



Green Oil
Tomorrows oil today



Vision and goals

- To provide a sustainable, environmentally friendly and commercially viable alternative to fossil fuels.
- To benefit developing nations which have high energy demands and often high current pollution levels, yet lack the financial resources to develop such a sustainable fuel programme.
- To promote financial independence among marginal communities around the world by supplying subsistence farmers with value assets that produce renewable energy from green oil.
- To increase standards of living in these communities, reducing outward migration and promoting entrepreneurship within a highly commercial, value adding and stature-enhancing framework.
- To provide a profit for our clients – making money whilst making a difference.

The market place

Energy demand is rising and this can be clearly seen in every country around the world.

The International Energy Authority (IEA.org) stated recently that world energy demand is expected to increase 65% by the year 2030.

Of this increase, 85% of this will occur in developing nations, many of whom are amongst those least able to afford the costs of environmental impact mitigation and critically are also expected to experience some of the greatest population growth during the same period.

The energy market issue is exacerbated by the decline in the availability of fossil fuels, with crude oil forecasted to last for no longer than 40 to 50 more years and coal forecasted to last between 100 and 200 years.

Green oil production

Green oil is usually derived from the seeds of trees such as jatropha, oil palm, pongamia and a surprising number of other species. As green oil is created from such biological means it is rightly regarded as a credible, renewable and sustainable fuel resource when grown within a commercial plantation framework.

Other green oil alternatives such as sweet sorghum, sugar cane and soya can also be used for the production of ethanol (agricultural alcohol) for energy applications such as gasoline replacement.

When developed in a commercial structure, these green oil and energy assets offer a viable alternative to crude oil, providing energy resources, development opportunities and employment.

For those countries producing green oil this helps to reduce expenditure on outward purchases of oil, creates significant economic stimuli within their domestic market and generates a forward looking energy creation programme which can align very easily with existing national energy strategies.

Green Oil Leases are the agricultural equivalent of Crude Oil Leases.

They offer:

- Sustainable, commercial agriculture which creates bio-diversity through a multiple crop strategy, thereby providing farmers with several food and energy market opportunities.
- Environmentally friendly, biodegradable oil resource throughout the full production, transportation and delivery process.
- Significantly lowered production, recovery and logistics risks when compared to those for crude oil.
- Renewable source of oil which will grow year in, year out.
- Carbon friendly oil resource with considerably lower emissions than those fuels created from crude oil due to plantations reabsorbing those emissions during the next growing period.
- Empowers rural farming communities by providing them with the means to assist with their domestic national energy programme.

That green oil has a role in being a part of the renewable energy solution is without question.

Just how big that role will be depends largely upon those companies within the sector, as well as the governments and commercial partners aligned with these energy alternatives, the resulting green oil resources and their development.



The background of the Programme Manager (PM)

The PM is a British based PLC (privately held). It is a green oil plantation company which has pioneered jatropha as a source of green oil. Jatropha has proven to be a well balanced, commercially viable option which can be grown on marginal land. They have used proven Darwinian genetic techniques in their nursery operations to produce a superior strain of jatropha which, when coupled with careful attention to soil mechanics, chemistry and biology in the plantations, has produced consistently good commercial yields. They have created commercial revenues even in the first year, making jatropha an excellent commercial 'pioneer' product.

However, monoculture (single species) agriculture carries risk and the PM has therefore created a stable of oil and energy feedstocks which allow for a 'mosaic' of different options to be included in the leases, enhancing revenue profiles and improving farming techniques. They have now introduced pongamia, oil palm and sweet sorghum into the mix, with more options currently in the research and development stage for introduction in the future once commercial viability is established.

The PM has developed a series of well balanced, commercially empowering plantations through a combination of co-operative and outreach structures. They bring biodiversity and commerciality to those farming communities with whom they work with a focus on economies of scale, quality control, secure routes to market and a transfer of skills and technology.

They currently have almost 1.25 million hectares of land and options, spread across several countries including Cambodia, Philippines and Thailand, with new operations currently being developed in Senegal, Mali and other African countries.

The land available to them provides for decades of future planting and development of green oil resources on a considerable scale. The long term goal is to develop plantations from 'exploratory' size into large mainstream oil resources. This provides for commercial value and a structured exit for investment when required, depending on what the investor has purchased.

The PM is involved in a number of projects designed to promote green oil more widely and to give various participants the chance to invest. The structures range from a simple sale of land on which jatropha has already been planted and for which investors can let their land in order to receive a return.

They are also developing financing strategies through their own fund management operations based in The Cayman Islands and Guernsey. Additionally they have developed commercial and equity relationships with many other companies around the world who are involved in the biotech, plantation management, power generation and biodiesel sectors, all focused on leading a movement towards the use of green oil. They also recruit senior management from within the existing crude oil and petrochemical sector to bring insight and expertise to this focus.

The benefits

For investors

- Potential annual returns of up to 20%*
- Returns linked to energy prices
- Potential for capital growth
- Land held in trust
- Buy-back options from year five*

*Dependant on Rental Company chosen and the particular investment structure purchased.

For the environment

- Almost carbon neutral fuel source
- Replacement for fossil fuels
- Helps reduce global warming
- Safer to handle and transport

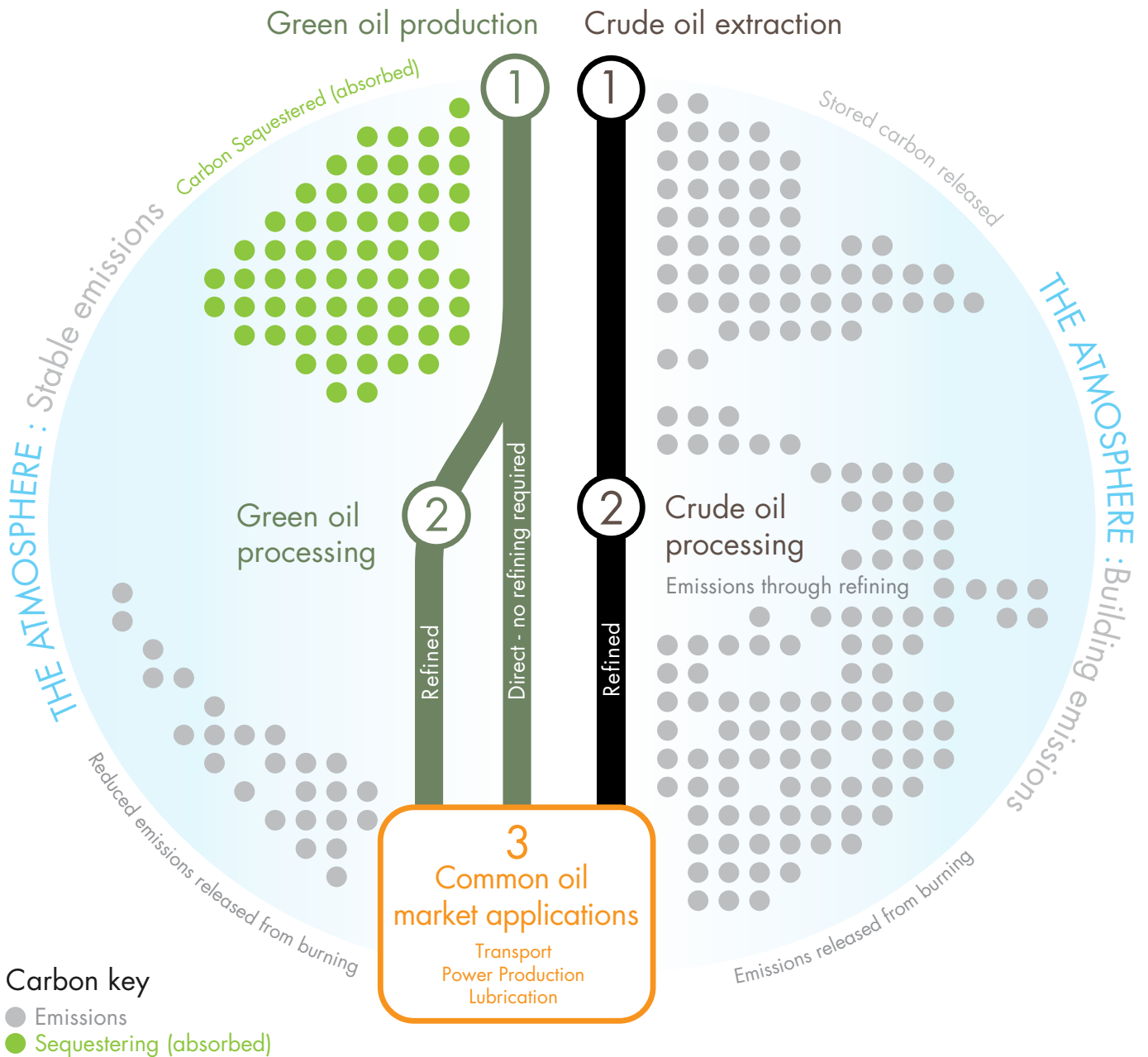
For communities

- Improved farming practices
- Technology transfer increases food production
- Can grow on less fertile soil
- Value crop helps reduce poverty
- Stimulates local economy
- Produce linked to energy markets
- Helps preserve family units
- Helps alleviate poverty
- Creates employment

For developing countries

- Promotes energy independence
- Improves national balance of payments
- Protects foreign currency reserves
- Creates employment
- Increases international stature

Green and crude oil route to market comparisons



1. Green oil production

Green oil is produced from plants and trees such as jatropha, pongamia, sweet sorghum and oil palm.

- Renewable source of oil
- Low costs and low risk of exploration and extraction
- Agricultural technology - low risk and cost
- Environmentally positive
- Socially sustainable business model

1. Crude oil extraction

Crude oil is a finite resource extracted from below the ground having been formed millions of years ago from compressed biomass.

- Non-renewable source of oil
- Expensive and risky exploration and extraction
- Considerable technological expenditure and risk
- Environmental risk
- Linear business model (very few people benefit)

2. Green oil processing

- Can be used without refining
- Low logistics risks
- Low environmental risk

2. Crude oil processing

- All crude oil requires refining
- High logistics risk
- High environmental risk

3. Common market applications

Power production, transport, lubricants, plastics, paint, petrochemical and pharmaceutical



Energy, commercial and political independence

The PM works closely with a number of governments to implement 'energy independence' strategies around green oil production and conservation based financing strategies.

Creating these resources domestically produces significant economic stimuli and employment whilst establishing a non declining energy resource for the country in question. Furthermore, it protects foreign currency reserves whilst enabling some degree of energy independence. This energy independence is crucial for developing nations to forge their own identity and manage their own affairs with minimal outside political or commercial interference.

By implementing green oil operations alongside sustainable forestry and conservation strategies, developing nations are able to build significant cash flows and assets in energy, commodities and natural resources which not only make commercial sense, they also benefit the planet as a whole.

These operations reduce deforestation whilst creating sustainable lumber and energy resources and significantly alleviating poverty. The power house of these oil and forestry activities are the rural communities, the farmers and their families; a resource which has been seriously under utilised by many nations historically. Empowering these farming communities by providing them with education, a viable commercial framework and a secure route to market is not only satisfying, it also makes considerable political and commercial sense.* Any developing nation which is serious about creating significant growth in the future will almost certainly have a strong focus on their agroforestry and conservation strategies, with green oil and energy resources right at the heart of those strategies.

*Contact the various rental companies for information on their interaction and utilisation of local communities in the farming of your plot.

The industrialised world's addiction to oil is not just environmentally but economically irrational. By relying on fossil fuels, the west is not only risking catastrophic climate change and subsidising some of the world's political regimes to the tune of US\$1 trillion annually, it is also forgoing the opportunity to develop new energy technologies in which knowledge based societies such as Europe and America, would enjoy a clear competitive advantage.

The Times - 16 June 2010

Holistic farming and permaculture

Permaculture (permanent agriculture); the implementation of agriculture which is commercially, environmentally and socially sustainable and therefore permanent.

Holistic relates to the 'whole' environmental picture incorporating all the intrinsic parts of a balanced environmental, commercial and socially sustainable landscape.

The PM's oil and agroforestry business model and success is based on holistically applied permaculture. This, in its simplest form is a mosaic of lumber, food, cash and energy resources which is environmentally and socially sustainable and considerably more commercial than existing farming methods.

In conjunction with local companies in various countries, a cooperative structure and framework has been developed based on successful cooperatives run in more developed agricultural regions. It has become clear that the farmer and co-operative structure is extremely important to create economies of scale, not only in the energy asset production sector but also in relation to food, cash crop's and lumber resources. This diversity of resources promotes a balanced, sustainable 'permaculture' as well as a more commercial and viable revenue profile for the farmers. This significantly and sustainably reduces poverty.

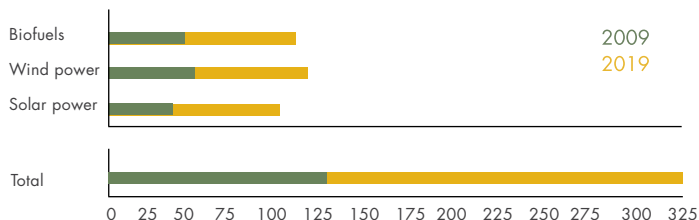
The 'food or fuel' debate has become a significant issue in the past few years and is certainly an area of consideration for everyone. In the past for example, Jatropha has been perfect as a 'peripheral' crop, but due to price increases of 80% plus during 2009 alone, the crop is very capable of competing with food production in terms of revenue potential.

Through the permaculture framework and the implementation of better farming practices, education and technology transfer focused through the cooperatives, food production has increased alongside green oil production whilst reducing costs for the farmers. This is making them more commercial and productive allowing domestic energy and food demands to be met efficiently and sustainably.

Even in projects such as the Green Oil Leases, Capital Builder Leases and Agroforestry Leases where the PM does not control the management of the plots, the involvement of third party rental and management companies, who will inevitably use local labour and impart their knowledge to the farmers, benefits such as those outlined above can be achieved.*

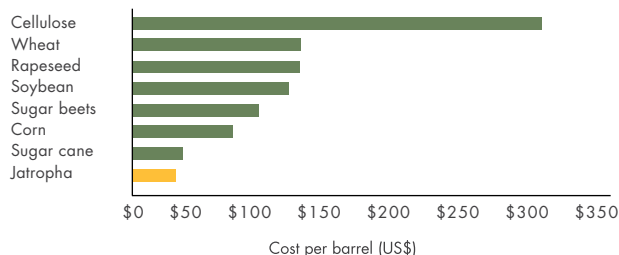
*For information regarding its interaction with local communities, please speak to your chosen Rental Company.

Global clean energy projected growth 2009 - 2019 (% US\$ billions)



Source: Cleantech

Production prices



Source: Goldman Sachs

Jatropha curcas linn

Jatropha is the PM's pioneer feedstock. It is matured through our nursery programme which includes inoculation, pesticide and of course a proven genetic history which develops revenues in the first year.

The tree is, in effect, an 'energy asset' with a viable life span of 35 years plus. Harvesting jatropha is a simple process consisting of collecting the fruit from the tree. Within the fruit (or husk) sit the seeds from which oil can be extracted by a simple process of pressing.

Low or non yielding trees will be replaced at no cost to ensure that yields, are maximised at all times at the discretion of your chosen Rental Company.

Interestingly, although a useful revenue generator, especially in the early years after planting, jatropha is the lowest yielding option of all the available energy trees. However, revenue forecasts are based on jatropha yields in order to create a conservative projection of returns even though your Rental Company, depending on the product you purchase, may adopt a mixed agroforestry strategy which can yield significantly higher returns.

Jatropha is indigenous to South America, but can also be found in most tropical regions, having previously been used primarily as a fencing crop due to its fruit being inedible, thus deterring animals from the area that it surrounds. It is only recently that the commercial potential of the crop has been realised, with the PM being one of the principle pioneers involved in its commercialisation. The tree is drought resistant and is able to withstand high temperatures but will 'stress' (drop its leaves and fruit) if temperatures fall below 14° Celsius.

It has many advantages for plantation and outreach cultivation. One of these is that it is an asset which can form part of the balance sheet value for a farming business. It is also a perennial crop, with harvests occurring all year round, although these harvests will slow during the dry season. This means revenue all year round, something that smallholder farmers strive for. The tree is also small and manageable. Finally, as the produce is green oil which is linked to energy prices, the yield is likely to significantly increase in value during the coming years.



Sweet sorghum

Sweet sorghum is similar to sugar cane in characteristics. The variety planted by the PM produces biomass, jaggery (glucose) and grain.

For many years, sweet sorghum has proven to be a highly suitable feedstock for the regions in which we operate. It is usually harvested every four to six months and then re-grown with some rotation with nitrate fixing options such as mung beans.

The earning potential from sweet sorghum is very high with hectare yields amounting to as much as 10 tonnes of grain per annum, this typically being used for food or cattle feed. Jaggery yields are also around 10 tonnes per annum, with this being used in ethanol or molasses based markets. Finally, around 30 tonnes of biomass is also produced which can be converted to energy or used to create fertiliser.

The high yielding nature of sweet sorghum makes it ideal as a means of boosting revenues in the early years of a mixed agroforestry programme whilst longer maturing trees grow to maturity and yield their first harvest.*

Pongamia

Pongamia is a lumber resource which also produces significant seed volume. Pongamia seeds, like those from the jatropha tree, have a very high green oil content (40%). Pongamia is a larger, longer term asset than jatropha, with a 10 metre deep tap root, large lumber mass and a lifespan of 70 years or more.

The tree does not yield until around its fifth year and whilst some genetic strains of pongamia have shown huge yields of 300kg per tree per year once mature, the reliability of this level of yield is not yet widely proven. The PM has resolved the problem of unreliable yields by working with an Australian company which has combined hundreds of years of Darwinian genetics with cloning techniques to create a strain of pongamia which delivers secure, consistently high yields.

The PM is developing its own seed cloning programme for pongamia and other green oil sources in order to increase both its scale of operations and yield confidence. Yields can potentially reach 80kg per tree per year which equates to around 6.5 tonnes of oil per hectare per year.*

Oil palm

Oil palm has sometimes received significant criticism. It is accused of being responsible for the cutting down of thousands of acres of rainforest. This is simply not a fair criticism. Oil palm is a very valuable oil producing asset, producing around US\$5 billion of green oil a year and palm oil is already being used extensively around the world in many applications, including being mixed in biodiesel which is sold at the pumps throughout Europe.

The real reason for deforestation of the rainforest is not the planting of oil palm; it is actually the recovery of valuable lumber (trees) from the land on which oil palm will subsequently be planted. The PM do not deforest at any time.

Oil palm fits well within the mosaic of energy alternatives being planted on land to be purchased by investors, as it yields around six tonnes of oil per hectare per year when mature. Nevertheless, with palm oil featuring in over 50% of supermarket foods, oil palm is a high profile energy alternative and the case for sensitive development of this crop is of paramount importance. The PM has therefore taken part ownership of a high yielding strain of oil palm for the implementation of sustainable and ethical palm oil production.*

*Dependent on Rental Company chosen



Environment

With its permaculture focus, the PM has developed sustainable agroforestry and conservation based businesses which combine perfectly to the benefit of local ecosystems and communities.

They have also developed the Global Conservation Standard which focuses on international conservation and better farming practices, particularly in developing nations. For more information please visit www.conservationstandard.org.

Large scale benefits of this approach are that their plantations are sequestering (absorbing) significant amounts of carbon and other emissions from the atmosphere. Whilst the burning of green oil releases emissions into the atmosphere, those emissions are then re-absorbed to a large extent by the further growing of the same crops which produced the oil in the first place.

Furthermore, the oil being produced by plots purchased by investors from the PM, and on PM owned land is also displacing some of the fossil fuels which would otherwise need to be used. The ongoing goal is to continually increase the scale of the PM's operations in order to have an even greater impact on global demand for oil.



Green oil also presents other significant environmental benefits including improvements in the quality of diesel when blended. This is due to the better lubricating and 'burn' qualities of green oil and particularly jatropha which results in less wear and tear on the engine as well as more complete combustion of the blended diesel.

The aviation and shipping industries have shown particular interest in green oil as it offers much cleaner and more efficient fuel options than currently exist with crude oil. This is increasingly important in industries which are under pressure from international guidelines to reduce emissions. It also offers them the opportunity to begin to 'future proof' their fuel requirements and costs by establishing their own plantations.

From an agricultural standpoint, green oil plantations can supply considerable benefits to the land, surrounding ecosystems and environment in which they are situated.

For example, better farming practices introduced by the entities managing the plots can reduce soil erosion, repair soil biology and create better soil mechanics (structure), resulting in improved water management and regeneration of the land.

In addition, simply planning the right mix of trees in its environment, for example matching them to local cooking and domestic energy and construction demand, can dramatically reduce deforestation. In Africa alone 40% of deforestation is driven by such local needs. Plantations contribute here in two ways; either they provide the local communities with the money they need to buy alternative cooking and construction products, or, they can also provide a direct source of domestic cooking fuel and construction materials, directly from the plantation.

Permaculture also recognises that a well balanced ecosystem, where animals such as insects (pollinators) and plants work in natural harmony, is considerably more productive than large scale monoculture (single crop) farming. The PM is focused on sustainable growth through the creation of commercially viable agroforestry.





Economics – the solution to the poverty trap?

From its many dealings around the world, the PM is clear that poverty within rural agricultural communities is linked to a lack of access to 'value assets' such as oil, energy, food and lumber as well as a reliable and fair route to market for produce.

Subsistence farming is further compounded by a deficiency in the supply or access to technical expertise and working capital for farm planning and development and perhaps most significantly the absence of a structured and equitable reliable route to market.

The PM has built its business model around the creation of commercial frameworks, which bring all of these prerequisites into the reach of the farming communities they work within, and in an environmentally, culturally flexible and respectful way.

Most agricultural smallholders in these regions have parcels of land that are difficult (possibly uneconomic) to farm. But, with the right tools, a little education and some financial help to get them started, they can gain significant benefit by joining one of the cooperatives. This becomes the fulcrum and main commercial driver to the permaculture success we are experiencing. We believe that the rental companies which are managing individual investors plots within the Green Oil, Agroforestry and Capital Builder Lease programmes have similar views and recognise the win/win situation that can be achieved by providing their local labour force with the knowledge to farm the plots in both profitably and environmentally sensitively ways.

The PM has funded the development of a US and Indonesian based 'Options and Choices' foundation which is linked to the Global Conservation Standard.

This is a transparent yet commercial structure for the implementation of energy and lumber resources as well as food and staple crops aligned to sustainable conservation activities.

By providing technical and practical expertise, a fully holistic landscape is developed implementing sustainable and commercial permaculture resulting in reduced pressure on conservation assets which, in turn, reduces deforestation and environmental damage in the region.

Coupling the core energy and oil assets to global energy markets underpins everything. It is the basic economic driver which makes permaculture commercial and enables farmers to be successful and sustainable.

The facilities offered by the PM to its farming co-operative partners are empowering, fair and transparent for all involved.

Sustainability has many components, one of which is trust. Trust is an activity, not simply a word. The PM believes that trust is gained alongside respect, with the latter being earned through performance and application. By turning concepts into reality for communities, the PM reinforces this respect and trust with every new project they create.

A fundamental transition in global fuel production is now underway. In 2007 there were only 20 oil producing nations supplying the needs of over 200 nations but by 2010, more than 200 nations are expected to become biodiesel producing nations and suppliers.

Source: Biodiesel 2020: A Global Market Survey, 2nd edition

Green oil ownership options

Building income now and into the future

The PM is acutely aware that you want control over your money and assets, as well as how your money works for you. This is why they have developed the following products for you to choose from and give you a logical commercial choice to meet your personal requirements within your investment portfolio.

They offer Green Oil and Agroforestry Leases which are focused on providing annual revenues with some potential capital appreciation and a Capital Builder Lease which is primarily focused on building a larger capital asset for you over a period of ten years, after which you can then use the compounded lease to create annual revenues, or sell your lease for immediate profit. Both options are explained in more detail below.

Green Oil Leases explained

In the crude oil industry, it is possible to invest in 'exploration crude oil leases' or 'oil properties' but these are expensive to locate and risky to survey in order to confirm them as commercially viable.

In the green oil industry, the same processes exist in that it is possible to identify suitable land and survey it to ensure that it has the right agroforestry orientated qualities, and that it will produce commercially viable oil properties for renewable energy resources. The PM's costs and risks of exploration are significantly reduced because they do not need to go under the ground and they also benefit in that they can have significant influence, until land is sold to investors, over their oil properties through water management,

soil mechanics, biology and chemistry adjustments. They do have to consider political and social risk through property assessment as you would with crude oil leases but the technology and skill level requirements for labour is much more widely available than for the deep drilling of crude oil.

The PM can deduce through actuarial processes the likely yields of oil from their new 'Green Oil Leases' taking into account the type and amount of feedstock they can plant on the land available. Unlike crude oil operations which require significant technology and skilled labour inputs to drill the holes and handle the logistics of a very volatile product, green oil assets are developed through a structured and well implemented farming process. You now have proven oil resources with production yields current and forecasted for many years into the future.

As a Green Oil Lease owner, in all programmes, you will own these 'green oil properties' which are literally parcels of land with oil and energy assets planted on them. The PM uses a UK based Trustee (Citadel Trustees) who liaise with local lawyers in the documentation and confirmation of land tenure for your security. You appoint a Rental Company to whom you let your plot and they organise and implement oil production from your land. Your chosen Rental Company pays you an agreed annual rent for the use of your plot relating to an agreed portion of the annual yield.*

*Dependant on your chosen Rental Company.



Green Oil Leases

Investors own an oil property based on a volume of land (hectares) planted with a volume of Jatropha trees. The trees produce oil revenues annually which is why rental companies will rent your plot from you and pay you a portion of the annual yield as your rent. As those annual yields increase while the trees mature the value of your lease can also increase, giving you potential for additional capital growth.

Green Oil Leases are based on 2,000 jatropha trees being planted per hectare and offer conservative yields as per the table on the right. This lease option offers a good 'entry level' investment for people new to the sector.

Agroforestry Lease

The Agroforestry Lease works in exactly the same way as the Green Oil Lease except that the PM can plant any of the current options they have within their stable on the land that you lease. The type planted at the time of purchase reflect their assessment of the best use to achieve the highest possible capital growth and revenue generation for your plot. As discussed earlier in this document, the other species in the PM's stable offer annual yields significantly more than that of jatropha. Use of them in plantations can significantly increase both projected annual rental revenues and capital growth potential. Please note the PM uses jatropha as the baseline for the purposes of forecasting future rental revenues and values.

Capital Builder Programme

The Capital Builder Programme is simply the Agroforestry Lease with a reinvestment commitment to purchase additional plots during the 10 years of the Programme. Its focus is to build as much volume of Oil and Agroforestry Leases as possible within this time frame to give you the best rental revenue return from your chosen Rental Company.

A mixture of feedstocks has been used as the baseline for calculations as this is both simple and conservative in approach. Because you are committing to purchase a number of plots over 10 years, your chosen Rental Company will be able to better utilise and plan the development of your initial and future purchase of Agroforestry Leases which in turn enhances the performance from the trees and implementation.

Indicative returns (dependent on operator chosen)

Green Oil Leases

Feedstock used	Jatropha trees only
Annual revenues	Yes
Lease Term	45 years
Plot(s)	2 (one plot = approx one hectare)
Cost	£5,000

Rental revenue return forecast:

Yr 1 *	5% assured £125 per Plot
Yr 2 *	12% assured £300 per Plot
Yr 3 *	forecast 20% variable £500 Plot

Agroforestry Leases

Feedstock used	Any oil or energy resource
Annual revenues	Yes
Lease term	45 years
Plot(s)	2 (one plot = approx one hectare)
Cost	£6,250

Rental revenue return forecast:

Yr 1 *	5% assured £156 per Plot
Yr 2 *	12% assured £375 per Plot
Yr 3 *	forecast 20% variable £625 per Plot

Capital Builder Programme

Feedstock used	Any oil or energy crop resource
Annual revenue	Yes, but reinvested for 10 years in the purchase of additional plots from PM
Term	45 years (with income in the first 10 years reinvested)
Plot(s)	2 (one plot = approx one hectare)
Cost	£12,000

Capital value forecasts:

Yr 1*	2 Agroforestry Leases
Yr 10*	22 - 29 Agroforestry Leases dependent on which rental company is selected worth between £68,750 and £90,625 (at cost).

Rental revenue return forecast

20% variable after year 10*
£13,750 - £18,125 pa forecast *

(Dependent on which rental company is selected)

*These figures are based on CCF's projections. Check with your chosen rental company for confirmation of their rental return projections.

Note: Each plot measures approximately 1 hectare which is equal to approximately 2.5 acres.



SIPPS

The PM's products can be purchased either directly or through a SIPP. They have a number of SIPP providers who have approved their products. SIPP providers are regulated by the FSA, as are Independent Financial Advisers (IFAs), who you should speak to about your personal tax and pension plans. The PM cannot and will not give any tax or pension advice.

A SIPP is a personal pension arrangement over which you have control and choose where your capital is invested, rather than the more conventional type where a fund manager invests it for you. You have total control. You can invest a lump sum, a regular sum or transfer some or all of your existing plan(s), or a combination of some or all the above – the choice is yours.

A SIPP is a defined contribution pension scheme. The amount of pension that is paid out to the investor on retirement is dependent on the total value of money that has accrued from contributions paid, whether by the individual or their employer, plus any returns gained from the investments made with the contributions received.

You can utilise your current SIPP contributions or open a new SIPP by transferring some or all of your existing personal pension funds into a SIPP. It's a simple process that can be done quite quickly.

As with all pensions, you get income tax relief at your highest rate for all contributions, so that a higher rate taxpayer could invest £10,000 and get tax relief of £4,000 meaning that the investment of £10,000 has only cost them £6,000. However, all earnings within the fund are based on a £10,000 investment.

Not only are the contributions net of tax; all income and capital gains earned by the fund are free of all taxes. This makes the potential growth from compounding quite extraordinary but over which you have investment control.

Once you have achieved your selected retirement age, from 55 onwards, you may take 25% of the total SIPP value as a tax free cash lump sum.

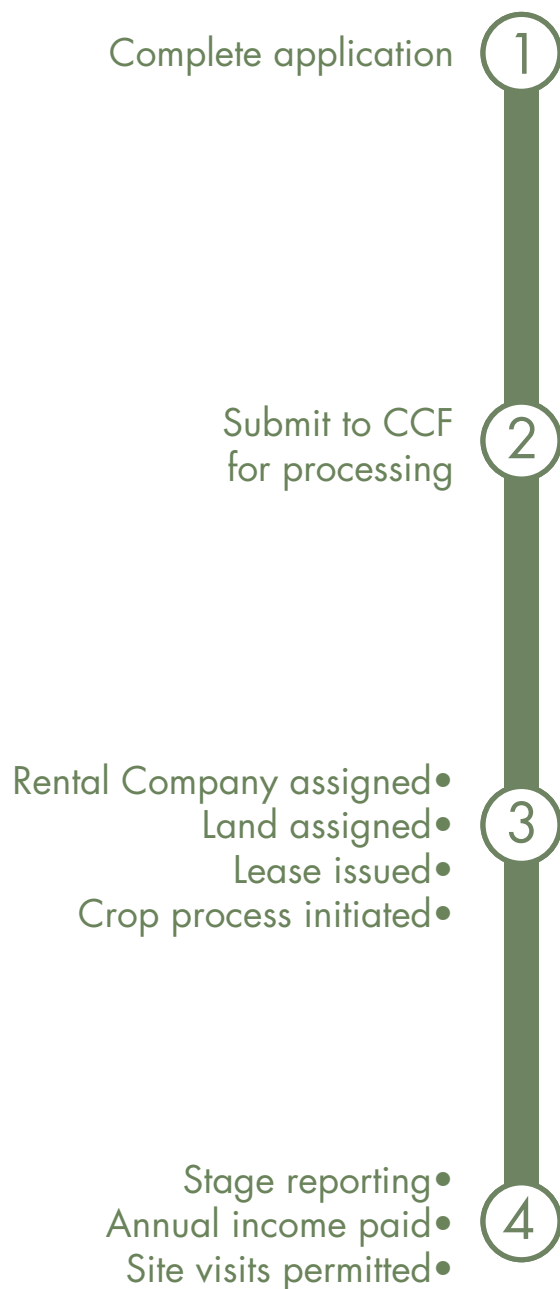
Whether you have one or more pension funds, or even a frozen pension from a previous employer, these can all be transferred into a SIPP, where you can then make further additional contributions. These contributions are invested into your chosen pensionable investments.

The PM does not offer or provide tax or investment advice so please ask your personal tax adviser or IFA to contact your agent or the PM directly and they will provide guidance.

NOTE:

All facts correct at time of printing but maybe subject to change without notice

What are the next steps?



Other points for consideration

Security

When you purchase a Green Oil Lease or Agroforestry Lease through the PM, you are buying a 45 year lease which you control. You receive beneficial ownership confirmation through an independent UK based Trustees who have received due diligence reports from independent local lawyers verifying that the land is free of encumbrances, suitable for purpose and that the method of acquiring the land is secure under local law.

The land is held in trust by UK based Citadel Trustees Ltd (Citadel) for the duration of the investment. Citadel offers a highly professional team with more than 25 years of experience in the provision of trustee, escrow and stakeholder services. This offers you the comfort that due diligence has been done on your land and your land will remain secured independently. Currently the projects that Citadel deals with have an estimated asset value of over US\$2.5 billion and their head offices are in Camberley, Surrey, with other offices located in Spain, India, Thailand and China.

Location

The PM has several plantations being developed at any one time. Within 60 days of receipt of your completed application form and cleared funds, your plot will be allocated and the formal lease document containing all the appropriate details will be sent to you.

Ownership and access

As the lease owner, you have full commercial and legal ownership of the lease and the associated oil or agroforestry assets therein. You will have, within the Lease, the Purchase Agreement documents, full access rights to your plot.

You are not investing in equities (shares), not looking for sales nor developing intellectual property rights: you are buying specific land plot(s) on which oil and agroforestry assets are growing, to which you have beneficial ownership rights as registered with the trustee.

Future growth

The PM is growing fast. They have a new City of London based office right in the heart of the banking and commercial district. It also has a new office in Jakarta, Indonesia and satellite offices in America, Australia and Brazil, with further offices planned for the coming months.

They have also developed the Global Conservation Standard which is, in its most simplistic form, a valuation and financing tool for nations to monetise their standing carbon (forests and wetlands) which in turn is used for sustainable forestry and oil trees.

The PM has been instrumental in the development of a large scale energy and carbon market initiative which has been well received in developing nations and in the USA.

Arguably the largest project for the company is development, through its group subsidiary of a Fund Management Company to tie the core PM's oil, conservation and carbon products into main stream financial markets. Similar projects to those that you can invest in today through the Green Oil Investment Programme are to be available via regulated funds in the Cayman Islands and Guernsey.

The PM has also begun developing its operations into several trading divisions to allow for further structure and growth. The two core divisions in this sector are the Oil and Agroforestry divisions focused on oil and lumber assets. The other is the Conservation division which is focused on the implementation of the GCS globally.

They company also has a Cleantech division and a Carbon, Commodities and Credit desk subsidiary which is a joint venture focused on developing national carbon, provenance based commodities and credit based legislation. All of these divisions and subsidiaries are orientated towards growing relationships and financing for the agroforestry assets and green oil production.

Within the Oil and Agroforestry division, the PM now has operations of volume in three countries, Philippines, Thailand and Cambodia. Activities are beginning in Indonesia, Senegal and Mali. Further African countries are also scheduled for development in the future. The PM currently has over 1,250,000 hectares of land within its oil and agroforestry operations.

The Company is set for considerable further expansion with an initial nursery programme already in process which will include a world renowned cloning and a seed development programme. This will enable rapid growth for other oil and energy projects as well as lumber resources which fit with our permaculture based activities.

The PM expects to have in excess of 100,000 hectares of oil and energy trees planted out by 2011 with a rapidly rising growth forecast thereafter.



Contact:

David Vincent
Ethical Investments Ltd
100 Whirlowdale Road
Sheffield
S7 2NJ

Tel: +44 (0) 114 2368 168
dav@ethicalinvestments.co.uk

This brochure is not for public distribution in the usa. This is only for accredited investor distribution only.

Disclaimer

The PM is a company offering various investment options. These options are offered on a 'best efforts' basis and the information supplied within this proposal reflects management's fair judgment of the returns, the mechanics and the commercial markets of the project at the time of writing. As with all purchases, there are risks and these risks are at the sole risk of the purchaser. The Management will undertake wherever possible, best business practices to ensure that any purchaser shall hold harmless the directors and management of the PM except in the case of gross negligence.

