Chapter 6

Securities

Table of contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The main headings in this chapter</th>
<th>Rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate and equitable requirement for all *securities</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Ordinary securities</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preference *securities</td>
<td>6.3 - 6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules that apply to all *equity securities</td>
<td>6.8 - 6.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights and obligations that apply only to options</td>
<td>6.14 - 6.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance with timetables</td>
<td>6.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timetables</td>
<td>Appendix 6A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanatory note

This chapter deals with the rights and obligations that must be attached to *securities of a listed entity. The requirements in this chapter apply to both *quoted and unquoted *securities unless otherwise stated.

Timetables relating to this chapter are in Appendix 6A.

Appropriate and equitable requirement for all securities

6.1 The terms that apply to each *class of *equity securities must, in ASX’s opinion, be appropriate and equitable.


Note: ASX has regard to the relationship between voting and other rights when it looks at whether the rights and obligations are appropriate and equitable.

† See chapter 19 for defined terms.
Ordinary securities

One class of ordinary securities

6.2 An entity may have only one class of ordinary securities unless either of the following applies.

- ASX approves the terms of an additional class.
- The additional class is of partly paid securities which, if fully paid, would be in the same class as the ordinary securities.


Note: CDIs issued over an entity’s ordinary securities are not an additional class of ordinary securities. An entity may have different classes of preference securities.

Cross reference: rule 2.15 which says that a no liability company may have only one class of partly paid shares which are quoted.

Preference securities

Voting rights of preference shares

6.3 The holder of a preference share must be entitled to a right to vote in each of the following circumstances and in no others.

6.3.1 During a period during which a dividend (or part of a dividend) in respect of the share is in arrears.

6.3.2 On a proposal to reduce the entity’s share capital.

6.3.2A On a resolution to approve the terms of a buy-back agreement.

6.3.3 On a proposal that affects rights attached to the share.

6.3.4 On a proposal to wind up the entity.

6.3.5 On a proposal for the disposal of the whole of the entity’s property, business and undertaking.

6.3.6 During the winding up of the entity.

However, this rule does not apply to preference shares of a listed entity issued (in accordance with the listing rules) before 1 July 1996. This rule also does not apply to preference shares of a listed entity issued (in accordance with the listing rules in force at 30 June 1996) between 1 July and 31 December 1996. This exception ceases to operate if the terms of the securities change.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rules 3E(29)(a) and 3K(5). Amended 1/7/97.

Cross reference: rules 6.8, 6.9, 6.10.
Voting rights of preference securities that are not shares

6.4 A preference *security that is not a share must entitle the holder to rights to vote as set out in rule 6.3, with any necessary adaptation.

Introduced 1/7/96.

Example: A trust issuing preference units must comply with this rule.

Cross reference: rules 6.8, 6.9, 6.10.

6.4.1 This rule does not apply to *securities of a registered managed investment scheme.


Note: Sections 253C and 253F of the Corporations Act deal with voting rights in registered managed investment schemes.

Dividend or distribution rights

6.5 The holder of a preference *security must be entitled to a dividend (in the case of a trust, distribution) at a commercial rate in preference to holders of *ordinary securities.


Note: The matters ASX may have regard to in deciding if this rule has been met include the rate of return relative to the return on the entity’s ordinary securities, and the return available in the money market generally.

Cross reference: rule 6.11, dealing with the rights of partly paid securities to a proportional dividend.

Return of capital

6.6 The holder of a preference *security must be entitled to return of capital (in the case of a trust, funds) in preference to holders of *ordinary securities when the company is wound up or the entity is ended.


Additional rights of preference securities

6.7 A holder of a preference *security must be entitled to the same rights as a holder of an *ordinary security in relation to receiving notices, reports and audited accounts, and attending meetings.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3J(17).

† See chapter 19 for defined terms.
Rules that apply to all equity securities

Voting rights on a show of hands

6.8 On a resolution to be decided on a show of hands, each holder of an ordinary security, and each holder of a preference security who has a right to vote, must be entitled to one vote.


Note: An entity’s constitution may provide that a proxy is entitled to vote on a show of hands. However, an entity whose constitution does not allow a proxy to vote on a show of hands is not in breach of this rule. The entity must allow a proxy to vote on a poll.


6.8.1 This rule does not apply to securities of a registered managed investment scheme.


Note: Sections 253C and 253F of the Corporations Act deal with voting rights in registered managed investment schemes.

Voting rights on a poll

6.9 On a resolution to be decided on a poll, each holder of an ordinary security, and each holder of a preference security who has a right to vote, must be entitled to one vote for each fully paid security and a fraction of a vote for each partly paid security. The fraction must be equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited). In this rule, amounts paid in advance of a call are ignored when calculating the proportion.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rules 2F(37), 3K(2).

Note: The exclusion of the amount credited as paid is relevant to shares, for example, issued by Australian companies before par value was abolished or by foreign companies with par value shares.

Example: A company issues shares of 20 cents each, paid to 1 cent and with a further 18 cents credited, leaving 1 cent to pay. The voting entitlement of the share is one-half of a vote because the 18 cents that is credited is ignored when calculating the amounts paid and payable for this purpose. If the amount actually paid is 19 cents, the voting entitlement is 19/20 of a vote.

A company issues shares of 20 cents each, at 25 cents each. They are paid to 1 cent with a further 18 cents credited, leaving 6 cents to pay. The voting entitlement of the share is one-seventh of a vote because the 18 cents that is credited is ignored when calculating the amounts paid and payable for this purpose. If the amount actually paid is 19 cents, the voting entitlement is 19/25 of a vote.


6.9.1 This rule does not apply to securities of a listed entity issued (in accordance with the listing rules) before the first general meeting of the entity that was held after 1 July 1993. However, this exception ceases to operate if the terms of the securities change.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3K(2A).

6.9.2 This rule does not apply to securities of a registered managed investment scheme.

Introduced 1/7/98.
Removing or changing voting rights and dividend (distribution) rights

6.10 An entity must not remove or change a security holder’s right to vote, or receive dividends (in the case of a trust, distributions), in respect of particular securities except in any of the following cases.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3K(3).

6.10.1 Calls due and payable on those securities have not been paid.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3K(3).

6.10.2 In the case of the voting right, the instrument appointing a proxy in respect of those securities has not been deposited in accordance with the entity’s constitution.

Introduced 1/7/96.

6.10.3 In the case of the voting right, the person became the holder of those securities after the time determined under the Corporations Regulations as the “specified time” for deciding who held securities for the purposes of the meeting.


Note: At 11 March 2002, Regulation 7.11.37(3) provides that the specified time must not be more than 48 hours before the meeting.


6.10.4 The right is removed or changed under Australian legislation, or under a provision in the entity’s constitution that must be included to comply with Australian legislation. Any provision must cease to operate once it is no longer necessary.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3D(3C).

6.10.5 The right is removed or changed under a provision in the entity’s constitution that is permitted by the listing rules, or that ASX has approved as appropriate and equitable.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rules 3D(3C) and 3K(3)(a).

Note: ASX requires provisions restricting the right to vote restricted securities in some circumstances. See chapters 9 and 15. ASX allows provisions in some cases for small holdings. See rules 15.13 and 15.13B.

Example: ASX may approve provisions needed by an entity to get or maintain a licence, or approval for its business, from a government in Australia. ASX will have regard to the mechanism the entity adopts for divesting the securities.

6.10.6 The right is removed or changed under a court order.

Introduced 1/7/96.
Dividends (and distribution rights) and issues of bonus securities

6.11 The holder of a partly paid security must not be entitled to a greater proportion of either:

- a dividend (in the case of a trust, distribution); or
- an issue of bonus securities,

than the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited). In this rule, amounts paid in advance of a call are ignored when calculating the proportion. This rule does not apply to the entitlement of a holder of a partly paid security in a no liability company to a dividend.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3J(12). Amended 1/7/97, 1/7/98.

Note: Section 254W(4) says that dividends are payable to shareholders in a no liability company in proportion to the number of shares held by them, irrespective of the amount paid up, or credited as paid up, on the shares. However, if the shares are not ordinary shares, the constitution may provide otherwise.

The prohibition on the issue of bonus securities covers bonus issues (defined in listing rule 19.12 by reference to a pro rata issue) and an issue of bonus securities which is not pro rata.

Example: Prior to 1/7/98, an Australian company issues shares of 20 cents each, paid to 1 cent and with a further 18 cents credited, leaving 1 cent to pay. The dividend entitlement of the share is one-half of that for a fully paid share because the 18 cents that is credited is ignored in calculating the amounts paid and payable for this purpose. If the amount actually paid is 19 cents, the dividend entitlement is 19/20 of a fully paid share.

Prior to 1/7/98, an Australian company issues shares of 20 cents each, at 25 cents each. They are paid to 1 cent with a further 18 cents credited, leaving 6 cents to pay. The dividend entitlement of the share is one-seventh of that of a fully paid share because the 18 cents that is credited is ignored when calculating the amounts paid and payable for this purpose. If the amount actually paid is 19 cents, the dividend entitlement is 19/25 of a fully paid share.

A foreign company which has par value shares issues bonus shares by the application of its share premium account. The issue must be in the proportion set out in the rule.

Cross reference: rule 7.27.2.

6.11.1 This rule does not apply to shares issued under a pro rata issue before 1 July 1996 in accordance with the listing rules.

Introduced 1/7/96.

Divestment of equity securities

6.12 A security holder must not be divested of any equity security except in any of the following cases.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3D(3C).


6.12.1 The divestment is under Australian legislation, and the mechanism the entity adopts for divesting the security is set out in the legislation, or is approved by ASX as appropriate and equitable. Any provision in the entity’s constitution must cease to operate once it is no longer necessary.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3D(3C).

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.
Example: Section 1343 of the Corporations Act provides for the transfer of securities to the ASIC if the holder has been uncontactable for 6 years.

6.12.2 The divestment is under a provision in the entity’s constitution that must be included to comply with Australian legislation. Any provision must cease to operate once it is no longer necessary.
Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3D(3C).

6.12.3 The divestment is under a provision in the entity’s constitution that is permitted by the listing rules, or that ASX has approved as appropriate and equitable.
Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3D(3C).
Example: ASX may approve provisions needed by an entity to get or maintain an Australian licence or approval for its business. ASX will have regard to the mechanism the entity adopts for divesting the securities.

6.12.4 The divestment is under a court order.
Introduced 1/7/96.

6.12.5 The divestment is under a lien permitted by the listing rules.
Introduced 1/7/96.  Cross reference: rule 6.13

Right to a lien on equity securities

6.13 An entity must not have a lien over particular *securities, or over dividends (in the case of a trust, distributions) it pays on them, except in any of the following cases.

6.13.1 An unpaid call or instalment is due but unpaid on those *securities.

6.13.2 If the *securities were *acquired under an *employee incentive scheme, an amount is owed to the entity for *acquiring them.

6.13.3 An amount that the entity is required by law to pay (and has paid) in respect of the *securities of a holder or deceased former holder.

In each case, the lien extends to reasonable interest and expenses incurred because the amount is not paid.
Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3J(11).

Rights and obligations that apply only to options

General rules


† See chapter 19 for defined terms.
6.15 All quoted options issued by an entity with the same expiry date must have
the same terms. All quoted options with no expiry date must have the same
terms.

6.16 An option’s terms must allow the rights of an option holder to be changed to
comply with the listing rules applying to a reorganisation of capital (in the
case of a trust, interests) at the time of the reorganisation.
Note: Just incorporating the provisions for reorganising options in listing rule 7.22 will not satisfy this rule, as listing
rule 7.22 may change between issue of the options and the reorganisation. One acceptable approach is to include an
option term that says that the rights of an option holder will be changed to the extent necessary to comply with the
listing rules applying to a reorganisation of capital at the time of the reorganisation.
Cross reference: rule 7.22.


6.18 An option must not be exercisable over a percentage of the entity’s capital.
Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3G(1)(f).

Participation in new issues of underlying securities

6.19 An option’s terms must contain a statement of the rights the option holder
has to participate in new issues without exercising the option, or a statement
that the option holder cannot participate in new issues without exercising the
option.
Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rules 3G(1)(c)(i) and (ii). Amended 1/7/97.
Note: This rule does not prevent an option holder from exercising an option and participating in a new issue if the
option is exercisable at the time of the new issue.

6.20 An option must not confer the right to participate in a new issue without
exercising the option except in either of the following cases.

6.20.1 Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rules 3G(1)(c)(i)b. and (ii)a. Deleted 1/7/97. Refer Appendix 7A.

6.20.2 If the option was issued under a *pro rata issue to the holders of
*ordinary securities, the option holder can participate in a new issue
to the holders of the *underlying securities.

6.20.3 If the option was issued with the approval of holders of *ordinary
securities, and is not in a *class of quoted options, the option holder
can participate in a new issue to the holders of the *underlying
securities at the same time and price as the holders of the
*underlying securities in accordance with the terms of the option.

* See chapter 19 for defined terms.
The notice of meeting must have contained a report by an independent expert on the effect of the proposed right of participation, and a voting exclusion statement.

Introduced 1/7/96. Amended 1/7/98.

### Change of option’s exercise price or the number of underlying securities

**6.21** An option must not confer the right to a change in exercise price, or a change to the number of underlying securities over which it can be exercised:

(a) if the option confers a right to participate in new issues without exercising the option, and

(b) unless the right is permitted under rule 6.22.

An option’s terms must contain a statement of any rights the option holder has to a change in the exercise price of the option, or a change to the number of underlying securities over which the option can be exercised.


Note: If there are no rights to change, this rule requires that fact to be stated in the terms of the option.

**6.22** An option may confer the right to a change in its exercise price, or a change to the number of underlying securities over which it can be exercised, in any of the following cases.


6.22.1 Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 29. Deleted 1/7/97. Refer rule 6.22.2A.

6.22.2 If there is a pro rata issue (except a bonus issue) to the holders of the underlying securities, the exercise price of an option may be reduced according to the following formula.

\[
O' = O - \frac{E[P-(S+D)]}{N+1}
\]

- **O’** = the new exercise price of the option.
- **O** = the Old exercise price of the option.
- **E** = the number of underlying securities into which one option is Exercisable.

Note: E is one unless the number has changed because of a bonus issue.

† See chapter 19 for defined terms.
P = the average *market Price per *security (weighted by reference to volume) of the *underlying securities during the 5 trading days ending on the day before the ex rights date or ex entitlements date.

S = the Subscription price for a *security under the *pro rata issue.

D = the Dividend (in the case of a trust, Distribution) due but not yet paid on the existing *underlying securities (except those to be issued under the *pro rata issue).

N = the Number of *securities with rights or entitlements that must be held to receive a right to one new *security.

Example: The capital of a company comprises ordinary shares and options over unissued ordinary shares exercisable at $1.00 each. The company announces a 4:7 pro rata issue. There is no dividend payable. The issue price for the shares under the rights issue is $2.00. The average price that ordinary shares trade at over the 5 trading days ending on the day before the ex rights date or ex entitlement date is $3.00 after the announcement. To receive one right a shareholder must hold 1.75 ordinary shares (7 \( \div \) 4 = 1.75, which is N). The amount by which the exercise price of an option is to be reduced is calculated as follows:

\[
O' = O \cdot \frac{E[P-(S+D)]}{N+1} \\
= 1 \cdot \frac{1[3.00 \cdot (2.00 + 0)]}{1.75 + 1} \\
= 63.6364 \text{ cents}
\]

The new exercise price of the option is 63.6364 cents and the option holder has gained the benefit of any bonus element in the pro rata issue. This benefit is the same as that conferred on shareholders. There is no change in the number of shares to which the option holder is entitled. At the time when the option is exercised, it may be necessary to round up or round down any fraction of a cent remaining after aggregating the exercise price of each of the options exercised by the holder.

6.22.2A As an alternative to using the formula in rule 6.22.2, if the option was issued with the approval of holders of *ordinary securities, and is not in a *class of *quoted options, the exercise price or number of *underlying securities may change if there is a *pro rata issue (except a *bonus issue) to the holders of the *underlying securities in accordance with the formula contained in the terms of the option. The notice of meeting must have contained a report by an independent expert on the effect of the proposed change, and a *voting exclusion statement.


+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.
6.22.3 If there is a bonus issue to the holders of the underlying securities, the number of securities over which the option is exercisable may be increased by the number of securities which the holder of the option would have received if the option had been exercised before the record date for the bonus issue.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 29.

Example: The capital of a company comprises ordinary shares and options over unissued ordinary shares exercisable at $1.00 each. The entity makes a 1:1 bonus issue. An option holder with 1000 options with a total exercise price of $1000 will have an entitlement to 2000 securities for a total exercise price of $1000. Each option is exercisable for $1.00 and entitles the holder to 2 shares. The exercise price per option stays the same (ie $1.00). If the entity has a further 1:1 bonus issue, the option holder would become entitled to 4000 securities for a total exercise price of $1000. Each option is exercisable for $1.00 and entitles the holder to 4 shares. The exercise price per option stays the same (ie $1.00).


6.22.4 If the terms of an option on issue before 1 July 1993 provide for adjustment (but not the method) and there is a pro rata issue to the holders of the underlying securities, any adjustments must be made as set out in this rule.


6.22.5 This rule does not apply to options issued pro rata on the same terms as options already on issue.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Listing Rule 3G(1A).

Other changes in terms of options

6.23 The following rules apply to changes affecting options.

6.23.1 A change which has the effect of cancelling an option for no consideration can be made without obtaining the approval of holders of ordinary securities.

6.23.2 A change which has the effect of cancelling an option for consideration can only be made if holders of ordinary securities approve the change. The notice of meeting must include a voting exclusion statement.

Note: A change which has the effect of cancelling an option in consideration of the issue of a new option may also be a change which is prohibited by rule 6.23.3 where it has the effect of reducing the exercise price, increasing the period for exercise or increasing the number of securities received on exercise.

6.23.3 A change which has the effect of reducing the exercise price, increasing the period for exercise or increasing the number of securities received on exercise cannot be made.

Example: Entity A has on issue options exercisable at 20 cents each between 30 June 2005 and 30 June 2008. The following transactions would be prohibited by the rule.
- The payment of 10 cents to the holder for each option exercised, because it would have the effect of reducing the exercise price.
- The offer of one additional option for each option exercised, because it would increase the number of securities that would otherwise be received.
- A change to the first date for exercise to 30 June 2003, because it would increase the period for exercise.

† See chapter 19 for defined terms.
• A proposal to cancel the options and to replace them with options exercisable at 15 cents each on or before 30 June 2010, because it would be an effective reduction in the exercise price and an increase in the period for exercise.

6.23.4 A change which is not prohibited under rule 6.23.3 can only be made if holders of *ordinary securities approve the change. The notice of meeting must include a *voting exclusion statement.

6.23.5 Separate transactions will be aggregated if, in ASX’s opinion, they form part of the same commercial transaction, in determining whether the following applies.

(a) A change has the effect of cancelling an option for consideration.

(b) A change has the effect of reducing the exercise price, increasing the period for exercise or increasing the number of *securities received on exercise.


6.23A Rule 6.23 does not apply to a change which is made to comply with the listing rules. Such a change can be made without obtaining the approval of holders of ordinary securities.


Note: Before making a change affecting options, an entity can seek the written opinion of ASX on whether rule 6.23 applies to the change. The entity must give ASX complete details of the change. ASX will only be bound by its written opinion if the details given to it remain materially unchanged at the time of the change.

Compliance with timetables

6.24 An entity must comply with Appendix 6A.

Introduced 1/7/96.