

Corporations Act 2001
A Company Limited by Shares

Constitution
of

D & J Kidston Family Investments Pty Ltd

Sole Purpose

1. The company is a proprietary company limited by shares and its sole purpose is to be a trustee of a self-managed superannuation fund ("**fund**") as defined in section 17A of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* ("*SIS Act*"). In this capacity the company must not engage in any business. The rules in this Constitution apply to the company to the exclusion of the replaceable rules under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) ("*Corporations Act*").

Directors

2. A person may only be a director of this company if that person is a member of the fund ("**member**") except as provided by Clauses 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 16.
3. A sole member of the fund may be a sole director of the company and if the member so elects another person may also be a director provided:
 - (a) the other person is a relative of that member; or
 - (b) the member is not an employee of the other person (including in the manner provided by section 17A(6) of the *SIS Act*).
4. No person may be appointed a director in contravention of section 17A(10) of the *SIS Act*.
5. No directors will be entitled to any remuneration.
6. The expression "legal personal representative" ("**LPR**") has the same meaning as defined in section 10(1) of the *SIS Act*.
7. The LPR of a member of the fund may be a director in place of a member as permitted by the rules of the fund and this Constitution.
8. A member can appoint a person who is the LPR of the member being the attorney under an enduring power of attorney in respect of that member, to be a director in place of the member and can remove that person as a director.
9. If a member has died, the LPR of the deceased member, being the executor of the will (whether or not probate has been granted in respect of the deceased member) or administrator of the estate of the deceased member, will be a director of the company in place of the deceased member during the period specified in section 17A(3)(a) of the *SIS Act* commencing from the date the person consents to act as a director.
10. During the period a member is under a legal disability a person will be a director of the company in place of the member, commencing from the date the person consents to act as a director, provided the person is:
 - (a) the LPR of the member, being the trustee of the estate of the member; or
 - (b) the LPR of the member, being the attorney under an enduring power of attorney in respect of that member; or
 - (c) the parent or guardian of the member who is under a legal disability because of age and does not have a LPR.

11. The appointment of a person as a director in place of a member under the Clauses 7, 8, 9 or 10 does not require the approval or consent of other members, directors or shareholders. Where a director is appointed (or removed) under Clauses 7, 8, 9 or 10, the company will cause all necessary notifications to be made to the regulatory authorities and will cause the necessary changes to the company register.
12. A director may appoint an alternate director to exercise some or all of the director's powers for a specified period provided that:
 - (a) the appointing director is a member and the alternate director is the LPR of that member during any period when the LPR has an enduring power of attorney in respect of that member. The alternate director may only act as a director when the appointing director is not performing his/ her powers and duties as a director; and
 - (b) Notice of the appointment is given to ASIC in accordance with the provisions of the *Corporations Act*.
13. When an alternate director exercises the appointing director's powers, the exercise of the powers is just as effective as if the powers were exercised by the director.
14. The appointing director may terminate the alternate director's appointment at any time.
15. An appointment or termination of an alternate director must be in writing. A copy must be given to the company.
16. A director need not be a member of the fund where there are no more than two directors of the company and one director is the sole member of the fund or a person holding the office as a director in accordance with this Constitution and the other director is a relative of that member or the member is not an employee of the other director (including in the manner provided by section 17A(6) of the *SIS Act*).
17. If a person has been appointed as a director but his/her continued appointment would cause the fund to cease to be a self-managed superannuation fund, then that person ceases to be a director on the day before the fund would cease to be a self-managed superannuation fund if that person remained a director..
18. The directors are to manage the day to day activities of the company and may exercise all powers of the company except those powers requiring the sanction of the shareholders.
19. Any director may execute a negotiable instrument.
20. The directors must ensure that the fund is a compliant superannuation fund as defined in section 45 of the *SIS Act*.

Secretary

21. The company may, but is not obliged to, appoint a secretary.

Shares

22. The company may issue ordinary shares ("shares"), but no other classes of shares.
23. Shares can be converted into a larger parcel by splitting or a smaller number of shares by consolidation.
24. The company cannot pay dividends or make a distribution of any income, property or capital of the company to its shareholders.
25. Shares may only issue to a member of the fund.
26. Transfers of shares may only be registered by the directors as permitted by this constitution and until transfer the transferor remains the holder of the shares. The directors may refuse to register a transfer if they have not been given information as they reasonably require to establish the right of the person to whom the shares are to be transferred to hold those shares.

27. If a shareholder dies then, if the LPR of the shareholder supplies sufficient information to the directors as they reasonably require to establish a legal entitlement to be registered as holder of the shares, the directors may register the LPR as a holder of the share or the LPR to vote at a general meeting of members instead of the shareholder.
28. If a shareholder becomes bankrupt or suffers mental incapacity the directors, upon being supplied sufficient information as they reasonably require to establish the LPR's entitlement to be registered as a holder of the share, may elect, but is not required, to register the LPR as holder of the share or permit the LPR to vote at a general meeting of the members instead of the shareholder.
29. The holders of shares have the right to receive notice and attend any meeting of the company's shareholders and to exercise voting rights in the manner set out in these rules for shareholders meetings.

Directors' Meetings

30. Any director can call a meeting of the directors on the giving of reasonable notice to the directors (and if an appointing director so requests, to the alternate director) which will state:
 - (a) the place, date and time for the meeting; and
 - (b) the general reason for the meeting.
31. Attendance at a meeting of directors may be through a communication link established by telephone, audio or audio-visual communication or other approved device and all proceedings will be valid and effective as if the director was physically present.
32. At any meeting of directors a quorum is equal to that number of directors who represent members the balance of whose member's accounts, which each director represents, is equal to at least 50% of the balance of all members' accounts, but, for the avoidance of doubt, a quorum may therefore consist of one director.
33. The directors will determine by majority approval at the first meeting of directors one of the following as the method by which the directors will be entitled to cast votes at all meetings of directors:
 - (a) each director being entitled to cast the number of votes equal to the nearest whole number of dollars of the balance of the member's account that the director represents, but no less than one vote each; or
 - (b) each director being entitled to cast one vote each.
34. If the directors fail to make a determination in accordance with Clause 33, Clause 33(b) will apply.
35. If Clause 33(b) applies and there is a deadlock in making any director decision, the deadlock shall be resolved by weighting each director's votes equal to the nearest whole number of dollars of the balance of the member's account that the director represents, but no less than one vote each.
36. No resolution is passed at any meeting of directors unless it is passed by the casting of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the directors.
37. Circulating minutes may be used to pass resolutions in the terms set out in the resolution and the resolution will be taken to have been made on the day the resolution is last signed by all directors. More than one identical written resolution, each of which has been signed by one or more directors will constitute one document.
38. If this company has only one director, the director may pass a resolution by recording it and signing the record.
39. Any director entitled to attend and cast a vote at the meeting of the directors of the company can appoint a proxy to attend and vote for that director at the meeting. The appointment must specify the number of votes that the proxy may exercise and any vote cast by the proxy will be valid.

40. A proxy appointment is valid if it is completed in the manner prescribed by regulations under the *Corporations Act* and contains all required information including:
- (a) director's name and address;
 - (b) company's name;
 - (c) proxy's name; and
 - (d) the meetings at which the appointment may be used.

Shareholders' Meetings

41. Any director or shareholder can call a meeting of the shareholders on the giving of reasonable notice to the shareholders which will state:
- (a) the place, date and time for the meeting; and
 - (b) the general reason for the meeting.
42. Attendance at a meeting of shareholders may be through a communication link established by telephone, audio or audio-visual communication or other approved device and all proceedings will be valid and effective as if the person was physically present.
43. At any meeting of shareholders a quorum is equal to that number of shareholders who represent members the balance of whose member's accounts, which each shareholder represents, is equal to at least 50% of the balance of all members' accounts but, for the avoidance of doubt, a quorum may therefore consist of one shareholder.
44. At any meeting, shareholders are only entitled to cast that number of votes as is equal to the nearest whole number of dollars of the balance of the member's account that the shareholder represents.
45. No resolution is passed at any meeting of shareholders unless it is passed by the casting of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the shareholders.
46. Circulating minutes may be used to pass resolutions in the terms set out in the resolution and the resolution will be taken to have been made on the day the resolution is last signed by all shareholders. More than one identical written resolution, each of which has been signed by one or more shareholders, will constitute one document.
47. Any shareholder entitled to attend and cast a vote at the meeting of the shareholders of the company can appoint a proxy to attend and vote for that shareholder at the meeting. The appointment must specify the number of votes that the proxy may exercise and any vote cast by the proxy will be valid.
48. A proxy appointment is valid if it is completed in the manner prescribed by regulations under the *Corporations Act* and contains all required information including:
- (a) shareholder's or director's name and address, as the case may be;
 - (b) company's name;
 - (c) proxy's name; and
 - (d) the meetings at which the appointment may be used.
49. A shareholder is entitled to appoint no more than 2 persons as proxy for that shareholder provided each proxy is appointed to represent a specified proportion or number of the shareholder's voting rights.

Notices

50. Notices required to be given to directors or shareholders may be given in writing to their last nominated mail, facsimile or email address.

Records and Accounts

51. Copies of all minutes of meetings and resolutions of the directors and shareholders must be kept for a minimum period of 10 years and are available to be inspected by any shareholder.
52. Where the company has a sole director, a written record of all decisions made by that director must be kept for a minimum period of 10 years.
53. The company must keep accounting records prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards which adequately explain the transactions of the company supported by documentation necessary to enable an audit to occur.
54. All accounting records and supporting documents must be kept for a minimum of 10 years after the end of the financial year to which they relate.

Prohibition on Loans

55. The company must not lend money of the company to a member, shareholder, director, relative of same or give any financial assistance to the same persons.

Winding Up

56. On winding up of the company, which may not occur while the company is the trustee of a fund, any income or property of the company will be distributed to such charities as determined by the shareholders.

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Shareholder declaration

We,

Jane Elizabeth Kidston of 454 Maroubra Road MAROUBRA NSW 2035
Darren Kidston of 454 Maroubra Road MAROUBRA NSW 2035

being the shareholders referred to below in the application for registration of D & J Kidston Family Investments Pty Ltd ACN 631 994 824, agree to the constitution of this company as set out above of the above.


01, 03, 2019
Date


Jane Elizabeth Kidston

in the presence of:

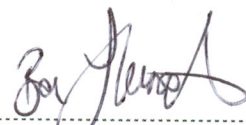
BEN HOWARTH
Please print name of Witness


Signature of Witness


Darren Kidston

in the presence of:

BEN HOWARTH
Please print name of Witness


Signature of Witness

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