

**Australian Securities & Investments Commission**

**A Company Limited By Shares**

**Constitution**

**Of**

**ARACON SUPERANNUATION PTY LTD**  
**A.C.N. 133 547 396**



# Certificate of Registration of a Company



This is to certify that

**ARACON SUPERANNUATION PTY LTD**

**Australian Company Number 133 547 396**

is a registered company under the Corporations Act 2001 and  
is taken to be registered in Victoria.

The company **is limited by shares.**

The company is a **proprietary** company.

The day of commencement of registration is  
**the third day of October 2008.**

Issued by the  
Australian Securities and Investments Commission  
on this third day of October, 2008.

Anthony Michael D'Aloisio  
Chairman

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## **Corporations Act 2001**

### **A Company Limited by shares**

#### **Constitution of**

ARACON SUPERANNUATION PTY LTD

1. This is the Constitution of the company.

#### **Interpretation**

2. (a) "the Act" or "the Corporations Act" means the Corporations Act 2001 or any act that amends or replaces it.  
  
(b) The rules in this Constitution apply to the company and to the extent that the replaceable rules from time to time contained in the Corporations Act apply to the company, the replaceable rules are modified as expressly provided in this Constitution.  
  
(c) Except in so far as the contrary intention appears, an expression has, in a provision of this Constitution that deals with a matter dealt with by a particular provision of the Act, the same meaning as in that provision of the Act.

#### **Objects**

3. The objects for which the Company is established are:
  - (a) To act solely as Trustee of any regulated superannuation fund within the meaning of section 19 of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 and to do all such acts, matters or things incidental or conducive to this object.
  - (b) To the extent which it is incidental or conducive to the objects referred to in rule (a) and subject to that rule, to undertake and execute as Trustee the trusts of any regulated superannuation fund and for such purposes to take and acquire any real or personal property and to hold and administer and otherwise deal with the same upon such trusts and to exercise, carry out and perform all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions thereby conferred or implied.
  - (c) To the extent to which they are incidental or conducive to the objects referred to in rule (a) and subject to that rule, to carry out and perform all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions given to or conferred upon the Trustee by law.

#### **Distribution to Members Prohibited**

4. Despite anything contained in this Constitution, and in the Corporations Act, the income and property of the company is prohibited from being distributed among members of the company.
5. Despite anything contained in this Constitution, and in the Corporations Act, if upon the winding-up or dissolution of the company there remains, after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the company, but shall be given or transferred to some other company or companies or institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the company and whose Constitution prohibits the distribution of its or their income and property among its or their members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the company by virtue of this Constitution, such company or companies, institution or institutions to be determined by the members of the company at or before the time of the dissolution and in default of this by application to the appropriate Court for

determination.

**Director Interested in Contract with Company**

6. The replaceable rule in section 194 is deleted and the following rule is substituted subject to section 191 of the Corporations Act:-
- (a) No director shall be disqualified by his or her office from holding any office or place of profit under the company or under any company in which this company shall be a shareholder or otherwise interested or from contracting with the company either as vendor, purchaser or otherwise.
  - (b) No such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the company in which any director shall be in any way interested shall be avoided nor shall any director be liable to account to the company for any profit arising from any such office or place of profit or realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason only of such director holding that office or of the fiduciary relations thereby established.
  - (c) A director may vote in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he or she is interested. A director may sign a document even though he or she is interested in the contract or arrangement to which the document relates.

**Director's Discretion to Refuse to Register Transfers**

7. The replaceable rule in section 1072G is deleted and the following rule is substituted:

The directors of the company may refuse to register a transfer of shares in the company for any reason and without assigning any reason for that refusal.

**Indemnity and Insurance**

8. (a) Except to the extent prohibited by law and unless otherwise unlawful, every officer of the company must be indemnified out of the property of the company against any liability (including legal costs) to another person (other than the company or a related Body Corporate).
- (b) Except to the extent prohibited by law and unless otherwise unlawful, the company may pay or agree to pay a premium in respect of a contract insuring a person who is or has been an officer of the company against any liability for costs and expenses incurred by such person in defending proceedings, whether civil or criminal and whatever their outcome.
- (c) Except to the extent prohibited by law and unless otherwise unlawful, the company may pay or agree to pay a premium in respect of a contract insuring a person who is or has been an officer of the company against any liability incurred by the person as such an officer.

**Agreement**

I / We, the undersigned, agree to this Constitution.

Signed by all members on: 18/09/08

Executed for and on behalf of  
ARA CONSULTANTS LTD  
A.C.N. 102 304 692  
by authority of the director(s)  
in the presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

AND

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary or Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
OR Sole Director/Secretary

# Replaceable Rules

## Directors

1. **201G Company may appoint a director** (replaceable rule - see section 135).

A company may appoint a person as a director by resolution passed in general meeting.

2. **201H Directors may appoint other directors** (replaceable rule - see section 135).

Appointment by other directors:

- (1) The directors of a company may appoint a person as a director. A person can be appointed as a director in order to make up a quorum for a directors' meeting even if the total number of directors of the company is not enough to make up that quorum.

Proprietary company - confirmation by meeting within 2 months:

- (2) If a person is appointed by the other directors as a director of a proprietary company, the company must confirm the appointment by resolution within 2 months after the appointment is made. If the appointment is not confirmed, the person ceases to be a director of the company at the end of those 2 months.

Public company - confirmation by next AGM:

- (3) If a person is appointed by the other directors as a director of a public company, the company must confirm the appointment by resolution at the company's next AGM. If the appointment is not confirmed, the person ceases to be a director of the company at the end of the AGM.

3. **201J Appointment of managing directors** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

The directors of a company may appoint 1 or more of themselves to the office of managing director of the company for the period, and on the terms (including as to remuneration), as the directors see fit.

4. **201K Alternate directors** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Appointment:

- (1) With the other directors' approval, a director may appoint an alternate to exercise some or all of the director's powers for a specified period.

Notice of meetings:

- (2) If the appointing director requests the company to give the alternate notice of directors' meetings, the company must do so.

Exercise of Powers:

- (3) When an alternate exercises the director's powers, the exercise of the power is just as effective as if the powers were exercised by the director.

Termination of appointment:

- (4) The appointing director may terminate the alternate's appointment at any time.

Requirement of writing:

- (5) An appointment or its termination must be in writing. A copy must be given to the company.



*Note: ASIC must be given notice of the appointment and termination of appointment of an alternate (see subsections 205B(2) and (5)).*

**5. 198A Powers of directors** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Management of business:

(1) The business of a company is to be managed by or under the direction of the directors.

Note: See section 198E for special rules about the powers of directors who are the single director/shareholder of proprietary companies.

Exception:

(2) The directors may exercise all the powers of the company except any powers that this Act or the company's constitution (if any) requires the company to exercise in general meeting.

Note: For example, the directors may issue shares, borrow money and issue debentures.

**6. 198B Negotiable instruments** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Number of directors for execution:

(1) Any 2 directors of a company that has 2 or more directors, or the director of a proprietary company that has only 1 director, may sign, draw, accept, endorse or otherwise execute a negotiable instrument.

Variation of method of execution:

(2) The directors may determine that a negotiable instrument may be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed in a different way.

**7. 198C Managing director** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Conferral of powers:

(1) The directors of a company may confer on a managing director any of the powers that the directors can exercise.

Revocation or variation:

(2) The directors may revoke or vary a conferral of powers on the managing director.

**8. 203F Termination of appointment of managing director** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Ceasing to be a director:

(1) A person ceases to be managing director if they cease to be a director.

Revocation or variation of appointment:

(2) The directors may revoke or vary an appointment of a managing director.

**9. 203C Removal by members - proprietary companies** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

A proprietary company:

(a) may by resolution remove a director from office; and

(b) may by resolution appoint another person as a director instead.

**10. 203A Director may resign by giving written notice to company** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

A director of a company may resign as a director of the company by giving a written notice of resignation to the company at its registered office.

**11. 194 Voting and completion of transactions - directors of proprietary companies** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

If a director of a proprietary company has a material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the company and:

- (a) under section 191 the director discloses the nature and extent of the interest and its relation to the affairs of the company at a meeting of the directors; or
- (b) the interest is one that does not need to be disclosed under section 191; then
- (c) the director may vote on matters that relate to the interest; and
- (d) any transactions that relate to the interest may proceed; and
- (e) the director may retain benefits under the transaction even though the director has the interest; and
- (f) the company cannot avoid the transaction merely because of the existence of the interest.

If disclosure is required under section 191, paragraphs (e) and (f) apply only if the disclosure is made before the transaction is entered into.

Note: A director may need to give notice to the other directors if the director has a material personal interest in a matter relating to the affairs of the company (see section 191).

**12. 202A Remuneration of directors** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Determined by resolution:

- (1) The directors of a company are to be paid the remuneration that the company determines by resolution.

Note: Chapter 2E makes special provision for the payment of remuneration to the directors of public companies.

Travelling and other expenses:

- (2) The company may also pay the directors' travelling and other expenses that they properly incur:
  - (a) in attending directors' meetings or any meetings of committees of directors; and
  - (b) in attending any general meetings of the company; and
  - (c) in connection with the company's business.

### **Director Resolutions**

**13. 248A Circulating resolutions of companies with more than 1 director** (replaceable rule-see section 135)

Resolutions

- (1) The directors of a company may pass a resolution without a directors' meeting being held if all the directors entitled to vote on the resolution sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of the resolution set out in the document.

## Copies

(2) Separate copies of a document may be used for signing by directors if the wording of the resolution and statement is identical in each copy.

## When the resolution is passed

(3) The resolution is passed when the last director signs.

Note: Passage of a resolution under this section must be recorded in the company's minute books (see section 251A).

## Directors' meetings

### 14. 248C Calling directors' meetings (replaceable rule see section 135)

A directors' meeting may be called by a director giving reasonable notice individually to every other director.

Note: A director who has appointed an alternate director may ask for the notice to be sent to the alternate director (see subsection 201K(2)).

### 15. 248E Chairing directors' meetings (replaceable rule see section 135)

Director may be elected to chair meetings for specified period:

(1) The directors may elect a director to chair their meetings. The directors may determine the period for which the director is to be the chair.

Election of director present at meeting:

(2) The directors must elect a director present to chair a meeting, or part of it, if:

- (a) a director has not already been elected to chair the meeting; or
- (b) a previously elected chair is not available or declines to act, for the meeting or the part of the meeting.

### 16. 248F Quorum at directors' meetings (replaceable rule see section 135)

Unless the directors determine otherwise, the quorum for a directors' meeting is 2 directors and the quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.

Note 1: For special quorum rules for public companies, see section 195.

Note 2: For resolutions of 1 director proprietary companies without meetings, see section 248B.

### 17. 248G Passing of directors' resolutions (replaceable rule see section 135)

Majority of votes:

(1) A resolution of the directors must be passed by a majority of the votes cast by directors entitled to vote on the resolution.

Chair to have casting vote:

(2) The chair has a casting vote if necessary in addition to any vote they have in their capacity as a director.

Note: The chair may be precluded from voting, for example, by a conflict of interest.

## Meetings of Members

**18. 249C Calling of meetings of members by a director** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

A director may call a meeting of the company's members.

**19. 249J(2) Notice to joint members** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Notice to joint members must be given to the joint member named first in the register of members.

**20. 249J(4) When notice by post or fax is given** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

A notice of meeting sent by post is taken to be given 3 days after it is posted. A notice of meeting sent by fax, or other electronic means, is taken to be given on the business day after it is sent.

**21. 249M Notice of adjourned meetings** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

When a meeting is adjourned, new notice of the resumed meeting must be given if the meeting is adjourned for 1 month or more.

**22. 249T Quorum** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

2 members:

- (1) The quorum for a meeting of a company's members is 2 members and the quorum must be present at all times during the meeting.

Note: For single member companies, see section 249B.

Determination of existence of quorum:

- (2) In determining whether a quorum is present, count individuals attending as proxies or body corporate representatives. However, if a member has appointed more than 1 proxy or representative, count only 1 of them. If an individual is attending both as a member and as a proxy or body corporate representative, count them only once.

Note 1: For rights to appoint proxies, see section 249X.

Note 2: For body corporate representatives, see section 250D.

Meeting to be adjourned if no quorum present within 30 minutes:

- (3) A meeting of the company's members that does not have a quorum present within 30 minutes after the time for the meeting set out in the notice of meeting is adjourned to the date, time and place the directors specify. If the directors do 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; and
- (b) if the time is not specified-the same time; and
- (c) if the place is not specified-the same place.

Where no quorum present at resumed meeting:

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

**23. 249U Chairing meetings of members** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Directors may elect individual:

- (1) The directors may elect an individual to chair meetings of the company's members.

Where chair has not previously been elected or unavailable:

- (2) The directors at a meeting of the company's members must elect an individual present to chair the meeting (or part of it) if an individual has not already been elected by the directors to chair it or, having been elected, is not available to chair it, or declines to act, for the meeting (or part of the meeting).

Where member may elect chair:

- (3) The members at a meeting of the company's members must elect a member present to chair the meeting (or part of it) if:

- (a) a chair has not previously been elected by the directors to chair the meeting; or
- (b) a previously elected chair is not available, or declines to act, for the meeting (or part of the meeting).

Adjournment of meeting:

- (4) The chair must adjourn a meeting of the company's members if the members present with a majority of votes at the meeting agree or direct that the chair must do so.

**24. 249W(2) Business at adjourned meetings** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

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

**25. 249X Who can appoint a proxy** (replaceable rule for proprietary companies and mandatory rule for public companies-see section 135)

Appointment:

- (1) A member of a company who is entitled to attend and cast a vote at a meeting of the company's members may appoint a person as the member's proxy to attend and vote for the member at the meeting.

Proportion or number of votes may be specified:

- (2) The appointment may specify the proportion or number of votes that the proxy may exercise.

Apportionment of votes between 1 or 2 proxies:

- (3) Each member may appoint a proxy. If the member is entitled to cast 2 or more votes at the meeting, they may appoint 2 proxies. If the member appoints 2 proxies and the appointment does not specify the proportion or number of the member's votes each proxy may exercise, each proxy may exercise half of the votes.

Fractions of votes to be disregarded:

- (4) Disregard any fractions of votes resulting from the application of subsection (2) or (3).

**26. 250C(2) Proxy vote valid even if member dies, revokes appointment etc.** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Unless the company has received written notice of the matter before the start or resumption of the meeting at which a proxy votes, a vote cast by the proxy will be valid even if, before the proxy votes:

- (a) the appointing member dies; or
- (b) the member is mentally incapacitated; or
- (c) the member revokes the proxy's appointment; or
- (d) the member revokes the authority under which the proxy was appointed by a third party; or
- (e) the member transfers the share in respect of which the proxy was given.

Note: A proxy's authority to vote is suspended while the member is present at the meeting (see subsection 249Y(3)).

**27. 250E How many votes a member has** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Company with share capital

- (1) Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any class of shares, at a meeting of members of a company with a share capital:
  - (a) on a show of hands, each member has 1 vote; and
  - (b) on a poll, each member has 1 vote for each share they hold.

Note: Unless otherwise specified in the appointment, a body corporate representative has all the powers that a body corporate has as a member (including the power to vote on a show of hands).

Company without share capital

- (2) Each member of a company that does not have a share capital has 1 vote, both on a show of hands and a poll.

Chair's casting vote

- (3) The chair has a casting vote, and also, if they are a member, any vote they have in their capacity as a member.

Note 1: The chair may be precluded from voting, for example, by a conflict of interest.

Note 2: For rights to appoint proxies, see section 249X.

**28. 250F Jointly held shares** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

If a share is held jointly and more than 1 member votes in respect of that share, only the vote of the member whose name appears first in the register of members counts.

**29. 250G Objections to right to vote** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

A challenge to a right to vote at a meeting of a company's members:

- (a) may only be made at the meeting; and
- (b) must be determined by the chair, whose decision is final.

**30. 250J How voting is carried out** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Show of hands:

- (1) A resolution put to the vote at a meeting of a company's members must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded.

Proxy votes to be identified:

- (1A) Before a vote is taken the chair must inform the meeting whether any proxy votes have been received and how the proxy votes are to be cast.

Declaration of chair conclusive evidence of result:

(2) On a show of hands, a declaration by the chair is conclusive evidence of the result provided that the declaration reflects the show of hands and the votes of the proxies received. Neither the chair nor the minutes need to state the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against.

Note: Even though the chair's declaration is conclusive of the voting results, the members present may demand a poll (see paragraph 250L(3)(c)).

**31. 250M When and how polls must be taken** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Polls other than on the election of chair:

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

Election of chair:

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

**Company Secretary**

**32. 204F Terms and conditions of office for secretaries** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

A secretary holds office on the terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) that the directors determine.

**Inspection of books**

**33. 247D Company or directors may allow member to inspect books** (replaceable rule see section 135)

The directors of a company, or the company by a resolution passed at a general meeting, may authorise a member to inspect books of the company.

**Shares**

**34. 254D Pre-emption for existing shareholders on issue of shares in proprietary company** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Shares of a particular class first to be offered to existing holders:

(1) Before issuing shares of a particular class, the directors of a proprietary company must offer them to the existing holders of shares of that class. As far as practicable, the number of shares offered to each shareholder must be in proportion to the number of shares of that class that they already hold.

Statement setting out terms of the offer:

(2) To make the offer, the directors must give the shareholders a statement setting out the terms of the offer, including:

- (a) the number of shares offered; and
- (b) the period for which it will remain open.

Shares not taken up in offer under subs (1):

(3) The directors may issue any shares not taken up under the offer under subsection (1) as they see fit.

Exemption to compliance with subs (1):

(4) The company may by resolution passed at a general meeting authorise the directors to make a particular issue of shares without complying with subsection (1).

**35. 254U Other provisions about paying dividends** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Amount, time and method of payment:

(1) The directors may determine that a dividend is payable and fix:

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

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

Interest:

(2) Interest is not payable on a dividend.

**36. 254W(2) Shares in proprietary companies** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Subject to the terms on which shares in a proprietary company are on issue, the directors may pay dividends as they see fit.

### **Transfer of shares**

**37. 1072A Transmission of shares on death** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

If shares not held jointly:

(1) If a shareholder who does not own shares jointly dies, the company will recognise only the personal representative of the deceased shareholder as being entitled to the deceased shareholder's interest in the shares.

Where information given by personal representative re entitlement:

(2) If the personal representative gives the directors the information they reasonably require to establish the representative's entitlement to be registered as holder of the shares:

- (a) the personal representative may:
  - (i) by giving a written and signed notice to the company, elect to be registered as the holder of the shares; or
  - (ii) by giving a completed transfer form to the company, transfer the shares to another person; and
- (b) the personal representative is entitled, whether or not registered as the holder of the shares, to the same rights as the deceased shareholder.

Election:

(3) On receiving an election under subparagraph (2)(a)(i), the company must register the personal representative as the holder of the shares.



Transfer:

(4) A transfer under subparagraph (2)(a)(ii) is subject to the same rules (for example, about entitlement to transfer and registration of transfers) as apply to transfers generally.

If shares held jointly:

(5) If a shareholder who owns shares jointly dies, the company will recognise only the survivor as being entitled to the deceased shareholder's interest in the shares. The estate of the deceased shareholder is not released from any liability in respect of the shares.

**38. 1072B Transmission of shares on bankruptcy** (replaceable rule see section 135)

(1) If a person entitled to shares because of the bankruptcy of a shareholder gives the directors the information they reasonably require to establish the person's entitlement to be registered as holder of the shares, the person may:

- (a) by giving a written and signed notice to the company, elect to be registered as the holder of the shares; or
- (b) by giving a completed transfer form to the company, transfer the shares to another person.

(2) On receiving an election under paragraph (1)(a), the company must register the person as the holder of the shares.

(3) A transfer under paragraph (1)(b) is subject to the same rules (for example, about entitlement to transfer and registration of transfers) as apply to transfers generally.

(4) This section has effect subject to the Bankruptcy Act 1966.

**39. 1072D Transmission of shares on mental incapacity** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Where information given to establish entitlement:

(1) If a person entitled to shares because of the mental incapacity of a shareholder gives the directors the information they reasonably require to establish the person's entitlement to be registered as the holder of the shares:

- (a) the person may:
  - (i) by giving a written and signed notice to the company, elect to be registered as the holder of the shares; and
  - (ii) by giving a completed transfer form to the company, transfer the shares to another person; and
- (b) the person is entitled, whether or not registered as the holder of the shares, to the same rights as the shareholder.

Election:

(2) On receiving an election under subparagraph (1)(a)(i), the company must register the person as the holder of the shares.

Transfer:

(3) A transfer under subparagraph (1)(a)(ii) is subject to the same rules (for example, about entitlement to transfer and registration of transfers) as apply to transfers generally.

**40. 1072F Registration of transfers** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

Transferor to remain holder until registration:

(1) A person transferring shares remains the holder of the shares until the transfer is registered and the name of the person to whom they are being transferred is entered in the register of members in respect of the shares.

Circumstances where registration required:

- (2) The directors are not required to register a transfer of shares in the company unless:
- (a) the transfer and any share certificate have been lodged at the company's registered office; and
  - (b) any fee payable on registration of the transfer has been paid; and
  - (c) the directors have been given any further information they reasonably require to establish the right of the person transferring the shares to make the transfer.

Refusal of registration:

- (3) The directors may refuse to register a transfer of shares in the company if:
- (a) the shares are not fully-paid; or
  - (b) the company has a lien on the shares. °

Suspension of registration:

(4) The directors may suspend registration of transfers of shares in the company at the times and for the periods they determine. The periods of suspension must not exceed 30 days in any 1 calendar year.

**41. 1072G Additional general discretion for directors of proprietary companies to refuse to register transfers** (replaceable rule - see section 135)

The directors of a proprietary company may refuse to register a transfer of shares in the company for any reason.