

18. Company payments

- (a) A Member or the Personal Representative of a deceased Member must pay to the Company on written demand an amount equal to all payments that the Company makes to a government or taxation authority in respect of the Member or the death of the Member, where the Company is either:
 - (i) obliged by law to make the relevant payment; or
 - (ii) advised by a lawyer qualified to practice in the jurisdiction of the relevant government or taxation authority that the Company is obliged by law to make the relevant payment.
 - (b) The Company is not obliged to notify a Member in advance of its intention to make a payment pursuant to Article 18(a).
 - (c) An amount payable by a Member to the Company pursuant to Article 18(a) is treated for the purposes of this Constitution as if it is a Fee properly made by the Board of which notice has been given on the date on which the written
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demand is given by the Company to the Member or the Personal Representative of a deceased Member.

- (d) Nothing in this Article 18 affects any right or remedy which any law confers on the Company.

Proceedings of Members

19. Written resolutions of Members

While the Company has only one Member, the Company may pass a resolution by that Member signing a record in writing of that resolution.

20. Calling meetings of Members

- (a) The Company may by resolution of the Board call a meeting of Members to be held at the time and place (including 2 or more venues using technology which gives Attending Members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate) and in the manner that the Board resolves.
- (b) No Member may call or arrange to hold a meeting of Members except where permitted by the Corporations Act.

21. Notice of meetings of Members

- (a) Where the Company has called a meeting of Members, notice of the meeting and any proxy form for the meeting may be given in the form and in the manner in which the Board resolves, subject to any requirements of the Corporations Act.
- (b) A person may waive notice of any meeting of Members by written notice to the Company.
- (c) A person who has not duly received notice of a meeting of Members may, before or after the meeting, notify the Company of the person's agreement to anything done or resolution passed at the meeting.
- (d) A person's attendance at a meeting of Members waives any objection which that person may have had to a failure to give notice, or the giving of a defective notice, of the meeting, unless the person at the beginning of the meeting objects to the holding of the meeting.
- (e) Subject to the Corporations Act, anything done (including the passing of a resolution) at a meeting of Members is not invalid because either or both a person does not receive notice of the meeting or a proxy form, or the Company accidentally does not give notice of the meeting or a proxy form to a person.

22. Business of meetings

Except with the approval of the Board, with the permission of the chairperson of the meeting or pursuant to the Corporations Act, no person may move at any meeting of Members:

- (a) any resolution (except in the form set out in the notice of meeting given pursuant to Article 21(a)); or
 - (b) any amendment of any resolution or a document which relates to any resolution and a copy of which has been made available to Members to inspect or obtain.
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23. Quorum

- (a) No business may be transacted at a meeting of Members except, subject to Article 24, the election of the chairperson of the meeting unless a quorum for a meeting of Members is present at the time when the meeting commences.
- (b) A quorum for a meeting of Members is the lesser of 5% of the Members or 15 Attending Members entitled to vote on a resolution at that meeting or if only one Member is entitled to vote at that meeting, then that person (or an Attending Member representing that person). Each individual present may only be counted once towards a quorum. If a Member has appointed more than one proxy or attorney or Corporate Representative, only one of them may be counted towards a quorum.
- (c) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of a meeting of Members, the meeting is dissolved unless the chairperson of the meeting or the Board adjourn the meeting to a date, time and place determined by that chairperson or the Board.
- (d) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of an adjourned meeting of Members, the meeting is dissolved.

24. Chairperson of meetings of Members

- (a) Subject to Articles 24(b) and 24(c), the chairperson of the Board must chair each meeting of Members.
- (b) If at a meeting of Members:
 - (i) there is no chairperson of the Board; or
 - (ii) the chairperson of the Board is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of a meeting of Members or is not willing to chair all or part of the meeting,the Directors who are or will be present at the meeting may (by majority vote) elect one of their number or, in the absence of all the Directors or if none of the Directors present is willing to act, the Attending Members may elect one of their number, to chair that meeting.
- (c) A chairperson of a meeting of Members may, for any item of business at that meeting or for any part of that meeting, vacate the chair in favour of another person nominated by him or her (Acting Chair). Where an instrument of proxy appoints the chairperson as proxy for part of proceedings for which an Acting Chair has been nominated, the instrument of proxy is taken to be in favour of the Acting Chair for the relevant part of the proceedings.

25. Conduct of meetings of Members

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, the chairperson of a meeting of Members is responsible for the general conduct of that meeting and for the procedures to be adopted at that meeting.
 - (b) The chairperson of a meeting of Members may make rulings without putting the question (or any question) to the vote if that action is required to ensure the orderly conduct of the meeting.
 - (c) The chairperson of a meeting of Members may determine the procedures to be adopted for proper and orderly discussion or debate at the meeting, and the casting or recording of votes at the meeting.
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- (d) The chairperson of a meeting of Members may determine any dispute concerning the admission, validity or rejection of a vote at the meeting.
- (e) The chairperson of a meeting of Members may, subject to the Corporations Act, at any time terminate discussion or debate on any matter being considered at the meeting and require that matter be put to a vote.
- (f) The chairperson of a meeting of Members may refuse to allow debate or discussion on any matter which is not business referred to in the notice of that meeting or is not business of the meeting permitted pursuant to the Corporations Act without being referred to in the notice of meeting.
- (g) The chairperson of a meeting of Members may refuse any person admission to, or require a person to leave and remain out of, the meeting if that person:
 - (i) in the opinion of the chairperson, is not complying with the reasonable directions of the chairperson;
 - (ii) has any audio or visual recording or broadcasting device;
 - (iii) has a placard or banner;
 - (iv) has an article the chairperson considers to be dangerous, offensive or liable to cause disruption;
 - (v) behaves or threatens to behave in a dangerous, offensive or disruptive manner;
 - (vi) refuses to produce or to permit examination of any article, or the contents of any article, in the person's possession; or
 - (vii) is not entitled pursuant to the Corporations Act or this Constitution to attend the meeting.
- (h) If the chairperson of a meeting of Members considers that there are too many persons present at the meeting to fit into the venue where the meeting is to be held, the chairperson may nominate a separate meeting place using any technology that gives Attending Members as a whole a reasonable opportunity to participate.
- (i) The chairperson of a meeting of Members may delegate any power conferred by this Article 25 to any person.
- (j) Nothing contained in this Article 25 limits the powers conferred by law on the chairperson of a meeting of Members.

26. Attendance at meeting of Members

- (a) Subject to this Constitution and any rights and restrictions of a class of Members, a Member who is entitled to attend and cast a vote at a meeting of Members, may attend and vote in person or by proxy, by attorney or, if the Member is a body corporate, by Corporate Representative.
 - (b) The chairperson of a meeting of Members may require a person acting as a proxy, attorney or Corporate Representative at that meeting to establish to the chairperson's satisfaction that the person is the person who is duly appointed to act. If the person fails to satisfy this requirement, the chairperson may exclude the person from attending or voting at the meeting.
 - (c) A Director is entitled to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of Members and all meetings of a class of Members and is entitled to speak at those meetings.
 - (d) A person requested by the Board to attend a meeting of Members or a meeting of a class of Members is, regardless of whether that person is a Member or not, entitled to attend that meeting and, at the request of the chairperson of the meeting, is entitled to speak at that meeting.
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27. Authority of Attending Members

- (a) Unless otherwise provided in the document or resolution appointing a person as proxy, attorney or Corporate Representative of a Member, the person so appointed has the same rights to speak, demand a poll, join in demanding a poll or act generally at a meeting of Member to which the appointment relates, as the appointing Member would have had if that Member was present at the meeting.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided in the document or resolution appointing a person as proxy, attorney or Corporate Representative of a Member, the appointment is taken to confer authority to:
 - (i) vote on any amendment moved to a proposed resolution and on any motion that a proposed resolution not be put or any similar motion; and
 - (ii) vote on any procedural motion, including any motion to elect the chairperson of the meeting of Members to which the appointment relates, to vacate the chair or to adjourn the meeting,even though the appointment may refer to specific resolutions and may direct the proxy, attorney or Corporate Representative how to vote on particular resolutions.
- (c) Unless otherwise provided in the document or resolution appointing a person as proxy, attorney or Corporate Representative of a Member, the appointment is taken to confer authority to attend and vote at a meeting which is rescheduled, postponed or adjourned to another time or changed to another place, even though the appointment may refer to a specific meeting to be held at a specified time or place.

28. Multiple appointments

- (a) If more than one attorney or Corporate Representative appointed by a Member is present at a meeting of Members and the Company has not received notice of any revocation of any of the appointments:
 - (i) an attorney or Corporate Representative appointed to act at that particular meeting may act to the exclusion of an attorney or Corporate Representative appointed pursuant to a standing appointment; and
 - (ii) subject to Article 28(a)(i), an attorney or Corporate Representative appointed pursuant to the most recent appointment may act to the exclusion of an attorney or Corporate Representative appointed earlier in time.
 - (b) An appointment of a proxy of a Member is revoked (or, in the case of a standing appointment, suspended for that particular meeting of Members) if the Company receives a further appointment of a proxy from that Member which would result in there being more than one proxy of that Member entitled to act at the meeting. The appointment of proxy made first in time is the first to be treated as revoked or suspended by this Article 28(b).
 - (c) The appointment of a proxy for a Member is not revoked by an attorney or Corporate Representative for that Member attending and taking part in a meeting of Members to which the appointment relates, but if that attorney or Corporate Representative votes on a resolution at that meeting, the proxy is not entitled to vote, and must not vote, as the Member's proxy on that resolution.
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29. Voting at meeting of Members

- (a) A resolution put to the vote at a meeting of Members must be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is demanded in accordance with Article 32 and that demand is not withdrawn.
- (b) The Board may determine that Members entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of Members or at a meeting of a class of Members may vote at that meeting without an Attending Member in respect of that person being present at that meeting (and voting in this manner is referred to in this Article 29(b) as direct voting). The Board may determine rules and procedures in relation to direct voting, including the class of Members entitled to cast a direct vote, the manner in which a direct vote may be cast, the circumstances in which a direct vote will be valid and the effect of a Member casting both a direct vote and a vote in any other manner. Where a notice of meeting specifies that direct voting may occur by eligible Members, a direct vote cast by an eligible Member is taken to have been cast by that person at the meeting if the rules and procedures for direct voting determined by the Board (whether set out in the notice of meeting or otherwise) are complied with.
- (c) Subject to this Constitution and any rights or restrictions of a class of Members, on a show of hands at a meeting of Members, each Attending Member having the right to vote on the resolution has one vote, provided that where a person is entitled to vote in more than one capacity, that person is entitled only to one vote.
- (d) Subject to this Constitution and any rights or restrictions of a class of Members, on a poll at a meeting of Members, each Attending Member having the right to vote on the resolution has one vote for each Member that the Attending Member represents.
- (e) Subject to this Constitution and any rights or restrictions of a class of Members, where the Board has determined other means (including electronic) permitted by law for the casting and recording of votes by Members on any resolution to be put at a meeting of Members, each Member having a right to vote on the resolution has one vote.
- (f) An objection to a right to vote at a meeting of Members or to a determination to allow or disregard a vote at the meeting may only be made at that meeting (or any resumed meeting if that meeting is adjourned). Any objection pursuant to this Article 29(f) must be decided by the chairperson of the meeting of Members, whose decision, made in good faith, is final and conclusive.
- (g) Except where a resolution at a meeting of Members requires a special majority pursuant to the law, the resolution is passed if more votes are cast by Members entitled to vote in favour on the resolution than against it.
- (h) In the case of an equality of votes on a resolution at a meeting of Members, the chairperson of that meeting does not have a casting vote on that resolution.
- (i) Unless a poll is demanded and the demand is not withdrawn, a determination by the chairperson of a meeting of Members following a vote on a show of hands that a resolution has been passed or not passed is conclusive, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against the resolution.

30. Voting by representatives

- (a) The validity of any resolution passed at a meeting of Members is not affected by the failure of any proxy or attorney to vote in accordance with directions (if any) of the appointing Member.
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- (b) If a proxy of a Member purports to vote in a way or circumstances that contravene the Corporations Act, on a show of hands the vote of that proxy is invalid and the Company must not count it. If a poll is demanded, votes which the Corporations Act require a proxy of a Member to cast in a given way must be treated as cast in that way.
- (c) Subject to this Constitution and the Corporations Act, a vote cast at a meeting of Members by a person appointed by a Member as a proxy, attorney or Corporate Representative is valid despite the revocation of the appointment (or the authority pursuant to which the appointment was executed), if no notice in writing of that matter has been received by the Company before the time appointed for the commencement of that meeting.

31. Restrictions on voting rights

- (a) The authority of a proxy or attorney for a Member to speak or vote at a meeting of Members to which the authority relates is suspended while the Member is present in person at that meeting.
- (b) An Attending Member is not entitled to vote on any resolution on which any Fee or other amount due and payable to the Company in respect of that Member's membership of the Company has not been paid.
- (c) An Attending Member is not entitled to vote on a resolution at a meeting of Members where that vote is prohibited by the Corporations Act or an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (d) The Company must disregard any vote on a resolution at a meeting of Members purported to be cast by an Attending Member where that person is not entitled to vote on that resolution. A failure by the Company to disregard a vote on a resolution as required by this Article 31(d) does not invalidate that resolution or any act, matter or thing done at the meeting, unless that failure occurred by wilful default of the Company or of the chairperson of that meeting.

32. Polls

- (a) A poll on a resolution at a meeting of Members may be demanded by a Member only in accordance with the Corporations Act or by the chairperson of that meeting.
- (b) No poll may be demanded at a meeting of Members on the election of a chairperson of that meeting, or unless the chairperson of the meeting otherwise determines, the adjournment of that meeting.
- (c) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
- (d) A poll demanded on a resolution at a meeting of Members for the adjournment of that meeting must be taken immediately. A poll demanded on any other resolution at a meeting of Members must be taken in the manner and at the time and place the chairperson of the meeting directs.
- (e) The result of a poll demanded on a resolution of a meeting of Members is a resolution of that meeting.
- (f) A demand for a poll on a resolution of a meeting of Members does not prevent the continuance of that meeting or that meeting dealing with any other business.

33. Proxies

- (a) A Member who is entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of Members may appoint a person as proxy to attend and vote for the Member in accordance with the Corporations Act but not otherwise.
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- (b) A proxy appointed in accordance with the Corporations Act to attend and vote may only exercise the rights of the Member on the basis and subject to the restrictions provided in the Corporations Act.
- (c) A form of appointment of proxy is valid if it is in accordance with the Corporations Act or in any other form (including electronic) which the Board may determine or accept.
- (d) If the name of the proxy or the name of the office of the proxy in a proxy appointment of a Member is not filled in, the proxy of that Member is:
 - (i) the person specified by the Company in the form of proxy in the case that Member does not choose; or
 - (ii) if no person is so specified, the chairperson of that meeting.

34. Receipt of appointments

- (a) An appointment of proxy or attorney for a meeting of Members is effective only if the Company receives the appointment (and any authority pursuant to which the appointment was signed or a certified copy of the authority) not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting or, in the case of an adjourned meeting, resumption of the meeting.
- (b) Where a notice of meeting specifies an electronic address or other electronic means by which a Member may give the Company a proxy appointment, a proxy given at that electronic address or by that other electronic means is taken to have been given by the Member and received by the Company if the requirements set out in the notice of meeting are complied with.

35. Adjournments

- (a) The chairperson of a meeting of Members may at any time during the meeting adjourn the meeting or any business, motion, question or resolution being considered or remaining to be considered at the meeting or any discussion or debate, either to a later time at the same meeting or to an adjourned meeting to be held at the time and place determined by the chairperson.
- (b) If the chairperson of a meeting of Members exercises the right to adjourn that meeting pursuant to Article 35(a), the chairperson may (but is not obliged to) obtain the approval of Attending Members to the adjournment.
- (c) No person other than the chairperson of a meeting of Members may adjourn that meeting.
- (d) The Company may give such notice of a meeting of Members resumed from an adjourned meeting as the Board resolves. Failure to give notice of an adjournment of a meeting of Members or the failure to receive any notice of the meeting does not invalidate the adjournment or anything done (including the passing of a resolution) at a resumed meeting.
- (e) Only business left unfinished is to be transacted at a meeting of Members which is resumed after an adjournment.

36. Cancellations and postponements

- (a) Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company may by resolution of the Board cancel or postpone a meeting of Members or change the place for the meeting, prior to the date on which the meeting is to be held.
- (b) Article 36(a) does not apply to a meeting called in accordance with the Corporations Act by Members or by the Board on the request of Members,

unless those Members consent to the cancellation or postponement of the meeting.

- (c) The Company may give notice of a cancellation or postponement or change of place of a meeting of Members as the Board resolves. Failure to give notice of a cancellation or postponement or change of place of a meeting of Members or the failure to receive any notice of the meeting does not invalidate the cancellation, postponement or change of place of a meeting or anything done (including the passing of a resolution) at a postponed meeting or the meeting at the new place.
- (d) The only business that may be transacted at a meeting of Members the holding of which is postponed is the business specified in the original notice calling the meeting.

37. Meetings of a class of Members

All the provisions of this Constitution relating to a meeting of Members apply so far as they are capable of application and with any necessary changes to a meeting of a class of Members required to be held pursuant to this Constitution or the Corporations Act except that:

- (a) a quorum is 2 Attending Members who are (or whose Member that they represent are) members of that class of Members, or if only one person is a member of that class of Members, that person (or an Attending Member representing that person); and
- (b) any Attending Member who is (or whose Member that they represent is) a member of that class of Members may demand a poll.

Directors

38. Appointment of Directors

- (a) The number of Directors (not counting alternate directors of the Company) must be the number, not being less than 3 nor more than 11, determined by the Directors, but the number so determined at a particular time must not be less than the number of Directors when the determination takes effect.
- (b) Subject to Article 38(a), the Board may appoint any person as a Director.
- (c) Subject to Article 38(a), the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint any person as a Director.
- (d) A Director must be a Member and in furtherance of the objects of the Company, must be less than 36 years of age.

39. Retirement of Directors

- (a) Subject to Article 39(d), a Director must retire from office no later than the longer of the second annual general meeting of the Company or 2 years, following that Director's last election or appointment. One half of the Directors must retire annually in accordance with a rotation process determined by the Directors.
- (b) A Director who retires pursuant to Article 39(a) holds office as a Director until the end of the meeting at which the Director retires and is eligible for re-election.
- (c) A Director appointed pursuant to Article 38(b) must retire at the next annual general meeting occurring after that appointment and is eligible for re-election.

- (d) The following persons are not subject to Article 39(a) and are not taken into account in determining the Directors required to retire at an annual general meeting:
 - (i) the managing director of the Company, or if there is more than one managing director, the managing director of the Company nominated by the Board for the purpose of this Article; and
 - (ii) an alternate director of the Company.
- (e) No person, other than a Director retiring pursuant to this Article 39 or a Director appointed pursuant to Article 38(b) or a person nominated by the Board, is eligible to be appointed as a Director at any meeting of Members unless a nomination signed by a Member accompanied by the consent of the nominee to act is given to the Company at least 20 Business Days before the meeting.

40. Termination of office

A person ceases to be a Director if the person:

- (a) fails to attend Board meetings (either personally or by an alternate director) for a period of 3 consecutive Board meetings without the consent of the Board;
- (b) fails to comply with a by-law, charter or code adopted by the Board and such failure is not capable of being rectified to the reasonable satisfaction of the Board (for the avoidance of doubt, conduct which brings the Company's reputation into disrepute will not be capable of being rectified);
- (c) resigns by notice in writing to the Company;
- (d) retires pursuant to Article 39 and is not re-elected;
- (e) is removed from office pursuant to the Corporations Act;
- (f) is an employee (whether full-time or part-time) of the Company or of any related body corporate of the Company and ceases to be an employee of the Company or of a related body corporate of the Company;
- (g) becomes an insolvent under administration;
- (h) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose property is liable to be dealt with pursuant to a law about mental health; or
- (i) is not permitted to be a director, or to manage a corporation, pursuant to the Corporations Act.

41. Alternate directors

- (a) A Director may:
 - (i) without the need for approval of other Directors, appoint another Director; and
 - (ii) with the approval of a majority of the other Directors, appoint a person who is not a Director,

as an alternate director of that Director for any period. An alternate director need not be a Member.
- (b) The appointing Director may terminate the appointment of his or her alternate director at any time.
- (c) A notice of appointment, or termination of appointment, of an alternate director by the appointing Director is effective only if the notice is in writing and signed by that Director and is effective when given to the Company.

- (d) An alternate director is entitled to receive notice of Board meetings and, subject to this Constitution and the Corporations Act, to attend, count in the quorum of, speak at, and vote at a Board meeting at which his or her appointing Director is not present.
- (e) Subject to this Constitution, the Corporations Act, and the instrument of appointment of an alternate director, an alternate director may exercise all the powers (except the power pursuant to Article 41(a)) of a Director, to the extent that that his or her appointing Director has not exercised them.
- (f) The office of an alternate director is terminated if the appointing Director ceases to be a Director.
- (g) Subject to Article 6, the Company is not required to pay any remuneration or benefit to an alternate director.
- (h) An alternate director is an officer of the Company and not an agent of his or her appointing Director.

42. Interests of Directors

- (a) A Director is not disqualified by reason only of being a Director (or the fiduciary obligations arising from that office) from:
 - (i) holding an office (except auditor) or place of profit or employment in the Company or a related body corporate of the Company;
 - (ii) holding an office or place of profit or employment in any other company, body corporate, trust or entity promoted by the Company or in which it has an interest;
 - (iii) being a member, creditor or otherwise be interested in any body corporate (including the Company), partnership or entity, except auditor of the Company;
 - (iv) entering into any agreement or arrangement with the Company; or
 - (v) acting in a professional capacity (or being a member of a firm which acts in a professional capacity) for the Company, except as auditor of the Company.
 - (b) Each Director must comply with Corporations Act in relation to the disclosure of the Director's interests.
 - (c) A Director who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a Board meeting must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting nor vote on the matter, except where permitted by the Corporations Act.
 - (d) If a Director has an interest in a matter, then subject to Article 42(c), Article 42(e) and this Constitution:
 - (i) that Director may be counted in a quorum at the Board meeting that considers matters that relate to the interest provided that Director is entitled to vote on at least one of the resolutions to be proposed at that Board meeting;
 - (ii) that Director may participate in and vote on matters that relate to the interest;
 - (iii) the Company may proceed with any transaction that relates to the interest and the Director may participate in the execution of any relevant document by or on behalf of the Company;
 - (iv) the Director may retain the benefits pursuant to any transaction that relates to the interest even though the Director has the interest; and
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- (v) the Company cannot avoid any transaction that relates to the interest merely because of the existence of the interest.
- (e) If an interest of a Director is required to be disclosed pursuant to Article 42(b), Article 42(d)(iv) applies only if the interest is disclosed before the transaction is entered into.

Officers and Executive

43. Managing Director

- (a) The Board may appoint one or more Directors as a managing director of the Company, for any period and on any terms (including, subject to Article 6, as to remuneration) as the Board resolves. Subject to any agreement between the Company and the managing director, the Board may vary or terminate the appointment of a managing director of the Company at any time, with or without cause.
- (b) The Board may delegate any of its powers to a managing director of the Company for any period and on any terms (including the power to further delegate) as the Board resolves. The Board may revoke or vary any power delegated to a managing director of the Company.
- (c) A managing director of the Company must exercise the powers delegated to him or her in accordance with any directions of the Board.
- (d) A person ceases to be a managing director if the person ceases to be a Director.

44. Executive

- (a) The Board may appoint an executive to which the Board may delegate the power to make decisions and manage the affairs of the Company between meetings of the Board.
- (b) All decisions taken by the executive must be ratified by the Board at the next Board meeting.
- (c) The executive consists of that number of directors as the Board determines, but no less than three. The Chair may at their own election, be a member of the executive.

45. Secretary

The Board may appoint one or more Secretaries, for any period and on any terms (including, subject to Article 6, as to remuneration) as the Board resolves. Subject to any agreement between the Company and the Secretary, the Board may vary or terminate the appointment of a Secretary at any time, with or without cause.

46. Indemnity and insurance

- (a) To the extent permitted by law, the Company may indemnify each Relevant Officer against a Liability of that person and the Legal Costs of that person.
 - (b) The indemnity pursuant to Article 46(a):
 - (i) is enforceable without the Relevant Officer having first to incur any expense or make any payment;
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- (ii) is a continuing obligation and is enforceable by the Relevant Officer even though the Relevant Officer may have ceased to be an officer of the Company; and
 - (iii) applies to Liabilities and Legal Costs incurred both before and after this Article became effective.
- (c) To the extent permitted by law, the Company may make a payment (whether by way of advance, loan or otherwise) to a Relevant Officer in respect of Legal Costs of that person.
- (d) To the extent permitted by law, the Company may:
 - (i) enter into, or agree to enter into; or
 - (ii) pay, or agree to pay, a premium for,

a contract insuring a Relevant Officer against a Liability of that person and the Legal Costs of that person.
- (e) To the extent permitted by law, the Company may enter into an agreement or deed with a Relevant Officer or a person who is, or has been, an officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company, pursuant to which the Company must do all or any of the following:
 - (i) keep books of the Company and allow either or both that person and that person's advisers access to those books on the terms agreed;
 - (ii) indemnify that person against any Liability and Legal Costs of that person;
 - (iii) make a payment (whether by way of advance, loan or otherwise) to that person in respect of Legal Costs of that person; and
 - (iv) keep that person insured in respect of any act or omission by that person while a Relevant Officer or an officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company, on the terms agreed (including as to payment of all or part of the premium for the contract of insurance).

Powers of the Board

47. General powers

- (a) The Board has the power to manage the business of the Company and may exercise to the exclusion of the Company in general meeting all powers of the Company which are not, by the law or this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.
- (b) A power of the Board can only be exercised by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board in accordance with Article 52, a resolution passed by signing a document in accordance with Article 51, or in accordance with a delegation of the power pursuant to Article 43, 49 or 50. A reference in this Constitution to the Company exercising a power by a resolution of the Board includes an exercise of that power in accordance with a delegation of the power pursuant to Article 43, 49 or 50.

48. Execution of documents

- (a) If the Company has a common seal, the Company may execute a document if that seal is fixed to the document and the fixing of that seal is witnessed by one Director and either another Director, a Secretary, or another person appointed by the Board for that purpose.
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- (b) The Company may execute a document without a common seal if the document is signed by one Director and either another Director, a Secretary, or another person appointed by the Board for that purpose.
- (c) The Board may determine the manner in which and the persons by whom cheques, promissory notes, bankers' drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable or transferable instruments in the name of or on behalf of the Company, and receipts for money paid to the Company, must be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed.

49. Committees and delegates

- (a) The Board may delegate any of its powers to a committee of the Board, a Director, an employee of the Company or any other person. A delegation of those powers may be made for any period and on any terms (including the power to further delegate) as the Board resolves. The Board may revoke or vary any power so delegated.
- (b) A committee or delegate must exercise the powers delegated in accordance with any directions of the Board.
- (c) Subject to the terms of appointment or reference of a committee, Article 52 applies with the necessary changes to meetings and resolutions of a committee of the Board.

50. Attorney or agent

- (a) The Board may appoint any person to be attorney or agent of the Company for any purpose, for any period and on any terms (including as to remuneration) as the Board resolves. Subject to the terms of appointment of an attorney or agent of the Company, the Board may revoke or vary that appointment at any time, with or without cause.
- (b) The Board may delegate any of their powers (including the power to delegate) to an attorney or agent. The Board may revoke or vary any power delegated to an attorney or agent.

Proceedings of Directors

51. Written resolutions of Directors

- (a) The Board may pass a resolution without a Board meeting being held if notice in writing of the resolution is given to all Directors and a majority of the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution (not being less than the number required for a quorum at a meeting of Directors) sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document.
 - (b) A resolution pursuant to Article 51(a) may consist of several documents in the same form each signed by one or more Directors and is effective when signed by the last of the Directors constituting the majority of the Directors. A facsimile transmission or other document produced by electronic means under the name of a Director with the Director's authority is taken to be a document signed by the Director for the purposes of Article 51(a) and is taken to be signed when received by the Company in legible form.
 - (c) For the purposes of Article 51(a), the reference to Directors includes any alternate director who is appointed by a Director who is at the relevant time on leave of absence approved by the Board but does not include any other alternate directors.
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52. Board Meetings

- (a) The Board must meet at least 5 times in each calendar year.
 - (b) In addition to Article 52(a) and subject to this Constitution, the Board may meet, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit.
 - (c) The Chair may at any time and the Secretary must upon the request in writing of 2 Directors, convene a meeting of the Board.
 - (d) Notice of a Board meeting must be given to each Director (except a Director on leave of absence approved by the Board) and an alternate director appointed by a Director on leave of absence approved by the Board. Notice of a Board meeting may be given in person, or by post or by telephone, fax or other electronic means.
 - (e) A Director or alternate director may waive notice of a Board meeting by giving notice to that effect to the Company in person or by post or by telephone, fax or other electronic means.
 - (f) A person who attends a Board meeting waives any objection that person and:
 - (i) if the person is a Director, any alternate director appointed by that person; or
 - (ii) if the person is an alternate director, the Director who appointed that person as alternate director,may have to a failure to give notice of the meeting.
 - (g) Anything done (including the passing of a resolution) at a Board meeting is not invalid because either or both a person does not receive notice of the meeting or the Company accidentally does not give notice of the meeting to a person.
 - (h) For the purposes of the Corporations Act, each Director, by consenting to be a Director or by reason of the adoption of this Constitution, consents to the use of each of the following technologies for the holding of a Board meeting:
 - (i) telephone;
 - (ii) video;
 - (iii) any other technology which permits each Director to communicate with every other participating Director; or
 - (iv) any combination of these technologies.A Director may withdraw the consent given pursuant to this Article 52(h) in accordance with the Corporations Act.
 - (i) If a Board meeting is held in 2 or more places linked together by any technology:
 - (i) a Director present at one of the places is taken to be present at the meeting unless and until the Director states to the chairperson of the meeting that the Director is discontinuing his or her participation in the meeting; and
 - (ii) the chairperson of that meeting may determine at which of those places the meeting will be taken to have been held.
 - (j) Until otherwise determined by the Board, a quorum for a Board meeting is a majority of the Directors entitled to vote on a resolution that may be proposed at that meeting. A quorum for a Board meeting must be present at all times during the meeting. Each individual present is counted towards a quorum in respect of each appointment as an alternate director of another Director in addition (if applicable) to being counted as a Director.
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53. Chairperson of the Board

- (a) The Board may elect a Director as chairperson of the Board. A Director cannot hold the position of Chair of directors for more than two (2) consecutive years, but may be re-appointed after the expiration of twelve (12) months..
- (b) The Board may remove the chairperson of the Board by ordinary resolution at any time.
- (c) Subject to Article 53(d), the chairperson of the Board must chair each Board meeting.
- (d) If at a Board meeting:
 - (i) a chairperson has not been elected pursuant to Article 53(a); or
 - (ii) the chairperson of the Board is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of a Board meeting or is not willing to chair all or part of that meeting,

the Directors present must elect one of their number to, chair that meeting or part of the meeting.
- (e) A person does not cease to be a chairperson of the Board if that person retires as a Director at a meeting of Members and is re-elected as a Director at that meeting (or any adjournment of that meeting).

54. Board resolutions

- (a) A resolution of the Board is passed if more votes are cast by Directors entitled to vote in favour of the resolution than against it.
- (b) Subject to Articles 41 and 42 and this Article 54, each Director present in person or by his or her alternate director has one vote on a matter arising at a Board meeting.
- (c) Subject to the Corporations Act, in case of an equality of votes on a resolution at a Board meeting, the chairperson of that meeting has a casting vote on that resolution in addition to any vote the chairperson has in his or her capacity as a Director in respect of that resolution, provided that the chairperson is entitled to vote on the resolution and more than two Directors are present and entitled to vote on the resolution.

55. Valid proceedings

- (a) An act at any Board meeting or a committee of the Board or an act of any person acting as a Director is not invalidated by:
 - (i) a defect in the appointment or continuance in office of a person as a Director, a member of the committee or of the person so acting; or
 - (ii) a person so appointed being disqualified or not being entitled to vote,

if that circumstance was not known by the Board, committee or person (as the case may be) when the act was done.
 - (b) If the number of Directors is below the minimum required by this Constitution, the Board must not act except in emergencies, to appoint Directors up to that minimum number or to call and arrange to hold a meeting of Members.
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Notices

56. Notices to Members

- (a) The Company may give Notice to a Member by any of the following means in the Board's discretion:
 - (i) delivering it to that Member or person;
 - (ii) delivering it or sending it by post to the address of the Member in the Register or the alternative address (if any) nominated by that Member for that purpose;
 - (iii) sending it to the fax number or electronic address (if any) nominated by that Member or person for that purpose;
 - (iv) if permitted by the Corporations Act, notifying that Member of the notice's availability by an electronic means nominated by the Member for that purpose; or
 - (v) any other means permitted by the Corporations Act.
- (b) The Company must send all documents to a Member whose address for Notices is not within Australia by air-mail, air courier, fax or electronic transmission.
- (c) Any Notice required or allowed to be given by the Company to one or more Members by advertisement is, unless otherwise stipulated, sufficiently advertised if advertised once in a daily newspaper circulating in the states and territories of Australia.

57. Notice to Directors

The Company may give Notice to a Director or alternate director by:

- (a) delivering it to that person;
- (b) sending it by post to the usual residential address of that person or the alternative address (if any) nominated by that person for that purpose;
- (c) sending it to the fax number or electronic address (if any) nominated by that person for that purpose; or
- (d) any other means agreed between the Company and that person.

58. Notice to the Company

A person may give Notice to the Company by:

- (a) delivering it or sending it by post to the registered office of the Company;
 - (b) delivering it or sending it by post to a place nominated by the Company for that purpose;
 - (c) sending it to the fax number at the registered office of the Company nominated by the Company for that purpose;
 - (d) sending it to the electronic address (if any) nominated by the Company for that purpose; or
 - (e) any other means permitted by the Corporations Act.
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59. Time of service

- (a) A Notice sent by post or air-mail is taken to be given on the day after the date it is posted.
- (b) A Notice sent by fax or other electronic transmission is taken to be given when the transmission is sent provided that in the case of notice to the Company or a Director or an alternate director, the sender meets any action required by the recipient to verify the receipt of the document by the recipient.
- (c) A Notice given in accordance with Article 56(a)(iv) is taken to be given on the day after the date on which the Member is notified that the Notice is available.
- (d) A certificate by a Director or Secretary to the effect that a Notice by the Company has been given in accordance with this Constitution is conclusive evidence of that fact.

60. Notice requirements

The Board may specify, generally or in a particular case, requirements in relation to Notices given by any electronic means, including requirements as to:

- (a) the classes of, and circumstances in which, Notices may be sent;
- (b) verification (whether by encryption code or otherwise); and
- (c) the circumstances in which, and the time when, the Notice is taken to be given.

Winding up

61. Winding up

On a winding up of the Company, any surplus assets of the Company remaining after the payment of its debts must not be paid to or distributed among the Members, but must be given or transferred to:

- (a) one or more bodies corporate, associations or institutions (whether or not a Member or Members) selected by the Members by resolution at or before the dissolution of the Company:
 - (i) having object similar to the objects of the Company; and
 - (ii) whose constitution prohibits the distribution of its or their income or property to no lesser extent than that imposed on the Company pursuant to Article 6; or
 - (b) if there are no bodies corporate, associations or institutions which meet the requirements of Article 61(a), to one or more bodies corporate, associations or institutions (whether or not a Member or Members) selected by the Members by resolution at or before dissolution of the Company, the objects of which are the promotion of charity and gifts which are allowable deductions pursuant to the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 (Cth); or
 - (c) if the Members do not make a selection pursuant to Article 61(a) or 61(b) for any reason, to one or more bodies corporate, associations or institutions meeting the requirements of either Article 61(a) or 61(b) selected by the Board, subject to Board obtaining court approval pursuant to the Corporations Act to exercise this power.
-



Future Farmers Network

Appendix 2 - Proxy Form

FUTURE FARMERS NETWORK LIMITED

I, _____

of _____

being a member of the abovenamed Company HEREBY APPOINT _____

of _____

or failing the member, then _____

of _____

as my proxy to vote for me on my behalf at the (Annual) General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 18th day of November 2021 and at any adjournment thereof.

SIGNED the member:

NAME:

DATE: _____ day of _____ 2021.

* SECRETARY DULE AUTHORISED TO APPOINT THE PROXY

The member form is to be used *in favour of/*against the resolution.

*Delete which one does not apply.



Appendix 3 – Incoming Directors



Caitlin McConnel – Caitlin is a Senior Associate at Clayton Utz, with experience in agribusiness, commercial litigation and restructuring and insolvency.

Caitlin is also a sixth-generation grazier, whose passion for agriculture stems from her work on her family's historical property, which produces beef cattle in Toogoolawah, Queensland. Her family is the oldest family business in Queensland, and one of the oldest in Australia. Caitlin works closely with her parents in respect of their operations at "Cressbrook", and she also represents the family as an historical spokesperson.

Alongside her professional pursuits, Caitlin is also an advocate for youth in agriculture and agribusiness, and mental health & wellness in the legal and agricultural sectors. She is currently a Director of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Association of Queensland (RAIA) Foundation, and a Non-Executive Director & Secretary of the Future Farmers Network. She has contributed in a great number of forums to topics on agriculture and agribusiness, as well as mental health and wellness.



Liberty Walker – Liberty is currently working as an Agribusiness Manager for the National Australia Bank (NAB) in Moree North Western, New South Wales. Her passion for agribusiness has stemmed from living remotely on a cattle and grain property in far western Queensland in her early formative years and then, working for a large corporate vertically integrated agribusiness and export company coupled with my agribusiness degree.

Prior to starting with the NAB, Liberty worked on large cattle stations in the Gulf of Carpentaria & Cape York Peninsula. She has since completed a bachelor's degree of Agribusiness at Marcus Oldham College in Geelong, Victoria in 2020.

Liberty is always seeking out opportunities to grow her network, develop her skill set, and give back to likeminded people.



Tom Copley - Tom is a solicitor at HopgoodGanim Lawyers and is currently rotating through the firm's Planning and Environment section, working in planning litigation and environmental due diligence.

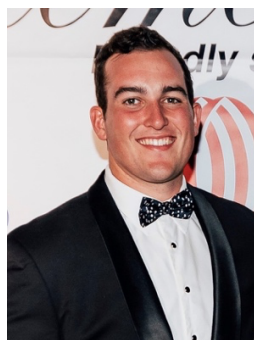
Tom is returning to the Intellectual Property and Technology team next year, where he has previous experience in IP asset protection and transactions, including working with a number of start-ups and ag tech companies. Tom also has a degree in journalism from QUT and is involved in his family's commercial and seedstock Brahman herd in the Brisbane Valley. Tom is passionate about being curious and encouraging young people in agriculture to ask 'why?'



Lauren Roellgen - Lauren is an Agribusiness Analyst working for AustOn Corporation, the Australian agriculture arm of Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan. Her role involves assisting in the management of OTPP's existing Australian assets as well as assessing new investment opportunities. Whilst she is currently based in Melbourne she is often travelling to various parts of rural Australia.

Lauren grew up on a cotton and grain farm on the Darling Downs as the first generation in her family to be born in Australia. She moved to Brisbane in 2013 to complete a dual degree in Science and Commerce at the University of Queensland before starting her career with PwC's Mergers & Acquisitions team, specialising in the food and agribusiness sector. Her experience spans a wide range of industries, including horticulture, red meat production, ag-tech, broadacre cropping and aquaculture. Lauren is a full Chartered Accountant, having fulfilled all academic and professional requirements. She is a contributing member to the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Association of Queensland (RAA) Future Directions Committee and has led Brisbane's Young Agribusiness Rural Network ('YARN') as President.

Lauren is a strong advocate for all things agriculture. With both huge opportunities and headwinds on the horizon, she believes it is critical to maintain the calibre of talent in our existing industry while ensuring young rural voices are heard. She hopes that her perspectives and skills provide some unique contributions to the FFN Board to further the networks, skills and opportunities for young people in and wanting to be part of agriculture in Australia.



William Burke - Will is currently an Agribusiness Manager for NAB in Northern Victoria, where he directly manages a portfolio of Small-Medium Enterprise Agribusiness groups, spanning across a wide range of industries from Broadacre cropping/livestock, to intensive Horticulture and Dairy.

Key skills are demonstrated in active risk management, financial judgement, cashflow analysis and relationship building. Prior to making the move to Victoria as a Manager, Will was part of the NAB Corporate Agribusiness team in Brisbane, where he started as an Agribusiness Analyst. Further to his professional experience at NAB, he has also had experience in Rural Valuations with Colliers International whilst completing his final years of study, where he holds a Bachelor of Business, Majoring in Real Estate and Development from the University of Queensland.

Will's drive to advance Australian Agriculture is founded from his upbringing as the 5th generation on a Beef Cattle property at Esk, in South East Queensland. This exposure to Agriculture from a young age has established a strong passion for Will to immerse himself in initiatives which will fortify Australian Agriculture's future sustainability and viability. He is committed to seeing future success as an industry and believes that building key relationships across multiple stakeholders, improving financial acumen and developing diverse skillsets are the most significant drivers to that effect.



Angus Stevenson - Angus is a Private Wealth Adviser at Allegra Wealth, a boutique financial services firm located in the ACT. At Allegra, Angus advises not for profit organisations and high to ultra-high net worth families. Allegra has a strong client base in the Riverina and Central West NSW and is responsible for over \$440 million on behalf of their clients. Angus provides sophisticated financial advice that includes investment advice, tax structuring and intergenerational wealth management.

Prior to starting at Allegra Wealth, Angus worked for Boyce Financial Services, a subsidiary of Boyce Chartered Accountants. Angus was based in Wagga Wagga but frequently travelled across regional NSW, advising farming families how to invest and grow their off-farm assets to provide an immediate cash flow and diversification benefits and a longer-term purpose by helping facilitate succession planning and family wealth transfer. While in Wagga, Angus coached at the Wagga Waratahs Rugby Union club, coaching three consecutive grand finals and two premierships.

Originally from Dubbo, Angus attended the Shore School for six years. He studied at the Australian National University, where he now holds a Bachelor of Arts majoring in International Relations and History and a Bachelor of Commerce majoring in Finance. Angus is a Certified Financial Planner (CFP), which is the highest designation in the financial planning industry.