Bylaw Article 001 (the "Document")

of

Meadowbrook Holdings Corporation (the "Company")

Votes

Board Aye: 0%
Board Abs: 0%
Board Nay: 0%
Shareholder Aye: 0%
Shareholder Abs: 0%
Shareholder Nay: 0%

Section 1 - Executive Officers & Authority

Appointed Roles

The Board of Directors (the "Board") holds the sole authority to create Officer roles as they please. The Board also holds the sole authority to appoint anyone to an Officer role.

To be appointed, the Board must have a simple majority vote in favor of appointing the new officer.

Officer Roles & Duties

Chief Executive Officer (CEO): The Chief Executive Officer manages daily operations of the Company as delegated by the bylaws of the Company and the Board. The CEO holds the authority to appoint Branch Directors to each subsidiary, provided it does not violate Section 2 of this Document.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO): The Chief Financial Officer manages the accounts, investments, audit logs, and financial reporting of the Corporation. The CFO is also expected to pay dividends to shareholders as directed by the Board.

Chief Operating Officer (COO): The Chief Operating Officer monitors subsidiary activity to ensure they are profitable, recruits and trains new employees and managers as required, creates employee handbooks, and handles problem solving.

Chief Legal Officer (CLO): The Chief Legal Officer is the designated party to receive legal correspondence, designate legal counsel for the Company, create contracts as needed, and litigate on behalf of the Company.

Officers may delegate their roles to Managers as permitted by the Board of Directors.

Spending Limits & Legal Authority

The CEO holds the legal authority to sign contracts valued under DC$25,000 on behalf of the Company, sign all employment contracts on behalf of the Company, and may spend up to DC$10,000 to increase profits of subsidiaries and ventures. The CEO may authorize the start of a venture provided the spending of the startup does not exceed DC$10,000.

The CFO holds the legal authority to sign all contracts regarding finance of the Company provided the value of the contract is under DC$35,000. The CFO may also approve spending up to DC$25,000.

The COO holds the legal authority to sign all contracts on behalf of the company, provided the Board has not stated otherwise. The COO may approve spending up to DC$25,000 to support subsidiaries and ventures.

The CLO holds the legal authority to sign all contracts on behalf of the company, provided the Board has not stated otherwise. The CLO also holds the authority to file civil complaints and answer civil complaints on behalf of the Company.

The Board of Directors may, at any time, overrule any Officer in any matter, as long as the Officer is not legally obligated to execute that operation. The Board may, with a simple majority vote, remove any Officer at any time.

Succession

The succession of Officers is to be decided by the Board of Directors within 48 hours of the removal or resignation of an officer. If no consensus has been met, the shareholders, with a simple majority, will appoint an interim officer.

Section 2 - Subsidiary Management & Governance

Appointment of Leadership

Each subsidiary may, if it has investors, have a Subsidiary Board. The Subsidiary Board may decide on anything delegated to them. If there is a Subsidiary Board, it holds the sole authority to appoint the Branch Director for their subsidiary and the Officers of it. They may override the CEO on anything regarding their subsidiary, but may not override the Board of Directors.

Capital Allocation
The Subsidiary Board or Branch Director may request the Board or any Officer allocate capital to their respective subsidiary.

The CEO must sign off any capital allocation to any subsidiary, along with the CFO. The Board of Directors may allocate any amount of capital to a subsidiary with a simple majority vote.

Subsidiary Financial Reporting
The Subsidiary Board or Branch Director must submit a weekly financial report to the CFO containing the balance sheet, income statement, and audit logs of the subsidiary.

Ownership Information

If a subsidiary is wholly owned (the Company owns 100% of the subsidiary), the Company may, with Board or shareholder approval as needed, do anything with the subsidiary. The Board must appoint a Branch Director to lead the subsidiary.

If a subsidiary is not wholly, but majority owned by the Company, the Company must designate the other shareholders, along with itself, as the Subsidiary Board. The Subsidiary Board will be placed in charge of all actions with the subsidiary.

Section 3

Duty of Loyalty

All Officers and Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries must act in the best financial, and reputational interest of the company, placing personal gain as a second priority.

Conflicts of Interest
Officers and Directors must withdraw themselves from any dealings, conversations, or votes in which they have a personal interest in the outcome. Additionally, they may not sign off on any contracts or decisions in which they have personal interest.

Misappropriation & Legal Remedies
No Officer, Director, or employee of the Company may take, issue, give, allocate, or otherwise move Company property or capital to their personal accounts or assets without a two-thirds majority vote of all shareholders.

Anyone employed by the Company or its subsidiaries may not sue a party employed by the Company or the Company, unless there is a direct violation of any relevant laws, such as the RCCA. If an employee wishes to sue the Company, good-faith discussions

with the CLO must take place to attempt to reach a settlement within the interest of both parties.