Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules sourcebook
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Chapter 1

Introduction
1.1 Application and purpose (Disclosure guidance)

[Note: ESMA has also issued guidelines under article 16(3) of the ESMA Regulation covering ‘Alternative Performance Measures’. See ESMA guidelines: ESMA Guidelines on Alternative Performance Measures, 5 October 2015 (ESMA/2015/1415).]

1.1.1 The disclosure requirements and the disclosure guidance apply to all persons to whom the FCA is obliged to apply the provisions of the Market Abuse Regulation relating to disclosure under article 22 of that Regulation.

Purpose

1.1.2 The purpose of DTR 1, DTR 2 and DTR 3 is to provide guidance on aspects of the disclosure requirements.
FCA performing functions as competent authority

Other relevant parts of Handbook

Note: Other parts of the Handbook that may also be relevant to persons to whom the disclosure requirements and the disclosure guidance apply include DEPP (Decision Procedure and Penalties Manual) and Chapter 9 of SUP (the Supervision manual).

The following Regulatory Guides are also relevant:

1. The Enforcement Guide (EG)
2. [intentionally blank]

Note: A list of regulated markets can be found on the FCA website.
1.2 Modifying rules and consulting the FCA

1.2.1 [deleted]

1.2.2 [deleted]

1.2.3 [deleted]
1.2.4 An issuer, person discharging managerial responsibilities or connected person should consult with the FCA at the earliest possible stage if they:

   (1) are in doubt about how the disclosure requirements apply in a particular situation.

   (2) [deleted]

1.2.5 Where the disclosure requirements and the disclosure guidance refer to consultation with the FCA, submissions should be made in writing other than in circumstances of exceptional urgency.

Address for correspondence

Note: The FCA’s address for correspondence in relation to the disclosure requirements and the disclosure guidance is:

Primary Market Monitoring
Enforcement and Market Oversight Division
The Financial Conduct Authority
12 Endeavour Square
London, E20 1JN

https://www.fca.org.uk/markets/primary-markets/contact/request-individual-guidance
1.3 Information gathering and publication

**Information gathering**

1.3.1 [deleted]

1.3.2 Telephone calls to and from the FCA may be recorded for regulatory purposes. The FCA may also require the issuer, person discharging managerial responsibilities, connected person or their advisers to provide information in writing.

1.3.3 [deleted]

1.3.4 [deleted]

1.3.5 [deleted]
Notification when a RIS is not open for business

1.3.6 If an issuer is required to notify information to a RIS at a time when a RIS is not open for business, it may distribute the information as soon as possible to:

(1) not less than two national newspapers in the United Kingdom;

(2) two newswire services operating in the United Kingdom; and

(3) a RIS for release as soon as it opens.

1.3.7 The fact that a RIS is not open for business is not, in itself, sufficient grounds for delaying the disclosure or distribution of inside information.

1.3.8 [deleted]
1.4 Suspension of trading

1.4.1 [deleted]

[Note: section 122I of the Act]

1.4.2 If trading of an issuer’s financial instruments is suspended, the issuer, any persons discharging managerial responsibilities and any connected person must continue to comply with all applicable disclosure requirements.

1.4.3 [deleted]

1.4.4 Examples of when the FCA may require the suspension of trading of a financial instrument include:

(1) if an issuer fails to make an announcement as required by the Market Abuse Regulation within the applicable time-limits which the FCA considers could affect the interests of investors or affect the smooth operation of the market; or

(2) if there is or there may be a leak of inside information and the issuer is unwilling or unable to issue an appropriate announcement required by article 17 of the Market Abuse Regulation within a reasonable period of time.

1.4.5 The decision-making procedures to be followed by the FCA when it:

(1) requires the suspension of trading of a financial instrument; or

(2) refuses an application by an issuer to lift a suspension of trading of a financial instrument;

are set out in DEPP.
1.5 Fees and sanctions

Fees

1.5.1 G FEES 4 sets out the fees payable by an issuer to the FCA.

1.5.2 R [deleted]

Sanctions

1.5.3 G (1) If the FCA considers that an issuer, a person discharging managerial responsibilities or a connected person has breached any of the disclosure requirements it may, subject to the provisions of the Act, impose on that person a financial penalty or publish a statement censuring that person.

(2) If the FCA considers that a former director was knowingly concerned in a breach by an issuer it may, subject to the provisions of the Act, impose on that person a financial penalty.
The provisions outlined in DTR 1 Annex 2 in relation to fees are set out in FEES 4 Annex 8R
Chapter 1A

Introduction (Transparency rules)
1A.1 Application and purpose
(Transparency rules)

Note: ESMA has also issued guidelines under article 16(3) of the ESMA Regulation covering ‘Alternative Performance Measures’, 5 October 2015 (ESMA/2015/1415).

1A.1.1 G The application of Chapters 4, 5 and 6 of DTR is set out at the beginning of each chapter and, where necessary, section.

1A.1.2 R (1) Neither this chapter nor Chapters 4, 5 or 6 of DTR shall apply in relation to an undertaking that falls within paragraph (2) or units of such an undertaking that fall within paragraph (3). [Note: article 1.2 TD].

(2) The exemption set out in paragraph (1) applies to an undertaking if it is a unit trust or investment company
(a) the object of which is the collective investment of capital provided by the public, and which operates on the principle of risk spreading; and
(b) the units of which are, at the request of the holder of such units, repurchased or redeemed, directly or indirectly, out of the assets of that undertaking. [Note: article 2.1(g) TD]

(3) Units of an undertaking that falls within paragraph (2) are securities issued by such an undertaking and representing the rights of the participants in such an undertaking. [Note: article 2.1(h) TD]

Purpose

The original purpose of the transparency rules was to implement the Transparency Directive and to make other rules to ensure there is adequate transparency of and access to information in the UK financial markets.

FCA performing functions as competent authority

1A.1.4 G Other relevant parts of Handbook

Note: Other parts of the Handbook that may also be relevant to persons to whom the transparency rules apply include DEPP (Decision Procedure and Penalties Manual) and Chapter 9 of SUP (the Supervision manual).

The following Regulatory Guides are also relevant:
1. The Enforcement Guide (EG)
2. [intentionally blank]

Note: A list of regulated markets can be found on the FCA website.
1A.2 Modifying rules and consulting the FCA

Modifying or dispensing with rules

1A.2.1 R

1. The FCA may dispense with, or modify, the transparency rules in such cases and by reference to such circumstances as it considers appropriate (subject to the Act).

2. A dispensation or modification may be either unconditional or subject to specified conditions.

3. If an issuer, or other person has applied for, or been granted, a dispensation or modification, it must notify the FCA immediately it becomes aware of any matter which is material to the relevance or appropriateness of the dispensation or modification.

4. The FCA may revoke or modify a dispensation or modification.

1A.2.2 R

1. An application to the FCA to dispense with or modify, a transparency rule must be in writing.

2. The application must:
   (a) contain a clear explanation of why the dispensation or modification is requested;
   (b) include details of any special requirements, for example, the date by which the dispensation or modification is required;
   (c) contain all relevant information that should reasonably be brought to the FCA’s attention;
   (d) contain any statement or information that is required by the transparency rules to be included for a specific type of dispensation or modification; and
   (e) include copies of all documents relevant to the application.

[Note: the application may meet this requirement with copies of documents produced, recorded or stored using electronic means].

1A.2.3 G

An application to dispense with or modify a transparency rule should ordinarily be made at least five business days before the proposed dispensation or modification is to take effect.
Early consultation with FCA

An issuer or other person should consult with the FCA at the earliest possible stage if they:

1. are in doubt about how the transparency rules apply in a particular situation; or

2. consider that it may be necessary for the FCA to dispense with or modify a transparency rule.

Where a transparency rule refers to consultation with the FCA, submissions should be made in writing other than in circumstances of exceptional urgency.

Address for correspondence

Note: The FCA’s address for correspondence in relation to the transparency rules is:

Primary Market Monitoring
Enforcement and Market Oversight Division
The Financial Conduct Authority
12 Endeavour Square
London, E20 1JN

https://www.fca.org.uk/markets/primary-markets/contact/request-individual-guidance
1A.3 FCA may require the publication of information

1A.3.1

(1) The FCA may, at any time, require an issuer to publish such information in such form and within such time limits as it considers appropriate to protect investors or to ensure the smooth operation of the market.

(2) If an issuer fails to comply with a requirement under paragraph (1) the FCA may itself publish the information (after giving the issuer an opportunity to make representations as to why it should not be published).

Misleading information not to be published

1A.3.2

An issuer must take all reasonable care to ensure that any information it notifies to a RIS is not misleading, false or deceptive and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of the information.

1A.3.2A

The duty imposed by DTR 1A.3.2 R does not apply to an issuer’s obligation under DTR 5.8.12 R to make public the information contained in a vote holder notification made to it under DTR 5.1.2 R.

Notification when a RIS is not open for business

1A.3.3

If an issuer is required to notify information to a RIS at a time when a RIS is not open for business, it must distribute the information as soon as possible to:

(1) not less than two national newspapers in the United Kingdom;

(2) two newswire services operating in the United Kingdom; and

(3) a RIS for release as soon as it opens.
1A.4 Fees

1A.4.1 An issuer must pay the fees set out in DTR App 2R to the FCA when they are due.
Chapter 1B

Introduction (Corporate governance)
Note: ESMA has also issued guidelines under article 16(3) of the ESMA Regulation covering ‘Alternative Performance Measures’, 5 October 2015 (ESMA/2015/1415).

Purpose: Audit committees

The original purpose of the requirements in DTR 7.1 was to implement parts of the Audit Directive which require issuers that are required to appoint a statutory auditor to appoint an audit committee or have a body performing equivalent functions.

Application: Audit committees

Except as set out in DTR 1B.1.3 R, DTR 7.1 applies to an issuer:

(1) whose transferable securities are admitted to trading; and

(2) which is required to appoint a statutory auditor.

Exemptions

DTR 7.1 does not apply to:

(1) any issuer which is a subsidiary undertaking of a parent undertaking where the parent undertaking is subject to:

(a) DTR 7.1; and

(b) articles 11(1), 11(2) and 16(5) of the Audit Regulation;

[Note: article 39(3)(a) of the Audit Directive]

(2) any issuer the sole business of which is to act as the issuer of asset-backed securities provided the entity makes a statement available to the public setting out the reasons for which it considers it is not appropriate to have either an audit committee or an administrative or supervisory body entrusted to carry out the functions of an audit committee;

[Note: article 39(3)(c) of the Audit Directive]

(3) a credit institution whose shares are not admitted to trading and which has, in a continuous or repeated manner, issued only debt securities which are admitted to trading provided that:

(a) the total nominal amount of all such debt securities remains below 100,000,000 Euros; and
(b) the credit institution has not been subject to a requirement to publish a prospectus in accordance with article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation; and

[Note: article 39(3)(d) of the Audit Directive]

(4) any issuer which is:

(a) a UK UCITS; or

(b) an AIF.

[Note: article 39(3)(b) of the Audit Directive]

### Purpose: Corporate governance statements

The original purpose of the requirements in DTR 7.2 was to implement parts of the Accounting Directive (including that Directive as applied to banking and insurance companies) which require companies to publish a corporate governance statement.

### Application: Corporate governance statements

Except as set out in DTR 1B.1.6R and DTR 1B.1.7R, DTR 7.2 applies to an issuer:

1. whose transferable securities are admitted to trading; and
2. which is a company within the meaning of section 1(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

### Exemptions

The rules in DTR 7.2.2R, 7.2.3R, 7.2.7R and 7.2.8AR do not apply to an issuer which has not issued shares which are admitted to trading unless it has issued shares which are traded on a UK MTF.

[Note: article 20(4) of the Accounting Directive]

DTR 7.2.8AR does not apply to an issuer which:

1. qualifies as a small company under sections 382 to 383 of the Companies Act 2006; or
2. qualifies as a medium company under sections 465 to 466 of the Companies Act 2006.

in relation to the financial year to which the corporate governance statement relates.

[Note: article 20(5) of the Accounting Directive]
DTR 1B : Introduction
(Corporate governance)

Section 1B.1 : Application and purpose
(Corporate governance)

1B.8 G
■ DTR 7.2.8AR does not apply to a *listed company* which:

(1) is required to comply with ■ DTR 7.2 as if it were an *issuer* by
■ LR 9.8.7AR, ■ LR 14.3.24R or ■ LR 18.4.3R(2); and

(2) would meet the criteria in ■ DTR 1B.1.7R if it were a company
incorporated in the *United Kingdom*.

Purpose: Related party transactions

The original purpose of the requirements in ■ DTR 7.3 was to implement parts
of the *Shareholder Rights Directive* which require companies to have
safeguards that apply to material transactions with related parties.

Application: Related party transactions

1B.9 G
■ DTR 7.3 applies to an *issuer*:

(1) any *shares* of which:
   (a) carry rights to vote at general meetings; and
   (b) are *admitted to trading*; and

(2) which is a company within the meaning of [section 1(1)] of the
    *Companies Act 2006*.

[Note: article 1(1) of the *Shareholder Rights Directive*]

1B.11 G
■ LR 9.2.6CR, ■ LR 14.3.25R, ■ LR 15.4.1R, ■ LR 21.4.1R and ■ LR 21.8.17AR extend
the application of ■ DTR 7.3 (Related party transactions) for certain *listed*
companies which have *equity shares or certificates representing shares*
admitted to the *official list* maintained by the FCA in accordance with section
74 (The official list) of the *Act*. 
1B.2 Modifying rules and consulting the FCA

1B.2.1 The rules and guidance provisions in DTR 1A.2 are deemed to apply to corporate governance rules as they apply to transparency rules.
Chapter 1C

Introduction (Primary information providers)
1C.1 Application and purpose (Primary information providers)

1C.1.1 The requirements in DTR 8 apply to a primary information provider and a person that is applying for approval as a primary information provider.

1C.1.2 The purpose of the requirements in DTR 8 is to make the Part 6 rules permitted under section 89P of the Act in relation to primary information providers and persons applying for approval as primary information providers.

[Note: When exercising its functions under Part VI of the Act, the FCA may use the name: the UK Listing Authority.]

[Note: Other parts of the Handbook that may also be relevant to primary information providers include DEPP (Decision Procedure and Penalties manual) and Chapter 9 of SUP (Supervision manual). EG (Enforcement Guide) is also relevant.]
1C.2 Modifying rules and consulting the FCA

Modifying or dispensing with rules

1C.2.1  (1) The FCA may dispense with, or modify, a requirement in §DTR 8 in such cases and by reference to such circumstances as it considers appropriate (subject to the Act).

(2) A dispensation or modification may be either unconditional or subject to specified conditions.

(3) If a primary information provider or a person that is applying for approval as a primary information provider has applied for, or been granted, a dispensation or modification, it must notify the FCA immediately it becomes aware of any matter which is material to the relevance or appropriateness of the dispensation or modification.

(4) The FCA may revoke or modify a dispensation or modification.

1C.2.2  (1) An application to the FCA to dispense with or modify a requirement in §DTR 8 must be in writing.

(2) The application must:

(a) contain a clear explanation of why the dispensation or modification is requested;

(b) include details of any special requirements, for example, the date by which the dispensation or modification is required;

(c) contain all relevant information that should reasonably be brought to the FCA’s attention;

(d) contain any statement or information that is required by §DTR 8 to be included for a specific type of dispensation or modification; and

(e) include copies of all documents relevant to the application.

[Note: the application may meet this requirement with copies of documents produced, recorded or stored using electronic means].

1C.2.3 An application to dispense with or modify a requirement in §DTR 8 must ordinarily be made at least five business days before the proposed dispensation or modification is to take effect.
Early consultation with FCA

A primary information provider or a person applying for approval as a primary information provider must consult with the FCA at the earliest possible stage if they:

(1) are in doubt about how a requirement in DTR 8 applies in a particular situation; or

(2) consider that it may be necessary for the FCA to dispense with or modify a requirement in DTR 8.

Where a requirement in DTR 8 refers to consultation with the FCA, submissions must be made in writing other than in circumstances of exceptional urgency.

Address for correspondence

Note: The FCA’s address for correspondence in relation to DTR 8 is:

Primary Market Monitoring
Enforcement and Market Oversight Division
The Financial Conduct Authority
12 Endeavour Square
London, E20 1JN

https://www.fca.org.uk/markets/primary-markets/contact/request-individual-guidance
Chapter 2

Disclosure and control of inside information by issuers
2.1 Introduction and purpose

Introduction

2.1.1 An issuer should be aware that matters that fall within the scope of this chapter may also fall within the scope of:

(1) the market abuse regime set out in the Market Abuse Regulation;
(2) Part 7 (Offences relating to Financial Services) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 relating to misleading statements and practices;
(3) Part V of the Criminal Justice Act 1993 relating to insider dealing; and
(4) the Takeover Code.

2.1.2 An issuer that is involved in a matter which also falls within the scope of the Takeover Code should be mindful of its obligations under the Market Abuse Regulation.

Purpose

2.1.3 The purpose of this chapter is to:

(1) promote prompt and fair disclosure of relevant information to the market; and
(2) give guidance on aspects relating to disclosure of such information, including the circumstances allowing delayed disclosure.
2.2 Disclosure of inside information

Requirement to disclose inside information

2.2.1 [Note: see DTR 6.3.2R, regarding the disclosure of inside information]

2.2.1A [article 17(1) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

2.2.2 [deleted]

Identifying inside information

2.2.3 Information is inside information if each of the criteria in the definition of inside information is met.

2.2.4 (1) [Note: article 7(4) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

(2) In determining whether information would be likely to have a significant effect on the price of financial instruments, an issuer should be mindful that there is no figure (percentage change or otherwise) that can be set for any issuer when determining what constitutes a significant effect on the price of the financial instruments as this will vary from issuer to issuer.

2.2.5 An issuer may wish to take account of the following factors when considering whether the information in question would be likely to be used by a reasonable investor as part of the basis of his investment decisions:

(1) the significance of the information in question will vary widely from issuer to issuer, depending on a variety of factors such as the issuer's size, recent developments and the market sentiment about the issuer and the sector in which it operates; and

(2) the likelihood that a reasonable investor will make investment decisions relating to the relevant financial instrument to maximise his economic self interest.

2.2.6 It is not possible to prescribe how the reasonable investor test will apply in all possible situations. Any assessment may need to take into consideration the anticipated impact of the information in light of the totality of the issuer's activities, the reliability of the source of the information and other market variables likely to affect the relevant financial instrument in the
given circumstances. However, information which is likely to be considered relevant to a reasonable investor’s decision includes information which affects:

1. the assets and liabilities of the issuer;
2. the performance, or the expectation of the performance, of the issuer’s business;
3. the financial condition of the issuer;
4. the course of the issuer’s business;
5. major new developments in the business of the issuer; or
6. information previously disclosed to the market.

2.2.7 An issuer and its advisers are best placed to make an initial assessment of whether particular information amounts to inside information. The decision as to whether a piece of information is inside information may be finely balanced and the issuer (with the help of its advisers) will need to exercise its judgement.

Note: DTR 2.7 provides additional guidance on dealing with market rumour.

2.2.8 The directors of the issuer should carefully and continuously monitor whether changes in the circumstances of the issuer are such that an announcement obligation has arisen under article 17 of the Market Abuse Regulation.

When to disclose inside information

2.2.9

1. [deleted]

2. If an issuer is faced with an unexpected and significant event, a short delay may be acceptable if it is necessary to clarify the situation. In such situations a holding announcement should be used where an issuer believes that there is a danger of inside information leaking before the facts and their impact can be confirmed. The holding announcement should:

   a. detail as much of the subject matter as possible;
   b. set out the reasons why a fuller announcement cannot be made; and
   c. include an undertaking to announce further details as soon as possible.

3. If an issuer is unable, or unwilling to make a holding announcement it may be appropriate for the trading of its financial instruments to
be suspended until the issuer is in a position to make an announcement.

(4) An issuer that is in any doubt as to the timing of announcements required under the Market Abuse Regulation should consult the FCA at the earliest opportunity.

Communication with third parties

2.2.10 The FCA is aware that many issuers provide unpublished information to third parties such as analysts, employees, credit rating agencies, finance providers and major shareholders, often in response to queries from such parties. The fact that information is unpublished does not in itself make it inside information. However, unpublished information which amounts to inside information is only permitted to be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the Market Abuse Regulation.
2.3 Publication of information on internet site

[Note: article 17(1) of the Market Abuse Regulation, in relation to the period for which an issuer must maintain on its website inside information which it is required to disclose publicly; article 17(9) of the Market Abuse Regulation, in relation to the maintenance of such information by issuers with financial instruments admitted to trading on an SME growth market.]
2.4 Equivalent information

2.4.1 [deleted]

2.4.2 [deleted]
2.5 Delaying disclosure of inside information

Delivering disclosure

2.5.1 [deleted]

2.5.1A UK [article 17(4), (5) and (8) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

2.5.1B G Issuers should be aware that ESMA has issued guidelines under article 17(11) of the Market Abuse Regulation which contain a non-exhaustive indicative list of the legitimate interests of issuers to delay disclosure of inside information and situations in which delayed disclosure is likely to mislead the public: see the ESMA MAR delayed disclosure guidelines.

Legitimate interests and when delay will not mislead the public

2.5.2 G (1) Delaying disclosure of inside information will not always mislead the public, although a developing situation should be monitored so that if circumstances change an immediate disclosure can be made.

(2) Investors understand that some information must be kept confidential until developments are at a stage when an announcement can be made without prejudicing the legitimate interests of the issuer.

2.5.3 G [deleted]
(1) In the FCA’s opinion, paragraph 5(1)(8)(a) of the ESMA MAR delayed disclosure guidelines does not envisage that an issuer will:

(a) delay public disclosure of the fact that it is in financial difficulty or of its worsening financial condition and is limited to the fact or substance of the negotiations to deal with such a situation; or

(b) delay disclosure of inside information on the basis that its position in subsequent negotiations to deal with the situation will be jeopardised by the disclosure of its financial condition.

(2) Paragraph 5(1)(8)(c) of the ESMA MAR delayed disclosure guidelines refers to an issuer with a dual board structure (e.g. a management board and supervisory board) delaying the disclosure of inside information in certain circumstances. As this paragraph is not relevant to an issuer with a unitary board structure it should only be relevant to a very limited number of issuers in the United Kingdom.

An issuer should not be obliged to disclose impending developments that could be jeopardised by premature disclosure. Whether or not an issuer has a legitimate interest which would be prejudiced by the disclosure of certain inside information is an assessment which must be made by the issuer in the first instance.

(1) Selective disclosure cannot be made to any person simply because they owe the issuer a duty of confidentiality. For example, an issuer contemplating a major transaction which requires shareholder support or which could significantly impact its lending arrangements or credit-rating may selectively disclose details of the proposed transaction to major shareholders, its lenders and/or credit-rating agency as long as the recipients are bound by a duty of confidentiality. An issuer may, depending on the circumstances, be justified in disclosing inside information to certain categories of recipient in addition to those employees of the issuer who require the information to perform their functions. The categories of recipient may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) the issuer’s advisers and advisers of any other persons involved in the matter in question;

(b) persons with whom the issuer is negotiating, or intends to negotiate, any commercial financial or investment transaction (including prospective underwriters or places of the financial instruments of the issuer);
(c) employee representatives or trade unions acting on their behalf;
(d) any government department, the Bank of England, the
   Competition Commission or any other statutory or regulatory
   body or authority;
(e) major shareholders of the issuer;
(f) the issuer's lenders; and
(g) credit-rating agencies.

2.5.8 Selective disclosure to any or all of the persons referred to in DTR 2.5.7 G may not be justified in every circumstance where an issuer delays disclosure in accordance with article 17(4) and (5) of the Market Abuse Regulation.

2.5.9 An issuer should bear in mind that the wider the group of recipients of inside information the greater the likelihood of a leak which will trigger full public disclosure of the information under article 17(8) of the Market Abuse Regulation.
2.6 Control of inside information

Denying access to inside information

2.6.1 An issuer should establish effective arrangements to deny access to inside information to persons other than those who require it for the exercise of their functions within the issuer.

Breach of confidentiality

2.6.2 [deleted]

2.6.2A [article 17(7) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

2.6.3 If an issuer is relying on article 17(4) or 17(5) of the Market Abuse Regulation to delay the disclosure of inside information it should prepare a holding announcement to be disclosed in the event of an actual or likely breach of confidence. Such a holding announcement should include the details set out in DTR 2.2.9 G (2).

2.6.4 We recognise that an issuer may not be responsible for breach of article 17(4) or 17(5) of the Market Abuse Regulation if a recipient of inside information under article 17 of the Market Abuse Regulation breaches his duty of confidentiality.
2.7 Dealing with rumours

2.7.1 Where there is press speculation or market rumour regarding an issuer, the issuer should assess whether a disclosure obligation arises under article 17(1) of the Market Abuse Regulation. To do this an issuer will need to carefully assess whether the speculation or rumour has given rise to a situation where the issuer has inside information.

2.7.2 [deleted]
[Note: article 17(7) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

2.7.3 The knowledge that press speculation or market rumour is false may not amount to inside information. If it does amount to inside information, the FCA expects that there may be cases where an issuer would be able to delay disclosure in accordance with article 17(4) or 17(5) of the Market Abuse Regulation.
2.8 Insider lists

Requirement to draw up insider lists

2.8.1 [deleted]

2.8.1A [article 18(1)(c) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

Providing insider lists to the FCA on request

2.8.2 [deleted]

2.8.2A [article 18(1)(c) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

Contents of insider lists

2.8.3 [deleted]

2.8.3A [article 18(3) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

Maintenance of insider lists

2.8.4 [deleted]

2.8.4A [article 18(4) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

2.8.5 [deleted]

2.8.5A [article 18(5) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

2.8.6 [deleted] [Note: article 18(2) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

2.8.7 [deleted] [Note: article 18(1)(a) of the Market Abuse Regulation; article 18(2) of the Market Abuse Regulation]
Acknowledgement of legal and regulatory duties

2.8.8 [deleted]

2.8.9 [deleted]

2.8.9A [article 18(2) of the Market Abuse Regulation]

2.8.10 [deleted]

2.8.10A [article 18(2) of the Market Abuse Regulation]
Chapter 3

Transactions by persons discharging managerial responsibilities and their connected persons
This chapter contains guidance on certain of the notification obligations of issuers, persons discharging managerial responsibilities and their connected persons under article 19 of the Market Abuse Regulation, in respect of transactions conducted on their own account in shares or debt instruments of the issuer, or derivatives or any other financial instrument relating to those shares.

Notification of transactions by persons discharging managerial responsibilities

(1) An individual may be a "senior executive", as defined in article 3(1)(25)(b) of the Market Abuse Regulation, irrespective of the nature of any contractual arrangements between the individual and the issuer and notwithstanding the absence of a contractual arrangement between the individual and the issuer, provided the individual has regular access to inside information relating, directly or indirectly, to the issuer and has power to make managerial decisions affecting the future development and business prospects of the issuer.

The threshold above which the obligations under article 19(1) of the Market Abuse Regulation will apply to the transactions of a particular person discharging managerial responsibilities or connected person is set out in article 19(8) of the Market Abuse Regulation.
### Notification of transactions by issuers to a RIS

3.1.3A [UK] [article 19(6) of the *Market Abuse Regulation*]

3.1.4 [R] [deleted]

3.1.5 [R] [deleted]

3.1.6 [R] [deleted]

3.1.7 [G] [deleted]

3.1.8 [R] [deleted]
DTR 3: Transactions by persons discharging managerial responsibilities and their...
4.1 Annual financial report

[Note: ESMA has also issued guidelines under article 16(3) of the ESMA Regulation on enforcement of financial information, 10 July 2014/ESMA/2014/807]

Application

Subject to the exemptions set out in DTR 4.4 (Exemptions) this section applies to an issuer whose transferable securities are admitted to trading.

Compliance with the Listing Rules

An issuer that is also admitted to the official list should consider its obligations under the Listing Rules in addition to the requirements in these rules.

Publication of annual financial reports

An issuer must make public its annual financial report at the latest four months after the end of each financial year.

[Note: article 4(1) of the TD]

An issuer must ensure that its annual financial report remains publicly available for at least ten years.

[Note: article 4(1) of the TD]

Content of annual financial reports

The annual financial report must include:

(1) the audited financial statements;

(2) a management report; and

(3) responsibility statements.

[Note: article 4(2) of the TD]
4.1.6 Audited financial statements

(1) If an issuer is required to prepare consolidated accounts, the audited financial statements must comprise:
   (a) consolidated accounts prepared in accordance with UK-adopted IFRS, and
   (b) accounts of the parent company prepared in accordance with the law of the United Kingdom.

[Note: article 4(3) of the TD]

(2) If an issuer is not required to prepare consolidated accounts, the audited financial statements must comprise accounts prepared in accordance with the law of the United Kingdom.

[Note: article 4(3) of the TD]

4.1.7 Auditing of financial statements

(1) The financial statements must be audited in accordance with Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006.

(2) [deleted]

(3) The audit report, signed by the person or persons responsible for auditing the financial statements must be disclosed in full to the public together with the annual financial report.

[Note: article 4(4) of the TD]

(4) An issuer which is a UK-traded third country company within the meaning of section 1241 of the Companies Act 2006 must ensure that the person who provides the audit report is:
   (a) on the register of third country auditors kept for the purposes of regulation 6 of the Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2013 (SI 2013/1672); or
   (b) eligible for appointment as a statutory auditor under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.
   (c) [deleted]

[Note: Article 45(4) of the Audit Directive]

4.1.8 Content of management report

The management report must contain:

(1) a fair review of the issuer’s business; and

(2) a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the issuer.

[Note: article 4(5) of the TD]

4.1.9 The review required by DTR 4.1.8 must:

(1) be a balanced and comprehensive analysis of:
(a) the development and performance of the issuer's business during the financial year; and
(b) the position of the issuer's business at the end of that year, consistent with the size and complexity of the business;

(2) include, to the extent necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the issuer's business:
(a) analysis using financial key performance indicators; and
(b) where appropriate, analysis using other key performance indicators including information relating to environmental matters and employee matters; and

(3) include references to, and additional explanations of, amounts included in the issuer's annual financial statements, where appropriate.

[Note: article 4(5) of the TD]

4.1.10 In DTR 4.1.9 R (2), key performance indicators are factors by reference to which the development, performance or position of the issuer's business can be measured effectively.

4.1.11 The management report required by DTR 4.1.8 R must also give an indication of:

(1) any important events that have occurred since the end of the financial year unless those events are:
   (a) reflected in the issuer's profit and loss account or balance sheet; or
   (b) disclosed in the notes to the issuer's audited financial statements;

(2) the issuer's likely future development;

(3) activities in the field of research and development;

(4) the information concerning acquisitions of own shares prescribed by the United Kingdom provisions which implemented article 24(2) of Directive 2012/30/EU;

(5) the existence of branches of the issuer; and

(6) in relation to the issuer's use of financial instruments and where material for the assessment of its assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss:
   (a) the issuer's financial risk management objectives and policies, including its policy for hedging each major type of forecasted transaction for which hedge accounting is used, and
(b) the issuer’s exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk.

[Note: article 4(5) of the TD]

Responsibility statements

4.1.12 (1) Responsibility statements must be made by the persons responsible within the issuer.

(2) The name and function of any person who makes a responsibility statement must be clearly indicated in the responsibility statement.

(3) For each person making a responsibility statement, the statement must set out that to the best of his or her knowledge:

(a) the financial statements, prepared in accordance with the applicable set of accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the issuer and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole; and

(b) the management report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the issuer and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

[Note: article 4(2)(c) of the TD]

4.1.13 The issuer is responsible for all information drawn up and made public in accordance with this section.

Reporting format

4.1.14 The annual financial report must be prepared using the single electronic reporting format specified in the TD ESEF Regulation as amended from time to time.

[Note: article 4(7) of the TD]
4.2 Half-yearly financial reports

Application

4.2.1 Subject to the exemptions set out in DTR 4.4 (Exemptions) this section applies to an issuer whose shares or debt securities are admitted to trading.

Publication of half-yearly financial reports

4.2.2 (1) An issuer must make public a half-yearly financial report covering the first six months of the financial year.

(2) The half-yearly financial report must be made public as soon as possible, but no later than three months, after the end of the period to which the report relates.

(3) An issuer must ensure that the half-yearly financial report remains available to the public for at least ten years.

[Note: article 5(1) of the TD]

Content of half-yearly financial reports

4.2.3 The half-yearly financial report must include:

(1) a condensed set of financial statements;

(2) an interim management report; and

(3) responsibility statements.

[Note: article 5(2) of the TD]

Preparation and content of condensed set of financial statements

4.2.4 (1) If an issuer is required to prepare consolidated accounts, the condensed set of financial statements must be prepared in accordance with IAS 34 as contained in UK-adopted IFRS.

[Note: article 5(3) of the TD]
(2) If an issuer is not required to prepare consolidated accounts, the condensed set of financial statements must contain, as a minimum the following:

(a) a condensed balance sheet;
(b) a condensed profit and loss account; and
(c) explanatory notes on these accounts.

[Note: article 5(3) of the TD]

(1) This rule applies to an issuer that is not required to prepare consolidated accounts.

(2) In preparing the condensed balance sheet and the condensed profit and loss account an issuer must follow the same principles for recognising and measuring as when preparing annual financial reports.

[Note: article 5(3) of the TD]

(3) The balance sheet and the profit and loss account must show each of the headings and subtotals included in the most recent annual financial statements of the issuer. Additional line items must be included if, as a result of their omission, the half-yearly financial statements would give a misleading view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the issuer.

[Note: article 3(2) of the TD implementing Directive]

(4) The half-yearly financial information must include comparative information presented as follows:

(a) balance sheet as at the end of the first six months of the current financial year and comparative balance sheet as at the end of the immediate preceding financial year; and
(b) profit and loss account for the first six months of the current financial year with, from two years after 20 January 2007, comparative information for the comparable period for the preceding financial year.

[Note: article 3(2) of the TD implementing Directive]

(5) The explanatory notes must include the following:

(a) sufficient information to ensure the comparability of the condensed half-yearly financial statements with the annual financial statements; and
(b) sufficient information and explanations to ensure a users proper understanding of any material changes in amounts and of any developments in the half-year period concerned, which are reflected in the balance sheet and the profit and loss account.

[Note: article 3(3) of the TD implementing Directive]

4.2.6 The accounting policies and presentation applied to half-yearly figures must be consistent with those applied in the latest published annual accounts except where:
(1) the accounting policies and presentation are to be changed in the subsequent annual financial statements, in which case the new accounting policies and presentation should be followed and the changes and the reasons for the changes should be disclosed in the half-yearly report; or

(2) the FCA otherwise agrees.

Content of interim management report

4.2.7  The interim management report must include at least:

(1) an indication of important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year, and their impact on the condensed set of financial statements, and

(2) a description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year.

[Note: article 5(4) of the TD]

4.2.8  (1) In addition to the requirement set out in DTR 4.2.7 R, an issuer of shares must disclose in the interim management report the following information, as a minimum:

(a) related parties transactions that have taken place in the first six months of the current financial year and that have materially affected the financial position or the performance of the enterprise during that period; and

(b) any changes in the related parties transactions described in the last annual report that could have a material effect on the financial position or performance of the enterprise in the first six months of the current financial year.

(2) If an issuer of shares is not required to prepare consolidated accounts, it must disclose, as a minimum, any transactions which have been entered into with related parties by the issuer, including the amount of such transactions, the nature of the related party relationship and other information about the transactions necessary for an understanding of the financial position of the issuer, if such transactions are material and have not been concluded under normal market conditions.

[Note: articles 2(3), 6(1)(j) and 17(1)(r) of the Accounting Directive]

(3) In relation to transactions described in paragraph (2) information about such transactions may be aggregated according to their nature except where separate information is necessary for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial position of the issuer.

[Note: articles 2(3) and 17(1)(r) of the Accounting Directive]

Auditing of the condensed set of financial statements

4.2.9  (1) If the half-yearly financial report has been audited or reviewed by auditors pursuant to the Financial Reporting Council guidance on Review
of Interim Financial Information, the audit report or review report must be reproduced in full.

(2) If the half-yearly financial report has not been audited or reviewed by auditors pursuant to the Financial Reporting Council guidance on Review of Interim Financial Information, an issuer must make a statement to this effect in its report.

[Note: article 5(5) of the TD]

Responsibility statements

4.2.10

(1) Responsibility statements must be made by the persons responsible within the issuer.

[Note: article 5(2)(c) of the TD]

(2) The name and function of any person who makes a responsibility statement must be clearly indicated in the responsibility statement.

[Note: article 5(2)(c) of the TD]

(3) For each person making a responsibility statement, the statement must confirm that to the best of his or her knowledge:

(a) the condensed set of financial statements, which has been prepared in accordance with the applicable set of accounting standards, gives a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the issuer, or the undertakings included in the consolidation as a whole as required by DTR 4.2.4 R;

(b) the interim management report includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.7 R; and

(c) the interim management report includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.8 R, in the case of an issuer of shares.

[Note: article 5(2)(c) of the TD]

(4) A person making a responsibility statement will satisfy the requirement in (3) (a) above to confirm that the condensed set of financial statements gives a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the issuer (or the undertakings included in the consolidation as a whole) by including a statement that the condensed set of financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

(a) IAS 34 as contained in UK-adopted IFRS; or

(b) for UK issuers not using UK-adopted IFRS, Financial Reporting Standard 104 : Interim Financial Reporting issued by the Financial Reporting Council; or

(c) for all other issuers not using UK-adopted IFRS, a national accounting standard relating to interim reporting, provided always that a person making such a statement has reasonable grounds to be satisfied that the condensed set of financial statements prepared in accordance with such a standard is not misleading.
The *issuer* is responsible for all information drawn up and made public in accordance with this section.
4.3A Reports on payments to governments

Application

4.3A.1 Subject to the exemptions set out in DTR 4.4 (Exemptions) this section applies to an issuer:

(1) active in the extractive or logging of primary forest industries; and

(2) whose transferable securities are admitted to trading.

(3) [deleted]

4.3A.2 In this section references to an “issuer active in the extractive or logging of primary forest industries” are to an issuer which is:

(1) a mining or quarrying undertaking; or

(2) a logging undertaking.

In this section “mining or quarrying undertaking”, “logging undertaking”, “payment” and “government” have the meanings given in regulation 2 of the Reports on Payments to Governments Regulations 2014 (SI 2014/3209).

4.3A.3 An issuer is considered to be active in the extractive or logging of primary forest industries if any of its subsidiary undertakings are:

(1) a mining or quarrying undertaking; or

(2) a logging undertaking.

In this section “subsidiary undertaking” has the meaning given in regulation 2 of the Reports on Payments to Governments Regulations 2014 (SI 2014/3209).

[Note: article 44(1) of the Accounting Directive]

Preparation and publication of reports on payments to governments

4.3A.4 An issuer must prepare a report annually on payments made to governments for each financial year.

[Note: article 6 of the TD]
The report on payments to governments must be made public at the latest six months after the end of each financial year.

[Note: article 6 of the TD]

An issuer must ensure that the report on payments to governments remains publicly available for at least ten years.

[Note: article 6 of the TD]

Content of reports on payments to governments

(1) [deleted]

(2) Payments to governments must be reported at consolidated level.

[Note: article 6 of the TD]

(1) The report on payments to governments must state the following information in relation to the relevant activities:

(a) the government to which each payment has been made, including the country of that government;

(b) the total amount of payments made to each government;

(c) the total amount per type of payment made to each government; and

(d) where those payments have been attributed to a specific project, the total amount per type of payment made for each such project and the total amount of payments for each such project.

(2) If an issuer is required to prepare consolidated accounts, the relevant activities referred to in (1) are those of:

(a) the issuer; and

(b) any subsidiary undertaking of the issuer.

(3) If an issuer is not required to prepare consolidated accounts, the relevant activities referred to in (1) are those of the issuer.

(4) Where the issuer, or, where applicable, any of its subsidiary undertakings, makes a payment that is not attributable to a specific project, that payment may be disclosed in the report without splitting or disaggregating the payment to allocate it to a specific project.

(5) A payment need not be taken into account in the report if:

(a) it is a single payment of an amount less than £86,000; or

(b) it forms part of a series of related payments within a financial year whose total amount is less than £86,000.

(6) Payments, activities and projects may not be artificially split or aggregated to avoid the application of this section.
(7) The disclosure of payments must reflect the substance, rather than the form, of each payment, relevant activity or project concerned.

(8) Where payments in kind are made to a government, the report must state the value of such payments in kind and, where applicable, the volume of those payments in kind, and the directors must provide supporting notes to explain how the value has been determined.

(9) In this rule “relevant activities”, “project” and “director” have the meanings given in regulation 2 of the [Reports on Payments to Governments Regulations 2014 (SI 2014/3209)]

4.3A.7B

(1) Payments made by a subsidiary undertaking may be excluded from the report on payments to governments where:

(a) severe long-term restrictions substantially hinder the exercise of the rights of the issuer over the assets or management of that subsidiary undertaking;

(b) the information necessary for the preparation of the report cannot be obtained without disproportionate expense or undue delay; or

(c) the shares of that undertaking are held exclusively with a view to subsequent resale.

(2) The issuer may only exclude payments by a subsidiary undertaking under (1) (a) to (c) where the subsidiary undertaking is excluded from the consolidated group accounts on the same basis.

4.3A.8

The FCA considers a report on payments to governments which is prepared in accordance with the [Reports on Payments to Governments Regulations 2014 (SI 2014/3209)] to be in compliance with DTR 4.3A.7AR and DTR 4.3A.7BR.

Responsibility

4.3A.9

The issuer is responsible for all information drawn up and made public in accordance with this section.

[Note: article 7 of the TD]

Filing of reports on payments to governments

4.3A.10

(1) The issuer must file the report on payments to governments with the FCA.

(2) The report in (1) must be filed by uploading it to the national storage mechanism.

(3) A report filed under (2) must be in XML (extensible markup language) format and must use the XML data schema developed for the purposes of facilitating software filing to be used for the purpose of delivering a report on payments to governments dated 1 August 2016 and comprising:

(a) the Extractive Report Schema Definition;
(b) the ISO Country Code Schema; and
(c) the ISO Currency Codes.

The technical requirements in respect of the XML data schema are specified on the Primary Markets section of the FCA’s website at https://www.fca.org.uk/markets/primary-markets.
4.4 Exemptions

Public sector issuers

4.4.1 The rules on annual financial reports (DTR 4.1) and half-yearly financial reports (DTR 4.2) do not apply to:

1. a state;
2. a regional or local authority of a state;
3. a public international body of which at least one state is a member;
4. the European Central Bank;
5. the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) established by the EFSF Framework Agreement and any other mechanism established with the objective of preserving the financial stability of European monetary union by providing temporary financial assistance to the 
   EEA States whose currency is the euro; and
6. national central banks.

[Note: article 8(1)(a) of the TD]

Debt issuers

4.4.2 The rules on annual financial reports in DTR 4.1 (including DTR 4.1.7R (4)) and half-yearly financial reports (DTR 4.2) do not apply to an issuer that issues exclusively debt securities admitted to trading the denomination per unit of which is at least 100,000 euros (or an equivalent amount).

[Note: article 8(1)(b) of the TD and article 45(1) of the Audit Directive]

4.4.3 The rules on half-yearly financial reports (DTR 4.2) do not apply to a credit institution whose shares are not admitted to trading and which has, in a continuous or repeated manner, only issued debt securities provided that:

1. the total nominal amount of all such debt securities remains below 100,000,000 Euros; and
2. the credit institution has not published a prospectus in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation.

[Note: article 8(2) of the TD]
The rules on half-yearly financial reports do not apply to an issuer already existing on 31 December 2003 which exclusively issue debt securities unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the United Kingdom or by a regional or local authority of United Kingdom, on a regulated market.

[Note: article 8(3) of the TD]

Issuers of convertible securities

The rules on half-yearly financial reports (DTR 4.2) do not apply to an issuer of transferable securities convertible into shares.

Issuers of preference shares

[deleted]

Issuers of depository receipts

The rules on half-yearly financial reports (DTR 4.2) do not apply to an issuer of depository receipts.

Third countries – Equivalence

An issuer whose registered office is in a third country is exempted from the rules on:

(1) annual financial reports in DTR 4.1 (other than DTR 4.1.7R (4) which continues to apply);

(2) half-yearly financial reports (DTR 4.2); and

(3) reports on payments to governments (DTR 4.3A);

if the law of the third country in question lays down equivalent requirements or the issuer complies with requirements of the law of a third country that the FCA considers as equivalent.

[Note: article 23(1) of the TD]

The FCA maintains a published list of third countries, for the purpose of DTR 4.8R, whose laws lay down requirements equivalent to those imposed upon issuers by this chapter, or where the requirements of the law of that third country are considered to be equivalent by the FCA. Such issuers remain subject to the following requirements of DTR 6:

(1) the filing of information with the FCA;

(2) the language provisions; and

(3) the dissemination of information provisions.
Chapter 5

Vote Holder and Issuer Notification Rules
5.1 Notification of the acquisition or disposal of major shareholdings

In this chapter:

(1) references to an "issuer", in relation to shares admitted to trading on a regulated market, are to an issuer whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market;

(2) references to a "non-UK issuer" are to an issuer whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market other than:
   (a) a public company within the meaning of section 4(2) of the Companies Act 2006; and
   (b) a company which is otherwise incorporated in, and whose principal place of business is in, the UK;

(3) references to "shares" are to shares which are:
   (a) already issued and carry rights to vote which are exercisable in all circumstances at general meetings of the issuer including shares (such as preference shares) which, following the exercise of an option for their conversion, event of default or otherwise, have become fully enfranchised for voting purposes; and
   (b) admitted to trading on a regulated or prescribed market;

(4) an acquisition or disposal of shares is to be regarded as effective when the relevant transaction is executed unless the transaction provides for settlement to be subject to conditions which are beyond the control of the parties in which case the acquisition or disposal is to be regarded as effective on the settlement of the transaction; and

(5) [deleted]

(6) for the purposes of calculating whether any percentage threshold is reached, exceeded or fallen below and in any resulting notification, the proportion of voting rights held shall if necessary be rounded down to the next whole number.
A person must notify the issuer of the percentage of its voting rights he holds as shareholder or holds or is deemed to hold through his direct or indirect holding of financial instruments falling within DTR 5.3.1R(1) (or a combination of such holdings) if the percentage of those voting rights:

(1) reaches, exceeds or falls below 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10% and each 1% threshold thereafter up to 100% (or in the case of a non-UK issuer on the basis of thresholds at 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 50% and 75%) as a result of an acquisition or disposal of shares or financial instruments falling within DTR 5.1 R; or

(2) reaches, exceeds or falls below an applicable threshold in (1) as a result of events changing the breakdown of voting rights and on the basis of information disclosed by the issuer in accordance with DTR 5.6.1 R and DTR 5.6.1A R;

and in the case of an issuer which is not incorporated in the United Kingdom a notification under (2) must be made on the basis of equivalent events and disclosed information.

[Note: articles 9(1), 9(2), 13(1) and 13a(1) of the TD]

Certain voting rights to be disregarded

Voting rights attaching to the following shares are to be disregarded for the purposes of determining whether a person has a notification obligation in accordance with the thresholds in DTR 5.1.2 R:

(1) (a) shares acquired; or
(b) shares underlying financial instruments within DTR 5.3.1R(1) to the extent that such financial instruments are acquired;

for the sole purpose of clearing and settlement within a settlement cycle not exceeding the period beginning with the transaction and ending at the close of the third trading day following the day of the execution of the transaction (irrespective of whether the transaction is conducted on-exchange);

(2) (a) shares held; or
(b) shares underlying financial instruments within DTR 5.3.1R(1) to the extent that such financial instruments are held;

by a custodian (or nominee) in its custodian (or nominee) capacity (whether operating from an establishment in the UK or elsewhere) provided such a person can only exercise the voting rights attached to such shares under instructions given in writing or by electronic means;

(3) (a) shares held; or
(b) shares underlying financial instruments within DTR 5.3.1R(1) to the extent that such financial instruments are held;

by a market maker acting in that capacity subject to the percentage of such shares not being equal to or in excess of 10% and subject to the market maker satisfying the criteria and complying with the conditions and operating requirements set out in DTR 5.1.4 R;
(4) (a) shares held; or

(b) shares underlying financial instruments within DTR 5.3.1R(1) to the extent that such financial instruments are held;

by a credit institution or investment firm provided that:

(i) the shares, or financial instruments, are held within the trading book of the credit institution or investment firm;

(ii) the voting rights attached to such shares do not exceed 5%; and

(iii) the voting rights attached to shares in, or related to financial instruments in, the trading book are not exercised or otherwise used to intervene in the management of the issuer.

(5) shares held by a collateral taker under a collateral transaction which involves the outright transfer of securities provided the collateral taker does not declare any intention of exercising (and does not exercise) the voting rights attaching to such shares.

(6) [deleted]

(7) shares acquired for stabilisation purposes in accordance with the Buy-back and Stabilisation Regulation, if the voting rights attached to those shares are not exercised or otherwise used to intervene in the management of the issuer.

[Note: articles 9(4), 9(5), 9(6), 9(6a), 10(c) and 13(4) of the TD]

5.1.4 R

(1) References to a market maker are to a market maker which:

(a) (subject to (3) below) is authorised by the FCA or the PRA under the United Kingdom provisions which implemented MiFID;

(b) does not intervene in the management of the issuer concerned; and

(c) does not exert any influence on the issuer to buy such shares or back the share price.

[Note: articles 9(5) and 9(6) of the TD]

(2) A market maker relying upon the exemption for shares or financial instruments within DTR 5.3.1R(1) held by it in that capacity must notify the FCA, at the latest within the time limit provided for by DTR 5.8.3 R, that it conducts or intends to conduct market making activities on a particular issuer (and shall equally make such a notification if it ceases such activity).

[Note: article 6(1) of the TD implementing Directive]
(3) References to a market maker also include a third country investment firm and a credit institution when acting as a market maker and which, in relation to that activity, is subject to regulatory supervision under the laws of the United Kingdom.

Aggregation of holdings

The TD Major Holdings Regulation provides that:

Recital 2

The thresholds for the market making and trading book exemptions should be calculated by aggregating voting rights relating to shares with voting rights related to financial instruments (that is entitlements to acquire shares and financial instruments considered to be economically equivalent to shares) in order to ensure consistent application of the principle of aggregation of all holdings of financial instruments subject to notification requirements and to prevent a misleading representation of how many financial instruments related to an issuer are held by an entity benefiting from those exemptions.

Article 2

Aggregation of holdings

For the purpose of calculation of the thresholds referred to in DTR 5.1.3R(3) and (4), holdings under United Kingdom law corresponding to Articles 9, 10 and 13 of Directive 2004/109/EC shall be aggregated.

Aggregation of holdings in the case of a group

The TD Major Holdings Regulation provides that:

Recital 3

In order to provide an adequate level of transparency in the case of a group of companies, and to take into account the fact that, where a parent undertaking has control over its subsidiaries, it may influence their management, the thresholds should be calculated at group level. Therefore all holdings owned by a parent undertaking of a credit institution or investment firm and subsidiary companies should be disclosed when the total sum of the holdings reaches the notification threshold.

Article 3

Aggregation of holdings in the case of a group

For the purpose of calculation of the thresholds referred to in DTR 5.1.3R(3) and (4) in the case of a group of companies, holdings shall be aggregated at group level according to the principle laid down in DTR 5.2.1R(e).

Certain voting rights to be disregarded (except at 5% 10% and higher thresholds)

The following are to be disregarded for the purposes of determining whether a person has a notification obligation in accordance with the thresholds in DTR 5.1.2R except at the thresholds of 5% and 10% and above:

(a) voting rights attaching to shares forming part of property belonging to another which that person lawfully manages under an agreement in, or evidenced in, writing;
(b) voting rights attaching to shares which may be exercisable by a person in his capacity as the operator of:

(i) an authorised unit trust scheme;
(ii) a recognised scheme; or
(iii) a UCITS scheme;

(c) voting rights attaching to shares which may be exercisable by an ICVC.

(d) [deleted]

(2) For the purposes of DTR 5.1.5 R (1)(a), a person (“A”) may lawfully manage investments belonging to another if:

(a) A can manage those investments in accordance with a Part 4A permission;

(b) [deleted]

(c) A can, in accordance with section 327 of the Act, manage those investments without contravening the prohibition contained in section 19 of the Act;

(d) [deleted]

(e) A can lawfully manage those investments in a third country and would, if he were to manage those investments in the UK, require a Part 4A permission.
5.2 Acquisition or disposal of major proportions of voting rights

A person is an indirect holder of shares for the purpose of the applicable definition of shareholder to the extent that he is entitled to acquire, to dispose of, or to exercise voting rights in any of the following cases or a combination of them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Voting rights held by a third party with whom that person has concluded an agreement, which obliges them to adopt, by concerted exercise of the voting rights they hold, a lasting common policy towards the management of the issuer in question;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Voting rights held by a third party under an agreement concluded with that person providing for the temporary transfer for consideration of the voting rights in question;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Voting rights attaching to shares which are lodged as collateral with that person provided that person controls the voting rights and declares its intention of exercising them;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Voting rights attaching to shares in which that person has the life interest;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Voting rights which are held, or may be exercised within the meaning of points (a) to (d) or, in cases (f) and (h) by a person undertaking investment management, or by a management company, by an undertaking controlled by that person;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Voting rights attaching to shares deposited with that person which the person can exercise at its discretion in the absence of specific instructions from the shareholders;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>Voting rights held by a third party in his own name on behalf of that person;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cases (a) to (h) in DTR 5.2.1 R identify situations where a **person** may be able to control the manner in which voting rights are exercised and where, (taking account of any aggregation with other holdings) a notification to the **issuer** may need to be made. In the FCA's view:

1. Case (e) produces the result that it is always necessary for the *parent undertaking* of a *controlled undertaking* to aggregate its holding with any holding of the *controlled undertaking* (subject to the exemptions implicit in Case (e) and others in DTR 5.4);

2. Case (f) includes a **person** carrying on investment management and which is also the custodian of **shares** to which voting rights are attached;

3. Case (g) does not result in a Unitholder in a *collective investment scheme* or other investment entity being treated as the holder of voting rights in the scheme property (provided always such persons do not have any entitlement to exercise, or control the exercise of, such voting rights); neither are such persons to be regarded as holding **shares** "indirectly";

4. Case (h), although referring to proxies, also describes and applies to a **person** undertaking investment management, and to a *management company*, and which is able effectively to determine the manner in which voting rights attached to **shares** under its control are exercised (for example through instructions given directly or indirectly to a nominee or independent custodian). Case (e) provides for the voting rights which are under the control of such a **person** to be aggregated with those of its *parent undertaking*.

A **person** falling within Cases (a) to (h) is an indirect holder of **shares** for the purpose of the definition of *shareholder*. These indirect holdings have to be aggregated, but also separately identified in a notification to the **issuer**. Apart from those identified in the Cases (a) to (h), the FCA does not expect any other significant category "indirect shareholder" to be identified. Cases (a) to (h) are also relevant in determining whether a **person** is an indirect holder of financial instruments within DTR 5.3.1R(1)(a) which result in an entitlement to acquire **shares**.
(1) this shall apply only for a short period following the provision of the shares; and

(2) the voting rights attached to the shares during this period are not exercised.

[Note: article 11 of the TD.]

5.2.5

(1) A person who is required to make a notification may, without affecting their responsibility, appoint another person to make the notification on his behalf.

(2) Where two or more persons are required to make a notification such persons may, without affecting their responsibility, arrange for a single notification to be made.

[Note: article 8(3) of the TD implementing Directive.]
5.3 Notification of voting rights arising from the holding of certain financial instruments

5.3.1 (1) A person must make a notification in accordance with the applicable thresholds in DTR 5.1.2R in respect of any financial instruments which they hold, directly or indirectly, which:

(a) on maturity give the holder, under a formal agreement, either the unconditional right to acquire or the discretion as to the holder’s right to acquire, shares to which voting rights are attached, already issued, of an issuer; or

(b) are not included in (a) but which are referenced to shares referred to in (a) and with economic effect similar to that of the financial instruments referred to in (a), whether or not they confer a right to a physical settlement.

[Note: article 13(1) of the TD]

(2) [deleted]

(2A) [deleted]

(3) [deleted]

(4) [deleted]

(5) [deleted]

5.3.1A [deleted]

5.3.2 (1) For the purposes of DTR 5.3.1 R (1)(a):

(1) [deleted]

(2) [deleted]

(3) a "formal agreement" means an agreement which is binding under applicable law.

[Note: article 2(1)(q) of the TD]
The FCA maintains a published indicative list of financial instruments that are subject to notification requirements according to DTR 5.3.1R.

[Note: article 13(1b) of the TD]

The TD Major Holdings Regulation provides that:

Recital 8
To decrease the number of meaningless notifications to the market, the trading book exemption should apply to financial instruments held by a natural person or legal entity fulfilling orders received from clients, responding to a client’s request to trade otherwise than on a proprietary basis or hedging positions arising out of such dealings.

Article 6
Client-serving transactions
The exemption referred to in DTR 5.1.3R(4) shall apply to financial instruments held by a natural person or legal entity fulfilling orders received from clients, responding to a client’s request to trade otherwise than on a proprietary basis, or hedging positions arising out of such dealings.

[deleted]

[Note: article 13(4) of the TD]

(1) For the purposes of DTR 5.3.1R (1)(a), financial instruments within DTR 5.3.1R(1)(a) should be taken into account in the context of notifying major holdings, to the extent that such instruments give the holder an unconditional right to acquire the underlying shares or cash on maturity. Consequently, financial instruments financial instruments within DTR 5.3.1R(1)(a) should not be considered to include instruments entitling the holder to receive shares depending on the price of the underlying share reaching a certain level at a certain moment in time. Nor should they be considered to cover those instruments that allow the instrument issuer or a third party to give shares or cash to the instrument holder on maturity.

[Note: Recital 13 of the TD implementing Directive]

(2) [deleted]

The number of voting rights must be calculated by reference to the full notional amount of shares underlying the financial instrument except where the financial instrument provides exclusively for a cash settlement, in which case the number of voting rights must be calculated on a “delta-adjusted” basis, by multiplying the notional amount of underlying shares by the delta of the financial instrument. For this purpose, the holder must aggregate and notify all financial instruments relating to the same underlying issuer. Only long positions are to be taken into account for the calculation of voting rights. Long positions are not to be netted with short positions relating to the same underlying issuer.

[Note: article 13(1a) of the TD]
The TD Major Holdings Regulation provides that:

Recital 4

The disclosure regime for financial instruments that have a similar economic effect to shares should be clear. Requirements to provide exhaustive details of the structure of corporate ownership should be proportionate to the need for adequate transparency in major holdings, the administrative burdens those requirements place on holders of voting rights and the flexibility in the composition of a basket of shares or an index. Therefore, financial instruments referenced to a basket of shares or an index should only be aggregated with other holdings in the same issuer when the holding of voting rights through such instruments is significant or the financial instrument is not being used primarily for investment diversification purposes.

Recital 5

It would not be cost-efficient for an investor to build a position in an issuer through holding a financial instrument referenced to different baskets or indices. Therefore, holdings of voting rights through a financial instrument referenced to a series of baskets of shares or indices which are individually under the established thresholds should not be accumulated.

Article 4

Financial instruments referenced to a basket of shares or an index

1. Voting rights referred to in [DTR 5.3.3AR] in the case of a financial instrument referenced to a basket of shares or an index shall be calculated on the basis of the weight of the share in the basket of shares or index where any of the following conditions apply:

   (a) the voting rights in a specific issuer held through financial instruments referenced to the basket or index represent 1% or more of voting rights attached to shares of that issuer;

   (b) the shares in the basket or index represent 20% or more of the value of the securities in the basket or index.

2. Where a financial instrument is referenced to a series of baskets of shares or indices, the voting rights held through the individual baskets of shares or indices shall not be accumulated for the purpose of the thresholds set out in paragraph 1.

Recital 6

Financial instruments which provide exclusively for a cash settlement should be accounted for on a delta-adjusted basis, with cash position having delta 1 in the case of financial instruments having a linear, symmetric pay-off profile in line with the underlying share and using a generally accepted standard pricing model in the case of financial instruments which do not have a linear, symmetric pay-off profile in line with the underlying share.

Recital 7

In order to ensure that information about the total number of voting rights accessible to the investor is as accurate as possible, delta should be calculated daily taking into account the last closing price of the underlying share.

Article 5

Financial instruments providing exclusively for a cash settlement
1. The number of voting rights referred to in §DTR 5.3.3AR relating to financial instruments which provide exclusively for a cash settlement, with a linear, symmetric pay-off profile with the underlying share shall be calculated on a delta-adjusted basis with cash position being equal to 1.

2. The number of voting rights relating to an exclusively cash-settled financial instrument without a linear, symmetric pay-off profile with the underlying share shall be calculated on a delta-adjusted basis, using a generally accepted standard pricing model.

3. A generally accepted standard pricing model shall be a model that is generally used in the finance industry for that financial instrument and that is sufficiently robust to take into account the elements that are relevant to the valuation of the instrument. The elements that are relevant to the valuation shall include at least all of the following:
   (a) interest rate;
   (b) dividend payments;
   (c) time to maturity;
   (d) volatility;
   (e) price of underlying share.

4. When determining delta the holder of the financial instrument shall ensure all of the following:
   (a) that the model used covers the complexity and risk of each financial instrument;
   (b) that the same model is used in a consistent manner for the calculation of the number of voting rights of a given financial instrument.

5. Information technology systems used to carry out the calculation of delta shall ensure consistent, accurate and timely reporting of voting rights.

6. The number of voting rights shall be calculated daily, taking into account the last closing price of the underlying share. The holder of the financial instrument shall notify the issuer when that holder reaches, exceeds or falls below the applicable thresholds provided for in §DTR 5.1.2R.

5.3.4 

The holder of financial instruments within §DTR 5.3.1R(1)(a), and, to the extent relevant, financial instruments within §DTR 5.3.1R(1)(b), is required to aggregate and, if necessary, notify all such instruments as relate to the same underlying issuer.

[Note: article 13(1) of the TD]

5.3.5 

A person making a notification in accordance with §DTR 5.1.2R must, if their holding includes financial instruments within §DTR 5.3.1R(1):

(1) include a breakdown by type of financial instruments held in accordance with §DTR 5.3.1R(1)(a) and financial instruments held in accordance with §DTR 5.3.1R(1)(b); and

(2) distinguish between the financial instruments which confer a right to:
   (a) physical settlement; and
   (b) cash settlement.

[Note: article 13(1) of the TD]
5.4 Aggregation of managed holdings

5.4.1

(1) The parent undertaking of a management company shall not be required to aggregate its holdings with the holdings managed by the management company in accordance with the United Kingdom provisions which implemented the UCITS Directive, provided such management company exercises its voting rights independently from the parent undertaking.

(2) But the requirements for the aggregation of holdings applies if the parent undertaking, or another controlled undertaking of the parent undertaking, has invested in holdings managed by such management company and the management company has no discretion to exercise the voting rights attached to such holdings and may only exercise such voting rights under direct or indirect instructions from the parent or another controlled undertaking of the parent undertaking.

[Note: articles 12(4) of the TD]

5.4.2

(1) The parent undertaking of an investment firm authorised by the FCA or the PRA under the United Kingdom provisions which implemented MiFID shall not be required to aggregate its holdings with the holdings which such investment firm manages on a client-by-client basis within the meaning of Article 2(7) of the MiFID Org Regulation, provided that:

(a) the investment firm is authorised to provide such portfolio management;

(b) it may only exercise the voting rights attached to such shares under instructions given in writing or by electronic means or it ensures that individual portfolio management services are conducted independently of any other services under conditions equivalent to those provided for under the UCITS Directive by putting into place appropriate mechanisms; and

(c) the investment firm exercises its voting rights independently from the parent undertaking.

(2) But the requirements for the aggregation of holdings applies if the parent undertaking, or another controlled undertaking of the parent undertaking, has invested in holdings managed by such investment firm and the investment firm has no discretion to exercise the voting rights attached to such holdings and may only exercise such voting
rights under direct or indirect instructions from the parent or another controlled undertaking of the parent undertaking.

[Note: article 12(5) of the TD]

5.4.3 R

For the purposes of the exemption to the aggregation of holdings provided in DTR 5.4.1 R or DTR 5.4.2 R, a parent undertaking of a management company or of an investment firm shall comply with the following conditions:

(1) it must not interfere by giving direct or indirect instructions or in any other way in the exercise of the voting rights held by the management company or investment firm; and

(2) that management company or investment firm must be free to exercise, independently of the parent undertaking, the voting rights attached to the assets it manages.

[Note: article 10(1) of the TD implementing Directive]

5.4.4 R

A parent undertaking which wishes to make use of the exemption in relation to issuers subject to this chapter whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market must without delay, notify the following to the FCA:

(1) a list of the names of those management companies, investment firms or other entities, indicating the competent authorities that supervise them, but with no reference to the issuers concerned; and

(2) a statement that, in the case of each such management company or investment firm, the parent undertaking complies with the conditions laid down in DTR 5.4.3 R.

The parent undertaking shall update the list referred to in paragraph (1) on an ongoing basis.

[Note: article 10(2) of the TD implementing Directive]

5.4.5 R

Where the parent undertaking intends to benefit from the exemptions only in relation to the financial instruments referred to in DTR 5.3.1R, it must notify to the FCA only the list referred to in paragraph (1) of DTR 5.4.4 R.

[Note: article 10(3) of the TD implementing Directive and article 13 of the TD]

5.4.6 R

A parent undertaking of a management company or of an investment firm must in relation to issuers subject to this chapter whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market be able to demonstrate to the FCA on request that:

(1) the organisational structures of the parent undertaking and the management company or investment firm are such that the voting rights are exercised independently of the parent undertaking;

(2) the persons who decide how the voting rights are exercised act independently;
(3) if the parent undertaking is a client of its management company or investment firm or has a holding in the assets managed by the management company or investment firm, there is a clear written mandate for an arms-length customer relationship between the parent undertaking and the management company or investment firm.

The requirement in (1) shall imply as a minimum that the parent undertaking and the management company or investment firm must have established written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the distribution of information between the parent undertaking and the management company or investment firm in relation to the exercise of voting rights.

[Note: article 10(4) of the TD implementing Directive]
undertaking of the parent undertaking whenever conflicts of interest arise.

5.4.11

A parent undertaking of a third country undertaking must comply with the notification requirements in DTR 5.4.4 R (1) and DTR 5.4.5 R and in addition:

(1) must make a statement that in respect of each management company or investment firm concerned, the parent undertaking complies with the conditions of independence set down in DTR 5.4.10 R; and

(2) must be able to demonstrate to the FCA on request that the requirements of DTR 5.4.6 R are respected.

[Note: article 23 of the TD implementing Directive]
5.5 Acquisition or disposal by issuer of shares

5.5.1 An issuer of shares must, if it acquires or disposes of its own shares, either itself or through a person acting in his own name but on the issuer’s behalf, make public the percentage of voting rights attributable to those shares it holds as a result of the transaction as a whole, as soon as possible, but not later than four trading days following such acquisition or disposal where that percentage reaches, exceeds or falls below the thresholds of 5% or 10% of the voting rights.

5.5.1A DTR 5.5.1R does not apply to a third-country issuer that falls within DTR 5.11.4R.

5.5.2 The percentage shall be calculated on the basis of the total number of shares to which voting rights are attached.

[Note: article 14 of the TD].

5.5.3 Additional requirements in relation to a listed company which purchases its own equity shares are contained in LR 12.4.6 R.
5.6 Disclosures by issuers

5.6.1 An issuer must, at the end of each calendar month during which an increase or decrease has occurred, disclose to the public:

(1) the total number of voting rights and capital in respect of each class of share which it issues.

[Note: article 15 of the TD]; and

(2) the total number of voting rights attaching to shares of the issuer which are held by it in treasury.

5.6.1A (1) Notwithstanding ■ DTR 5.6.1 R, if a relevant increase or decrease in the total number of voting rights of the kind described in (2) occurs, an issuer must disclose to the public the information in ■ DTR 5.6.1R (1) and (2) as soon as possible and in any event no later than the end of the business day following the day on which the increase or decrease occurs.

(2) For the purpose of (1), a relevant increase or decrease is any increase or decrease in the total number of voting rights produced when an issuer completes a transaction unless its effect on the total number of voting rights is immaterial when compared with the position before completion.

5.6.1B In relation to the obligation in ■ DTR 5.6.1A R, it is for an issuer to assess whether the effect on the total number of voting rights is immaterial. In the FCA’s view an increase or decrease of 1% or more is likely to be material, both to the issuer and to the public.

5.6.1C ■ DTR 5.6.1R does not apply to a third-country issuer that falls within ■ DTR 5.11.4R.

5.6.2 The disclosure of the total number of voting rights should be in respect of each class of share which is admitted to trading on a regulated or prescribed market.

5.6.3 Responsibility for all information drawn up and made public in accordance with ■ DTR 5.6.1 R and ■ DTR 5.6.1AR lies with the issuer.
5.7 Notification of combined holdings

5.7.1 A person making a notification in accordance with DTR 5.1.2 R must do so by reference to each of the following:

1. The aggregate of all voting rights which the person holds as shareholder and as the direct or indirect holder of financial instruments falling within DTR 5.3.1R(1);

2. The aggregate of all voting rights held as direct or indirect shareholder (disregarding for this purpose holdings of financial instruments); and

3. The aggregate of all voting rights held as a result of direct and indirect holdings of financial instruments falling within DTR 5.3.1R(1).
   [Note: article 13a(1) of the TD]

4. [deleted]

5.7.1A Voting rights relating to financial instruments within DTR 5.3.1R(1) that have already been notified in accordance with DTR 5.1.2R must be notified again when the person has acquired the underlying shares and such acquisition results in the total number of voting rights attached to shares issued by the same issuer reaching or exceeding the thresholds laid down by DTR 5.1.2R.
   [Note: article 13a(2) of the TD]

5.7.2 The effect of DTR 5.7.1 R is that a person may have to make a notification if the overall percentage level of his voting rights remains the same but there is a notifiable change in the percentage level of one or more of the categories of voting rights held.
5.8 Procedures for the notification and disclosure of major holdings

5.8.1 A notification given in accordance with DTR 5.1.2 R shall include the following information:

(1) the resulting situation in terms of voting rights;

(2) the chain of controlled undertakings through which voting rights are effectively held, if applicable;

(3) the date on which the threshold was reached or crossed; and

(4) the identity of the shareholder, even if that shareholder is not entitled to exercise voting rights under the conditions laid down in DTR 5.2.1 R and of the person entitled to exercise voting rights on behalf of that shareholder.

5.8.2 (1) A notification required of voting rights arising from the holding of financial instruments must include the following information:

(a) the resulting situation in terms of voting rights;

(b) if applicable, the chain of controlled undertakings through which financial instruments are effectively held;

(c) the date on which the threshold was reached or crossed;

(d) for instruments with an exercise period, an indication of the date or time period where shares will or can be acquired, if applicable;

(e) date of maturity or expiration of the instrument;

(f) identity of the holder; and

(g) name of the underlying issuer.

(2) The notification must be made to the issuer of each of the underlying shares to which the financial instrument relates and, in the case of shares admitted to trading on a regulated market, to the FCA.

(3) If a financial instrument relates to more than one underlying share, a separate notification shall be made to each issuer of the underlying shares.

(4) [deleted]

[Note: articles 11(3), (4) and (5) of the TD implementing Directive]
5.8.3 | The notification to the **issuer** shall be effected as soon as possible, but not later than four trading days in the case of a non-UK issuer and two trading days in all other cases, after the date on which the relevant **person**:

1. learns of the acquisition or disposal or of the possibility of exercising voting rights, or on which, having regard to the circumstances, should have learned of it, regardless of the date on which the acquisition, disposal or possibility of exercising voting rights takes effect; or

2. is informed about the event mentioned in DTR 5.1.2 R (2).

And for the purposes of (1) above a **person** shall, in relation to a transaction to which he is a party or which he has instructed, be deemed to have knowledge of the acquisition, disposal or possibility to exercise voting rights no later than two trading days following the transaction in question and where a transaction is conditional upon the approval by public authorities of the transaction or on a future uncertain event the occurrence of which is outside the control of the parties to the agreement, the parties are deemed to have knowledge of the acquisition, disposal or possibility of exercising voting rights only when the relevant approvals are obtained or when the event happens.

[Note: articles 12(1), and 12(2) of the TD and article 9 of the TD implementing Directive]

5.8.4 | (1) The notification obligation following transactions of a kind mentioned in DTR 5.2.1 R are individual obligations incumbent upon each direct **shareholder** or indirect **shareholder** mentioned in DTR 5.2.1 R or both if the proportion of voting rights held by each party reaches, exceeds or falls below an applicable threshold.

2. In the circumstances in DTR 5.2.1 R Case (h) if a **shareholder** gives the proxy in relation to one shareholder meeting, notification may be made by means of a single notification when the proxy is given provided it is made clear in the notification what the resulting situation in terms of voting rights will be when the proxy may no longer exercise the voting rights discretion.

3. If in the circumstances in DTR 5.2.1 R Case (h) the proxy holder receives one or several proxies in relation to one **shareholder** meeting, notification may be made by means of a single notification on or after the deadline for receiving proxies provided that it is made clear in the notification what the resulting situation in terms if voting rights will be when the proxy may no longer exercise the voting rights at its discretion.

4. When the duty to make notification lies with more than one **person**, notification may be made by means of a single common notification but this does not release any of those persons from their responsibilities in relation to the notification.

[Note: article 8 of the TD implementing Directive]

5.8.5 | It may be necessary for both the relevant **shareholder** and proxy holder to make a notification. For example, if a direct holder of shares has a notifiable holding of voting rights and gives a proxy in respect of those rights (such
that the recipient has discretion as to how the votes are cast) then for the purposes of ■ DTR 5.1.2 R this is a disposal of such rights giving rise to a notification obligation. The proxy holder may also have such an obligation by virtue of his holding under ■ DTR 5.2.1 R. Separate notifications will not however be necessary provided a single notification (whether made by the direct holder of the shares or by the proxy holder) makes clear what the situation will be when the proxy has expired. Where a proxy holder receives several proxies then one notification may be made in respect of the aggregated voting rights held by the proxy holder on or as soon as is reasonably practicable following the proxy deadline. Unless it discloses what the position will be in respect of each proxy after the proxies have expired, such a notification will not relieve any direct holder of the shares of its notification obligation (if there is a notifiable disposal). A proxy which confers only minor and residual discretions (such as to vote on an adjournment) will not result in the proxy holder (or shareholder) having a notification obligation.

5.8.6 An undertaking is not required to make a notification if instead it is made by its parent undertaking or, where the parent undertaking is itself a controlled undertaking, by its own parent undertaking.

[Note: article 12(3) of the TD]

5.8.7 Voting rights must be calculated on the basis of all the shares to which voting rights are attached even if the exercise of such rights is suspended and shall be given in respect of all shares to which voting rights are attached.

[Note: article 9(1) of the TD]

5.8.8 The number of voting rights to be considered when calculating whether a threshold is reached, exceeded or fallen below is the number of voting rights in existence according to the issuer’s most recent disclosure made in accordance with ■ DTR 5.6.1 R and ■ DTR 5.6.1A R but disregarding voting rights attached to any treasury shares held by the issuer (in accordance with the issuer’s most recent disclosure of such holdings).

[[Note: article 9(2) of the TD and article 11(3) of the TD implementing Directive]

5.8.9 [deleted]

5.8.10 A notification in relation to shares admitted to trading on a regulated market, must be made using the form TR1 available in electronic format at the FCA’s website at http://www.fca.org.uk

5.8.11 In determining whether a notification is required a person’s net (direct or indirect) holding in a share (and of relevant financial instruments) may be assessed by reference to that person’s holdings at a point in time up to midnight of the day for which the determination is made (taking account of acquisitions and disposals executed during that day).
(1) An issuer not falling within (2) must, in relation to shares admitted to trading on a regulated market, on receipt of a notification as soon as possible and in any event by not later than the end of the trading day following receipt of the notification make public all of the information contained in the notification.

(2) A non-UK issuer and any other issuers whose shares are admitted to trading on a prescribed (but not a regulated) market must, on receipt of a notification, as soon as possible and in any event by not later than the end of the third trading day following receipt of the notification, make public all of the information contained in the notification.

(3) DTR 5.8.12R(2) does not apply to a third country issuer that falls within DTR 5.11.4R.

[Note: article 12(6) of the TD]
5.9 Filing of information with competent authority

(1) A person making a notification to an issuer to which this chapter applies must, if the notification relates to shares admitted to trading on a regulated market, at the same time file a copy of such notification with the FCA.

(2) The information to be filed with the FCA must include a contact address of the person making the notification (but such details must be in a separate annex and not included on the form which is sent to the issuer).

[Note: article 19(3) of the TD]
5.10 Use of electronic means for notifications and filing

5.10.1 Information filed with the FCA for the purposes of the chapter must be filed using *electronic means*. 
5.11 Third country issuers

5.11.1 An issuer whose registered office is in a third country will be treated as meeting equivalent requirements to those set out in DTR 5.8.12 R (2) (issuer to make public notifications of major shareholdings by close of third day following receipt) provided that the period of time within which the notification of the major holdings is to be effected to the issuer and is to be made public by the issuer is in total equal to or shorter than seven trading days.

[Note: article 19 of the TD implementing Directive]

5.11.2 An issuer whose registered office is in a third country will be treated as meeting equivalent requirements in respect of treasury shares to those set out in DTR 5.5.1 R provided that:

(1) if the issuer is only allowed to hold up a maximum of 5% of its own shares to which voting rights are attached, a notification requirement is triggered under the law of the third country whenever this the maximum threshold of 5% of the voting rights is reached or crossed;

(2) if the issuer is allowed to hold up to maximum of between 5% and 10% of its own shares to which voting rights are attached, a notification requirement is triggered under the law of the third country whenever this maximum threshold and or the 5% threshold of the voting rights are reached or crossed;

(3) if the issuer is allowed to hold more than 10% of its own shares to which voting rights are attached, a notification requirement is triggered under the law of the third country whenever the 5% or 10% thresholds of the voting rights are reached or crossed.

Notification above the 10% threshold is not required for this purpose.

[Note: article 20 of the TD implementing Directive]

5.11.3 An issuer whose registered office is in a third country will be treated as meeting equivalent requirements to those set out in DTR 5.6.1 R (Disclosure by issuers of total voting rights) provided that the issuer is required under the law of the third country to disclose to the public the total number of voting rights and capital within 30 calendar days after an increase or decrease of such total number has occurred.

[Note: article 21 of the TD implementing Directive]
An issuer whose registered office is in a third country is exempted from 
DTR 5.5.1R, DTR 5.6.1R and DTR 5.8.12R if:

(1) the law of the third country in question lays down equivalent 
requirements; or

(2) the issuer complies with requirements of the law of a third country 
that the FCA considers as equivalent.

[Note: article 23(1) of the TD]

The FCA maintains a published list of third country, for the purpose of 
DTR 5.11.4R, whose laws lay down requirements equivalent to those 
imposed upon issuers by this chapter, or where the requirements of the law 
of that third country are considered to be equivalent by the FCA. Such issuers 
remain subject to the following requirements of DTR 6:

(1) the filing of information with the FCA;

(2) the language provisions; and

(3) the dissemination of information provisions.

[deleted]
Chapter 6

Continuing obligations and access to information
6.1 Information requirements for issuers of shares and debt securities

Application

6.1.1 R
(1) Subject to the exemptions set out in DTR 6.1.16 R - DTR 6.1.19 R this section applies in relation to an issuer whose transferable securities are admitted to trading.

(2) References to transferable securities, shares and debt securities are to such instruments as are admitted to trading.

Amendments to constitution

6.1.2 R [deleted]

Equality of treatment

6.1.3 R
(1) An issuer of shares must ensure equal treatment for all holders of shares who are in the same position. [Note: article 17(1) of the TD]

(2) An issuer of debt securities must ensure that all holders of debt securities ranking pari passu are given equal treatment in respect of all the rights attaching to those debt securities. [Note: article 18(1) of the TD]

Exercise of rights by holders

6.1.4 R
An issuer of shares or debt securities must ensure that all the facilities and information necessary to enable holders of shares or debt securities to exercise their rights are available in the United Kingdom and that the integrity of data is preserved. [Note: articles 17(2) and 18(2) of the TD]
Exercise of rights by proxy

6.1.5  **R**

(1) Shareholders and debt securities holders must not be prevented from exercising their rights by proxy, subject to the law of the country in which the issuer is incorporated. [Note: articles 17(2) and 18(2) of the TD]

(2) An issuer of shares or debt securities must make available a proxy form, on paper or, where applicable, by electronic means to each person entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders or a meeting of debt securities holders. [Note: articles 17(2)(b) and 18(2)(b) of the TD]

(3) The proxy form must be made available either:
   (a) together with the notice concerning the meeting; or
   (b) after the announcement of the meeting.
   [Note: articles 17(2)(b) and 18(2)(b) of the TD]

Appointment of a financial agent

6.1.6  **R**

An issuer of shares or debt securities must designate, as its agent, a financial institution through which shareholders or debt securities holders may exercise their financial rights. [Note: articles 17(2)(c) and 18(2)(c) of the TD]

Electronic Communications

6.1.7  **G**

An issuer of shares or debt securities may use electronic means to convey information to shareholders or debt securities holders. [Note: articles 17(3) and 18(4) of the TD]

6.1.8  **R**

To use electronic means to convey information to holders, an issuer must comply with the following:

(1) a decision to use electronic means to convey information to shareholders or debt securities holders must be taken in a general meeting;

(2) the use of electronic means must not depend upon the location of the seat or residence of:
   (a) the shareholder; or
   (b) persons referred to in rows (a) to (h) of the table set out in DTR 5.2.1 R; or
   (c) the debt security holder; or
   (d) a proxy representing a debt security holder.

(3) identification arrangements must be put in place so that the shareholders, debt security holders or other persons entitled to exercise or to direct the exercise of voting rights are effectively informed;

(4) shareholders, debt security holders or persons referred to in rows (a) to (e) of the table set out in DTR 5.2.1 R who are entitled to acquire, dispose of or exercise voting rights must be:
(a) contacted in writing to request their consent for the use of electronic means for conveying information and if they do not object within a reasonable period of time, their consent can be considered to have been given; and

(b) able to request at any time in the future that information be conveyed in writing; and

(5) any apportionment of the costs entailed in the conveyance of information by electronic means must be determined by the issuer in compliance with the principle of equal treatment set out in DTR 6.1.3 R.

But paragraph (4) above does not apply in any case where schedule 5 to the Companies Act 2006 applies.

[Note: articles 17(3) and 18(4) of the TD]

Information about changes in rights attaching to securities

An issuer of shares must without delay disclose to the public any change in the rights attaching to its various classes of shares, including changes in the rights attaching to derivative securities issued by the issuer giving access to the shares of that issuer. [Note: article 16(1) of the TD]

An issuer of securities other than shares admitted to trading on a regulated market must disclose to the public without delay any changes in the rights of holders of securities other than shares, including changes in the terms and conditions of such securities which could indirectly affect those rights, resulting in particular from a change in loan terms or in interest rates. [Note article 16(2) of the TD]

Information about meetings, issue of new shares and payment of dividends share issuers

An issuer of shares must provide information to holders on:

1. the place, time and agenda of meetings;
2. the total number of shares and voting rights; and
3. the rights of holders to participate in meetings. [Note: article 17(2)(a) of the TD]

An issuer of shares must publish notices or distribute circulars concerning the allocation and payment of dividends and the issue of new shares, including information on any arrangements for allotment, subscription, cancellation or conversion. [Note: article 17(2)(d) of the TD]
Information about meetings and payment of interest – debt security issuers

6.1.14 R An issuer of debt securities must publish notices or distribute circulars concerning:

(1) the place, time and agenda of meetings of debt securities holders;

(2) the payment of interest;

(3) the exercise of any conversion, exchange, subscription or cancellation rights and repayment; and

(4) the rights of holders to exercise their rights in relation to paragraphs (1) – (3).

[Note: article 18(2)(a) of the TD]

6.1.15 R [deleted]

Third country exemption

6.1.16 R An issuer whose registered office is in a third country is exempted from DTR 6.1.3 R to DTR 6.1.15 R if:

(1) the law of the third country in question lays down equivalent requirements; or

(2) the issuer complies with requirements of the law of a third country that the FCA considers as equivalent.

[Note: article 23(1) of the TD]

6.1.17 G The FCA maintains a published list of third countries, for the purpose of DTR 6.1.16 R, whose laws lay down requirements equivalent to those imposed upon issuers by this chapter, or where the requirements of the law of that third country are considered to be equivalent by the FCA. Such issuers remain subject to the following requirements of DTR 6:

(1) the filing of information with the FCA;

(2) the language provisions; and

(3) the dissemination of information provisions.

Regional and local authority exemption

6.1.18 R A regional or local authority with securities admitted to trading is not required to comply with the following:

(1) DTR 6.1.4 R to DTR 6.1.8 R; and

(2) DTR 6.1.14 R.

[Note: article 1(3) of the TD]
Exemption for issuers of convertible securities, preference shares and depository receipts

6.1.19

DTR 6.1.3 R to DTR 6.1.8 R and DTR 6.1.12 R to DTR 6.1.14R do not apply to:

(1) an **issuer of transferable securities convertible into shares**;

(2) an **issuer of preference shares**; and

(3) an **issuer of depository receipts**.
6.2 Filing information and use of language

Application

6.2.1 R This section applies to:

(1) an issuer whose transferable securities are admitted to trading; and

(2) a person who has requested, without the issuer’s consent, the admission of its transferable securities to trading on a regulated market.

Filing of information with the FCA

6.2.2 R An issuer or person that discloses regulated information must, at the same time, file that information with the FCA. [Note: article 19(1) of the TD]

6.2.2A R Where an issuer or person is required to file regulated information under DTR 6.2.2R, the issuer or person must, at the same time, notify the following to the FCA:

(1) the legal entity identifier (LEI) of the issuer concerned; and

(2) the classifications relevant to the regulated information using the classes and sub-classes in DTR 6 Annex 1R.

6.2.2B R If more than one classification is relevant to the regulated information, the issuer or person must notify all relevant classes and sub-classes to the FCA.

6.2.3 G An issuer or person that discloses regulated information may comply with DTR 6.2.2R by using a primary information provider to disseminate the information in accordance with DTR 6.3.

Language

6.2.4 R Regulated information must be disclosed in English.

[Note: article 20(1) of the TD]

6.2.5 R [deleted]
6.2.7 R If transferable securities are admitted to trading without the issuer's consent:

(1) DTR 6.2.4 R does not apply to the issuer; and

(2) DTR 6.2.4 R applies to the person who has requested such admission without the issuer's consent.

[Note: article 20(4) of the TD]

6.2.8 R [deleted]

English language

6.2.9 G [deleted]
6.3 Dissemination of information

Application

6.3.1 This section applies to:

(1) an issuer whose transferable securities are admitted to trading; and

[Note: article 21(1) of the TD]

(2) a person who has applied, without the issuer’s consent, for the admission of its transferable securities to trading on a regulated market.

[Note: article 21(1) of the TD]

(3) [deleted]

6.3.2 An issuer or person must disclose regulated information in the manner set out in §DTR 6.3.3 R to §DTR 6.3.8 R. [Note: article 21(1) of the TD]

6.3.3 (1) When disseminating regulated information an issuer or other person must ensure that the minimum standards contained in §DTR 6.3.4 R to §DTR 6.3.8 R are met.

(2) An issuer or person must entrust a RIS with the disclosure of regulated information to the public and must ensure that the RIS complies with the minimum standards contained in §DTR 6.3.4 R to §DTR 6.3.8 R.

[Note: article 12(1) of the TD implementing directive]

6.3.3A [deleted]

6.3.3B [deleted]

6.3.3C [deleted]

6.3.4 Regulated information must be disseminated in a manner ensuring that it is capable of being disseminated to as wide a public as possible, and as close to simultaneously as possible in the United Kingdom.

[Note: article 12(2) of the TD implementing directive]
6.3.5  |  (1) Subject to (1A), an issuer or person must communicate regulated information to the media in unedited full text.  

[Note: article 12(3) of the TD implementing directive]

(1A) An issuer or person who discloses regulated information is exempt from paragraph (1) if:

(a) the regulated information in unedited full text has been filed with the FCA by uploading it to the national storage mechanism;

(b) the regulated information has been communicated to the media; and

(c) the communication contains a statement that the regulated information is available in unedited full text on the national storage mechanism.

(2) (a) [deleted]  
(b) [deleted]

(3) Where (1A) applies, the announcement relating to the publication of the following regulated information must also include an indication of the website on which the relevant documents are available:

(a) an annual financial report that is required by DTR 4.1 to be made public;

(b) a half-yearly financial report that is required by DTR 4.2 to be made public; and

(c) [deleted]

(d) a report on payments to governments that is required by DTR 4.3A to be made public.  

[Note: article 12(3) of the TD implementing directive]

6.3.6  |  Regulated information must be communicated to the media in a manner which ensures the security of the communication, minimises the risk of data corruption and unauthorised access, and provides certainty as to the source of the regulated information. Security of receipt must be ensured by remedying as soon as possible any failure or disruption in the communication of regulated information. An issuer or person is not responsible for systemic errors or shortcomings at the media to which the regulated information has been communicated. [Note: article 12(4) of the TD implementing directive]

6.3.7  |  Regulated information must be communicated to a RIS in a way which:

(1) makes clear that the information is regulated information;

(2) identifies clearly:

(a) the issuer concerned;

(b) the subject matter of the regulated information; and
(c) the time and date of the communication of the regulated information by the issuer or the person.

[Note: article 12(5) of the TD implementing directive]

6.3.8 Upon request, an issuer or other person must be able to communicate to the FCA, in relation to any disclosure of regulated information:

(1) the name of the person who communicated the regulated information to the RIS;

(2) the security validation details;

(3) the time and date on which the regulated information was communicated to the RIS;

(4) the medium in which the regulated information was communicated; and

(5) details of any embargo placed by the issuer on the regulated information, if applicable.

[Note: article 12(5) of the TD implementing directive]

6.3.9 An issuer or person must not charge investors any specific cost for providing regulated information. [Note: article 21(1) of the TD]

Disclosure of information in a third country

6.3.10 (1) Information that is disclosed in a third country which may be of importance to the public in the United Kingdom must be disclosed in accordance with the provisions set out in DTR 6.2 and DTR 6.3.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies additionally to information that is not regulated information.

[Note: article 23(3) of the TD]
6.4 Disclosure of Home State

Application

6.4.1 [deleted]

Disclosure of Home State

6.4.2 [deleted]

6.4.3 [deleted]

6.4.4 [deleted]
### Classes and sub-classes of regulated information

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</tr>
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Chapter 7

Corporate governance
7.1 Audit committees

Audit committees and their functions

7.1.1 R An issuer must have a body or bodies responsible for performing the functions set out in DTR 7.1.3 R.

7.1.1A R
(1) A majority of the members of the relevant body must be independent.

(2) At least one member of the relevant body must have competence in accounting or auditing, or both.

(3) The members of the relevant body as a whole must have competence relevant to the sector in which the issuer is operating.

[Note: article 39(1) of the Audit Directive]

7.1.2 G The requirements for independence and competence in accounting and/or auditing may be satisfied by the same members or by different members of the relevant body.

7.1.2A R The chair of the relevant body must be:

(1) independent; and

(2) appointed by the members of the relevant body or by the administrative or supervisory body of the issuer.

[Note: article 39(1) of the Audit Directive]

7.1.3 R An issuer must ensure that, as a minimum, the relevant body must:

(1) monitor the financial reporting process and submit recommendations or proposals to ensure its integrity;

(2) monitor the effectiveness of the issuer’s internal quality control and risk management systems and, where applicable, its internal audit, regarding the financial reporting of the issuer, without breaching its independence;

(3) monitor the statutory audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements, in particular, its performance, taking into account any
findings and conclusions by the Financial Reporting Council under article 26(6) of the Audit Regulation;

(4) review and monitor the independence of the statutory auditor in accordance with paragraphs 2(3), 2(4), 3 to 8 and 10 to 12 of Schedule 1 to the Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/649) and article 6 of the Audit Regulation, and in particular the appropriateness of the provision of non-audit services to the issuer in accordance with article 5 of the Audit Regulation;

(5) inform the administrative or supervisory body of the issuer of the outcome of the statutory audit and explain how the statutory audit contributed to the integrity of financial reporting and what the role of the relevant body was in that process; and

(6) be responsible for the procedure for the selection of statutory auditor(s) and recommend the statutory auditor(s) to be appointed in accordance with article 16 of the Audit Regulation.

[Note: article 39(6) of the Audit Directive]

7.1.4 [deleted]

7.1.5 R An issuer must make a statement available to the public disclosing which body carries out the functions required by DTR 7.1.3 R and how it is composed.

[Note: article 39(4) (part) of the Audit Directive]

7.1.6 G An issuer may include the statement required by DTR 7.1.5 R in any statement it is required to make under DTR 7.2 (Corporate governance statements).

7.1.7 G In the FCA’s view, compliance with Provisions 14, 24, 25 and 26 of the UK Corporate Governance Code and following the statement of good practice set out in paragraph 63 of the ‘Guidance on Board Effectiveness’ published by the Financial Reporting Council in July 2018 will result in compliance with DTR 7.1.1 R to DTR 7.1.3R and with DTR 7.1.5R except as regards disclosing how the body which carries out the functions required by DTR 7.1.3R is composed.
7.2 Corporate governance statements

7.2.1 R An issuer to which this section applies must include a corporate governance statement in its directors’ report. That statement must be included as a specific section of the directors’ report and must contain at least the information set out in DTR 7.2.2 R to DTR 7.2.7 R and, where applicable, DTR 7.2.8AR and DTR 7.2.10 R.

7.2.2 R The corporate governance statement must contain a reference to the following, where applicable:

(1) the corporate governance code to which the issuer is subject;
(2) the corporate governance code which the issuer may have voluntarily decided to apply; and
(3) all relevant information about the corporate governance practices applied over and above the requirements of national law.

[Note: article 20(1)(a) first paragraph of the Accounting Directive]

7.2.3 R (1) An issuer which is complying with DTR 7.2.2 R (1) or DTR 7.2.2 R (2) must:
(a) state in its directors’ report where the relevant corporate governance code is publicly available; and
(b) where it departs from that corporate governance code, explain which parts of the corporate governance code it departs from and the reasons for doing so.

(2) Where DTR 7.2.2 R (3) applies, the issuer must make details of its corporate governance practices publicly available and state in its directors’ report where they can be found.

(3) If an issuer has decided not to refer to any provisions of a corporate governance code referred to under DTR 7.2.2 R (1) and DTR 7.2.2 R (2), it must explain its reasons for that decision.

[Note: article 20(1)(a) second paragraph and article 20(1)(b) of the Accounting Directive]

7.2.4 G A listed company which complies with LR 9.8.6R (6) (the comply or explain rule in relation to the UK Corporate Governance Code) will satisfy the requirements of DTR 7.2.2 R and DTR 7.2.3 R.
The corporate governance statement must contain a description of the main features of the issuer’s internal control and risk management systems in relation to the financial reporting process.

[Note: article 20(1)(c) of the Accounting Directive]

The corporate governance statement must contain the information required by paragraph 13(2)(c), (d), (f), (h) and (i) of Schedule 7 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/410) (information about share capital) where the issuer is subject to the requirements of that paragraph.

[Note: article 20(1)(d) of the Accounting Directive]

The corporate governance statement must contain a description of the composition and operation of the issuer’s administrative, management and supervisory bodies and their committees.

[Note: article 20(1)(f) of the Accounting Directive]

In the FCA’s view, the information specified in Provisions 14, 20, 23, 26, 35 and 41 of the UK Corporate Governance Code and paragraph 63 of the ‘Guidance on Board Effectiveness’ published by the Financial Reporting Council in July 2018 will satisfy the requirements of DTR 7.2.7 R, except as regards a description of the composition of the issuer’s administrative, management and supervisory bodies and their committees.

(1) The corporate governance statement must contain a description of:

(a) the diversity policy applied to the issuer’s administrative, management and supervisory bodies and the remuneration, audit and nomination committees of those bodies with regard to aspects such as, for instance, age, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability or educational, professional and socio-economic backgrounds;

(b) the objectives of the diversity policy in (a);

(c) how the diversity policy in (a) has been implemented; and

(d) the results in the reporting period.

(2) If no diversity policy is applied by the issuer, the corporate governance statement must contain an explanation as to why this is the case.

[Note: article 20(1)(g) of the Accounting Directive]

DTR 7.2.8AR does not apply to an issuer which qualifies as a small or medium company under DTR 1B.1.7R.

For the purposes of the description in DTR 7.2.8AR(1)(d), the issuer may, where it considers appropriate, include numerical data on the diversity of the members of the bodies and committees referred to in DTR 7.2.8AR(1)(a).
7.2.9 An issuer may elect that, instead of including its corporate governance statement in its directors’ report, the information required by DTR 7.2.1 R to DTR 7.2.8AR may be set out in:

(1) a separate report published together with and in the same manner as its annual report; or

(2) a document publicly available on the issuer’s website to which reference is made in the directors’ report.

Under (1) or (2), the corporate governance statement must contain the information required by DTR 7.2.6R or a reference to the directors’ report where that information is made available.

[Note: article 20(2) of the Accounting Directive]

7.2.10 Subject to DTR 7.2.11 R, an issuer which is required to prepare a group directors’ report within the meaning of section 415(2) of the Companies Act 2006 must include in that report a description of the main features of the group’s internal control and risk management systems in relation to the financial reporting process for the undertakings included in the consolidation, taken as a whole. In the event that the issuer presents its own annual report and its consolidated annual report as a single report, this information must be included in the corporate governance statement required by DTR 7.2.1 R.

[Note: article 29(2)(b) of the Accounting Directive]

7.2.11 (1) An issuer that elects to include its corporate governance statement in a separate report as permitted by DTR 7.2.9R(1) must provide the information required by DTR 7.2.10R in that report.

(2) An issuer that elects to include its corporate governance statement in a document publicly available on the issuer’s website to which reference is made in the directors’ report as permitted by DTR 7.2.9R(2) must provide the information required by DTR 7.2.10R in that document.
7.3 Related party transactions

Transaction

7.3.1 A reference in this section:

(1) to a transaction or arrangement by an *issuer* includes a transaction or arrangement by its *subsidiary undertaking*; and

(2) to a transaction is, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to the entering into of the agreement for the transaction.

*[Note: article 9c(7) of the Shareholder Rights Directive]*

Definition of related party

7.3.2 In *DTR*, a “*related party*” has the meaning in *UK-adopted IFRS*.

*[Note: article 2(h) of the Shareholder Rights Directive]*

Definition of related party transaction

7.3.3 In *DTR*, a “*related party transaction*” means:

(1) a transaction (other than a transaction in the ordinary course of business and concluded on normal market terms) between an *issuer* and a *related party*; or

(2) an arrangement (other than an arrangement in the ordinary course of business and concluded on normal market terms) pursuant to which an *issuer* and a *related party* each invests in, or provides finance to, another undertaking or asset; or

(3) any other similar transaction or arrangement (other than a transaction or arrangement in the ordinary course of business and concluded on normal market terms) between an *issuer* and any other *person* the purpose and effect of which is to benefit a *related party*.

*[Note: article 9c(5) of the Shareholder Rights Directive]*

7.3.4 An *issuer* must establish and maintain adequate procedures, systems and controls to enable it to assess whether a transaction or arrangement with a *related party* is in the ordinary course of business and has been concluded on normal market terms. An *issuer* must ensure that the *related party* and any
person who is an associate, director or employee of the related party does not take part in any such assessment.

[Note: article 9c(5) of the Shareholder Rights Directive]

Transactions to which this section does not apply

7.3.5 ■ DTR 7.3.8R does not apply to any related party transaction which is:

(1) a transaction or arrangement between the issuer and its subsidiary undertaking provided that:
   (a) the subsidiary undertaking is wholly owned; or
   (b) no other related party of the issuer has an interest in the subsidiary undertaking; or

(2) a transaction or arrangement regarding remuneration, or certain elements of remuneration, of a director of the issuer, where the remuneration to be awarded or due to the director is in accordance with the issuer’s directors’ remuneration policy as approved by the shareholders of the issuer in accordance with section 439A of the Companies Act 2006 and paid in accordance with section 226B of the Companies Act 2006; or

(3) a transaction offered to all shareholders of the issuer on the same terms where equal treatment of all shareholders and protection of the interests of the issuer is ensured.

[Note: article 9c(6) of the Shareholder Rights Directive]

Material related party transactions

7.3.6 Whether a related party transaction is a material related party transaction is determined by assessing its size relative to that of the issuer proposing to make it. The comparison of size is made by using the percentage ratios resulting from applying the related party test calculations to a transaction or arrangement. The related party tests are set out in ■ DTR 7 Annex 1.

[Note: article 9c(1) of the Shareholder Rights Directive]

7.3.7 In DTR:

(1) “percentage ratio” means (in relation to a transaction or arrangement) the figure, expressed as a percentage, that results from applying a calculation under a related party test to the transaction or arrangement;

(2) “related party tests” means the tests set out in ■ DTR 7 Annex 1, which are used to determine whether a transaction or arrangement is a material related party transaction; and

(3) “material related party transaction” means a related party transaction where any percentage ratio is 5% or more.

[Note: article 9c(1) of the Shareholder Rights Directive]
Requirements for material related party transactions

7.3.8 If an issuer enters into a material related party transaction, the issuer must:

1. no later than the time when the terms of the transaction or arrangement are agreed, publish an announcement on a RIS which sets out:
   a. the nature of the related party relationship;
   b. the name of the related party;
   c. the date and the value of the transaction or arrangement; and
   d. any other information necessary to assess whether the transaction or arrangement is fair and reasonable from the perspective of the issuer and of the shareholders who are not a related party, including minority shareholders;

2. obtain the approval of its board for the transaction or arrangement before it is entered into; and

3. ensure that any director who is, or an associate of whom is, the related party, or who is a director of the related party, does not take part in the board’s consideration of the transaction or arrangement and does not vote on the relevant board resolution.

[Note: article 9c(2) and 9c(4) of the Shareholder Rights Directive]

7.3.9 If, after obtaining board approval but before the completion of a material related party transaction, there is a material change to the terms of the transaction or arrangement, the issuer must comply again separately with DTR 7.3.8R in relation to the transaction or arrangement.

7.3.10 The FCA would (amongst other things) generally consider an increase of 10% or more in the consideration payable to be a material change to the terms of the transaction.

7.3.11 (1) An issuer which complies with LR 11.1.7R (Requirements for related party transactions) in relation to a material related party transaction will satisfy the requirements of DTR 7.3.8R in respect of that transaction or arrangement.

(2) An issuer which complies with LR 11.1.10R (Modified requirements for smaller related party transactions) in relation to a material related party transaction will satisfy the requirements of DTR 7.3.8R(1) in respect of that transaction or arrangement.

(3) An issuer which complies with LR 11.1.7R as modified by LR 21.5.2R (Transactions with related parties: Equity shares) or LR 21.10.4R (Transactions with related parties: certificates representing shares) in relation to a material related party transaction will satisfy the requirements of DTR 7.3.8R(1) in respect of that transaction or arrangement.

(4) An issuer which complies with LR 11.1.10R as modified by LR 21.5.2R or LR 21.10.4R in relation to a material related party transaction will
satisfy the requirements of DTR 7.3.8R(1) in respect of that transaction or arrangement.

7.3.12  DTR 7.3.8R applies to the variation or novation of an existing agreement between the issuer and a related party whether or not, at the time the original agreement was entered into, that party was a related party.

Aggregation of transactions in any 12-month period

7.3.13  (1) If an issuer enters into transactions or arrangements with the same related party (and any of its associates) in any 12-month period, and the issuer has not been required to comply with DTR 7.3.8R in respect of the transactions or arrangements, the transactions or arrangements must be aggregated.

(2) If any percentage ratio is 5% or more for the aggregated transactions or arrangements, the issuer must comply with DTR 7.3.8R in respect of each of the aggregated transactions or arrangements.

[Note: article 9c(8) of the Shareholder Rights Directive]

Compliance with the disclosure requirements

7.3.14  An issuer should consider its obligations under the disclosure requirements in relation to a related party transaction.

[Note: article 9c(9) of the Shareholder Rights Directive]
The related party tests

Related party tests
This Annex sets out the following related party tests:

1. the gross assets test;
2. the profits test;
3. the consideration test; and
4. the gross capital test.

The gross assets test
(1) The gross assets test is calculated by dividing the gross assets the subject of the transaction by the gross assets of the issuer.

(2) The “gross assets” of the issuer means the total non-current assets, plus the total current assets, of the issuer.

(3) For:
   (a) an acquisition of an interest in an undertaking which will result in consolidation of the assets of that undertaking in the accounts of the issuer; or
   (b) a disposal of an interest in an undertaking which will result in the assets of that undertaking no longer being consolidated in the accounts of the issuer,

   the “gross assets the subject of the transaction” means the value of 100% of that undertaking’s assets irrespective of what interest is acquired or disposed of.

(4) For an acquisition or disposal of an interest in an undertaking which does not fall within paragraph (3), the “gross assets the subject of the transaction” means:
   (a) for an acquisition, the consideration together with liabilities assumed (if any); and
   (b) for a disposal, the assets attributed to that interest in the issuer’s accounts.

(5) If there is an acquisition of assets other than an interest in an undertaking, the “assets the subject of the transaction” means the consideration or, if greater, the book value of those assets as they will be included in the issuer’s balance sheet.

(6) If there is a disposal of assets other than an interest in an undertaking, the assets the subject of the transaction means the book value of the assets in the issuer’s balance sheet.

The issuer should consider, when calculating the assets the subject of the transaction, whether further amounts, such as contingent assets or arrangements referred to in LR 10.2.4R (indemnities and similar arrangements), should be included to ensure that the size of the transaction is properly reflected in the calculation.

The profits test
(1) The profits test is calculated by dividing the profits attributable to the assets the subject of the transaction by the profits of the issuer.
(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), “profits” means:
   (a) profits after deducting all charges except taxation; and
   (b) for an acquisition or disposal of an interest in an undertaking referred to in paragraph 2R(3)(a) or (b), 100% of the profits of the undertaking (irrespective of what interest is acquired or disposed of).

(3) If the acquisition or disposal of the interest will not result in consolidation or deconsolidation of the target then the profits test is not applicable.

The amount of loss is relevant in calculating the impact of a proposed transaction under the profits test. An issuer should include the amount of the losses of the issuer or target, i.e. the issuer should disregard the negative when calculating the test.

The consideration test

(1) The consideration test is calculated by taking the consideration for the transaction as a percentage of the aggregate market value of all the ordinary shares (excluding treasury shares) of the issuer.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1):
   (a) the consideration is the amount paid to the contracting party;
   (b) if all or part of the consideration is in the form of securities to be traded on a market, the consideration attributable to those securities is the aggregate market value of those securities; and
   (c) if deferred consideration is or may be payable or receivable by the issuer in the future, the consideration is the maximum total consideration payable or receivable under the agreement.

(3) If the total consideration is not subject to any maximum (and the other related party tests indicate the transaction to be a transaction where all the percentage ratios are less than 5%) the transaction is to be treated as a material related party transaction.

(4) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (2)(b), the figures used to determine consideration consisting of:
   (a) securities of a class already admitted to trading, must be the aggregate market value of all those securities on the last business day before the announcement; and
   (b) a new class of securities for which an application for admission to trading will be made, must be the expected aggregate market value of all those securities.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the figure used to determine market capitalisation is the aggregate market value of all the ordinary shares (excluding treasury shares) of the issuer at the close of business on the last business day before the announcement.

The issuer should consider whether further amounts should be included in the calculation of the consideration to ensure that the size of the transaction is properly reflected in the calculation. For example, if the purchaser agrees to discharge any liabilities, including the repayment of inter-company or third-party debt, whether actual or contingent, as part of the terms of the transaction.

The gross capital test

(1) The gross capital test is calculated by dividing the gross capital of the company or business being acquired by the gross capital of the issuer.

(2) The test in paragraph (1) is only to be applied for an acquisition of a company or business.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the “gross capital of the company or business being acquired” means the aggregate of:
(a) the consideration (as calculated under paragraph 6R);
(b) if a company, any of its shares and debt securities which are not being acquired;
(c) all other liabilities (other than current liabilities) including for this purpose minority interests and deferred taxation; and
(d) any excess of current liabilities over current assets.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the “gross capital of the issuer” means the aggregate of:
(a) the market value of its shares (excluding treasury shares) and the issue amount of the debt security;
(b) all other liabilities (other than current liabilities), including for this purpose minority interests and deferred taxation; and
(c) any excess of current liabilities over current assets.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (1):
(a) figures used must be, for shares and debt security aggregated for the purposes of the gross capital percentage ratio, the aggregate market value of all those shares (or if not available before the announcement, their nominal value) and the issue amount of the debt security; and
(b) for shares and debt security aggregated for the purposes of paragraph (3)(b), any treasury shares held by the company are not to be taken into account.

Figures used to classify assets and profits

(1) For the purposes of calculating the tests in this Annex, except as otherwise stated in paragraphs (2) to (7), the figures used to classify assets and profits must be the figures shown in the latest published audited consolidated accounts or, if an issuer has, or will have, published a preliminary statement of later annual results at the time the terms of a transaction are agreed, the figures shown in that preliminary statement.

(2) If a balance sheet has been published in a subsequently published interim statement then gross assets and gross capital should be taken from the balance sheet published in the interim statement.

(3) (a) The figures of the issuer must be adjusted to take account of transactions completed during the period to which the figures referred to in (1) or (2) relate, and subsequent completed transactions which the issuer would have been required to notify under LR 10.4 or LR 10.5 if the issuer had a premium listing, provided that for such subsequent completed transactions the figures for the transactions are reasonably available to the issuer.

(b) The figures of the target company or business must be adjusted to take account of transactions completed during the period to which the figures referred to in (1) or (2) relate, and subsequent completed transactions which would have been a class 2 transaction or greater for the purposes of the listing rules when classified against the target as a whole, provided that for such subsequent completed transactions the figures for the transactions are reasonably available to the target.

(4) Figures on which the auditors are unable to report without modification must be disregarded.

(5) When applying the percentage ratios to an acquisition by a company whose assets consist wholly or predominantly of cash or short-dated securities, the cash and short-dated securities must be excluded in calculating its assets and market capitalisation.

(6) The principles in this paragraph also apply (to the extent relevant) to calculating the assets and profits of the target company or business.
The FCA may modify paragraph 9R(4) in appropriate cases to permit figures to be taken into account.

**Anomalous results**
If a calculation under any of the related party tests produces an anomalous result, or if a calculation is inappropriate to the activities of the issuer, the FCA may modify the relevant rule to substitute other relevant indicators of size, including industry-specific tests.

**Adjustments to figures**
Where an issuer wishes to make adjustments to the figures used in calculating the related party tests pursuant to 11G they should discuss this with the FCA before the related party tests crystallise.

**The profits test: anomalous results**
Paragraph 14R applies to an issuer where the calculation under the profits test produces a percentage ratio of 5% or more and this result is anomalous.
An issuer may, where each of the other applicable percentage ratios are less than 5%, disregard the profits test for the purposes of classifying the transaction.
Chapter 8

Primary Information Providers
Primary Information providers and applicants

**8.1.1** R This chapter applies to a *primary information provider* and a *person* that is applying for approval as a *primary information provider*.

List of primary information providers

**8.1.2** G The FCA will maintain a *list of primary information providers* on its website.
8.2 Approval as a primary information provider

Application for approval as a primary information provider

8.2.1 A person wishing to be included on the list of primary information providers, must apply to the FCA for approval as a primary information provider by submitting the following to the FCA:

(1) the name, registered office address, registered number and the names and addresses of the directors and company secretary of the person applying for approval and, where applicable, the corporate group to which the person belongs;

(2) details of all the arrangements that it has established or it intends to establish with media operators in the United Kingdom for the dissemination of regulated information;

(3) names, addresses, dates of birth and, where applicable, national insurance numbers, of its senior management;

(4) details of the fees it proposes to charge persons in relation to the dissemination of regulated information;

(5) a report by a reporting accountant qualified to act as an auditor confirming that in their opinion the person applying for approval as a primary information provider will be capable of satisfying the continuing obligations set out in § DTR 8.4; and

(6) the application fee set out in § FEES.

The report provided under § DTR 8.2.1R (5) should state:

(1) the opinion of the reporting accountant qualified to act as auditor as to the matters set out in § DTR 8.4;

(2) the significant areas tested in reaching that opinion; and

(3) a summary of the work undertaken to address these areas and reach that opinion.

8.2.3 A person wishing to be included on the list of primary information providers must also submit to the FCA:
(1) all additional documents, explanations and information that the FCA may reasonably require to decide whether to grant an application for approval as a primary information provider; and

(2) verification of any documents, explanations and information provided to the FCA in such a manner as the FCA may reasonably require under (1).

8.2.4 When considering an application for approval as a primary information provider the FCA may carry out any enquiries and request any further information which it considers appropriate, including consulting other regulators.

[Note: The decision-making procedures that the FCA will follow when it considers whether to refuse an application for approval as a primary information provider are set out in DEPP.]

8.2.5 Approval as a primary information provider becomes effective when the person is informed in writing by the FCA. The FCA will as soon as possible add the name of the person who has been approved as a primary information provider to the list of primary information providers.

Restrictions or limitations on approval

8.2.6 The FCA may impose restrictions or limitations on the services a primary information provider may provide at the time of granting a primary information provider’s approval.

[Note: A statutory notice may be required under section 89P of the Act. Where this is the case, the procedure for giving a statutory notice is set out in DEPP.]
8.3 Criteria for approval as a primary information provider

8.3.1 The FCA will approve a person as a primary information provider only if it is satisfied that the person will be able to:

1. disseminate regulated information in a manner ensuring fast access to regulated information on a non-discriminatory basis; and

2. satisfy the continuing obligations set out in DTR 8.4.

8.3.2 In determining whether a person applying for approval as a primary information provider satisfies the requirements in DTR 8.3.1 R, the FCA will consider, amongst other things, the report of the reporting accountant provided under DTR 8.2.1R (5).
### Arrangements with media operators

**8.4.1 R** A primary information provider must establish and maintain adequate arrangements with media operators in the United Kingdom for the dissemination of regulated information.

**8.4.2 G** The purpose of DTR 8.4.1 R is to ensure that a primary information provider can disseminate regulated information to as wide a public as possible, as close to simultaneously as possible, in the United Kingdom. In considering whether a primary information provider has satisfied the requirements in DTR 8.4.1 R, the FCA will consider the number and nature of arrangements that the primary information provider has with media operators.

### Handling regulated information: timing and prioritisation

**8.4.3 R** Unless the regulated information is embargoed by the person who submitted it or by the FCA, a primary information provider must disseminate all regulated information that it receives as soon as possible.

**8.4.4 G** In assessing compliance with DTR 8.4.3 R, the FCA will have regard to whether the primary information provider has disseminated at least 95% of all regulated information which did not require reformatting within 5 minutes of receipt.

**8.4.5 R** A primary information provider must prioritise the order of dissemination of pending regulated information according to the headline information, except that a primary information provider must prioritise the dissemination of regulated information that is submitted by the FCA if the FCA requests it.

### Handling regulated information: fees

**8.4.6 R** A primary information provider must set out clearly:

1. the services it provides in relation to the dissemination of regulated information; and
2. the fees it charges for the provision of those services.
8.4.7  
A primary information provider must not charge a regulatory body listed in DTR 8 Annex 1 for the dissemination of regulated information.

Handling regulated information: operational hours and support

8.4.8  
A primary information provider must:

1. disseminate regulated information at least between the hours of 7:00 am and 6:30 pm on any business day;

2. be able to receive regulated information at all times;

3. provide service support at least between the hours of 7:00 am and 6:30 pm on any business day to:
   a. any person who has requested the dissemination of regulated information; and
   b. any media operator with whom the primary information provider has an arrangement for the dissemination of regulated information; and

4. have staff available to assist the FCA exercise its functions in relation to the dissemination of regulated information by the primary information provider at least between the hours of 7:00 am and 6:30 pm on any business day.

Handling regulated information: business continuity

8.4.9  
A primary information provider must ensure that if circumstances arise which prevent it from disseminating and continuously receiving regulated information, it has adequate arrangements in place to ensure that it can continue to satisfy its obligations as a primary information provider with minimal disruption.

8.4.10  
In considering whether a primary information provider satisfies the requirements of DTR 8.4.9 R, the FCA will consider, among other things, whether the primary information provider has arrangements in place for an alternative primary information provider to receive and disseminate regulated information on its behalf.

Handling regulated information: security

8.4.11  
A primary information provider must:

1. ensure that regulated information is handled securely; and

2. provide persons wishing to disseminate regulated information with a secure means of communicating regulated information to the primary information provider.

8.4.12  
A primary information provider must have arrangements in place to prevent the misuse of regulated information by any of its staff.
Handling regulated information: amendments

8.4.13 R A primary information provider must not make substantive changes to the regulated information it receives, unless requested by the issuer or other organisation who submitted the regulated information for dissemination.

8.4.14 G In determining whether a primary information provider has satisfied the requirement in ■ DTR 8.4.13 R, the FCA will consider whether the changes made by the primary information provider would be likely to affect the import of the regulated information.

Handling regulated information: record keeping

8.4.15 R A primary information provider must record the following information for each announcement of regulated information it disseminates:

1. the name of any person who communicates regulated information on behalf of an issuer or other organisation to the primary information provider;
2. the name of the issuer or organisation on whose behalf the regulated information is communicated;
3. the security validation details of the issuer or organisation;
4. the date and time the regulated information is received by the primary information provider;
5. details of the form in which the regulated information is received by the primary information provider;
6. if applicable, details of any embargo placed by the issuer, organisation or the FCA on the regulated information;
7. details of all persons who are authorised by the primary information provider to have access to the regulated information;
8. if applicable, details of, and reasons for, any substantive change made to the regulated information in accordance with ■ DTR 8.4.13 R; and
9. the date and time the primary information provider disseminates the regulated information to the media operator.

8.4.16 R A primary information provider must retain the records required under ■ DTR 8.4.15 R for 3 years.

8.4.17 R Records must be capable of timely retrieval.

8.4.18 R A primary information provider that has had its approval cancelled must continue to comply with its record keeping obligations in ■ DTR 8.4.16 R to ■ DTR 8.4.17 R.
Receiving regulated information: validation of submissions 8.4.19
A primary information provider must ensure that there is certainty about the:

1. identity of any person who submits regulated information on behalf of an issuer or organisation to the primary information provider;
2. authority of the person to submit the regulated information on behalf of the issuer or organisation; and
3. identity of the issuer or organisation on whose behalf the regulated information is submitted.

8.4.20
A primary information provider must ensure that there is no significant risk of corruption of regulated information during its submission, handling and dissemination.

Disseminating regulated information: scope 8.4.21
A primary information provider must disseminate regulated information that has been submitted by:

1. an issuer; or
2. any person acting as agent for an issuer; or
3. any regulatory body listed in § DTR 8 Annex 1; or
4. any other person required to submit regulated information.

Disseminating regulated information: format 8.4.22
A primary information provider must disseminate regulated information to any media operator with whom it has an arrangement in place for the dissemination of regulated information in:

1. unedited full text as submitted to the primary information provider; and
2. an industry standard format.

8.4.23
Regulated information disseminated to a media operator by a primary information provider must contain the following:

1. identification of the information as regulated information which has been disseminated by a primary information provider;
2. the unique identification number for the item of regulated information;
3. the sequence number of the regulated information;
4. a clear indication of the start of the regulated information;
(5) the name of the issuer or organisation concerned;

(6) [deleted]

(7) the headline information relevant to the regulated information;

(8) a headline capturing the subject matter of the regulated information;

(9) the time and date the regulated information was submitted to the primary information provider;

(10) the time and date the regulated information was disseminated by the primary information provider; and

(11) a clear indication of the end of the regulated information.

Disseminating regulated information: use of headline information

8.4.24 R A primary information provider must add the appropriate headline information to regulated information it disseminates.

8.4.25 R DTR 8.4.24 R does not apply when a primary information provider disseminates information it has received from a recognised investment exchange.

Disseminating regulated information: dissemination to media operators

8.4.26 R A primary information provider must ensure that all regulated information it receives is disseminated successfully to all media operators with whom it has arrangements for the dissemination of regulated information.

8.4.27 R If a primary information provider becomes aware that the dissemination of regulated information has failed, it must remedy the failure as soon as possible.

Disseminating regulated information: embargo of regulated information

8.4.28 R If requested by the person who has submitted the regulated information for dissemination, a primary information provider must place an embargo on the regulated information for release at the date and time specified by the person who submitted the regulated information.

8.4.29 R If requested by the FCA, a primary information provider must:

(1) place an embargo on regulated information; or

(2) cancel any embargo placed on regulated information by the person that has submitted the regulated information and disseminate the regulated information; or
(3) cancel any embargo placed on regulated information by the FCA and disseminate the regulated information.

Disseminating regulated information: provision to the FCA

8.4.30 A primary information provider must supply free of charge all regulated information that it disseminates, exclusive of all other information, to the FCA or an agent appointed by the FCA to act on its behalf.

Systems and controls

8.4.31 A primary information provider must have effective systems and controls in place to ensure that it can comply with its continuing obligations in DTR 8.4.1 R to DTR 8.4.30 R.

8.4.32 In considering whether a primary information provider satisfies the requirements of DTR 8.4.31 R, the FCA will consider, among other things, whether the primary information provider has in place appropriate measures to identify new and emerging risks which would be likely to prevent its compliance with DTR 8.4.11 R, DTR 8.4.19 R or DTR 8.4.20 R.

Relations with the FCA

8.4.33 A primary information provider must at all times:

(1) deal with the FCA in an open and cooperative manner; and

(2) deal with all enquiries raised by the FCA as soon as possible.

Changes in ownership or company structure

8.4.33A A primary information provider must notify the FCA as soon as practicable of any intended changes to its ownership or control.

General notifications

8.4.34 A primary information provider must notify the FCA immediately if:

(1) there is any change to the names and contact details of staff who are available to assist the FCA exercise its functions in relation to the dissemination of regulated information by the primary information provider; or

(2) any contractual arrangement between the primary information provider and a media operator regarding the dissemination of regulated information is terminated; or

(3) any changes are proposed to the fees the primary information provider charges in relation to the dissemination of regulated information; or

(4) it becomes aware of any matter which in its reasonable opinion would be likely to affect its ability to satisfy its obligations in DTR 8.4.
8.4.35 If a *primary information provider* learns of a breach of its security it must:

1. notify the FCA immediately; and
2. provide the FCA as soon as possible with a report containing details of the security breach and the steps taken to rectify it.

8.4.36 A *primary information provider* must notify the FCA and its clients as soon as possible if its ability to disseminate or continuously receive *regulated information* is disrupted.

8.4.37 If a *primary information provider* has its approval cancelled it must immediately notify its clients, *regulatory bodies* and any *media operator* with whom it has an arrangement for the dissemination of *regulated information* that it is no longer approved as a *primary information provider*.

8.4.38 (1) Notifications must be made in writing.

(2) Notifications to the FCA must be sent to the following address:

Primary Market Specialist Supervision  
Enforcement and Market Oversight Division  
The Financial Conduct Authority  
12 Endeavour Square  
London E20 1JN  
Email: pmss@fca.org.uk

**Annual fee**

8.4.39 A *primary information provider* must pay the annual fee set out in **FEES 4** in order to remain on the list of primary information providers.
8.5 Supervision of primary information providers

Annual report

8.5.1 A primary information provider must submit to the FCA an annual report prepared by a reporting accountant qualified to act as auditor which states that the primary information provider has satisfied its continuing obligations in DTR 8.4 in the preceding 12 months.

8.5.2 The annual report provided under DTR 8.5.1 R should state:

(1) the opinion of the reporting accountant qualified to act as auditor as to the matters set out in DTR 8.5.1 R;

(2) the significant areas tested in reaching that opinion; and

(3) a summary of the work undertaken to address these areas and reach that opinion.

8.5.3 The annual report must be sent to the FCA within 3 months of the anniversary of the date of the primary information provider's approval as a primary information provider.

Requirement to provide information

8.5.4 (1) The FCA may require a primary information provider to provide specified information or specified documents to the FCA.

(2) The primary information provider must as soon as practicable provide to the FCA any information or documents it has been required to provide under (1).

(3) This rule applies only to information or documents reasonably required by the FCA in connection with the performance of its functions in relation to a primary information provider.

Restrictions or limitations on approval

8.5.5 The FCA may impose restrictions or limitations on the services a primary information provider can provide at any time following the grant of a primary information provider's approval.
### 8.5.6 Situations when the FCA may impose restrictions or limitations on the services a primary information provider can provide include (but are not limited to) where it appears to the FCA that:

1. The primary information provider’s ability to satisfy its obligations in DTR 8.4 would be likely to be compromised; or
2. The primary information provider is proposing to make changes to its systems and controls or operations which would be likely to prevent it from satisfying any of its obligations in DTR 8.4; or
3. The primary information provider is proposing to make changes to the services offered or fees charged which would be likely to prevent it from satisfying its obligation in DTR 8.3.1R (1).

[Note: A statutory notice may be required under section 89P of the Act. Where this is the case, the procedure for giving a statutory notice is set out in DEPP.]

### 8.5.7 Discipline of primary information providers

The decision-making procedures that the FCA will follow when it uses its disciplinary powers in relation to a primary information provider are set out in DEPP.

### 8.5.8 Suspension of a primary information provider’s approval at the primary information provider’s request

A request by a primary information provider for its approval as a primary information provider to be suspended must be in writing and must include:

1. The primary information provider’s name;
2. A clear explanation of the background and reasons for the request;
3. The date on which the primary information provider requests the suspension to take effect; and
4. The name and contact details of the person at the primary information provider with whom the FCA should liaise in relation to the request.

A primary information provider may withdraw its request at any time before the suspension takes effect.

### 8.5.9 Cancellation of a primary information provider’s approval at the primary information provider’s request

A request by a primary information provider for its approval as a primary information provider to be cancelled must be in writing and must include:

1. The primary information provider’s name;
2. A clear explanation of the background and reasons for the request;
(3) the date on which the primary information provider requests the cancellation to take effect; and

(4) the name and contact details of the person at the primary information provider with whom the FCA should liaise in relation to the request.

8.5.11 A primary information provider may withdraw its request at any time before the cancellation takes effect.

Primary information providers: advancing the FCA’s operational objectives

8.5.12 The FCA may impose restrictions or limitations on the services a primary information provider can provide or suspend a primary information provider’s approval if the FCA considers it desirable to do so in order to advance one or more of its operational objectives.

[Note: A statutory notice may be required under section 89V of the Act. Where this is the case, the procedure for giving a statutory notice is set out in DEPP.]
List of regulatory bodies

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<td>IOD</td>
<td>Issue of Debt</td>
<td>Notification of an issue of debentures, debenture or loan stock, bonds and notes, whether secured or unsecured</td>
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<td>IOE</td>
<td>Issue of Equity</td>
<td>Notification of an issue of equity shares e.g. offer for subscription/offer for sale/rights issue</td>
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<td>Statement regarding a letter of intent, memorandum of understanding or heads of terms signed between entities</td>
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<td>Merger Update(CMA use only)</td>
<td>Statement regarding a decision by the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) to refer a takeover/merger to a CMA Inquiry Group</td>
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<td>Offer by [add offeror’s name]</td>
<td>Statement giving details of an offer announced by the offeree</td>
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<td>Offer for [add offeree’s name]</td>
<td>Statement giving details of an offer announced by the offeror</td>
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<td>Offer Lapsed</td>
<td>Statement declaring that the required acceptances for an offer to be successful have not been obtained and that the offer has lapsed</td>
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<td>ORE</td>
<td>Offer Rejection</td>
<td>Statement that an offer has been rejected</td>
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<td>Offer Talks Terminated</td>
<td>Statement that a company’s offer discussions have been terminated without an offer being made</td>
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<td>OUP</td>
<td>Offer Update</td>
<td>Statement giving an update on an offer e.g. offer acceptances/offer extension/offer becoming wholly unconditional</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNM</td>
<td>Prior Notice of Merger (CMA use only)</td>
<td>Statement by the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) regarding a proposed merger</td>
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<td>PRL</td>
<td>Product Launch</td>
<td>Statement regarding the launch of a new product by a company</td>
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<td>AGR</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>Statement regarding an agreement between entities</td>
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<td>ALL</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Statement regarding an alliance or collaboration between entities</td>
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<td>CNT</td>
<td>Contract</td>
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<td>JVE</td>
<td>Joint Venture</td>
<td>Statement regarding a joint venture between entities</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Regulatory Application</td>
<td>Application by a company to a regulatory body for a product or service (e.g. approval to market a pharmaceutical product)</td>
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<tr>
<td>REA</td>
<td>Regulatory Approval</td>
<td>Approval from a regulatory body for a company's product or service (e.g. approval to market a pharmaceutical product)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Research Update</td>
<td>A statement giving an update on research (e.g. clinical trials)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSP</td>
<td>Response to (insert appropriate text)</td>
<td>Statement submitted in response to a previous statement made by another entity/body</td>
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<tr>
<td>REP</td>
<td>Restructure Proposals</td>
<td>Statement regarding the proposed operational restructuring of a company</td>
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<td>Result of AGM</td>
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<td>Result of Equity Issue</td>
<td>Notification of the result of an issue of equity shares e.g. offer for subscription/offer for sale/rights issue</td>
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<td>Notification of the results of any voting at a general meeting, other than at an AGM</td>
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<td>Notification of the result of a tender offer</td>
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<td>Form 8 (DD) - [Insert name of offeree or offeror]</td>
<td>Dealing disclosure by a party to an offer or person acting in concert (including for the account of discretionary investment clients)</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>RET</td>
<td>Form 8.3 - [Insert name of offeree or offeror]</td>
<td>Opening position disclosure/dealing disclosure by a person with interests in relevant securities representing 1% or more</td>
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<td>SOA</td>
<td>Scheme of Arrangement</td>
<td>Statement giving details of a scheme of arrangement</td>
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<td>Statement re (insert appropriate text)</td>
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<td>Statement by the Competition and Markets Authority regarding the outcome of its investigation of a takeover/merger</td>
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<td>OFD</td>
<td>Statement re Possible Offer</td>
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<td>Statement regarding a movement in the price of a company's listed securities</td>
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<td>TEN</td>
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<td>Total Voting Rights</td>
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<td>Notification of a transaction involving own shares, including a purchase, sale, redemption, cancellation, transfer or allotment</td>
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<td>PGR</td>
<td>Report on Payments to Governments</td>
<td>Publication of report on payments to governments</td>
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<tr>
<td>UPD</td>
<td>Strategy/Company/Operations Update</td>
<td>Statement regarding strategy, company or operations update, which is not a trading statement (TST)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRS</td>
<td>Industry Regulator Statement</td>
<td>Statement from an industry regulator (for example a regulatory body listed in DTR 8 Annex1), unless there is a specific headline code for the information in question</td>
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<td>ALS</td>
<td>Additional Listing</td>
<td>Notification by an issuer of the admission to the Official List of further securities of a class already admitted to listing</td>
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<td>BRC</td>
<td>Base Rate Change</td>
<td>Announcement of a change in bank base rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>BLR</td>
<td>Block listing Interim Review*</td>
<td>Six monthly notification by a company issuing securities on a regular basis. Notification of a company's annual report &amp; accounts</td>
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<td>Compliance with Model Code</td>
<td>Statement by a closed-ended investment fund under LR 15.5.1 R confirming it is satisfied that all inside information has been previously notified.</td>
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<td>Publication of a supplementary prospectus in accordance with the Prospectus Rules</td>
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<td>Notification that a document issued to holders of listed securities (including notices of meetings but excluding listing particulars, annual report and accounts, interim reports, proxy cards and dividend or interest vouchers) is available for public inspection</td>
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<td>ment title]</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODP</td>
<td>Offer Document Posted</td>
<td>Statement that offer document has been posted to holders of a company's listed securities</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSCL</td>
<td>Miscellaneous – Low Priority</td>
<td>Miscellaneous low priority announcements</td>
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<tr>
<td>TSM</td>
<td>Test Message</td>
<td>Message submitted to test announcement system but not published</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Headline category is associated with a standard form, which is available on the FCA's website.
Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules sourcebook

**DTR TP 1**
Disclosure and transparency rules


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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 All of DTR chapter 4 (except DTR 4.3A)</td>
<td>DTR 4 (except DTR 4.3A) shall have effect as follows:</td>
<td></td>
<td>From 20 January 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) an issuer whose financial year begins on or after 20 January 2007 must comply with DTR 4 (except DTR 4.3A) as of 20 January 2007; and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) an issuer whose financial year starts before 20 January 2007 must comply with DTR 4 (except DTR 4.3A) as of the beginning of its next financial year.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 DTR 4.2</td>
<td>[expired]</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 4.1.6 and 4.2.4</td>
<td>[deleted]</td>
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<tr>
<td>3A 4.1.6 and 4.2.4</td>
<td>An issuer whose registered office is in a third country is exempt from the requirement to prepare its consolidated accounts in accordance with IFRS or IAS prior to financial years starting on or after 1 January 2009, provided that it prepares its annual consolidated financial statements and half yearly consolidated financial statements in accordance the accounting standards of a third country and provided that one of the following conditions is met:</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 April 2007 - issuer's financial year starting on or after 1 January 2009</td>
<td>20 January 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) the notes to the financial statements contain an explicit and unreserved statement that they comply with International Financial Reporting Standards in accordance with IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Material to which the Transitional Provision applies</td>
<td>(2) Transitional Provision</td>
<td>(3) Date of application</td>
<td>(4) Date of coming into force</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles of either Canada, Japan or the United States of America;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles of a third country other than Canada, Japan or the United States and the following conditions are satisfied;</td>
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<td>(1)</td>
<td>(i) the third country authority responsible for the national accounting standards in question has made a public commitment, before the start of the financial year to which the financial statements relate, to converge those standards with International Financial Reporting Standards; (ii) that authority has established a work programme which demonstrates the intention to progress towards convergence before 31 December 2008; and (iii) the issuer provides evidence that satisfies the competent authority that the conditions in (i) and (ii) and met.</td>
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<td>(2)</td>
<td>4.2.4 R (1) This provision applies to an issuer: From 20 January 2007 (a) whose debt securities only are admitted to trading; and (b) whose home Member State for the purposes of the Transparency Directive was, immediately before IP completion day, the United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(2) An issuer is not required to disclose financial statements in accordance with DTR 4.2.4 R (1) for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2006. [Note: article 30.1 TD]</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>4.1.6 and 4.1.8 R (1) This provision applies to an issuer of debt securities: From 20 January 2007 (a) that is incorporated in a non-EEA State; (b) whose Home State is the United Kingdom; and (c) whose debt securities were admitted to trading in the EEA prior to 1 January 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2) Material to which the Transitional Provision applies</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4) Transitional Provision</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>An issuer need not draw up its financial statements in accordance with DTR 4.1.6 R or its management report in accordance with DTR 4.1.8 R to DTR 4.1.11 R provided:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) the annual financial statements prepared by issuers from that non-EEA State give a true and fair view of the issuer's assets and liabilities, financial position and results;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) the non-EEA State where the issuer is incorporated has not made mandatory the application of IAS or IFRS; and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c) the Commission has not taken any decision, in accordance with article 23.4(ii) of the TD, as to whether there is an equivalence between IAS and IFRS and:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(i) the accounting standards laid down in the law, regulations or administrative provisions of the non-</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2) Material to which the Transitional Provision applies</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4) Transitional Provision</td>
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<tr>
<td>5A</td>
<td>DTR 4.1.7R (4)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>EEA State where the issuer is incorporated; or (ii) the accounting standards of the non-EEA State such an issuer has elected to comply with.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.6.1 R</td>
<td>DTR 5.6.1 R has effect as if it required, additionally, each issuer to make public (in the case of a regulated market issuer by publication to a RIS):</td>
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<td>(i) by not later than 31 December 2006 the total number of voting rights in respect of each class of share which it issues and which is admitted to trading on a regulated market or UK prescribed market and distinguishing the number of voting rights attaching to any shares held by the issuer in treasury;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(ii) any subsequent alteration of that total number of voting rights and of voting rights attaching to treasury shares occurring between the date on which the disclosure in (i) is made and 20 January 2007.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.8.3 R</td>
<td>Notwithstanding DTR 5.8.3 R a person who, holds a notifiable percentage of voting rights, must notify the issuer by not later than 20 March 2007 of the percentage of voting rights he holds unless it has already made a notification in accordance with DTR 5.1.2 R before that date.</td>
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<td>[TD article 30(2)]</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.8.12 R</td>
<td>Notwithstanding DTR 5.8.12 R, an issuer must disclose the information received under TP 7 by not later than 20 April 2007[TD article 30(2)]</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>TP 7 and TP 8</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>TP 7 and TP 8 are default provisions which will ensure that a person with a substantial proportion of voting rights which is at or above a threshold makes a notification to the issuer of those voting rights by not later than 20 March 2007 if such a person has not otherwise since 20 January 2006 made a notification at an earlier date (because for example of an acquisition or disposal of voting rights or because of a change in the total of voting rights in issue). Where such a notification is made the issuer must publish the information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>All of <em>DTR</em> chapter 5</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>All of <em>DTR</em> chapter 5</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.1.8(1)</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><em>DTR</em> provisions referring to <em>Companies Acts 1985, 2006</em> or related provisions.</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 All of DTR chapter 7</td>
<td>R</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 DTR 5.1.2 R, DTR 5.3.1 R, DTR 5.8.2 R (1) and DTR 5.8.2 R (4), DTR 5.8.10 R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Expired</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 DTR TP 15</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Expired</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 DTR 5.1.2 R, DTR 5.3.1 R, DTR 5.8, DTR 5.9</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Expired</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18 DTR 7.1.7 G DTR 7.2.4 G DTR 7.2.8 G</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Expired</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 DTR 4.1 and DTR 4.2</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>The rules on annual financial reports (DTR 4.1) and half-yearly financial reports (DTR 4.2) do not apply to issuers of exclusively debt securities the denomination per unit of which is at least 50,000 euros or in the case of debt securities denominated in a currency other than euro, the value of such denomination per unit is at the date of the issue equivalent to at least 50,000 euros which have already been admitted to trading on a regulated market in the EU before 31 December 2010. [Note: article 8.1 TD]</td>
<td>From 1 July 2012 for as long as the debt securities to which (19) applies are outstanding</td>
<td>1 July 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 DTR 6.1.15 R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>[deleted]</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 DTR 6.2.8 R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>[deleted]</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 DTR 8</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Expired</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 DTR 4.3A (except DTR 4.3A.10R)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>DTR 4.3A (except DTR 4.3A.10R) applies in relation to a financial year of an issuer beginning on or after 1 January 2015.</td>
<td>From 22 December 2014</td>
<td>22 December 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 DTR 7.1.7 G and DTR 7.2.8 G</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>25 DTR 7.2.4 G</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 DTR 6.4.2R, DTR 6.4.3R and DTR 6.4.4R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>[deleted]</td>
<td>From 26 November 2015</td>
<td>26 November 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 DTR 1B.1.3R and DTR 7.1</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>[expired]</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 DTR 4.3A.10R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>DTR 4.3A.10R applies in relation to a financial year of an issuer beginning on or after 1 August 2016.</td>
<td>From 29 July 2016</td>
<td>29 July 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 DTR 1B.1.7R and DTR 7.2.8AR</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>DTR 1B.1.7R and DTR 7.2.8AR apply for a financial year of an issuer beginning on or after 1 January 2017.</td>
<td>From 4 November 2016</td>
<td>4 November 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>DTR 18.1.8G and DTR 7.2.8BG</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>DTR 18.1.8G applies for a financial year of a listed company beginning on or after 1 January 2017.</td>
<td>From 4 November 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DTR 7.2.8BG applies for a financial year of an issuer beginning on or after 1 January 2017.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>DTR 7.3 and DTR 7 Annex 1</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>An issuer is only required to comply with DTR 7.3 and DTR 7 Annex 1 from the start of the financial year beginning on or after 10 June 2019. For the purposes of DTR 7.3.13R, only transactions or arrangements which are entered into on or after the start of the financial year beginning on or after 10 June 2019 must be aggregated.</td>
<td>From 10 June 2019 to 31 December 2020</td>
</tr>
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<td>(b) if an issuer is not required to prepare consolidated accounts, the audited financial statements must comprise accounts prepared in accordance with the law of the United Kingdom (if the issuer is incorporated in the United Kingdom) or with the national law of the EEA State in which the issuer is incorporated (if the issuer is incorporated in the EEA).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>DTR 4.1.14R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>DTR 4.1.14R applies in relation to a financial year of an issuer beginning on or after 1 January 2021.</td>
<td>From IP completion day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>DTR 7.1.7G</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Where an issuer has an accounting period beginning before 1 January 2019:</td>
<td>From 13 December 2019 to 30 June 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) DTR 7.1.7G does not apply; and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(2) in the FCA’s view, compliance with provisions A.1.2, C.3.1, C.3.2, C.3.3 and C.3.8 of the UK Corporate Governance Code published by the Financial Reporting Council in April 2016 will result in compliance with DTR 7.1.1R to DTR 7.1.5R.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>DTR 7.2.4G</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Where an issuer has an accounting period beginning before 1 January 2019, the reference to the UK Corporate Governance Code is to be read as a reference to the UK Corporate Governance Code published by the Financial Reporting Council in April 2016.</td>
<td>From 13 December 2019 to 30 June 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>DTR 7.2.8G</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Where an issuer has an accounting period beginning before 1 January 2019:</td>
<td>From 13 December 2019 to 30 June 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>DTR 4.1.6R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>(1) DTR 4.1.6R does not apply to an issuer in respect of a financial year beginning before IP completion day.</td>
<td>IP completion day</td>
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<td>(2) In respect of a financial year beginning before IP completion day:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) if an issuer is required to prepare consolidated accounts, the audited financial statements must comprise:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(i) consolidated accounts prepared in accordance with EU-adopted IFRS, and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(ii) accounts of the parent company prepared in accordance with the law of the United Kingdom (if the issuer is incorporated in the United Kingdom) or with the national law of the EEA State in which the issuer is incorporated (if the issuer is incorporated in the EEA).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>DTR 4.1.7R (4)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>DTR 4.1.7R(4) does not apply to an issuer which is a UK-traded third country company within the meaning of section 1241 of the Companies Act 2006 in respect of a financial year beginning before IP completion day.</td>
<td>IP completion day</td>
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<td>(2) In respect of a financial year beginning before IP completion day, an issuer which is a UK-traded third country company within the meaning of section 1241 of the Companies Act 2006 must ensure that the person who provides the audit report is:</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) on the register of third country auditors kept for the purposes of regulation 6 of the Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2013 (SI 2013/1672); or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) eligible for appointment as a statutory auditor under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006; or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c) an EEA auditor within the meaning of paragraph 20A of Schedule 10 to the Companies Act 2006.</td>
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<tr>
<td>38 DTR 4.2.4R(1) R (1) DTR 4.2.4R(1) does not apply to an issuer in respect of a financial year beginning before IP completion day.</td>
<td></td>
<td>IP completion day</td>
<td>From IP completion day</td>
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<td>(2) In respect of a financial year beginning before IP completion day, if an issuer is required to prepare consolidated accounts, the condensed set of financial statements must be prepared in accordance with IAS 34 as contained in EU-adopted IFRS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>39 DTR 4.2.10R(4) R (1) DTR 4.2.10R(4) does not apply to an issuer in respect of a financial year beginning before IP completion day.</td>
<td></td>
<td>IP completion day</td>
<td>From IP completion day</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| | (2) In respect of a financial year beginning before IP completion day, a person making a responsibility statement will satisfy the requirement in DTR 4.2.10R(3)(a) to confirm that the condensed set of financial statements gives a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the issuer (or the undertakings included in the consolidation as a whole) by including a statement that the condensed set of financial statements
Disclosure and transparency rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material to which the Transitional Provision applies</th>
<th>Transitional Provision</th>
<th>Trans- Provision dates in force</th>
<th>Handbook Provision coming into force</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTR 1B.1.3R(1) and DTR 7.1 R (1)</td>
<td>DTR 1B.1.3R(1) does not apply to an issuer in respect of a financial year beginning before IP completion day.</td>
<td>From IP completion day</td>
<td>IP completion day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>In respect of a financial year beginning before IP completion day DTR 7.1 does not apply to any issuer which is a subsidiary undertaking of a parent undertaking where the parent undertaking is subject to:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) DTR 7.1, or to requirements implementing article 39 of the Audit Directive in any EEA State; and</td>
<td>(b) articles 11(1), 11(2) and 16(5) of the Audit Regulation, or to articles 11(1), 11(2) and 16(5) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities and repealing Commission Decision 2005/909/EC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>DTR 7.2.8AR and DTR 7.2.8CG</td>
<td>R (1)</td>
<td>DTR 7.2.8AR(1) and DTR 7.2.8CG apply in relation to a financial year of an issuer beginning on or after 1 April 2022.</td>
</tr>
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<td>(2)</td>
<td>In relation to a financial year beginning before 1 April 2022, the corporate governance statement must contain a description of:</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) the diversity policy applied to the issuer’s administrative, management and supervisory bodies with regard to aspects such as, for instance, age, gender, or educational and professional backgrounds;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) the objectives of the diversity policy in (a);</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c) how the diversity policy in (a) has been implemented; and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(d) the results in the reporting period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disclosure Guidance and Transparency
Rules sourcebook

Schedule 1
[to follow]
Disclosure Guidance and Transparency
Rules sourcebook

Schedule 2
[to follow]
Disclosure Guidance and Transparency
Rules sourcebook

Schedule 3
[to follow]
Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules sourcebook

Schedule 4
Powers Exercised

Sch 4.1 G
[deleted]

Sch 4.2 G
[deleted]
Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules sourcebook

Schedule 5
[to follow]
Disclosure Guidance and Transparency
Rules sourcebook

Schedule 6
Rules that can be waived

Sch 6
As a result of section 138A of the Act (Modification or waiver of rules) the FCA has power to waive all its rules, other than rules made under section 137O (Threshold condition code), section 247 (Trust scheme rules), section 248 (Scheme particular rules), section 261I (Contractual scheme rules) or section 261J (Contractual scheme particulars rules) of the Act.
Schedule 6
Rules that can be waived
Appendix 1
Audit Committees for certain issuers [deleted]

1.1 Audit Committees for certain issuers [deleted]