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Part I: Interpretation

1	Miscellaneous definitions
1 (a)	In the Arrangement, except where the context otherwise demands:- 'the Act' means the Insolvency Act 1986 as amended (or 'the Order' means the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989);
(b)	'the Arrangement' means the Proposal and the Conditions read together;
(c)	'the Company' means the Company which makes the Proposal;
(d)	'the Conditions' are these Conditions:-
(e)	'Connected' shall have the meaning given to it in section 249 of the Act (or Article 7 of
(-)	the Order):
(f)	'the Court' means any Court having jurisdiction in respect of the Arrangement;
(g)	'Creditor' is a person bound by the Arrangement to whom a Debt is owed;
(h)	'Debt' has the meaning given to it in section 382 of the Act (or Article 5 of the Order) with the modifications necessary to refer to a voluntary arrangement;
(i)	'Directors' means all the Directors of the Company acting at any given time during the course of the arrangement, including those appointed after the commencement of the arrangement;
(j)	'Dividend' means a distribution to Creditors;
(k)	'Excluded Assets' are those assets identified in the Proposal as being excluded from the
	Arrangement;
(I)	'Paragraphs' are Paragraphs of these Conditions; and Sub-paragraph shall be construed
(m)	accordingly; 'Preferential Creditor' is a Creditor with a Debt falling within section 386 of the Act (o
	Article 346 of the Order) and 'Preferential Debt' shall be construed accordingly;
(n)	'Property' has the meaning given to it in section 436 of the Act (or Article 2 of the Order);
(0)	'the Proposal' is the document annexed hereto together with modifications and documents incorporated thereto, being a Proposal under Part I of the Act (or Part III of the Order);
(p)	'the Rules' means the Insolvency Rules 1986 (or the Insolvency Rules (Northern Ireland 1991 or the Insolvency (Scotland) Rules 1986 as amended);
(q)	'Security' has the meaning given to it in section 383 of the Act (or Article 5 of the Order) and 'Secured Creditor' shall be construed accordingly;
(r)	'the Supervisor' is the person or persons for the time being appointed to supervise the implementation of the Arrangement;
2	The conditions
2	The Conditions are an integral part of the Arrangement. In the event of any ambiguity of conflict between the Conditions and the Proposal and any modifications to it, the Proposal as modified shall prevail.

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3	Commencement of arrangement
3	The Arrangement shall come into effect upon the approval thereof by the Creditors
	pursuant to the provisions of the Act (or Order) and Rules.

Nature and effect of the arrangement

- 4(1) [Nature of arrangement] The Arrangement is a Proposal under Part I of the Act (or Part II of the Order) for a scheme of arrangement of the Company's affairs or a composition in full and final satisfaction of the Company's Debts.
- [Claims against third parties] Unless the Proposal indicates to the contrary, nothing in 4(2)the Arrangement shall be construed as effecting a composition or satisfaction of any Debt owed by a person other than the Company, whether that Debt is owed jointly by the Company or otherwise.

- 4(3) [Restriction on creditor's rights] After the commencement of the Arrangement, no Creditor shall, in respect of any Debt which is subject to the Arrangement:-
 - have any remedy against the property or person of the Company; or
 - commence or continue any action or other legal proceeding against the Company.
- 4(4) [Saving for certain rights] Nothing in this Paragraph or elsewhere in the Conditions shall be construed as affecting the following rights:-
 - the right of any Secured Creditor or enforce his Security, except with the Secured Creditor's consent;
 - the right of the Supervisor or any Creditor to present a winding-up petition for default in connection with the Arrangement;
 - (c) the right of any Creditor to bring or continue legal proceedings against the Company and to obtain a judgment against the Company in the full amount of its Debt for the sole purpose of making a claim against an insurer of the Debtor by virtue of the Third Party (Rights Against Insurers) Act 1930.

5 Existing proceedings against company

- 5(1) [Discontinuance of existing proceedings] Legal proceedings against the Company in existence at the commencement of the Arrangement in respect of Debts which are subject to the Arrangement shall, unless they are of a type contemplated by Paragraph 4(4), be discontinued by the Creditor as soon after the commencement of the Arrangement as is practicable.
- 5(2) [Costs of existing proceedings] Legal costs of a Creditor in proceedings other than winding-up referred to in Sub-paragraph (1) shall be a Debt falling within the Arrangement.
- 5(3) [Costs of winding-up proceedings] Petition costs of a Creditor who presented a winding-up petition against the Company prior to the commencement of the Arrangement shall be treated as an expense of the Arrangement to rank after the costs of the Nominee but before those of the Supervisor.
- 5(4) [Prior distress] Where any person has distrained on the goods or effects of the Company in the period of three months prior to the approval of the arrangement, those goods or effects, or the proceeds of their sale, shall be charged with the Preferential Debts of the Company to the extent that the assets of the Arrangement are insufficient for meeting those debts.

6 Existing execution against company's assets

- 6(1) [Partly-completed execution] A Creditor who, before the commencement of the Arrangement, has issued execution against the goods or land of the Company in respect of a Debt which is subject to the Arrangement, or has attached a Debt due to the Company from another person in respect of such a Debt shall, unless the execution or attachment was completed before the commencement of the Arrangement, discontinue the execution or attachment as soon after the commencement of the Arrangement as is practicable.
- 6(2) [Completion of execution or attachment] For the purposes of Sub-paragraph (1):-
 - (a) an execution against goods is completed by seizure and sale or by the making of a charging order absolute under section 1 of the Charging Orders Act 1979 (or as appropriate in Scotland or Northern Ireland):
 - (b) an execution against land is completed by seizure, by the appointment of a receiver or by the making of a charging order absolute under section 1 of the Charging Orders Act 1979 (or as appropriate in Scotland or Northern Ireland);
 - (c) an attachment of a Debt is completed by the receipt of the Debt.

7 Mutual credit and setoff

- 7(1) [Application] This Paragraph applies where before the commencement of the Arrangement there have been mutual credits, mutual debts or other mutual dealings between the Company and any Creditor.
- 7(2) [Account to be taken] An account shall be taken of what is due from each party to the other in respect of the mutual dealings and the sums due from one party shall be setoff against the sums due from the other.

- 7(3) [No account where creditor has notice] Sums due from the Company to another party shall not be included in the account taken under Sub-paragraph (2) if that other party had notice at the time they became due that a winding-up petition relating to the Company was pending or that a moratorium was made in relation to the Company.
- 7(4) [Restriction on post-commencement set-off] Other than as provided for in this Paragraph, setoff shall not be available in respect of any Debt or item of Property.
- 7(5) [Balance provable or to be paid] Only the balance (if any) of the account taken under Sub-paragraph (2) is provable in the Arrangement or, as the case may be, to be paid to the Company or, if the Proposal so provides, to the Supervisor.

8 Duration of arrangement

- 8(1) [General rule] Unless extended under the provisions of these Conditions, the Arrangement shall continue until the end of the period stated in the Proposal.
- 8(2) [Extension of duration by supervisor] The Supervisor may, if he thinks fit for the purposes of finalising the administration of the Arrangement, extend the duration of the Arrangement by sending a notice to this effect ('an Extension Notice') to the Company and all Creditors. This may be done up to 2 occasions: for a period of up to 6 months in the first instance and for a period of up to 3 months in the second instance.
- 8(3) [Extension notice] An Extension Notice shall be sent not less than 7 days prior to the date upon which the Arrangement is otherwise due to complete and must state the reason or reasons for the extension.
- 8(4) [Effect of extension] In the event of an Extension Notice being sent, the Arrangement shall continue for the period specified therein, or for the maximum allowable period for that extension (being 6 months for a first extension and 3 months for a second extension) commencing on the date immediately after that on which the Arrangement would otherwise have completed, whichever is sooner.
- 8(5) [Supervening notice calling a meeting of creditors] In the event that a meeting of Creditors has been called by the Supervisor for a time after the Arrangement would otherwise have expired, the duration of the Arrangement shall be extended to the date of that meeting and to any adjournment thereof.
- 8(6) [Further extension] Any extension for a period longer than that provided for under Paragraph 8(2) shall require approval as a variation in accordance with Paragraph 70.

9 Completion of arrangement

- 9(1) [The completion certificate] Upon the expiration of the Arrangement, the Supervisor shall, if the Company has complied with its obligations under the Arrangement, issue a certificate ('the Completion Certificate') stating that the Proposal has been fully implemented.
- 9(2) [Effect of completion certificate] Save to the extent provided in Paragraph 4(4), upon the issue by the Supervisor of a Completion Certificate, the Company shall be released from all Debts which are subject to the Arrangement.
- 9(3) [Notification of issue of completion certificate] Copies of the Completion Certificate issued under this Paragraph shall be sent by the Supervisor to the Company, the Creditors, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and the Court together with the Supervisor's final report.

10 Substantial compliance

- 10(1) [Issue of certificate where substantial compliance] The Supervisor may, if he thinks fit, issue a Completion Certificate notwithstanding the fact that the Company has not complied with all of its obligations under the Arrangement provided that the Company has:-
 - (a) made all payments required under the terms of the Arrangement;
 - (b) provided a full explanation of any breach of the terms of the Arrangement required by the Supervisor;
 - (c) paid to the Supervisor such sum (if any) as the Supervisor shall reasonably have required to compensate the Creditors for any reduction in Dividend caused by the Company's breach of the terms of the Arrangement.
- 10(2) [Notification to creditors] Where the Supervisor proposes to issue a Completion Certificate under Sub-paragraph 1 he shall notify the Creditors accordingly and invite them to submit any comments within 21 days from the date of notification.

- 10(3) [Treatment as full implementation] If the Supervisor issues a Completion Certificate under Sub-paragraph (1), the Arrangement shall be treated as fully implemented.
- 11 Termination of arrangement
- 11(1) [Termination in certain circumstances] The Arrangement shall terminate upon:-
 - the Supervisor issuing a Certificate of Termination under Paragraph 67;
 - (b) the making of a winding-up order against the Company;
 - (c) neither of which circumstances shall affect the trusts created under Paragraph 29.
- 11(2) [Notice of termination] The Supervisor shall, on discovering the occurrence of a terminating event, but in any event not more than 28 days after such discovery, give notice of such termination and the reason therefore to the Company and Creditors.

Part III: Supervisor's Functions, Powers, etc.

- 12 Supervisor's functions
- 12(1) [Primary function] The Supervisor's primary function is to supervise the Company's performance of his obligations under the Arrangement and to administer the Arrangement.
- 12(2) [Other functions] The Supervisor shall also undertake such functions as are given to him in the Proposal, Act (or Order) and Rules.
- 13 Supervisor's powers
- Subject to those powers more particularly given to him in the Arrangement, Act (or Order) and Rules, the Supervisor shall have the following powers:-
 - (1) [Getting in assets] power to take possession of, collect, get in and hold any or all of the assets which, under the terms of the Arrangement, he is to hold as trustee:
 - (2) [Realisation of assets] power to sell or otherwise dispose of any asset referred to in Sub-paragraph (1) in such manner as may seem to him expedient;
 - (3) [Putting funds on deposit] power to place money coming into his hands during the course of the Arrangement on deposit with any established United Kingdom clearing bank or building society;
 - (4) [Appointing agents] power to engage legal representatives, managers, agents and other persons to assist the Supervisor in the performance of his functions under the Arrangement;
 - (5) [Delegation] power to delegate to his firm and any appropriate partner, employee or agent thereof any or all of his duties and functions under the Arrangement save those which by law he is required to perform personally;
 - [Insuance] power to effect and maintain insurances in respect of any asset subject to the Arrangement;
 - (7) [Power to claim] power to prove, rank, claim and draw a Dividend in respect of such Debts owed to the Debtor as fall within the Arrangement;
 - (8) [Power to direct Company] power, in the event that the Supervisor is unable or it is impracticable for him to do any act or thing which he is empowered to do himself, to direct the Company to do that act or thing on his behalf;
 - (9) [Ancillary power] power to do any other act or thing which is necessary or expedient for the purposes of exercising the above powers or for carrying out his functions under the Arrangement.
- 14 Supervisor's powers upon completion/termination
- 14(1) [Exercise of powers after completion/termination] Completion and/or termination of the Arrangement shall not affect the Supervisor's power to carry out such of his functions and to exercise such of his powers as are necessary for him to fully carry out his duties, obligations and responsibilities under the Arrangement, Act (or Order) and Rules and to resolve such matters as may have arisen during the course of the Arrangement.

- (2) [Retention of funds by supervisor] Upon completion and/or termination of the arrangement, the Supervisor shall be entitled to retain for such period as he reasonably deems necessary from any funds under his control such moneys as he reasonably thinks fit on account of his fees, costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, and shall advise Creditors and the Company in writing of the quantum of the funds so retained and the reasons why.
- 15 Exercise of supervisor's functions and powers
- 15(1) [Application of liquidation provisions] In the event that the Arrangement does not provide guidance to the Supervisor as to what action he should take in any given situation, the Supervisor shall apply the provisions of the Act (or Order) and Rules in so far as they relate to winding-up with necessary modifications.
- 15(2) [Consultation of creditors] If the Supervisor is uncertain as to what action he should take in any situation, or wishes to ascertain the wishes of Creditors on a matter concerning the Arrangement, he may seek the advice and/or direction of the Creditors' Committee and/or the majority or most material of the Creditors and he may act upon such advice and/or direction.
- 15(3) [Directions from the court] This Paragraph is without prejudice to the Supervisor's right to refer matters concerning the Arrangement to the Court for guidance and/or directions if, in his discretion, he shall think fit.
- 16 Restriction upon supervisor's duty and liability
- 16(1) [Supervisor's duty] The Supervisor shall be under no obligation to perform any act or carry out any function save for those expressly provided for in the Arrangement, the Act (or Order) or Rules.
- (Supervisor's liability] Neither the Supervisor, his firm or any of his agents or employees shall incur any personal liability in negligence or otherwise for any act or omission carried out by him or any of them in connection with the Arrangement, unless such act or omission constitutes one of dishonesty or a breach of the Supervisor's obligations under the Act (or Order), Rules or the Arrangement.
- 17 Supervisor's fees, costs and expenses
- 17(1) [Amount of fees] The Supervisor shall be entitled to charge fees for his services in accordance with the time actually and reasonably expended by him and his staff in carrying out the Supervisor's functions under the Arrangement by reference to the ordinary hourly rates of the Supervisor and his staff as shall apply from time to time.
- 17(2) [Payment of fees, costs and expenses] The fees, costs, charges and expenses of the Supervisor shall be paid out of the assets of the Arrangement from time to time as the Supervisor thinks fit. The Supervisor shall provide such information to any Creditors' Committee appointed in relation to the Arrangement as is reasonably necessary to explain how the fees, costs, charges and expenses were determined or incurred, as the case may be.
- 17(3) [Supervisor's right of recourse to court] If the Supervisor is dissatisfied with a determination of the Creditors' Committee or a meeting of Creditors on a matter involving his fees, costs, charges and/or expenses, he shall have the right to refer the matter to the Court, whose decision on the matter shall bind all parties.
- 18 Supervisor's resignation
- 18(1) (Methods of resignation) A Supervisor may resign from office with the approval of a meeting of Creditors or with the leave of the Court.
- 18(2) [Grounds of supervisor's resignation] The Supervisor may only resign from office on one or more of the following grounds:-
 - (a) ill health:
 - (b) cessation of practice as an insolvency practitioner;
 - change of circumstances rendering it impracticable for him to continue in office:
 - (d) impracticability to have the present number of persons acting as Supervisor to the Arrangement.

- (3) [Report of supervisor's administration] The notice to Creditors convening a meeting for the purpose of receiving his resignation shall specify the grounds upon which the Supervisor wishes to resign and shall be accompanied by a report of the Supervisor's administration of the Arrangement which includes an up to date summary of his receipts and payments.
- 19 Removal of supervisor from office
- 19(1) [Method of removal] On cause being shown, the Supervisor may be removed from office by the Court or by a resolution of a meeting of Creditors.
- 19(2) [Notice of requisitioned meeting] Any notice served by a Creditor upon the Supervisor under Paragraph 56(2) (notice requisitioning meeting) for the purpose of convening a meeting of Creditors to remove the Supervisor from office must set out the grounds upon which his removal is sought.
- 19(3) [Report of supervisor's administration] The notice sent out by the Supervisor to Creditors convening such a requisitioned meeting shall specify the grounds upon which his removal is sought and shall be accompanied by a report of the Supervisor's administration of the Arrangement including an up to date summary of his receipts and payments.
- 20 Vacation of office by supervisor
- 20(1) [Resignation/removal of supervisor where more than one acting] If the Creditors resolve to accept the resignation of a Supervisor, or to remove a Supervisor from office, and there will be another person in the office of Supervisor for the time being, the Supervisor who is resigning or being removed shall vacate office immediately.
- 20(2) [Resignation/removal of supervisor where no other acting] If the Creditors resolve to accept a Supervisor's resignation or to remove a Supervisor from office, and there is no other person in the office of Supervisor for the time being, that resignation and/or removal shall not take effect and the Supervisor shall not vacate office unless and until a meeting of Creditors or the Court appoints a replacement Supervisor.
- 20(3) [Loss of qualification] The Supervisor shall vacate office immediately if he ceases to be a person who is for the time being qualified to act as an Insolvency Practitioner.
- 20(4) [Notice of vacation of office] A Supervisor who, for any reason, vacates office shall forthwith give notice of that fact to the Court, the Debtor the Creditors and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.
- 20(5) [Duties of supervisor upon vacation of office] A Supervisor who, for any reason, vacates office shall, as soon as practicable, deliver up to his successor Supervisor or Supervisors all books, records and papers relating to the Arrangement and his administration thereof together with all assets of which he is a trustee under the terms of the Arrangement.
- 20(6) [Continuing duty of former supervisor] Former Supervisors shall be obliged to give such assistance to the Supervisor of the Arrangement from time to time as he may reasonably require for ascertaining what transpired during the tenure of office by the former Supervisor.
- 21 Vacancy in the office of supervisor
- 21(1) [Meeting of creditors to fill vacancy] If, for any reason, there is a vacancy in the office of Supervisor, that vacancy may be filled by a meeting of Creditors or by the Court.
- 21(2) [Convening a meeting where no supervisor acting] If no Supervisor is in office, such a meeting of Creditors may be convened by the Debtor, any Creditor, any person who was in partnership with the Supervisor immediately before the vacancy occurred, or by the former Supervisor's authorising body.
- 21(3) [Chairman where no supervisor acting] In the event that a meeting of Creditors is called when no Supervisor is in office, the person who convened the meeting shall act as Chairman of that meeting.

Part IV: Directors' Warranty, Duties & Obligations

22 Directors' warranty

- 22(1) [Disclosure in proposal] The Directors warrant that they have disclosed in the Proposal full and complete particulars of all matters required under the Act (or Order) and Rules including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) particulars of all assets, Debts and liabilities, whether actual, contingent or prospective.
- 22(2) [Accuracy of proposal] The Directors warrant that the contents of the Proposal are true and accurate in all material respects as at the date of the commencement of the Arrangement, subject only to those qualifications that may be disclosed at the meeting of Creditors held to approve the arrangement, which qualifications shall be recorded by the Supervisor in his report to the Court.
- 22(3) [Disclosure of third party information] The Directors authorise any creditor to disclose to the Supervisor such information relating to the Company, his dealings or property as may reasonably be required to assist in the implementation of the Arrangement.

23 Directors' duties in relation to supervisor

- 23(1) [Duty to co-operate with supervisor] The Directors of the Company undertake and agree that during the subsistence of the Arrangement they will:-
 - (a) give to the Supervisor such information as to his assets, liabilities and other affairs:
 - (b) attend on the Supervisor, his agents, representatives or nominees at such times; and
 - (c) do all such other things;

as the Supervisor shall reasonably require for the purpose of carrying out his functions and duties under the Arrangement.

23(2) [Duty to submit accounts] The Directors undertake and agree to furnish the Supervisor with accounts relating to the affairs of the Company as at such date and for such period as the Supervisor may reasonably require.

24 Duty to hand over property to supervisor

24 Forthwith after the Commencement of the Arrangement, and subject to the provisions of the Proposal, the Directors shall do all that is required for putting the Supervisor into possession of any assets included in the Arrangement.

25 Further documents

Without prejudice to the generality of the Directors' other duties under the Arrangement, the Directors shall, at the request of the Supervisor, execute such Mortgages, Charges, Deeds, Transfers, Trusts, Powers of Attorney or other documents as may reasonably be required by the Supervisor for the protection and/or realisation of assets, to secure the Directors' and Company's compliance with their obligations under the Arrangement, or otherwise to facilitate the implementation of the Arrangement.

26 Directors' acknowledgement

- 26(1) [Agreement to be bound] The Directors undertake to carry out the obligations imposed upon them under the Arrangement in full and at the times provided for.
- 26(2) [Consequences of breach] The Directors acknowledge that the likely consequence of failure to comply with obligations hereunder in full and at the times provided for is that the Arrangement may be defaulted in accordance with section 6 of the Proposal.

Part V: Arrangement Assets

27 Arrangement assets

27 Property other than Excluded Assets belonging to the Company at the date of commencement of the Arrangement shall be subject to the Arrangement and be an asset thereof

28 Trust of arrangement assets 28(1) [Assets in the possession of the company] Property constituting an asset of the Arrangement in the possession, custody or control of the Company shall be held by the Company upon trust for the purposes of the Arrangement until realisation thereof (if so provided) in accordance with the Arrangement. 28(2) [Assets in the possession of the supervisor] Property constituting an asset of the Arrangement in the possession, custody or control of the Supervisor shall be held by the Supervisor upon trust for the purposes of the Arrangement. 28(3) [Trusts to survive termination of arrangement] The trusts referred to in Subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall not come to an end upon termination of the Arrangement. Instead those assets shall be got in and realised by the Supervisor, and any proceeds applied and distributed in accordance with the terms of the Arrangement. 29 Restriction on dispositions 29 The Company shall not sell, charge or otherwise dispose of any interest he may have in any asset subject to the Arrangement without the Supervisor's written consent, other than in the ordinary course of business. VI: Claims 30 Notice to submit claims 30 As soon as practicable after the commencement of the Arrangement, and provided no application under section 6 (or Article 19) of the Act (challenge of meeting's decision) or an appeal under Rule 1.75(5) (appeal from Chairman's decision) is pending, the Supervisor shall send a notice ('a Notice to Submit Claims') to every Creditor and other person to whom the Company may be indebted of whom he has notice requiring them to provide such details of their claims as the Supervisor thinks fit. 31 Submission of claims 31 Any Creditor, or other person who wishes and agrees to participate in and be bound by the Arrangement, shall submit his claim in writing to the Supervisor in the form, if any, required by the Supervisor, or one which is substantially similar. 32 Variation of claims 32 A Creditor's claim may at any time be withdrawn or varied. 33 Production of documents 33 The Supervisor may call for any document or other evidence to be produced to him, where he thinks it necessary, for the purpose of substantiating the whole or any part of the claim. 34 Affidavit substantiating claim 34 The Supervisor may, if he thinks it necessary, require a claim to be verified by affidavit. 35 Supervisor to allow inspection of claims 35 The Supervisor shall, so long as claims lodged with him are in his hands, allow them to be inspected, at all reasonable times on any business day, by; (a) any Creditor who has submitted his claim (unless that claim has been wholly rejected for the purposes of Dividend or otherwise); and the Directors of the Company. 36 Admission and rejection of claims for dividend

claimed by the Creditor, or for part of that amount.

statement of his reasons for so doing and send it to the Creditor.

[Admission] A claim may be admitted for Dividend either for the whole of the amount

[Rejection] If the Supervisor rejects a claim in whole or in part, he shall prepare a written

36(1)

36(2)

- 37 Appeal against decision on claim
- 37(1) [Application by creditor] If a Creditor is dissatisfied with the Supervisor's decision with respect to his claim or its ranking he may apply to the Court, within 21 days (or such longer period as the Court shall, in the special circumstances, allow) of receiving the statement sent under Paragraph 36(2) for the decision to be reversed or varied.
- 37(2) [Application by company or other creditor] The Company or any other Creditor may, if dissatisfied with the Supervisor's decision admitting or rejecting the whole or any part of a claim, make such an application within 21 days (or such longer period as the Court shall, in the special circumstances, allow) of becoming aware of the Supervisor's decision.
- 37(3) [Costs of appeal] The Supervisor is not personally liable for the costs incurred by any person in respect of an appeal under this Paragraph unless the Court so orders.
- 38 Debts of uncertain value
- 38(1) [Estimation of debt or liability] The Supervisor shall estimate the value of any Debt which, by reason of its being subject to a contingency or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value.
- [Notification to creditor] The Supervisor shall notify the Creditor in writing of any such estimate. If the Creditor is dissatisfied with the Supervisor's decision he may exercise his rights under paragraph 37.
- 38(3) [Claim of debts of uncertain value] Where the value of any Debt is estimated by the Supervisor under Sub-paragraph (1), the amount provable in the Arrangement shall be the amount of the estimate.
- 39 Secured creditors
- 39(1) [Proving for balance of debt] A Secured Creditor may claim for the balance of his Debt (if any), after deducting the value of his Security.
- 39(2) [Voluntary surrender of security] If a Secured Creditor voluntarily surrenders his Security for the general benefit of the Creditors, he may claim for his whole Debt, as if it were unsecured.
- 39(3) [Altering value of security] A Secured Creditor may, with the agreement of the Supervisor or the leave of the Court, at any time alter the value which he has, in his claim, put upon his Security.
- 39(4) [Test of security's value] If the Supervisor is dissatisfied with the value which a Secured Creditor puts on his Security (whether in his claim or by way of revaluation), he may require the Security to be professionally valued by a person agreed as between the Creditor and the Supervisor, or in default of such agreement by the Court.
- 39(5) [Professional valuation treated as amended valuation] Where a professional valuation has been carried out under the previous Sub-paragraph, that valuation shall be treated as an amended valuation of the Creditor.
- 39(6) [Realisation of security] If a Creditor who has valued his Security subsequently realises it:-
 - the Creditor shall forthwith notify the Supervisor and shall give the Supervisor such information relating thereto as he may reasonably require;
 - the net amount realised shall be substituted for the value previously put by the Creditor on the Security;and
 - (c) that amount shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation by him.
- 40 Foreign currency debts
- 40(1) [Conversion into sterling] For the purpose of claiming for a Debt incurred or payable in a currency other than sterling, the amount of the Debt shall be converted into sterling at the official exchange rate prevailing on the date of the commencement of the Arrangement.
- 40(2) [The official exchange rate] The official exchange rate is the middle market rate at the Bank of England, as published for the date in question. In the absence of any such published rate, it is such rate as the Supervisor and Creditor agree or, in default of such agreement, the Court determines.

- 41 Debts payable at future time
- Subject to Paragraph 50 (adjustment of Dividend where payment made before time) a Creditor may claim for a Debt of which payment was not yet due at the date of commencement of the Arrangement.
- 42 Interest on debts
- Where a debt bears interest, that interest may be claimed as part of the Debt except in so far as it is payable in respect of any period after the commencement of the Arrangement.
- 43 Cost of submitting claims
- 43(1) [Creditor bears cost of submitting claim] Every Creditor bears the cost of submitting his own claim, including such cost as may be incurred in obtaining valuations, providing documents, affidavits or other evidence to the Supervisor.
- 43(2) [Supervisor's costs] Costs incurred by the Supervisor in estimating the value of a Debt of uncertain value shall be an expense of the Arrangement.

Part VII: Payment of Dividends

- 44 Distribution by dividend
- (1) [Duty to declare and distribute dividends] At the time or times specified in the Proposal or, if none, whenever the Supervisor has sufficient funds in hand for the purpose, the Supervisor shall, subject to the retention of such sums as he considers necessary for payment of the expenses of the Arrangement, declare and distribute Dividends among the Creditors in respect of those of their claims which have been admitted.
- 44(2) [Calculation and distribution of dividend] In the calculation and distribution of a Dividend the Supervisor shall make provisions:-
 - for any Debts which are the subject of claims which have not yet been determined; and
 - (b) for disputed claims.
- 45 Notice of intended dividend
- 45(1) [Notice to creditors who have not claimed] No more than three months before declaring a Dividend to non-preferential Creditors, the Supervisor shall give notice of his intention to do so to all such Creditors whose addresses are known to him and who have not submitted their claims.
- 45(2) [Last date for submitting claims] Any notice sent out to Creditors under Subparagraph (1) shall specify a date ('the Last Date for Submitting Claims') up to which claims may be lodged. The Last Date for Submitting Claims shall be the same for all Creditors, and not less than 21 days from the date of the notice.
- 46 Notice of declaration
- 46(1) [Notice to creditors who have claimed] The Supervisor shall give notice of the Dividend to all Creditors who have submitted their claims.
- 46(2) [Particulars in notice] The notice shall include the following particulars:-
 - amounts realised from the sale of assets subject to the Arrangement and/or amounts paid by the Debtor to the Supervisor under the Arrangement;
 - (b) payments made by the Supervisor during the course of the Arrangement;
 - (c) provision (if any) made for unsettled claims, and funds (if any) retained for particular purposes;
 - (d) the total amount to be distributed, and the rate of Dividend;
 - (e) whether, and if so when, any further Dividend is expected to be declared.
- 46(3) [Simultaneous distribution] The Dividend may be distributed simultaneously with the notice declaring it.
- 46(4) [Method of payment] Payment of Dividend may be made by post, or arrangements may be made with any Creditor for it to be paid in another way, or held for his collection.

- 46(5) [Endorsement in negotiable instrument] Where a Dividend is paid on a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, the amount of the Dividend shall be endorsed on the instrument, or on a certified copy of it, if required to be produced by the holder for that purpose.
- 47 Claim altered after payment of dividend
- 47(1) [Amount claimed increased] If, after payment of Dividend, the amount claimed by a Creditor is increased, the Creditor is not entitled to disturb the distribution of the Dividend; but he is entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being available for the payment of any further Dividend, any Dividend or Dividends which he has failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any such further Dividend.
- 47(2) [Claim withdraw, disallowed, reduced] If, after a Creditor's claim has been admitted, the claim is withdrawn or disallowed, or the amount of it is reduced, the Creditor shall repay to the Supervisor any amount overpaid by way of Dividend.
- 48 Secured creditors
- 48(1) [Application of paragraph] The following applies where a Creditor re-values his Security at a time when a Dividend has been declared.
- 48(2) [Reduction in unsecured claim] If the re-valuation results in a reduction of his unsecured claim ranking for Dividend, the Creditor shall, as soon as practicable, repay to the Supervisor any amount received by him as Dividend in excess of that to which he would be entitled having regard to the re-valuation of the Security.
- [Increase of unsecured claim] If the re-valuation results in an increase of his unsecured claim, the Creditor is entitled to receive from the Supervisor, out of any money for the time being available for the payment of a further Dividend, before any such Dividend is paid, any Dividend or Dividends which he has failed to receive, having regard to the re-valuation of the Security. However, the Creditor is not entitled to disturb any Dividend declared (whether or not distributed) before the date of the re-valuation.
- 49 Assignment of debts or rights to dividend
- 49(1) [Notice of assignment] If a person entitled to a Dividend gives notice to the Supervisor that he wishes the Dividend to be paid to another person, or that he has assigned his entitlement or Debt to another person, the Supervisor shall pay the Dividend to that other person accordingly.
- 49(2) [Contents of notice] A notice given under this Paragraph must specify the name and address of the person to whom payment is to be made.
- 50 Debts payable at future time
- 50(1) [Entitlement to dividend] Where a Creditor has claimed for a Debt of which payment is not due at the date of the declaration of Dividend, he is entitled to Dividend equally with other Creditors, but subject as follows.
- 50(2) [Calculation of amount of reduction] For the purpose of Dividend (and for no other purpose), the amount of the Creditor's admitted claim (or, if a distribution has previously been made to him, the amount remaining outstanding in respect of his admitted claim) shall be reduced by a percentage calculated as follows:-

1x M 12

where I is 5 per cent and M is the number of months (expressed, if need be, as or as including, fractions of months) between the declaration of Dividend and the date when payment of the Creditor's Debt would otherwise be due.

- 51 Debts of unpaid creditors
- 51(1) [Creditors not entitled to dividend] Creditors who do not claim in the Arrangement shall not be entitled to receive any Dividend.
- 51(2) [Unclaimed dividends paid to company] Dividends due to Creditors who have claimed in the Arrangement but who have not claimed or been paid their Dividends shall, at the end of the Arrangement, be paid to the Company.

51(3) [Company liable for unclaimed dividends] Once a Dividend has been paid to the Company under the previous Sub-paragraph, the Creditor must claim it from the Company and no other person.

Part VII: Priority of Payments & Distribution

52 Costs and expenses of the arrangement

- 52(1) [Expenses to be paid first] Subject to Paragraph 5(3) the fees, costs, charges, expenses and liabilities properly charged or incurred by or on behalf of the Nominee or the Supervisor are expenses of the Arrangement and shall be paid in priority to all other charges, expenses, liabilities and Debts.
- 52(2) [Charge in relation to expenses] The Supervisor shall have a charge on the assets subject to the Arrangement in respect of the expenses of the Arrangement.

53 Priority of debts and application of surplus

- 53(1) [Priority of preferential debts] In the distribution of sums due to be paid to Creditors under the terms of the Arrangement, Preferential Debts shall be paid in priority to other Debts.
- 53(2) [Ranking of preferential debts] Preferential Debts rank equally between themselves after the expenses of the Arrangement.
- (Fanking of ordinary debts] Debts other than Preferential Debts rank equally between themselves and, after the Preferential Debts, shall be paid in full unless the sums due to be paid to Creditors are insufficient for meeting them, in which case they abate in equal proportions between themselves.
- [Surplus after payment] Any surplus remaining after the payment of the Preferential and other Debts shall first be applied in paying interest on those Debts in respect of the periods during which they have been outstanding since the commencement of the Arrangement (for this purpose interest on Preferential Debts ranks equally with interest on Debts other than Preferential Debts) and thereafter returned to the Debtor.
- 53(5) [Interest rate on surplus] The rate of interest payable under Sub-paragraph (4) in respect of any Debt is whichever is the greater of the following:-
 - the rate specified in section 17 of the Judgments Act 1838 at the commencement of the Arrangement; and
 - (b) the rate applicable to that Debt apart from the Arrangement.

Part IX: The Creditors Committee & Meetings of Creditors

54 The creditors' committee

- 54(1) [Establishment] Any meeting of Creditors may establish a committee ('the Creditors' Committee'), consisting of not less than 3 and not more than 5 members to represent the interests of the Creditors and to provide such assistance and guidance to the Supervisor as he may reasonably require.
- 54(2) [Eligibility] All the members of the Creditors' Committee must be Creditors of the Company, and any Creditor (other than one who is fully secured) may be a member, so long as:-
 - (a) he had lodged a claim, and
 - (b) his claim has neither been wholly disallowed for voting purposes, nor wholly rejected for the purpose of distribution or Dividend.
- [Application of rules] The Rules relating to the liquidation committee in a liquidation contained in Rules 4.151-4.172A (in Northern Ireland, Rules 4.159-4.181; in Scotland, Rules 4.40-4.59) shall apply to the Arrangement with the modifications necessary to apply those rules to a voluntary arrangement.
- 54(4) [Expenses of members] The reasonable travelling expenses directly incurred by any member of the Creditors' Committee or their representatives in respect of their attendance at the meetings of the Creditors' Committee, or otherwise on the Creditors' Committee's business, shall rank as an expense of the Arrangement.

- 55 Power to call/requisition meetings of creditors
- (55(1) [Supervisor's power to all meetings] The Supervisor may, if he thinks it desirable, summon and conduct meetings of Creditors for any purpose connected with the Arrangement.
- (2) [Power to requisition a meeting] If requested in writing by the Company, or by Creditors with not less than one quarter in value of the total amount of Debts subject to the Arrangement, the Supervisor shall, unless relieved by the Court from so doing, convene a meeting of Creditors within 21 days from the receipt of such request.
- (55(3) [Content of notice requisitioning meeting] A notice served upon the Supervisor under Sub-paragraph (2) shall state the purpose for which the meeting is to be held.

56 Calling creditors' meetings

- [Notice of meeting] Notice of a Creditors' meeting shall be given by the person convening the meeting to the Company and every Creditor whose address is known to him or identified in the Proposal at least 28 days before the date fixed for the meeting, or such shorter period as the Court may allow.
- [Contents of notice] The notice to Creditors shall specify the purpose for which the meeting is convened and a time and date (not earlier than 4.00 p.m. on the business day before the meeting) by which Creditors must lodge proxies and those who have not already lodged claims must do so, in order to be entitled to vote at the meeting.
- 56(3) [Forms of proxy] With every notice convening a Creditors' meeting there shall be sent out forms of proxy.
- 56(4) [Venue of meeting] In fixing the venue for a meeting of Creditors, the person convening it shall have regard to the convenience of the parties who may wish to attend.
- 56(5) [Time of meeting] Meetings of Creditors shall be convened for commencement between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. on a business day, unless the Court otherwise directs.
- (chairman of meeting) Unless Paragraph 21(3) (chairman where no Supervisor acting) applies, the Supervisor, or a person experienced in insolvency matters and nominated by him, shall be chairman of the meeting.

57 Cost of summoning meetings

- 57(1) [Security for payment of expenses] Subject to Sub-paragraph (3) below, the cost of summoning and holding a meeting of Creditors at the instance of the Company or Creditors under Paragraph 55(2) shall be paid by that person or persons, who shall deposit security for their payment with the Supervisor.
- 57(2) [Appropriate security] The sum to be deposited shall be such as the Supervisor determines to be appropriate; and the Supervisor shall be under no obligation to act without the deposit having been paid.
- (57(3) [Vote for cost to be an expense of arrangement] Where a meeting is so summoned, it may vote that the expenses of convening and holding it shall rank as an expense of the Arrangement.
- 57(4) [Repayment of deposit] To the extent that any deposit made under this Paragraph is not required for the payment of expenses of convening and holding the meeting, it shall be repaid to the person who made it.

58 Entitlement to vote

- 58(1) [Conditions for voting] Subject as follows, at a meeting of Creditors a person is entitled to vote as a Creditor only if:-
 - (a) he has duly lodged his claim by the time and date stated in the notice of the meeting, and
 - (b) the claim has been admitted under the next Paragraph for the purpose of entitlement to vote, and there has been lodged, by that time and date, any proxy requisite for that entitlement.
- [Unliquidated and unascertained claims] A Creditor shall not vote in respect of a Debt for an unliquidated amount, or any Debt whose value is not ascertained, except where the Chairman agrees to put upon the Debt an estimated minimum value for the purpose of entitlement to vote.

- (if any) of his Debt after deducting the value of his Security as estimated by him.
- 59 Admission and rejection of claim
- 59(1) [Chairman's discretion] The chairman has power to admit or reject a Creditor's claim for the purpose of his entitlement to vote, and the power is exercisable with respect to the whole or any part of the claim.
- (2) [Appeal from chairman's decision] The chairman's decision on entitlement to vote is subject to appeal to the Court by any Creditor, or by the Company, within 21 days of the meeting of the Creditors at which the decision was made, or such longer period as the Court shall, in the special circumstances, allow.
- 59(3) [Voting subject to objection] If the chairman is in doubt whether a claim should be admitted or rejected, he shall mark it objected to and allow the Creditor to vote, subject to his vote being subsequently declared invalid if the objection to the claim is sustained.
- (4) [Where chairman's decision reversed] If, on an appeal, the chairman's decision is reversed or varied, or a Creditor's vote is declared invalid, the Court may order another meeting to be summoned, or make such other order as it thinks fit, provided that the Court considers the matter is such as to give rise to unfair prejudice or a material irregularity.
- 59(5) [Costs of appeal] The chairman is not personally liable for the costs incurred by any person in respect of an appeal under this Paragraph unless the Court so orders.
- 60 Majorities required to pass resolutions
- 60(1) [Resolutions by majority in value] Subject as follows, at a meeting of Creditors a resolution is passed when a majority in value of Creditors present and voting, in person or by proxy, have voted in favour of the resolution.
- (60(2) [Resolutions varying terms of arrangement] In the case of a resolution varying the terms of the Arrangement, a majority in excess of three quarters in value of those present and voting, in person or by proxy, is required to pass the resolution.
- 60(3) [Votes rendering resolution invalid] Any resolution is invalid if those voting against it includes more than half in value of the Creditors who are not, to the best of the chairman's belief, concerned with the Company.
- 60(4) [Resolution for the appointment of supervisor] In the case of a resolution for the appointment of a Supervisor:-
 - (a) if on any vote there are 2 nominees for appointment, the person who obtains the most support is appointed, provided that such support represents a majority in value of all those present (in person or by proxy) at the meeting and entitled to vote; and
 - if there are 3 or more nominees, and one of them has a clear majority over both or all of the others together, that one is appointed; and
 - (c) in any other case, the chairman shall continue to take votes (disregarding at each vote any nominee who has withdrawn and, if no nominee has withdrawn, the nominee who obtained the least support last time), until a clear majority is obtained for any one nominee.
- 60(5) [Resolution for joint appointment] The chairman may at any time put to the meeting a resolution for the joint appointment of any 2 or more nominees if he thinks it appropriate.
- 61 Chairman of meeting as proxy-holder
- 61 Where the chairman at a meeting holds a proxy for a Creditor which requires him to vote for a particular resolution, and no other person proposes that resolution, he shall himself propose it.
- 62 Suspension/adjournment of meeting
- (52(1) [Suspension] Once only in the course of any meeting, the chairman may, in his discretion and without an adjournment, declare the meeting suspended for any period up to one hour.

- [Adjournment] The chairman at any meeting may, in his discretion, and shall, if the meeting so resolves, adjourn it to such time and place as seems to him to be appropriate in the circumstances; provided that if the chairman is the Supervisor and a resolution has been proposed for his removal, the chairman shall not adjourn the meeting without the consent of at least one half in value of the Creditors present (in person or by proxy) and entitled to vote.
- 62(3) [Period of adjournment] An adjournment under this Paragraph shall not be for a period of more than 21 days, or such longer period as the Court may allow.
- (4) [Use of claims and proxies at adjourned meeting] Where a meeting is adjourned under this Paragraph, claims and proxies may be used if lodged at any time up to 4.00 p.m. on the business day immediately before the adjourned meeting.

63 Record of proceedings

- 63(1) [Minutes of proceedings] The chairman of any Creditors' meeting shall cause minutes of the proceedings at the meeting, signed by him, to be retained as part of the records of the Arrangement.
- 63(2) [List of creditors attending] The chairman shall also cause to be made and kept a list of all the Creditors who attended the meeting either in person or by proxy and the amount of their claims for voting purposes.
- 63(3) [Record of resolutions] The minutes of the meeting shall include a record of the resolutions which were taken at the meeting and the decision on each one.
- 63(4) [List of creditors to be circulated] The list of Creditors referred to in Sub-paragraph (2) shall be sent with the chairman's report to Creditors, and the Company.

64 Postal resolutions

- (4(1) [Application of procedure] The following procedure may be utilised by the Supervisor, if he thinks fit, for the purposes of ascertaining the wishes of Creditors on any matter concerning the Arrangement other than the removal of the Supervisor.
- [Notice of proposed resolution] The Supervisor may send to the Company and every Creditor whose address is known to him or identified in the Proposal a notice containing a copy of any proposed resolution on which a decision is sought, which shall be set out in a such way that agreement with or dissent from each separate resolution may be indicated by the recipient on the copy so sent.
- (64(3) [Contents of notice] The notice must specify a date ('the Last Date for Voting'), not less than 28 days after the date of sending thereof, by which Creditors must lodge their votes with the Supervisor and those who have not already lodged claims must do so, in order to be entitled to vote.
- (4) [Creditors requiring meeting] Creditors with one quarter in value of the total amount of Debts subject to the Arrangement may, within 14 days from the date upon which the Supervisor sent out the resolution, request the Supervisor in writing to summon a meeting of Creditors to consider the matters raised by the resolution and, if they so request, the Supervisor shall call a meeting of Creditors for that purpose.
- (5) [Deemed passing of resolution] In the absence such a request, the resolution is deemed to have been carried at a duly convened meeting of Creditors, if, of the written votes received by the Supervisor by the end of the Last Date for Voting, a sufficient majority of Creditors as defined in Paragraph 60 entitled to vote on the resolution have indicated their consent to the resolution in writing.
- 64(6) [Application of voting rights and majorities] The provisions of Paragraphs 58 (entitlement to vote), 59 (admission and rejection of claim) and 60 (majorities required to pass resolutions) shall apply to postal votes as they do to votes at meetings of Creditors.
- (Copy of resolution] A copy of every resolution taken under this Paragraph, together with copies of the votes of Creditors received by the Supervisor endorsed by the Supervisor with the date upon which the vote was received by him, shall be kept with the records of the Arrangement.

Part X: Provisions Following Breach of the Arrangement

- 65 Breach by the company of the terms of the arrangement
- 65 The Company shall be regarded as in breach of the Arrangement if:-
 - it fails to comply with any of the obligations under the Arrangement;
 - (b) information which was false or misleading in any material particular or contains any material omissions:-
 - (i) was contained in any Statement of Affairs or other document supplied to any person, or
 - (ii) was otherwise made available by the Company to its Creditors at or in connection with any meeting of Creditors held, or any postal resolution taken, in connection with the Arrangement, or
 - (c) the Company fails to do all such things as may for the purposes of the Arrangement have been reasonably required of it by the Supervisor.
- 66 Procedure following breach
- [Notice of breach] If, at any time, it appears to the Supervisor that the Company is in breach of the Arrangement, then, unless such breach is remedied forthwith, he shall as soon as practicable issue to the Company a notice ('Notice of Breach') identifying the breach and requiring the Company within one month of sending the notice:-
 - (a) to remedy the breach if it is capable of being remedied, and, if he thinks fit
 - (b) to give a full explanation of the breach.
- (1) [Remedy of breach] If, within the one month period referred to in Sub-paragraph (1), or such longer period not exceeding a further one month as the Supervisor shall reasonably allow, the Company:-
 - (a) remedies the breach of the Arrangement;
 - if so required in the Notice of Breach, provides a full explanation of the breach, and
 - (c) pays to the Supervisor such sum (if any) as the Supervisor may reasonably require to compensate the Creditors for any reduction in Dividend caused by the breach, no further action shall be taken against the Company save that the Supervisor shall report the breach to the Creditors when he next sends his comments to Creditors on the progress and efficacy of the Arrangement or on the next convenient occasion, if earlier.
- (6) [Certificate of termination/winding up] If the Company has not done those things specified in Sub-paragraph (2) by the time specified or allowed, the Supervisor shall as soon as practicable convene a meeting of Creditors to resolve whether or not to do the following things:-
 - issue a certificate ('Certificate of Termination') terminating the Arrangement by reason of the breach;
 - (ii) follow the procedure set out in paragraph 6(a) of the proposals;
 - (iii) vary the terms of the arrangement under paragraph 68;
 - (iv) take no action.
- 66(4) [Supervisor's duty] If the Creditors resolve to issue a Certificate of Termination, the Supervisor shall do so as soon as practicable.
- 66(5) [Copies of certificate of termination] A copy of any Certificate of Termination issued by the Supervisor shall be sent to the Company and Creditors together with the notice under Paragraph 11.

Part XI: Miscellaneous Provisions

Third waster ablications

07	Third party obligations
67(1)	[Application of paragraph] This Paragraph applies where the Proposal includes any
	obligation on the part of a person other than the Supervisor or Company to pay moneys,

transfer assets or do any other thing.

- 67(2) [Evidence of agreement] The third party shall sign the Proposal or such other document evidencing his agreement to be bound by the obligations as the Supervisor shall reasonably require.
- 67(3) [Enforcement of obligation] The obligations of the third party shall be enforceable by the Supervisor, or by the Company at the discretion of the Supervisor.
- 67(4) [Failure a default of arrangement] The failure by the third party to carry out the obligation when due shall constitute a breach of the arrangement.

68 Variation of the arrangement

- (68(1) [Variation with creditor's approval] The provisions of this Arrangement may be amended with the approval of a meeting of Creditors.
- (Econsent of company/third party to variation required) No variation of the terms of the Arrangement shall be of any effect unless made with the consent of the Company and any third party affected thereby.
- (68(3) [Saving for certain rights] No variation which restricts the following rights shall be of effect:-
 - the right of any Secured Creditor to enforce his Security, except with the Secured Creditors' consent;
 - the right of a Preferential Creditor to be paid in priority to other Creditors, except with that Creditor's consent;
 - (c) the right of a Preferential Creditor to be paid pro rata with other Preferential Creditors, except with that Creditor's consent.
- (4) [Unfair prejudice and material irregularity] No variation shall be of effect if it unfairly prejudices the rights of any Creditor or if there has been any material irregularity in the operation of the provisions of this Paragraph.
- (Restriction on variation) No variation shall be of effect if it causes the Arrangement to cease to be a voluntary arrangement within Part I of the Act (or in Northern Ireland, Part III of the Order).

69 Tax liabilities arising on realisations

69(1) [Tax to be paid out of proceeds] Taxation liabilities of the Company arising on the sale or other realisation of any asset subject to the Arrangement shall, in so far as those proceeds are sufficient, be discharged out of the sale proceeds of the asset in question.

70 Invalidity and/or illegality

70 If any provision or part of the Arrangement is found to be contrary to the Act (or Order) or Rules, illegal, invalid or contrary to public policy, that will not affect the validity of the remainder of the Arrangement and the provision or part of the Arrangement in question shall be construed accordingly.