

Important note: this translation is not and cannot be made official, as the Worldwide Newton Association is a legal structure under French law.

ARTICLE 1

The WORLDWIDE NEWTON ASSOCIATION (Association Newton Mondiale) is an association ruled by French law of July, 1st, 1901 and order of August, 16th, 1901.

ARTICLE 2

This association aims at promoting world wide communication between users of Newton MessagePads, eMates and compatible computers.

ARTICLE 3 Principal Address

The principal address of the association is 10, rue Frémicourt, 75015 Paris. The board can change the address at any time. Such a change must be ratified at a general meeting of the association.

ARTICLE 4

The Worldwide Newton Association consists of individuals and groups representing multiple individuals. It includes:

- 1) Honorary members
- 2) Donator members
- 3) Active members or regular members
- 4) Supported members
- 5) Partners
- 6) Donator partners

ARTICLE 5 Admission

The bureau adjudicates new membership requests during each of its meetings.

ARTICLE 6 Members

Honorary members are individuals who have provided notable services to the association. Their dues are waived.

Regular members are individuals who have chosen to pay yearly dues to the association, the amount of these being set by the board.

Supported members are student or unemployed individuals who pay reduced yearly dues to the association, the amount of which being set by the board.

Partner members are groups or companies paying yearly dues set by the board.

Donator members are individuals paying yearly dues that are at least twice as high as the regular membership fees set by the board.

Donator partners are groups or companies paying yearly dues that are at least three times higher than the partner membership fees set by the board.

Dues can be redeemed by paying a minimal fee that equals ten times the annual fee provided the total amount does not exceed 16 euros.

ARTICLE 7 Exclusions

Members cease to be members in the event of:

- a) The member's resignation from the association;
- b) The member's death;
- c) The member's exclusion from the association by the board or the bureau because of an important fault or because dues were not paid. The member is invited to present explanations to the bureau.

ARTICLE 8 Resources

Resources of the association include:

- a) Dues and memberships;
- b) Subventions from cities, departments, countries, local governments, stats, etc.;
- c) Revenues from advertising;
- d) Donations;
- e) Payments collected for expenses related to events organized by the association;
- f) Revenues from services provided by the association;
- g) Any other resource, subvention or donation from public or private organisms that would not be contrary to the law.

ARTICLE 9 Board

The association is directed by a board with no more than 20 members, elected for three years at the annual

general meeting. Members may be reelected.

The board chooses among its members a bureau composed of:

- a) A president, and, potentially, one or more vice-presidents;
- b) A secretary, and potentially a deputy secretary;
- c) A treasurer, and potentially, a deputy treasurer.

Since the board is renewed by thirds every two years, in the first year replaced members are designed randomly.

In case of vacancy, the board will choose temporary replacement members. The members will be officially replaced during the next general annual meeting. The powers of these replacement members end when the powers of the members they replace should have ended.

ARTICLE 10 Meetings of the board

The board meets once every three months, convened by the president or by a quarter of its members.

Meetings of the board may be accomplished through the Internet, with the agreement of three quarters of the members. Means employed for that purpose may include voice conferencing, video conferencing or text messaging.

Decisions are taken at the majority of expressed votes. In the case of tie, the president's vote will be decisive.

Any member of the board, who without justification (except act of God), is found to be absent for three consecutive meetings will be considered as resigned from the board.

ARTICLE 11 Ordinary annual general meeting

The ordinary annual general meeting includes all the members of the association, whatever their status. The annual general meeting takes place once a year, preferably in September.

At least one month before the chosen date, members of the association are convened by the secretary. The agenda is indicated on the convocations which must include a form to give a power of attorney to another member present during the meeting. Powers properly filled and signed mentioning the name and the address of the proxy will be taken into account, unfilled forms or addressed to an absent member cannot be taken into account during votes and are considered as void.

The president, assisted by the members of the bureau, preside at the meeting and present the global situation of the association.

The treasurer presents his activity and submit a financial report to the approval of the general meeting.

After the handling of any questions on the agenda, new members of the board are elected via a secret ballot. Any questions to be raised during the meeting must be set on the agenda.

ARTICLE 12 Extraordinary general meeting

If required, or if half of the members request it, the president can convene an extraordinary general meeting as described in article 11.

ARTICLE 13 Rules of procedure

Rules of procedure can be written by the board which they will submit to the annual general meeting.

These rules clarify points not defined by the statutory rules, including internal administration of the association. They includes rules of behavior and criteria for exclusion.

ARTICLE 14 Dissolution

In the case of dissolution prompted by at least two thirds of the present members of the annual general meeting and at least half of the members having paid their dues, one or more liquidators are to be nominated at the meeting, and the assets, if any, should be dispersed as defined by article 9 of the French law of July, 1st, 1901 and order of August, 16th, 1901.

ARTICLE 15 Referendum

Considering the geographic location of the members of the association, the board can organize a referendum electronically to submit urgent decisions to the members. Such a referendum can only be organized with the agreement of the absolute majority of the board.