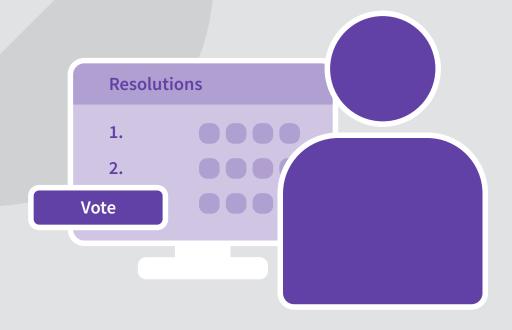


Share and unit holder meeting guidelines

How to set up and manage meetings using Registry Direct.



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Registry Direct's meeting functionality empowers you with all the professional features you'll need to engage your investors, get their feedback and comply with the law.

Our functionality includes:

- · Setting up physical, virtual and hybrid meetings;
- · Defining resolutions to be voted on;
- · Distributing your notice of meetings and other explanatory documents by email and/or assisting distribution by post;
- Producing online and paper/PDF based proxy forms;
- · Allowing investors to vote on resolutions online and offline;
- · Reports on poll results.

Please note preparing documentation for security holder meetings in accordance with the law can be complex and we recommend you consider seeking legal advice.

The Australian Institute of Company Directors has produced a guide on the legal obligations of general meetings of members. For the sake of completeness, a copy of the guide is reproduced on the next page. For any updates, please go to www.companydirectors.com.au.

Additionally, ASIC has provided certain relief from aspects of the Corporations Act (2001) to assist companies to perform virtual and hybrid meetings. A copy of ASIC's guidance is also included below. For further information, go to https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/news-centre/news-items/asic-guidelines-for-investor-meetings-using-virtual-technology/.

General meetings of members

Meeting effectiveness

A meeting is a gathering that has a purpose. General meetings include any meetings of members (usually shareholders) such as annual general meetings (AGMs), meetings of different classes of members and creditors' meetings.

General meetings are governed by Part 2G.2 – Part 2G.4 of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the company's constitution, case law and, in the case of meetings of listed companies, by the ASX Listing Rules. General meetings usually cover matters outside of the scope of daily management, such as changes to the company name, status or capital structure, the constitution, approval of certain director benefits, removal and election of directors and auditors and director remuneration.

What are the requirements for a valid meeting?

Much court time is taken up with litigation concerning invalid meetings. To be valid, general meetings have to be properly convened, constituted and conducted. Below is a very brief outline of some legislative requirements (see the *Corporations Act 2001* for full details):

Frequency

 Public companies must hold an AGM at least once each calendar year in addition to other general meetings, except if they have only one member. A public company AGM must be held within five months after the end of its financial year (s 250N).

Who may call a meeting

- A director of any company may call a meeting (s 249C).
 In the case of a listed company, this power is despite anything in the company constitution (s 249 CA);
- Directors are obliged to call a meeting if requested to do so by members with at least 5 per cent of the votes (s 249D). The directors must call the meeting within 21 days of the request being given to the company and the meeting is to be held within two months;
- The Corporations Legislation Amendment (Deregulatory and Other Measures) Act 2015 amended s 249D of the Corporations Act 2001 to remove the '100 member rule', which required directors to call a general meeting at the request of 100 members. This was done to better reflect the collective interests of shareholders, as the decision to call a general meeting is now based on a minimum volume of shares as opposed to the number of individual shareholders a right that could be abused by shareholder activists seeking to push their own agendas. However, the '100 member rule' does remain in place for managed investment schemes (s 252B).
- Members with at least 5 per cent of the votes that may be cast at a general meeting (s 249F);
- The court, if it is 'impracticable' to call the meeting any other way (s 249G). The court may make the order on application by any director or member who would be entitled to vote. The courts require strong evidence of it being 'impractical' to call a meeting before they will intervene. Examples of what has been considered a sufficient reason include all the directors having been killed in an accident, insufficient shareholders to make a quorum or unruly behaviour at a previous meeting.

Notice of meeting

- How much notice must be given:
 - The general rule is that at least 21 days notice must be given, although constitutions may specify longer. A shorter period can be specified for an AGM if all the members entitled to vote agree beforehand. A shorter period can be specified for any other general meeting if members with at least 95 per cent of the votes agree beforehand. Notice shorter than 21 days is not allowed for a meeting at which a resolution will be moved to appoint or remove a director or to remove an auditor (s 249H);
 - More than 28 days for listed companies regardless of what the company constitution says (s 249HA)
- · Who to give notice to:
 - All members and directors;
 - Individually or for joint members to the first named person (s 249J);
 - Auditors (s 249K)
- How is notice given (s 249J):
 - Personally, by post or fax;
 - Electronic means if nominated by the member
- Contents of notice (s 249L):
 - Place, date and time of the meeting;
 - General nature of business;
 - Any special resolutions. For listed companies this includes the resolution on the directors' remuneration report;
 - Any details regarding the appointment of proxies;
 - Information in the notice must be presented in a 'clear, concise and effective manner' (s 249L (3)) it must not be misleading. There is a common law duty on directors to provide such material as will fully and fairly inform the shareholders of what is to be considered at the meeting and to enable them to make a properly informed judgment (although not necessary to provide every piece of material that might conceivably affect voting adequacy of material to be assessed in a realistic, practical way);

- "Information in the notice must be presented in a 'clear, concise and effective manner' (s 249L (3)) – it must not be misleading."
- Meeting must be held for a proper purpose (s 249Q). As long as there is a proper purpose, it does not matter that there may also be an improper purpose ('If the purpose for which the requisition is made is truly to have a meeting of members convened in order to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the resolution, then it does not matter that the requisitionist is motivated to pursue that purpose by ill-will or self interest' (NRMA Ltd v Scandrett (2002) 171 FLR 232 at 243);
- Meeting must be held at a reasonable time and place (s 249R). Meetings should be held during normal business hours and at a place convenient for the greatest possible number of shareholders to attend.
 Usually, this place would be in the city where the company's head office is situated or where the majority of individual shareholders reside. Companies may also periodically hold meetings in other places where a significant number of shareholders reside;
- Can meet in more than one venue if technology that gives members a reasonable opportunity to participate is used (s 249S)

Quorum

- Two members, unless the company constitution specifies another quorum. This quorum must be present for the duration of the meeting (s 249T);
- If the quorum is not present within 30 minutes of time in notice, the meeting is adjourned

Chairing

- Directors can elect a chair (s 249U), unless the company constitution specifies otherwise;
- AGMs Chair must allow a reasonable opportunity for members to ask questions about or make comments on the management of the company (s 250S) and to ask questions of the company's auditors or their representative (s 250T).

Must minutes be kept?

All companies must keep minutes for general meetings (s 251A). The minutes must record the proceedings and resolutions of the meeting and be included in the minute book within one month of the meeting. The company secretary is responsible for minute taking and the chair is required to sign the minutes. Minute books must be kept at the company's registered office or principal place of business (s 251A (5)).

What is the role of chair in general meetings?

The performance of the meeting's chair is central to its success. The chair has the power to preserve order, regulate the discussion, adjourn the meeting and also has powers in relation to voting procedures. For example, under s 250S of the *Corporation Act 2001*, the chair must 'allow a reasonable opportunity for the members as a whole at the meeting to ask questions', which gives the chair the ability to restrict the number of questions or comments a speaker can make and the amount of time that they can speak to give everyone entitled to speak the opportunity to do so.

The chair has the power to preserve order, regulate the discussion, adjourn the meeting and also has powers in relation to voting procedures.

Specific duties of the chair include:

- To work with the CEO and company secretary to confirm the agenda;
- To understand all legal and constitutional rules about meetings;
- To determine that the meeting has been properly convened and that a quorum is present and maintained throughout the meeting;
- To understand the business and objectives of the meeting;
- To ensure the agenda is worked through efficiently with the greatest time spent on the most significant issues;
- · To handle all matters impartially;
- To put all relevant questions to the meeting, take a vote and declare a result;
- To deal with the minutes through the company secretary;
- To declare the meeting closed or adjourned.

What are the principal rules on AGMs?

The ASX Corporate Governance Council states (in *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 3e, 2014,* p 27) that annual general meetings are:

"[A]n important forum for two-way communication between a listed entity and its security holders. They provide an opportunity for a listed entity to impart to security holders a greater understanding of its business, governance, financial performance and prospects, as well as to discuss areas of concern or interest to the board and management. They also provide an opportunity for security holders to express their views to the entity's board and management about any areas of concern or interest for them."

This is reflected in a 2012 member survey by the Australian Institute of Company Directors, which found that from the perspective of directors, the top three functions of AGMs are:

- · Board accountability to shareholders;
- · Presenting information to shareholders; and
- · Answering questions from shareholders.

Only public companies are required to hold AGMs each year; proprietary companies are not. The *Corporations Act* 2001 specifies numerous obligations for public companies in addition to those already discussed for general meetings. The principal purpose of the AGM is to consider the annual financial reports. Section 317 (1) requires that:

"The directors of a public company that is required to hold an AGM must lay before the AGM:

- (a) The financial report; and
- (b) The directors' report; and
- (c) The auditor's report;

for the last financial year that ended before the AGM."

Public companies must hold their AGM within five months of their financial year end (s 250N (2)).

Auditors have to attend the AGM and be prepared to answer member questions (s 250RA). Members are able to submit questions for the auditor at least five business days before the AGM, provided they are relevant to the content of the audit report or related to the conduct of the audit. A list of any questions submitted to the auditors must be given to members who attend the meeting (s 250PA).

Although the company has to supply a notice of meeting to all members setting out the business for the meeting, there are some items which can be included in an AGM without being mentioned in the notice of meeting (s 250R). These matters are:

- Consideration of the financial, directors' and auditor's reports;
- · Election of directors;
- The appointment of, and fixing the remuneration of, the auditor.

The chair must allow a reasonable opportunity for members to ask questions or make comments on the company's management (s 250S) and the remuneration report (s 250SA).

"The chair must allow a reasonable opportunity for members to ask questions or make comments on the company's management..."

Listed companies are required to put a resolution to members that the remuneration report be adopted. Their vote is only advisory and is not binding on directors (s 250R (2)-(3)). However, a vote against the remuneration report by at least 25 per cent of the votes cast can lead to the 'two strikes' situation. This means that, if there is a 25 per cent vote against the remuneration report at the next annual general meeting, there must be a spill resolution that another meeting will be held within 90 days. At that spill meeting, there will be a vote on the directors (s 250V).

Who can attend the AGM?

Apart from shareholders/members and proxy holders, meeting attendees can include:

- Directors including the chairs of key committees such as audit, who may be required to answer questions in relation the financial statements;
- · Senior executives, especially the CEO and CFO;
- · Company secretary;
- External auditor, as per the *Corporations Act 2001*, which requires the attendance of the external auditor for listed companies and entitles them to attend for other companies;
- · Director candidates;
- · Legal representatives;
- External experts, for example remuneration advisors.

Other attendees at the AGM who may be invited, but will generally not be allowed ask questions, include:

- · Media representatives;
- · Analysts; and
- · Family members of shareholders.

What is the law on voting at general meetings?

For companies with share capital, subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any class of shares, each member has one vote on a show of hands. On a poll, each member has one vote for each share they hold (s 250E (1)). For companies without share capital, each member has one vote both on a show of hands and a poll. The chair has a casting vote and also, if they are a member, any vote they have in their capacity as a member. If a share is held jointly and more than one member votes in respect of that share, only the vote of the member whose name appears first in the register of members counts.

A challenge to a right to vote at a meeting of a company's members may only be made at the meeting and must be determined by the chair, whose decision is final (s 250G).

5

Generally, a poll may be demanded on any resolution. However, a company's constitution may provide that a poll cannot be demanded on any resolution concerning the election of the chair of a meeting or the adjournment of a meeting (s 250K). A poll may be demanded by at least five members entitled to vote on the resolution or members with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on the resolution on a poll or the chair (s 250L). A company's constitution may provide that fewer members or members with a lesser percentage of votes may demand a poll.

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.

A poll on the election of a chair or on the question of an adjournment must be taken immediately (s 250M).

Are meetings invalidated by irregularities?

Section 1322 (1) of the *Corporations Act 2001* provides that a proceeding (which includes a general meeting) under that Act is not invalidated because of any procedural irregularity unless the court is of the opinion that the irregularity has caused or may cause substantial injustice that cannot be remedied by any order of the court and by order declares the proceeding to be invalid.

A reference to a procedural irregularity includes a reference to the absence of a quorum at a meeting of a corporation and a defect, irregularity or deficiency of notice or time.

Disclaimer

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About us

The Australian Institute of Company Directors is committed to excellence in governance. We make a positive impact on society and the economy through governance education, director development and advocacy. Our membership includes directors and senior leaders from business, government and the not-for-profit sectors.

For more information **t:** 1300 739 119 **w:** companydirectors.com.au



ASIC guidelines for investor meetings using virtual technology

On 20 March 2020, ASIC issued guidelines for meeting upcoming annual general meetings (AGM) and financial reporting requirements. See also media release 20-070MR.

The guidelines discuss ASIC's 'no action' position on non-compliance with provisions of the Corporations Act that may prevent the holding of AGMs via technology that allows members to participate remotely by online or other electronic means (virtual technology).

On 6 May 2020, temporary modifications to the Corporations Act under the <u>Corporations (Coronavirus Economic Response) Determination (No. 1) 2020</u> (Determination) took effect.

These modifications are designed to further facilitate the holding of meetings (including AGMs) via virtual technology by overcoming existing impediments. Among other things, the Determination:

- · deems persons participating via virtual technology to be present at the meeting
- · confirms virtual technology may be used to provide persons a reasonable opportunity to speak at the meeting
- allows notices of meeting, and other information regarding a meeting, to be provided by including it in an electronic communication, or providing details of an online location where it can be viewed and downloaded..

The modifications extend to provisions of the Corporations Act that give effect to – and enable the enforcement of – company and registered scheme constitutions.

ASIC's position on virtual technology for investor meetings

ASIC considers that virtual technology is a valuable tool for addressing the challenges of COVID-19 and to ensure continued investor engagement in meetings. While restrictions on movement and large gatherings remain in place, ASIC strongly encourages companies and responsible entities to hold either:

- 'virtual' meetings (a meeting where all members participate via online facilities)
- where circumstances permit, 'hybrid' meetings (a small physical meeting linked with online facilities that allow remote participation).

It is important that hybrid or virtual meetings are facilitated and conducted in a way that provides a reasonable opportunity for members to participate (see sections 249S and 252Q of the Corporations Act and paragraph 5(1)(a) of the Determination). This is particularly relevant now as many investors are keen to understand how their company or scheme is responding to the challenges of the current operating environment.

To assist companies and responsible entities to meet these requirements, and ensure that meetings adopting virtual technology are conducted in a meaningful and effective way, we have set out below some guidelines on the calling and holding of hybrid and virtual meetings of members.

ASIC has also commenced a program of observation of hybrid and virtual meetings held during the COVID-19 restrictions. The program is ongoing and we may provide further guidance if warranted based on our continuing observations, any requests for additional guidance we receive, or any change in circumstances.

As our guidance is based in part on the terms of the Determination, it will remain in place until the expiry of the Determination at the end of 5 November 2020, unless it is withdrawn or reissued beforehand.

Given the current restrictions on members' ability to physically attend meetings, ASIC would be concerned if a company or responsible entity were to seek to hold a physical meeting or a hybrid meeting that did not adequately allow questions to be asked, or votes to be cast, at the meeting in a way that provides a reasonable opportunity for members to effectively participate.

Companies and responsible entities that hold meetings in such circumstances may risk breaching sections 249R or 252P of the Corporations Act (the requirement to hold a meeting at a reasonable time and place), or the terms of the Determination.

Some listed entities may have already called a meeting and not included (or need to change) information in the notice of meeting about the virtual technology that will be used to ensure members have a reasonable opportunity to participate. In such cases the entity should issue a fresh notice containing the new details at least seven days before the meeting (see Determination paragraph 5(3)(b)).

If any listed entities anticipate difficulty in meeting the requirements of the Determination, or our guidance, we encourage them to contact us at the earliest possible opportunity. Determination paragraph 5(3)(b)).

If any listed entities anticipate difficulty in meeting the requirements of the Determination, or our guidance, we encourage them to contact us at the earliest possible opportunity.

Guidelines for conducting hybrid and virtual meetings

These guidelines set out ASIC's views on the most appropriate approach to conducting hybrid and virtual meetings as well as the legal requirements under the Determination. They apply to public company AGMs and any other meeting of company or scheme members, such as meetings:

- for member approvals required under the Corporations Act or ASX Listing Rules
- · to consider a proposed scheme of arrangement.

In these guidelines we refer to virtual technology without specifying any particular kind of technology or requiring the use of a single technology. The most appropriate technology or mix of technologies for a particular meeting will often depend on a variety of factors specific to the company or scheme and its membership. We encourage boards and responsible entities to consider tailored and innovative options in determining the right technologies for their company or scheme meeting.

1. Member participation during hybrid and virtual meetings

As an overall guiding principle, members at a hybrid or virtual meeting should be given an opportunity to participate in the meeting that is equivalent to the one they would have had if attending in person. Having regard to the fundamental elements and purpose of member meetings, this generally means:

- a. The virtual technology used should enable those participating virtually to follow the proceedings of the meeting uninterrupted.
- b. Any changes to the way the meeting is conducted to account for the virtual environment should be tailored, as far as possible, to preserve and promote genuine and effective interaction between members and the board or responsible entity.
- c. Members should be given a reasonable opportunity to ask questions live during the course of the meeting regardless of whether they are participating in person or virtually. This ensures they are able to comment on, and raise questions in response to, presentations, debate and other matters arising at the meeting. At AGMs, a similar opportunity should be extended for questions about, or comments on, the management of the company and (where applicable) the remuneration report, as well as questions to the auditor (see sections 250S, 250SA and 250T of the Corporations Act).

- d. If virtual technology (or any other process adopted) enables a company or responsible entity to review and select members' questions or comments submitted in advance of, and/or at, the meeting, the selection process should be balanced and representative. There should also be transparency about the number and nature of the questions asked and not answered and appropriate records of questions, comments and responses should be kept to enable this.
- e. Members entitled to vote on resolutions put at the meeting should have the opportunity to consider responses to questions and debate before doing so. This will support members to make a fully informed decision. Members should accordingly have the option to cast a vote live during the meeting via virtual technology in the same way that they would if they attended in person. This is so even where the option to vote prior to the meeting is also available (see also Determination paragraph 5(1)(c)).

2. Voting in a hybrid or virtual meeting

All voting at a virtual or hybrid meeting should be by a poll rather than a show of hands. Voting by a show of hands has the potential to disenfranchise members. This potential is even greater in a virtual setting (see Determination paragraph 5(1) (c)).

Where practicable, voting via online or other means should also be available prior to the meeting for the convenience of members who do not otherwise intend to participate (see Determination paragraph 5(1)(c)).

3. Content of the notice-of-meeting

Many virtual attendees may be using new technology for the first time. The notice-of-meeting should include clear explanations of:

- · for member approvals required under the Corporations Act or ASX Listing Rules
- · to consider a proposed scheme of arrangement.

The explanations should be clear, concise and effective (section s249L(3) of the Corporations Act).

At the very least, companies and responsible entities should specify an email address (or other online submission facility) in the notice of meeting for the service of proxy appointments and proxy appointment authorities.

4. Technical problems during a hybrid or virtual meeting

Technology can be unpredictable and as such, can present new risks to the proper functioning of meetings. Planning ahead can mitigate these risks and improve user experience.

ASIC encourages companies and responsible entities to:

- assess virtual technologies in advance of the meeting. Consider whether the technology adequately facilitates
 member participation and can handle anticipated usage. Also consider holding a short rehearsal to iron-out potential
 complications or technical issues.
- consider backup solutions and plans to overcome technical issues. Plan for how you might communicate in real-time to
 members participating virtually to provide new instructions or a change in plans. Let participants know at the beginning
 of the meeting how you will communicate these updates if technical issues do arise.
- if technical issues result in a number of members being unable to reasonably participate, the meeting should be adjourned until the problem is fixed. An extension to a statutory time frame may be required to facilitate this. In the case of AGMs required to be held before 31 May 2020, a company or responsible entity may rely on ASIC's 'no action' position.

Editor's note: On 31 July 2020 the Government <u>announced</u> that the current arrangements under the Determination would be extended so that they expire on 21 March 2021. ASIC's guidance will remain in place for so long as the modifications are in effect (unless it is otherwise withdrawn or reissued).



Due to the complexities of what should be included in your Notice of Meeting, you'll need to prepare your own which you can use the Registry Direct system to send to your security holders by email (and post if you want).

A sample of instructions on how security holders can vote are included in Appendix A which you may wish to append to your notice of meeting. For your use, word version of this document is available <u>here</u>.

Where you do not have an authorised email to send Notice of Meeting documentation to, under the ASIC guidelines (which are in force until 21 March 2021) issuers **must** either post short form invitations to meetings with information on how to access your Notice of Meeting and supporting information, or post your Notice of Meeting and supporting information. Please see example of a short form invitation below. For your use, you can access a word version of this document at here.



21 October 2020

All Registry communications to: Registry Direct Ltd 10 Exon Street Brighton VIC 3186 Ph: 1300 55 66 35 Email: registry@registrydirect.com.au

Dear Shareholder

I am pleased to provide you with details about the 2020 Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Sequoia Financial Group Ltd (Sequoia or the Company) to be held on Thursday, 19 November 2020 at 10.30 am (Melbourne time) as a virtual meeting.

In line with temporary amendments to the AGM requirements in Australia, and current regulatory guidance, the meeting this year will be held entirely by virtual meeting technology, given the uncertainty and potential health risks associated with large gatherings during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Additionally, the determination issued by the Federal Treasurer permits a Notice of Meeting, and other related information regarding a meeting, to be provided online where it can be viewed and downloaded. Accordingly, this year the Notice of Annual General Meeting for Sequoia will not be mailed to Shareholders. Instead, it is available for you to view and download at the Company's website at: https://www.sequoia.com.au/about-sequoia/asx-announcements/.

Your participation in the AGM is important to us and we invite all Shareholders and proxy holders to participate in the AGM virtually, via Zoom, using the following details:

Meeting Link: https://zoom.us/i/92386314884?from=msft Alternatively, you

can also join the meeting via telephone, using the below dial in details.

Telephone: +61 3 7018 2005 or +61 2 8015 6011

Shareholders are encouraged to access the AGM via videoconference (using the link) as a presentation will be

Please note, if you wish to vote during the AGM, you will need to login to your Shareholder account at https://www.registrydirect.com.au/login/. An instruction sheet for voting online is annexed to the Notice of Meeting. It is strongly recommended that you check you have access to your Shareholder account prior to the AGM. For Shareholders who do not yet have an account with our Share Registry, Registry Direct Limited, attached is a welcome pack to assist

with your registration.

Prior to the AGM, Shareholders may appoint a proxy to attend the AGM on their behalf and direct how they want their votes cast, either online through their Shareholder account at https://www.registrydirect.com.au/login/ or by completing and returning the attached proxy form. To be valid, proxy appointments and voting directions must be received by 10.30 am (Melbourne time) on Tuesday, 17 November 2020. Eligible proxyholders will need to contact Registry Direct prior to the meeting to obtain their voting card. They will also be provided with instructions on how to complete and return the

Sequoia appreciates the understanding of our Shareholders during this difficult time and we look forward to your virtual attendance and participation at the AGM.

Yours faithfull

John Larsen Chairman Sequoia Financial Group Ltd

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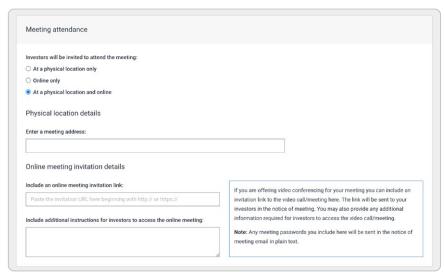
Running a meeting using Registry Direct

Registry Direct's meeting functionality lets you to set up and manage annual and other general meetings, allowing investors to appoint a proxy and direct their votes.

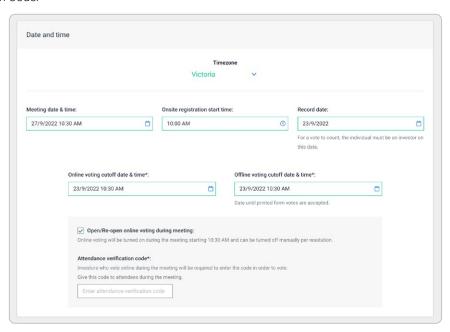
Setting up a meeting

Setting up a meeting in Registry Direct is easy. All you need to do is follow a few simple steps:

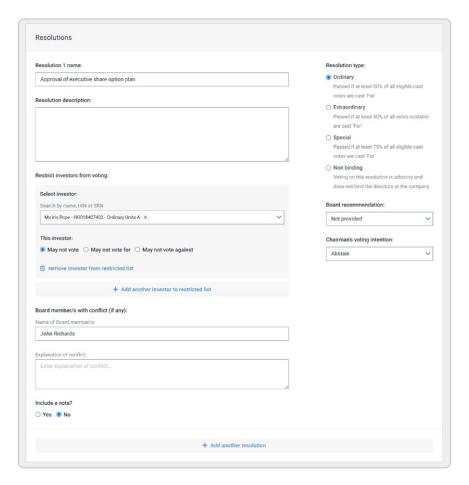
1. Meeting configuration: Enter the meeting details including what the meeting is about, who can vote and the location of the meeting. If the meeting will be accessible online, you can include a link to your webinar service.



2. Meeting dates and time: Enter the date and time the meeting will take place and the time frame during which investor can vote. You can also let investors and their proxy's vote during the meeting by providing them with an Attendance Verification Code.



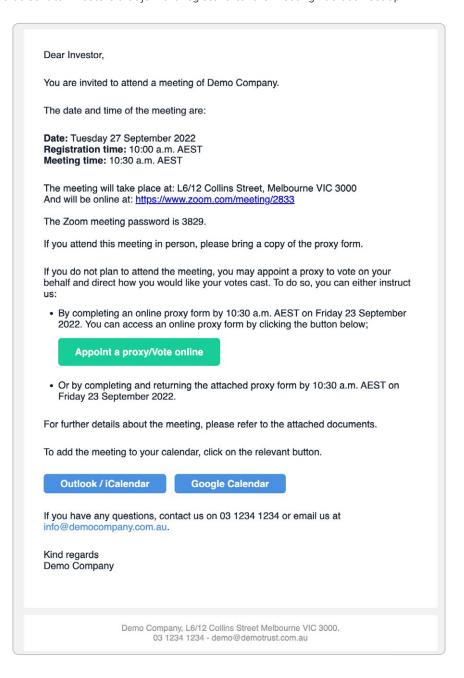
3. Enter resolutions: Enter the resolutions to be voted on and additional details about the resolutions such as the Chairman's voting intention and any parties required to be excluded from voting.



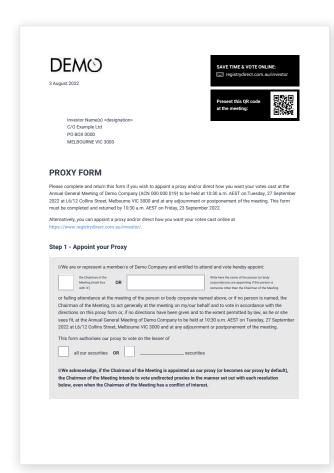
Investor notification

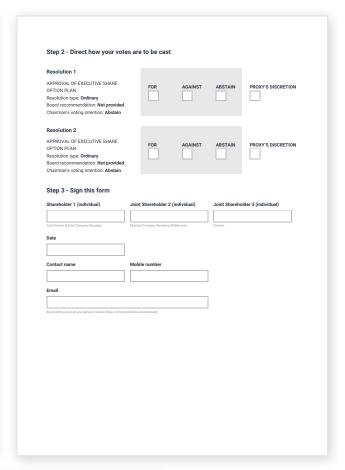
Investors with an email address on record will be sent an email letting them know they can vote online. The email will also include your Notice of Meeting and a system generated Proxy Form for investors that do not wish to vote online.

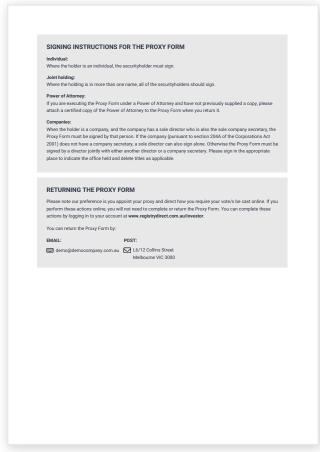
Invitations can also be sent to investors that join the register after the meeting has been set up.



For investors that have not provided a valid email address, Registry Direct will produce a PDF document containing everything you need to post including the Proxy Form, Notice of Meeting and a personal link to set up their online account on the Registry Direct platform that will facilitate investors signing up to the investor centre and voting online.

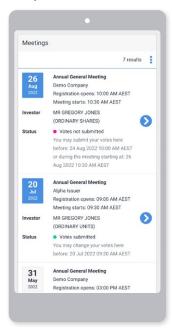


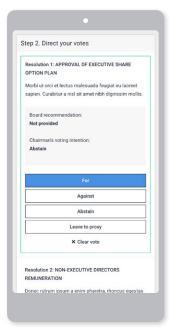




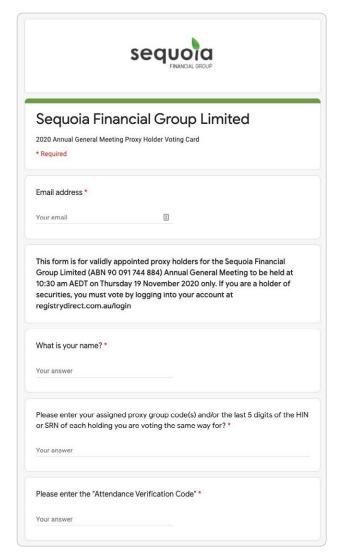
Online voting

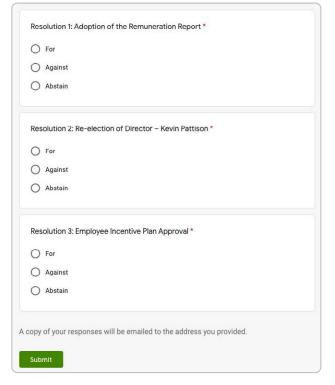
Once the meeting is open, investors can appoint a proxy and direct how they want their votes cast online by logging into their shareholder account on our platform.





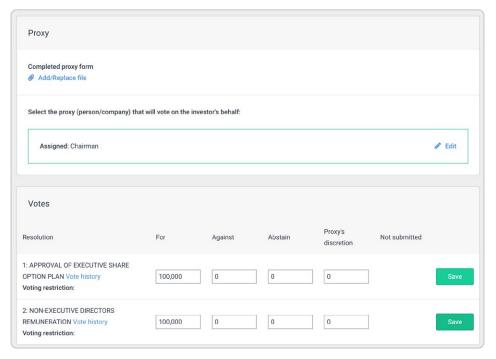
For proxies, an online voting card can be provided for them to vote during the meeting. Additional fees may apply.





Enter votes

Authorised representatives of issuers can enter proxy details and votes.

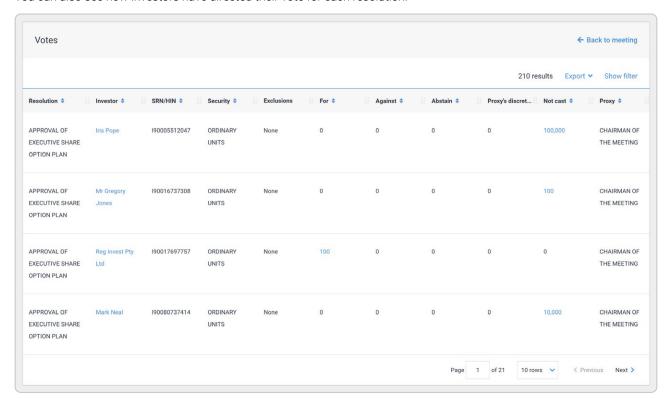


Analyse votes

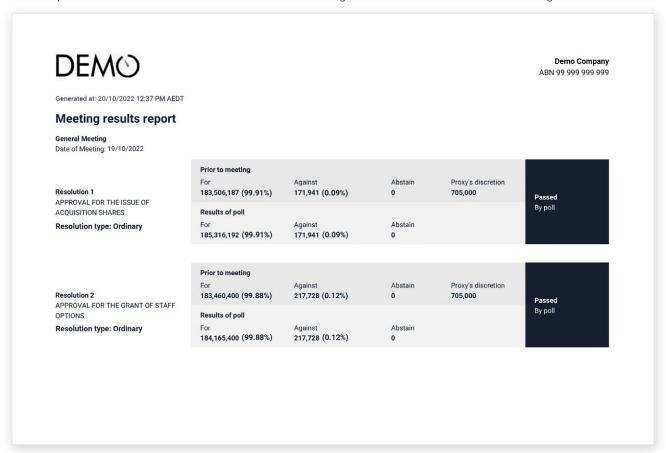
Registry Direct allows you to see interim result of resolutions while votes are still being submitted.



You can also see how investors have directed their vote for each resolution.



A final report can be downloaded with the results of the meeting which is consistent with the ASX listing rules.

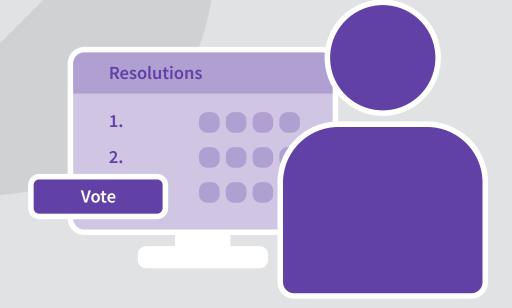


Appendix A – Voting instructions



Online voting guide

How to attend meetings online and cast your vote using Registry Direct.



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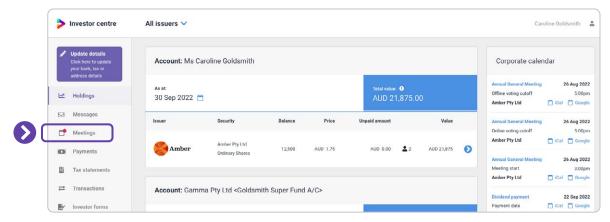
Voting before the meeting

Follow these instructions if you are voting online before the meeting has started.

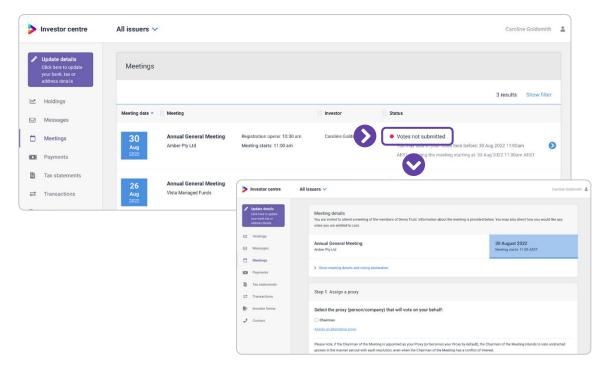
In order to vote you'll need a Registry Direct account. If you do not have one, please contact registry@registrydirect.com.au. State the name of the issuer in the subject line and in the body of the email state the name of the holder and the last five digits of your HIN/SRN.

1. Find the meeting

- Go to https://www.registrydirect.com.au/login/ and log in using your existing email address and password.
- From the Investor Centre dashboard, click on **Meetings** in the menu. A red dot above the Meetings menu item indicates that you have pending votes to cast.

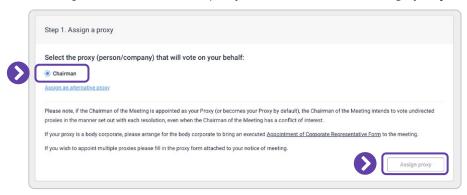


• From the **Meetings** page, Open meetings that require your vote will also display a red dot in the **Status** column. Click anywhere on the row displaying the meeting to go to the Meeting details page.

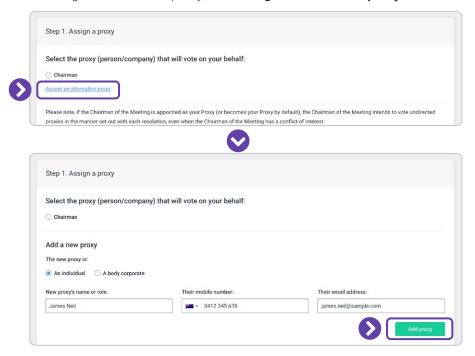


2. Assign a proxy

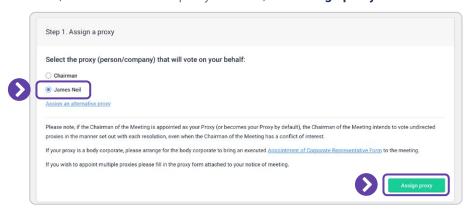
• To assign the Chairman as the proxy, click **Chairman**, then **Assign proxy**.



• To assign an alternative proxy, click **Assign an alternative proxy**. Enter their details, then click **Add proxy**.

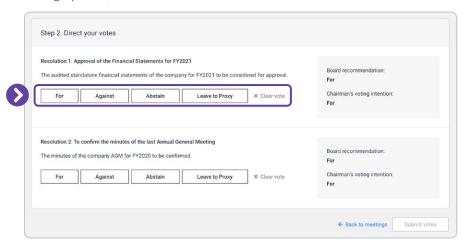


Then, with the alternative proxy selected, click **Assign proxy**.

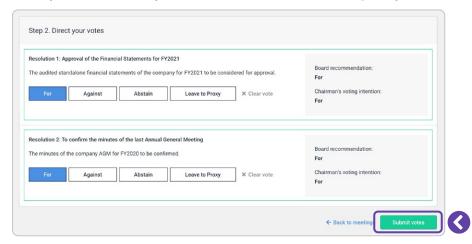


3. Direct your votes

• With your proxy assigned, you can **direct your votes**. Select a voting option for each resolution. To clear all voting options, click **Clear vote**.



• When you have directed your votes, click **Submit votes** to register your votes.



• You may change your vote online up until the online voting cutoff date by returning to the Meeting detail page.



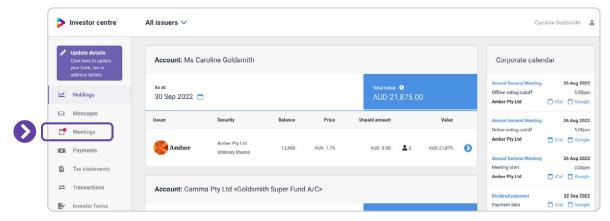
Voting during meeting

Follow these instructions if you are voting online while the meeting is in progress.

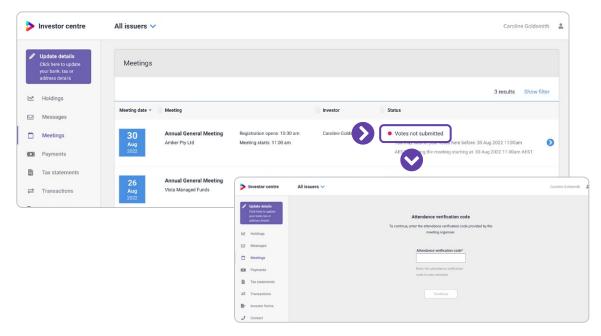
In order to vote you'll need a Registry Direct account. If you do not have one, please contact registry@registrydirect.com.au. State the name of the issuer in the subject line and in the body of the email state the name of the holder and the last five digits of your HIN/SRN.

1. Find the meeting

- Go to https://www.registrydirect.com.au/login/ and log in using your existing email address and password.
- From the Investor Centre dashboard, click on **Meetings** in the menu. A red dot above the Meetings menu item indicates that you have pending votes to cast.

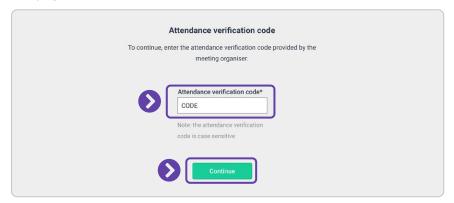


• From the **Meetings** page, Open meetings that require your vote will also display a red dot in the **Status** column. Click anywhere on the row displaying the meeting to go to the Attendance verification code page.



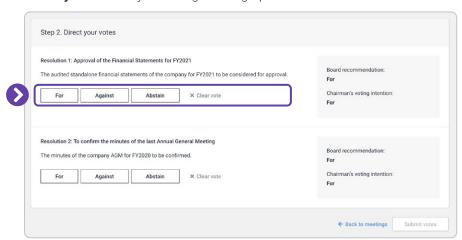
2. Enter the attendance verification code

• During the meeting, the meeting organiser will provide you with an **Attendance verification code**. Enter it on this page and click **Continue**.

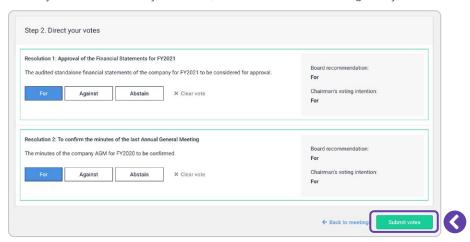


3. Direct your votes

• Direct your votes by selecting a voting option for each resolution. To clear all voting options, click Clear vote.



• When you have directed your votes, click **Submit votes** to register your votes.



• Online voting will remain open until the meeting organiser has closed each resolution for voting.

For more instructions on how to use Registry Direct:

Visit help.registrydirect.com.au

