

**Charles Alexander Ogilvie Limited**  
(the "Company")

Company No  
07062641

The Companies Act 2006

**Written Resolution of the Members**  
(Proposed by the Directors)

In accordance with Part 13, Chapter 2 of the Companies Act 2006, the board of directors propose that the resolution set out below be submitted to the eligible members of the Company as a written resolution and passed as a special resolution (the "Resolution")

**Special Resolution**

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*"That the name of the Company be changed to Abara LTD"*

We being the eligible members of the Company hereby signify our irrevocable agreement to the Resolution.

The Members

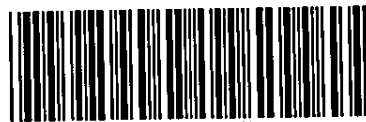
**£1.00 Ordinary shareholders:**

  
Charles Ogilvie

Date of Signature

4/06/10

FRIDAY



\*AF5Z9KYK\*

A13

18/06/2010

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COMPANIES HOUSE

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function  $f(x)$  defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

where  $f(x)$  is a continuous function on the interval  $[0, 1]$ .

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x f(t) dt - \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

It is easy to see that the function  $f(x)$  satisfies the differential equation  $x^2 f'(x) + f(x) = 0$ . The general solution of this equation is  $f(x) = \frac{C}{x}$ , where  $C$  is an arbitrary constant. Since  $f(x)$  is continuous on the interval  $[0, 1]$ , we have  $C = 0$ . Therefore,  $f(x) = 0$  for all  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function  $g(x)$  defined by the equation  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x g(t) dt$  where  $g(x)$  is a continuous function on the interval  $[0, 1]$ .

It is easy to see that the function  $g(x)$  satisfies the differential equation  $x^2 g'(x) + g(x) = 0$ . The general solution of this equation is  $g(x) = \frac{C}{x}$ , where  $C$  is an arbitrary constant. Since  $g(x)$  is continuous on the interval  $[0, 1]$ , we have  $C = 0$ . Therefore,  $g(x) = 0$  for all  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function  $h(x)$  defined by the equation  $h(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x h(t) dt$  where  $h(x)$  is a continuous function on the interval  $[0, 1]$ .

It is easy to see that the function  $h(x)$  satisfies the differential equation  $x^2 h'(x) + h(x) = 0$ . The general solution of this equation is  $h(x) = \frac{C}{x}$ , where  $C$  is an arbitrary constant. Since  $h(x)$  is continuous on the interval  $[0, 1]$ , we have  $C = 0$ . Therefore,  $h(x) = 0$  for all  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function  $k(x)$  defined by the equation  $k(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x k(t) dt$  where  $k(x)$  is a continuous function on the interval  $[0, 1]$ .

It is easy to see that the function  $k(x)$  satisfies the differential equation  $x^2 k'(x) + k(x) = 0$ . The general solution of this equation is  $k(x) = \frac{C}{x}$ , where  $C$  is an arbitrary constant. Since  $k(x)$  is continuous on the interval  $[0, 1]$ , we have  $C = 0$ . Therefore,  $k(x) = 0$  for all  $x \in [0, 1]$ .



**FILE COPY**

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION  
ON CHANGE OF NAME**

Company No. 7062641

The Registrar of Companies for England and Wales hereby certifies that  
under the Companies Act 2006:

**CHARLES ALEXANDER OGILVIE LIMITED**

a company incorporated as private limited by shares; having its registered  
office situated in England/Wales; has changed its name to:

**ABARA LIMITED**

Given at Companies House on **23rd June 2010**



*Companies House*  
— for the record —



THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE  
REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES