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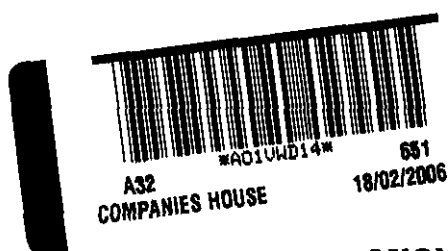
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THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF



MISYS INVESTMENT (US) 2014 LIMITED

(incorporating all amendments to 11 March 2002)

PRELIMINARY

1. The regulations in Table A in the Schedule to the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 shall not apply to the Company.

2. (1) In these articles:

"**Act**" means the Companies Act 1985 including any statutory modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force;

"**these articles**" means these articles of association, as from time to time altered;

"**Business Day**" means a day on which:

- (a) deposits in Dollars may be dealt in on the London Inter-bank market; and
- (b) banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in New York City;

"**clear days**" in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

"**executed**" includes any mode of execution;

"**holder**" in relation to shares means the member whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares;

"office" means the registered office of the Company;

"paid up" includes credited as paid up;

"seal" means any common seal of the Company or any official seal or securities seal which the Company may have or be permitted to have under the Statutes;

"secretary" means the secretary of the Company or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary;

"Statutes" means the Act and every other statute, statutory instrument, regulation or order for the time being in force concerning companies registered under the Act; and

"United Kingdom" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- (2) Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Act but excluding any statutory modification of them not in force when these articles become binding on the Company.
- (3) Unless the contrary intention appears, words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa, words importing one gender include all genders and words importing persons include bodies corporate and unincorporated associations.
- (4) Any reference to a meeting shall not be taken as requiring more than one person to be present if any quorum requirement can be satisfied by one person.
- (5) Headings to these articles are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect construction.

SHARE CAPITAL

3. (1) The authorised share capital of the Company is US\$443,245,244 divided into 443,245,244 ordinary shares of \$1 each.
(2) Subject to the provisions of the Act and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine.
4. (1) The directors are generally and unconditionally authorised, in accordance with section 80 of the Act, to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot relevant securities up to a maximum nominal amount of US\$443,245,244.
(2) The authority contained in paragraph (1) shall expire on the day five years after the date of the incorporation of the Company but the Company may, before the authority expires, make an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after it expires.
(3) Section 89(1) of the Act (which regulates the power to allot equity securities, as defined in section 94 of the Act) is excluded.
5. Subject to the provisions of the Act, shares may be issued which are to be redeemed or are to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by these articles.

6. The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Act. Subject to the provisions of the Act, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.
7. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by these articles or by law) the Company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety of it in the holder.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

8. Every member, upon becoming the holder of any shares, shall be entitled without payment to one certificate for all the shares of each class held by him (and, upon transferring a part of his holding of shares of any class, to a certificate for the balance of such holding) or several certificates each for one or more of his shares upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the directors may determine. Every certificate shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up on those shares. The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them.
9. If a share certificate is defaced, worn-out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and payment of the expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in investigating evidence as the directors may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing-out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

CALLS ON SHARES

10. Subject to the terms of allotment and to article 11, the directors may make calls upon the allottee of any shares or, where written notice has been given to the Company by the allottee and a member to the effect that a call shall be made on the member and not the allottee, the member in respect of moneys unpaid on those shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium). An allottee of shares shall be and remain liable for calls made upon him, irrespective of the date on which those calls are made and notwithstanding the transfer of the shares until and unless a written notice is given by the allottee and a member to the Company that the member shall be liable for the call or calls specified in such notice. Save in respect of a call which is made on the winding up of the Company in circumstances where Section 74 of the Insolvency Act 1986 applies, a member shall not be liable for any monies unpaid on his shares unless such member is an original allottee of those shares or a written notice has been given by the allottee and the member to the Company that the member shall be liable for the call or calls specified in such notice. A call may not be required to be paid by instalments. A call may, before receipt by the Company of any sum due under it, be revoked in whole but not in part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole but not in part.
11. The earliest date on which the first and each subsequent call may be made shall be the date shown against the relevant call in column (2) of the table appearing below and the maximum amount for which each such call may be made shall be the amount shown against the relevant call in column (3) of the table appearing below. Where such date is not a Business Day then the date shall be construed as being the next Business Day. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the allottees of the shares and the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares. The directors shall also accept from any allottee the whole or a part of the amount remaining unpaid on any shares allotted to him, although no part of that

amount has been called up, provided that a payment of part of the amount remaining unpaid shall be accepted as payment of the earliest call or calls, for the maximum amount thereof, which may be made in accordance with the table appearing below and the directors' discretion to make such calls up to the amount of the payment received shall accordingly be cancelled.

(1) Number of Call	(2) Earliest date	(3) Maximum amount in US\$ per share
1st	Date of issue	11,887,779
2nd	15th March, 2002	11,793,619
3rd	15th March, 2003	16,392,675
4th	15th March, 2004	16,392,675
5th	15th March, 2005	16,392,675
6th	15th March, 2006	16,392,675
7th	15th March, 2007	16,392,675
8th	15th March, 2008	16,392,675
9th	15th March, 2009	16,392,675
10th	15th March, 2010	16,392,675
11th	15th March, 2011	16,392,675
12th	15th March, 2012	16,392,675
13th	15th March, 2013	16,392,675
14th	15th March, 2014	235,692,675

12. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed. The person from whom a call is due and payable shall pay the amount called on the shares to the Company, immediately upon receiving notice of the call, either in cash at the Company's registered office or as otherwise required by the notice. Notice of a call shall be given on the day that the resolution authorising the call is passed.
13. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or, if no rate is fixed, at the appropriate rate (as defined by the Act), but the directors may waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

14. The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee.
15. The directors shall register a transfer which:
 - (a) is lodged at the office or at such other place as the directors may appoint and is accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
 - (b) is in respect of only one class of shares; and
 - (c) is in favour of not more than four transferees.
16. If the directors do not register a transfer of a share because it does not comply with article 15, they shall within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company send to the transferee notice of the non-registration of the transfer.

17. The registration of transfers of shares or of transfers of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding thirty days in any year) as the directors may determine.
18. No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
19. The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors do not register because it does not comply with article 15 shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice non-registration of the transfer is given.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

20. If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest; but nothing in these articles shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.
21. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the provisions of these articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred.
22. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to attend or vote at any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

23. The Company may by ordinary resolution:
 - (a) increase its share capital by new shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes;
 - (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
 - (c) subject to the provisions of the Act, sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount and the resolution may determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage as compared with the others; and
 - (d) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.
24. Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the directors may, on behalf of those members, sell the shares

representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members, and the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

25. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve and any share premium account in any way.

PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

26. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may purchase its own shares (including any redeemable shares) and make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of its own shares otherwise than out of distributable profits of the Company or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares.

GENERAL MEETINGS

27. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
28. The directors may call general meetings and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting for a date not later than eight weeks after receipt of the requisition. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient directors to call a general meeting, any director or any member of the Company may call a general meeting.
29. (1) A general meeting or a meeting of any class of members of the Company may consist of a conference between members some or all of whom are in different places provided that each member who participates is able:
- (a) to hear each of the other participating members addressing the meeting; and
 - (b) if he so wishes, to address all of the other participating members simultaneously,
- whether directly, by conference telephone or by any other form of communications equipment (whether in use when these articles are adopted or not) or by a combination of those methods.
- (2) A quorum is deemed to be present if those conditions are satisfied in respect of at least the number of members required to form a quorum.
- (3) A meeting held in this way is deemed to take place at the place where the largest group of participating members is assembled or, if no such group is readily identifiable, at the place from where the chairman of the meeting participates.
- (4) A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided by each member indicating to the chairman (in such manner as the chairman may direct) whether the member votes in favour of or against the resolution or abstains.
- (5) References in this article to members shall include their duly appointed proxies and, in the case of corporate members, their duly authorised representatives.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

30. An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or a resolution appointing a person as a director shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:
- (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting; and
 - (b) in the case of any other meeting by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than ninety-five per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and, in the case of an annual general meeting, shall specify the meeting as such.

Subject to the provisions of these articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice shall be given to all the members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member and to the directors and auditors.

31. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

32. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation, shall be a quorum except that where there is a sole member, that one member present in person or by proxy or, being a corporation, by duly authorised representative shall be a quorum.
33. If such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to such time and place as the directors may determine.
34. The chairman, if any, of the board of directors or in his absence some other director nominated by the directors shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other director (if any) be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman and, if there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman.
35. If no director is willing to act as chairman, or if no director is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman.
36. A director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.

37. The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any such notice.
38. Subject to article 29 a resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded:
- (a) by the chairman; or
 - (b) by at least two members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - (c) by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - (d) by a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right;

and a demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member.

39. Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
40. The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
41. A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
42. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.
43. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.
44. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

SHAREHOLDERS' RESOLUTIONS

45. A resolution in writing signed or approved by letter, facsimile, telegram or telex by or on behalf of all the members of the Company who would be entitled to vote on it if it had been proposed at a general meeting or at a meeting of any class of members of the Company shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting or at such class meeting (as the case may be) duly convened and held. The resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each stating the terms of the resolution accurately and signed by or on behalf of one or more of the members. This article is in addition to, and not limited by, the provisions in sections 381A, 381B and 381C of the Act.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

46. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or by a proxy appointed under section 372 of the Act or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative or by a proxy appointed under section 372 of the Act, shall have one vote provided that no person present shall be entitled to more than one vote on a show of hands except as provided in article 42. On a poll every member shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.
47. In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders; and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.
48. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, *curator bonis* or other person authorised in that behalf appointed by that court, and any such receiver, *curator bonis* or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the directors of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the office, or at such other place as is specified in accordance with paragraph (a) of article 54 for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.
49. No member shall vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.
50. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
51. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
52. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, executed by or on behalf of the appointor and shall be in the following form (or in a form as near to it as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve):

" Limited

I/We, , of , being a member/members of the above-named Company, hereby appoint of , or failing him, of , as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name[s] and on my/our behalf at the annual/extraordinary general meeting of the Company to be held on, [], and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed on, [],"

53. Where it is desired to afford members an opportunity of instructing the proxy how he shall act the instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form (or in a form as near to it as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve):

" Limited

I/We, , of , being a member/members of the above-named Company, hereby appoint of , or failing him, of , as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name[s] and on my/our behalf at the annual/extraordinary general meeting of the Company, to be held on, [], and at any adjournment thereof.

This form is to be used in respect of the resolutions mentioned below as follows:

Resolution No. 1 *for *against

Resolution No. 2 *for *against

*Strike out whichever is not desired.

Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy may vote as he thinks fit or abstain from voting.

Signed on, []."

54. The instrument appointing a proxy and any authority under which it is executed (or such copy of the instrument or the authority or both as the directors may approve) may:

- (a) be deposited at the office or at such other place within the United Kingdom as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
- (b) be deposited at the place where the meeting or adjourned meeting is to be held at any time before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
- (c) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited as specified in (a) above after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or
- (d) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director; or

- (e) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be deposited at the place appointed for the taking of the poll at any time within the 24 hours preceding the time appointed for the taking of the poll;

and an instrument of proxy which is not deposited or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid.

- 55. A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll unless notice of the determination was received by the Company at the office or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll.

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

- 56. Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall not be subject to any maximum but shall be not less than two.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

- 57. Any director may appoint:

- (a) any other director; or
- (b) any director of any holding company of the Company or of any other subsidiary of that holding company; or
- (c) any other person approved by a resolution of the directors or by a majority of the other directors

who is willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.

- 58. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and of all meetings of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member to attend and to vote at any meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present, and at that meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a director and for the purposes of proceedings at that meeting the provisions of these articles shall apply as if he was a director.
- 59. Every person acting as alternate director shall have one vote for each director for whom he acts as alternate, in addition to his own vote if he is also a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.
- 60. Any person appointed as an alternate director shall vacate his office as an alternate director if the director by whom he has been appointed ceases to be a director or removes him or on the beginning of any event which, if he were a director, causes or would cause him to vacate that office.
- 61. Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the Company signed by the director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the directors.

62. An alternate director shall alone be responsible for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

63. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum and these articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the directors who may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of the memorandum or these articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given.

The powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special power given to the directors by these articles and a meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

64. Without prejudice to any other of their powers, the directors may exercise any of the powers conferred by the Statutes to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or any of its subsidiaries.
65. The directors may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the Company for such purposes and on such conditions as they determine, including authority for the agent to delegate all or any of his powers.

DELEGATION OF DIRECTORS' POWERS

66. The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors. They may also delegate to any managing director or any director holding any other executive office such of their powers as they consider desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by the articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

67. (1) The holders of a majority of the ordinary shares in the Company in issue may appoint any person as a director of the Company and may remove any director. Any appointment or removal shall be made in writing signed by the holders of the majority of the ordinary shares in the Company in issue and, in the case of a body corporate holding any of those shares, the signature of any officer or other duly appointed representative shall suffice. Any appointment or removal shall take effect when it is lodged at the office or produced at any meeting of the directors.
- (2) The directors may appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director.
68. (1) No director shall vacate his office or be ineligible for re-appointment as a director, nor shall any person be ineligible for appointment as a director, by reason only of his having attained a particular age.
- (2) No special notice is required of any resolution appointing or approving the appointment of such a director nor is any notice required to state the age of the person to whom the resolution relates.

REMOVAL AND DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

69. The office of a director shall be vacated if:
- (a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or he becomes prohibited by law from being a director; or
 - (b) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
 - (c) he is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either:
 - (i) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, an application for admission under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960, or
 - (ii) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a receiver, curator bonis or other person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs; or
 - (d) he resigns his office by notice to the Company; or
 - (e) he shall for more than six consecutive months have been absent without permission of the directors from meetings of directors held during that period and the directors resolve that his office be vacated; or
 - (f) he is removed from office in accordance with article 67 above.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTOR

70. The directors shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine and, unless the resolution provides otherwise, the remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day.

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

71. The directors may be paid all travelling, hotel, and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of directors or committees of directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties.

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

72. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office under the Company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the Company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the directors determine and they may remunerate any such director for his services as they think fit. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the Company.

73. Subject to the provisions of the Act, and provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a director notwithstanding his office:
- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
 - (b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested; and
 - (c) shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.
74. For the purposes of article 73:
- (a) a general notice given to the directors that a director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified; and
 - (b) an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.

DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

75. The directors may provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any director who has held but no longer holds any office or employment with the Company or with any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary of the Company or a predecessor in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary, and for any member of his family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any person who is or was dependent on him, and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

76. Subject to the provisions of these articles, the directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors. Notices of meetings of the directors shall be given to all directors and to any alternate directors appointed by them. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
77. The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two.
78. The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.

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79. The directors may appoint one of their number to be the chairman of the board of directors and may at any time remove him from that office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the director so appointed shall preside at every meeting of directors at which he is present. But if there is no director holding that office, or if the director holding it is unwilling to preside or is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
80. All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by a person acting as a director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director and had been entitled to vote.
- 81.(1) A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of directors or (as the case may be) a committee of directors duly convened and held. The resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents each stating the terms of the resolution accurately and signed by one or more directors; but a resolution signed by an alternate director need not also be signed by his appointor and, if it is signed by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not be signed by the alternate director in that capacity.
- (2) In this article references to a document being "signed" include it being "approved by letter, facsimile or telex".
- 82.(1) A meeting of the directors may consist of a conference between directors some or all of whom are in different places provided that each director who participates is able:
- (a) to hear each of the other participating directors addressing the meeting; and
- (b) if he so wishes, to address all of the other participating directors simultaneously,
- whether directly, by conference telephone or by any other form of communications equipment (whether in use when these articles are adopted or not) or by a combination of those methods.
- (2) A quorum is deemed to be present if those conditions are satisfied in respect of at least the number of directors required to form a quorum, subject to the provisions of article 94.
- (3) A meeting held in this way is deemed to take place at the place where the largest group of participating directors is assembled or, if no such group is readily identifiable, at the place from where the chairman of the meeting participates.
83. Provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a director may vote as a director on any resolution concerning any matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest or duty and, if he votes, his vote shall be counted and he shall be counted in the quorum when that resolution or matter is under consideration.
84. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment of two or more directors to offices or employments with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and (provided he is not for another reason precluded from voting) each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

85. If a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to any director other than himself shall be final and conclusive.

SECRETARY

86. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

MINUTES

87. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:
- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors; and
 - (b) of all proceedings at meetings of the Company, of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, and of the directors, and of committees of directors, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting.

SEAL

- 88.(1) The Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes with regard to having official seals and those powers shall be vested in the directors.
- (2) The directors shall provide for the safe custody of every seal which the Company may have.
 - (3) A seal shall be used only by the authority of the directors or a duly authorised committee but that authority may consist of an instruction or approval given by letter, facsimile, telegram, telex or telephone by a majority of the directors or of the members of a duly authorised committee.
 - (4) The directors may determine who shall sign any instrument to which a seal is applied, either generally or in relation to a particular instrument or type of instrument, and may also determine, either generally or in any particular case, that such signatures shall be dispensed with or affixed by some mechanical means.
 - (5) Unless otherwise decided by the directors every instrument to which a seal is applied shall be to signed by at least one director and the secretary or by at least two directors.

DIVIDENDS

89. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors. A dividend in respect of a share shall be paid only to the person named in the Company's register as the holder of that share.
90. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may pay interim dividends if it appears to them that they are justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the directors may pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. The directors may also pay at intervals settled by them any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for

distribution justify the payment. Provided the directors act in good faith they shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferred right.

91. Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but, if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly.
92. A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle the same and in particular may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of any assets and may determine that cash shall be paid to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members and may vest any assets in trustees.
93. Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid by cheque sent by post to the registered address of the person entitled or, if two or more persons are the holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, to the registered address of that one of those persons who is first named in the register of members or to such person and to such address as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct. Every cheque shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct and payment of the cheque shall be a good discharge to the Company. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share as aforesaid may give receipts for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the share.
94. No dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the Company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.
95. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the directors so resolve, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company.

ACCOUNTS

96. No member shall (as such) have any right of inspecting any accounting records or other book or document of the Company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the directors or by ordinary resolution of the Company.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

97. The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:
 - (a) subject as hereinafter provided, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve;

- (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the Company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other: but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;
- (c) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this article in fractions; and
- (d) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares or debentures to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members.

NOTICES

98.(1) Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these articles shall be in writing (except that a notice calling a meeting of the directors need not be in writing), or to the extent permitted by the Statutes and subject to paragraph (2), contained in an electronic communication.

(2) The board may from time to time specify the form and manner in which a notice may be given to or by the Company by electronic means, including one or more addresses for the receipt of an electronic communication, and may prescribe such procedures as it thinks fit for verifying the authenticity or integrity or any such electronic communication. A notice may be given to the Company by electronic means only if it is given in accordance with the requirements specified by the board.

99.

- (1) A notice in writing, document or other communication may be given or served by the Company to any person either personally or by sending it through the post addressed to the person at his registered address or by leaving it at that address.
- (2) Subject to the Statutes, a notice, document or other communication may be given by the Company to any person by electronic means to such address as may from time to time be authorised by the person concerned or by publishing it on a web site and notifying the person concerned, in such a manner as he may from time to time authorise, that it has been so published. Any notice given by electronic means shall also be given simultaneously by facsimile.
- (3) In the case of joint holders of a share, any notice, document or other communication given or served by the Company in any manner permitted by these articles to the joint holder who is named first in the register in respect of the joint holding shall be deemed to be given to all other holders of the share.

100. If at any time by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services within the United Kingdom the Company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notices sent through the post, a general meeting may be convened by a notice advertised in at least one national newspaper. In any such case the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post to those members to whom notice cannot be given by electronic means if at least six clear days before the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout the United Kingdom again becomes practicable.
101. (1) Any notice in writing, document or other communication, if sent by first class post, shall be deemed to have been given on the day following that on which the envelope containing it is put into the post, or, if sent by second class post, shall be deemed to have been given on the second day following that on which the envelope containing it is put into the post and in proving that a notice, document or other communication has been given it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter, envelope or wrapper containing the notice, document or other communication was properly addressed, prepaid and put into the post.
- (2) Any notice in writing, document or other communication not sent by post but left at a registered address or address at which a notice, document or other communication may be given shall be deemed to have been given on the day it was so left.
- (3) Any notice, document or other communication, if sent by electronic means (including through any relevant system), shall be deemed to have been given on the day on which the electronic communication was sent by or on behalf of the Company.
- (4) Where notice is given by way of newspaper advertisement, such notice shall be deemed to have been given to each member or person entitled to receive it at noon on the day when the advertisement appears or, if it appears on different days, at noon on the first of the days when it appears.
- (5) A member present, either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company or class of members of the Company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which the meeting was convened.
- (6) Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by every notice (other than a notice in accordance with section 212 of the Act) in respect of that share which before his name is entered in the register was given to the person from whom he derives his title to the share.

WINDING UP

102. If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Act, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with the like sanction determines, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability.

INDEMNITY

103. Subject to the provisions of and to the extent permitted by the Statutes, every director or other officer (excluding an auditor) of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any liability incurred by him in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to or in connection with his duties, powers or office, but:

- (a) this indemnity shall not apply to any liability to the extent that it is recovered from any other person; and
- (b) the indemnity is subject to such officer taking all reasonable steps to effect such recovery, so that the indemnity shall not apply to the extent that an alternative right of recovery is capable of being enforced.

Name and address of subscriber

Kirsty, Inc.
9th Floor
300 Delaware Avenue
Wilmington
Delaware 19801
USA.

Dated: 27 June 2001.

Witness to the above signature:

Carol S. Inman
Burleigh House
Chapel Oak
Salford Priors
Worcestershire
WR11 5SH