A Guide to Capital Markets

YOUR ROUTE TO THE HEART OF GLOBAL FINANCE
Contents

London – the place to raise capital 3
The world’s capital market 5
Benefits of joining our markets 7
Cost effective, efficient and dynamic markets 10
Which market is right for you? 12
Range of securities 14
How to join 16
Our expert support 18
Summary 19
Next steps 20
Introduction

Welcome to the London Stock Exchange, home to many of the world’s most successful companies. The Exchange’s thriving markets have helped to make London the focus of the international financial community and the ideal place for companies to raise capital and enhance their corporate profile. Our central location spanning global time zones, combined with world-class standards of corporate governance and deep pools of capital, are just some of the strengths that attract the world’s foremost investors and companies to our markets.
London – the place to raise capital

London is recognised globally as a leading financial centre. At its heart are the world-renowned capital markets, designed and operated by the London Stock Exchange.

London has all the characteristics to make it an ideal global financial hub:

Capital
By attracting an ever-growing list of companies and investors, London is the location for one of the world’s deepest pools of capital.

Location
London’s location at the centre of the world’s time zones allows market participants to span the global business day.

Choice
The Exchange offers excellent choice both in terms of the range of markets available and the ways to access those markets.

Expertise
The Exchange acts as a focus for a well-established network of specialist advisers with a deep understanding of international business and capital-raising.

Peace of mind
Those investing in or quoted on the Exchange’s markets benefit from next generation trading systems and the highest standards of corporate governance. As well as giving participants greater confidence, these improve market efficiency and drive down costs.

London – a pre-eminent financial centre
- Time zone spanning the global business day
- European headquarters of 65% of Fortune 500 companies
- Europe’s largest insurance market
- Almost 300 international banks have a presence in London
- A wealth of specialist advisers

London Stock Exchange – at the heart of the world’s capital markets
- A globally respected stock exchange with a history tracing back over 300 years
- Globally respected standards of regulation and corporate governance
- A unique choice of markets to suit every stage of a company’s lifecycle
- Flexible markets that can accept a variety of securities
- Superior systems supporting multi-asset, multi-currency and multi-jurisdictional trading and reporting
- The world’s largest electronic order book for depositary receipts, the International Order Book (IOB), capturing US$31 billion of trading liquidity every month

Combined to create deep pools of capital
- Institutional funds managed in the UK have almost doubled in ten years
- Three-quarters of Europe’s hedge funds are managed in London
- 25% of funds managed in the UK are from overseas

---

1 UK Trade & Invest.
2 International Financial Services London.
3 UK Trade & Investment and Think London.
The leading global financial centre

London’s leading position as a financial centre is becoming even more widely recognised – the 2007 Global Financial Centres Index ranks London ahead of New York and the rest of the world.

This survey ranks cities on criteria including regulation, market access, infrastructure, business environment and the talent pool available.

Source: City of London Global Financial Centres Index March 2007
The world’s capital market

The Exchange plays a key role in London’s success as an international financial centre. Our markets meet the diverse needs of companies and investors more fully than those of any other exchange. As a result, the Exchange is now the most successful international stock market, outpacing the global competition in attracting companies from all over the world.

In 2006, a total of £52 billion was raised on our primary markets, with £29.4 billion of that raised by the 367 companies who chose an IPO on the Exchange. This is more than any other equity exchange in the world, and more than NYSE and NASDAQ combined.

During the same period, the Exchange was the top location for IPOs, with 17% of the global total, ahead of New York. We continue to attract new listings from established markets such as the US and increasing numbers from the emerging markets of South Korea, China and Russia.

This impressive performance is part of a sustained pattern of growth. London has consistently attracted increasing numbers of IPOs and the amount of capital raised by companies on our markets continues to grow year on year.

![Graph showing total number of IPOs on the London Stock Exchange, NASDAQ and NYSE 2000 to 2006](image)

Source: The Exchange’s figures and individual exchange websites

---

9 IPO – Initial Public Offering – generic term for flotation. It is the company’s first offer of shares in the stock market.
10 London Stock Exchange and individual exchange data, December 2006.
Today there are over 3,200 companies worth some £4.7 trillion traded on the London Stock Exchange’s markets, including around 650 international companies from nearly 70 countries.

---

Capital raised via new issues 2000 – 2006

Source: London Stock Exchange data

London’s position as a leading global financial centre, together with the Exchange’s markets at its heart, represents a powerful combination. As the graph shows, year on year the amount of capital raised by companies choosing to join AIM or the Main Market continues to grow.

---

Benefits of joining our markets

By accessing one of the Exchange’s markets, companies gain a unique combination of benefits that no other means of fund raising can provide. Joining a public capital market is the only way to raise substantial initial and ongoing capital, whilst also benefiting from increased profile and liquidity. These are all essential elements supporting your company’s strategic aspirations.

The Exchange’s suite of markets provides tailored solutions for companies wishing to access the benefits of public capital markets.

- Main Market
- AIM
- Professional Securities Market (PSM)

Deep pools of capital and a diverse range of investors
As companies grow and mature, sources of capital such as bank loans or venture capital may prove insufficient to support their evolving corporate strategy. Raising public capital in London can increase the ability of businesses to fund expansion in existing or new markets and to invest in growth opportunities ranging from acquisitions to research and development.

Having access to one of the world’s deepest pools of capital and a varied investor base is vital. It means companies benefit from an established and reliable potential source of funding – a pool of capital large enough to meet the financing needs of thousands of companies of all sizes, including some of the largest in the world.

Creating prestige and profile on a world stage
The profile and prestige gained from being admitted to trading on one of our markets will boost awareness of your business and strengthen its position with all stakeholders – including shareholders, customers, suppliers, employees and business partners. This higher profile provides a solid platform for further expansion and growth.

In terms of domestic assets, companies on the Exchange’s Main Market are exposed to:

- some £1,200 billion of insurance funds12
- over £725 billion of assets in over 2,500 pension funds13
- over £370 billion of assets in over 2,000 mutual funds14
- some £60 billion of assets in over 200 Investment Trusts15
- £87 billion in retail ISA and PEP plans16

---

12 ABI. 2005 UK Insurance – key facts.
13 API/NAPF Pension Funds and their advisers 2006.
16 IMA Investment Fund Statistics, August 2006.
FTSE™ indices – attracting a substantial investment base

FTSE is a leading global developer, provider and manager of capital markets indices and data services. Inclusion in indices provided by FTSE gives a company’s management and investors the ability to benchmark the performance of that company against its peer group.

Companies quoted on our markets may be eligible to join the FTSE UK Index Series, which includes well-known indices such as the FTSE 100, FTSE 250, FTSE All Share, and the FTSE AIM Index Series. Companies gain exposure to a huge capital pool representing thousands of pension, insurance and investment funds which will benchmark at least one of the indices in the FTSE UK Index Series.

Funds explicitly benchmarking or tracking the FTSE 100, 250, 350, Small Cap and All Share indices (£bn July 2006)19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>£bn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit Trust &amp; OIECs</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension Fund</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Traded Fund</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Trust</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Fund</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liquidity – providing strategic flexibility

A liquid market in your shares provides a basis for valuing your business and benchmarking its performance against the competition. A liquid after-market also brings new opportunities for remunerating and incentivising staff by allowing them to participate in the success of the company. Liquidity also enables you to use your stock as a powerful currency when planning your company’s future strategic growth.

Driving liquidity – the active investors in London’s markets

• 42% of global foreign equity trading took place in London in 200617
• US$31 billion monthly trading on the IOB, the world’s largest electronic order book for DRs18

Joining our markets exposes companies to liquidity provided by institutional and retail investors. Investors participate both actively (seeking specific opportunities across the markets) and passively (by tracking or benchmarking indices). Inclusion of a company in an index is an important driver for liquidity, ensuring access to the UK’s huge institutional shareholder base. This is because most of the relevant indices are ‘investable’ having characteristics that allow investment funds to be built around them, and the great majority of institutional assets will benchmark an index.

The Exchange distributes some of the most widely followed and analysed company information in the world, which is scrutinised by thousands of capital market professionals, private investors, investment fund managers, economists, governments and the media. There are currently 117,000 terminals viewing the market data of the companies listed on our markets.

Additional profile for innovative companies

techMARK and techMARK mediscience are specialist segments of the Main Market providing a focus on innovative technology and healthcare companies respectively. The Main Market is the only market of its type to provide such segments, which includes a dedicated set of indices – the FTSE techMARK Index Series.

Our trading platforms

The Exchange provides a highly active and efficient secondary market for trading in a wide range of securities, including UK and international equities, covered warrants, exchange traded funds, fixed interest and depositary receipts.

The speed and efficiency of our trading systems also aids liquidity as it enables and encourages greater levels of trading activity in securities. In turn, this attracts and retains further investment capital. We invest heavily in our technology to ensure that our trading platforms remain robust and efficient.

The Exchange’s domestic trading services are:

- SETS – our electronic order book for the most liquid securities
- SETSmm – a hybrid trading service for mid-cap securities, consisting of an order book with integrated market maker liquidity
- SETSsqx – for trading less liquid securities.

The Exchange’s international trading services are:

- International Order Book (IOB) – our electronic order book for trading depositary receipts
- International Bulletin Board – for trading international equity securities
- International Retail Service – enabling UK-based private investors to trade international stocks quoted in sterling.

Institutional investors in the FTSE UK Index Series account for over £47 billion of investment\(^20\).

---

High standards of corporate governance at a lower cost of capital than any other major financial centre.

Cost effective, efficient and dynamic markets

The effectiveness of our markets can be measured by the cost of capital – the more efficient the model, the lower the cost of capital and the lower the costs for trading those securities on a public market.

The overall cost of capital on London’s public markets is considerably lower than in the US.

**Main Market companies benefit from:**
- more efficient price discounting at IPO
- 50% less underwriting fees
- generally lower professional fees.

Intelligent corporate governance, robust market systems, development of the market’s capacity and range, and tax benefits for participants, are all key elements of market efficiency.

**Intelligent corporate governance builds shareholder value**

Efficient capital markets are not possible without appropriate governance standards. However, inappropriate regulation stifles enterprise and increases the cost of capital. The UK is consistently the clear leader in global corporate governance and our regulatory standards are ones to which many foreign companies aspire. A proven risk-based approach to regulation combined with the City’s world renowned reputation for integrity and the Exchange’s regulation of markets are central to our success. London’s leading regulatory framework underpins the 2007 Global Financial Centres Index as the top financial centre in the world.

We lobby to maintain the right balance within the UK’s principles-based regulatory regime.

Intelligent levels of corporate governance play a pivotal role in attracting institutional investors who rely on this to enhance long term investment returns and mitigate risks. The UK is a world leader in its approach to corporate governance and companies adhering to the highest standards benefit from increased institutional investor focus and see share price premiums.

---

Lowering market costs by raising market efficiencies
There is little incentive for companies and investors to commit to a market if they are not confident of its technology and systems. This is why the Exchange commits significant resource to maintaining and improving the efficiency, capacity and speed of its trading and information platforms.

In June 2007, we launched TradElect™, the Exchange’s next generation trading system, designed to deliver unprecedented levels of performance, reliability and capacity. In addition, our information dissemination system Infolect® remains by far the fastest, carrying over 17 million messages per day and has cut the speed of information broadcast to two milliseconds.

Fueling the market through dynamic product development
Capital markets are in a constant process of development and innovation. By keeping pace with the needs of market users through listening to our customers, we can respond quickly with new and improved products and services. Our commitment to expanding not only the range and capacity of our markets but also the types of asset and security that can access them helps fuel future market growth.

A good example is our latest market innovation, the Professional Securities Market (PSM). This is a market for issuers of specialist securities aimed at the professional investor community. The introduction of the EU Prospectus Directive provided the catalyst for PSM and we worked closely with market participants and the FSA in developing this market. PSM has been successful both for the Exchange and our customers with 488 securities listed so far, raising over £36 billion of capital.

From 2007 the Main Market has also been able to accept UK-REITs – a new tradable instrument for securitised property portfolios.

Tax efficiency that encourages investor participation
Tax efficiency allows investors to retain more of their profits. It is a further element in encouraging investors to actively participate in our public capital markets. AIM, our market for smaller growing companies, attracts a variety of tax benefits for retail investors, including enhanced capital gains tax relief and business property relief for inheritance tax purposes. AIM allows a variety of efficient tax structures to be created around portfolios such as Venture Capital Trusts and Enterprise Investment Schemes.

Main Market equities can be held in Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs) and Personal Equity Plans (PEPs). PSM debt securities are classified as ‘quoted Eurobonds’ allowing dividends to be paid gross.

---

Which market is right for you?

To suit the needs of different companies, the Exchange offers three separate but complementary markets: the Main Market, AIM, and Professional Securities Market (PSM). No other Exchange provides this choice of markets in combination with the breadth and depth of investors that London has to offer.

Our markets offer flexibility in meeting the needs of both investors and businesses, which allows companies to achieve the right balance between:

- their strategic needs for raising capital
- accessing liquidity and generating profile
- the investor audience they wish to attract, and
- their favoured corporate governance standards.

- A primary listing of equity on the Main Market offers the highest level of protection to investors and gives companies access to the deepest capital pool.

- AIM offers a straightforward solution for smaller, growing companies wishing to raise equity capital at an earlier stage of development.

- Companies seeking to raise debt capital purely from professional investors can utilise the benefits of the PSM specifically designed for that purpose.

- Listing depositary receipts (DRs) on the Main Market or PSM allows non-UK companies the opportunity to access a pool of capital and liquidity that might not be available locally.
Main Market
The Main Market is our flagship offering and our principal market for larger, more established companies. The Main Market provides a world-class listing and trading environment for equity, debt and specialist securities.

Home to many of the world’s largest and most successful companies, the Main Market gives companies the benefits of access to Europe’s deepest pool of capital, greater profile and liquidity. Listed companies also benefit from the credibility that comes from compliance with the world’s most respected corporate governance regime. Today, there are around 1,600 companies on the Main Market, with a total market capitalisation of almost £4.7 trillion.23

Companies seeking admission to the Main Market can list and admit to trading a variety of security types – ordinary shares, depositary receipts, as well as debt and investment entities such as investment trusts.

AIM
AIM is our market specifically designed for smaller, growing companies. Since its launch in 1995, over 2,700 companies from 31 countries and 38 industry sectors have chosen AIM as the right market to help them achieve their goals. Interest in AIM has surged in recent years and a total of 462 companies joined in 2006, 395 of which were IPOs, raising over £15 billion in new and further issues.

AIM combines the benefits of a public flotation with simplified admission requirements. It provides companies that have a shorter track record with a platform for raising equity capital.

PSM
The Professional Securities Market (PSM) enables companies to raise capital through the issue of specialist securities – such as debt and depositary receipts – from professional or institutional investors. PSM is a listed yet exchange-regulated market, which means issuers gain the benefit of a flexible and pragmatic approach to regulatory requirements, whilst institutional investors gain the assurance of investing in listed securities.

This highly specialised market is particularly suited to the specific needs of companies from outside the EU and from emerging markets. Issuers using the PSM are attracted by its proportionate regulation and the ability to use domestic accounting standards.

‘Listing’ is a term that applies to the Main Market and PSM. Under the two stage process, a company applies to the UK Listing Authority (UKLA) for admission to the Official List (a ‘listing’). Simultaneously it applies to the London Stock Exchange for admission of its securities to trading on the Main Market or PSM. See Page 17 for further information.

---

Range of securities

**Shares**

Equity in the form of shares represents the risk-sharing part of a company’s capital. Ordinary shares pay shareholders dividends that will vary reflecting the company’s profitability and demand for capital. These shares usually carry voting rights at company general meetings. Preference shares, which normally pay a fixed income to shareholders, are equity securities which do not usually carry voting rights, but holders have the right to receive dividends before ordinary shareholders. Preference shares, which are issued with the right of conversion into ordinary shares, are called convertibles. Companies can issue equity on the Main Market and on AIM.

**Depositary receipts (DRs)**

International issuers from emerging markets typically choose to admit DRs to the Main Market or PSM. DRs are negotiable certificates that represent ownership of a given number of a company’s shares and can be listed and traded independently from the underlying securities. DRs are typically traded in US dollars and issued by a depositary bank. Several forms of DRs can be listed and traded in London, including Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs).

**Debt**

UK-domiciled or international issuers choosing to list debt on the Main Market or PSM have the option to list any of the major debt instruments, including eurobonds, convertible and exchangeable bonds and medium term note programmes. Bonds provide investors with dependable income, lower risk and the opportunity to diversify their portfolios.

**Investment entities**

An investment entity is an investment vehicle that invests pooled funds and has an objective to spread investment risk. Vehicles may be based in the UK, overseas or offshore and can list through a choice of options appropriate to their situation. The admission process for investment entities in London is principles based, allowing investment strategies and policies to develop within the context of a balanced regulatory framework. The Main Market is an attractive venue for the listing of investment entities, and according to their structure, certain types of investment entities may also seek admission to AIM.
UK Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)
A UK REIT is a company that owns and operates income-producing UK real estate, which may be commercial and/or residential. REITs are tax transparent vehicles, which offer advantages to both issuers and investors. UK REITs can only list on the Main Market.

Other instruments
Companies can also admit instruments including covered warrants, securitised derivatives and securitised commodities.

The table below shows the extent of asset types and securities that are generally suitable for each of our markets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of securities acceptable on the Exchange’s markets</th>
<th>Main Market</th>
<th>AIM</th>
<th>PSM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary shares</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preference shares</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depositary receipts</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment entities</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securitised derivatives</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securitised commodities</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK Real Estate Investment Trusts</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choice of listing regime and the ability to ‘passport in’
London’s world class standards of regulation are based on the requirements of the UK Listing Authority (UKLA).

A primary listing on the Main Market represents compliance with the UK’s highest standards of regulation and disclosure, but does not necessarily have to be that company’s first or sole listing – it simply means that the company is required to meet the UK’s highest standards – the gold standard – described as super-equivalent to the EU directives, implemented as part of the Financial Services Action Plan. Only ordinary shares can be primary listed (debt and DRs cannot).

A secondary listing requires companies to meet harmonised European-wide standards rather than the additional super-equivalent requirements that apply to primary listed companies. A secondary listing might suit international companies that are already quoted on their home market and want exposure to London’s pool of capital as well as to attract wider investor interest. However, it does not necessarily mean a company’s second listing, but instead that the company has chosen to meet EU harmonised standards as opposed to the UK super-equivalent standards required for a primary listing. To become secondary listed, companies do not have to have a listing on their home exchange, or indeed elsewhere.

Companies whose prospectus has been approved by a competent authority within the European Economic Area (EEA)24 may take advantage of the concept of ‘passporting in’. This enables them to raise capital or admit securities to a regulated market (i.e. the Main Market) across the EEA, on the basis of a single prospectus.

24 EEA – European Economic Area, which includes all current EU member states and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway
How to join

The suite of markets offered by the Exchange reflects the diversity of companies seeking to access our capital markets.

The key admission requirements and ongoing obligations are summarised opposite.

For detailed information on the admission process, timescales and obligations involved in gaining admission to each of our markets, please visit our website www.londonstockexchange.com.

Alternatively, please contact one of our relationship managers — (see page 20 for contact details).
## Summary of admission requirements and ongoing obligations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Market</th>
<th>AIM</th>
<th>Professional Securities Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulated by the Financial Services Authority (FSA)</td>
<td>Regulated by the London Stock Exchange</td>
<td>Regulated by the London Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of a prospectus for approval by the UKLA (listing)</td>
<td>Production of an AIM admission document which is not pre-vetted by the Exchange nor the UKLA (unless classed as a Prospectus under EU legislation)</td>
<td>Production of listing particulars for approval by the UKLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normally a three-year trading record covering at least 75% of the business*</td>
<td>No trading record required</td>
<td>Audited historical financial information for GDRs 3 years, for debt 2 years (or such shorter period the issuer has been in operation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrable control over the majority of the business assets for the three year period*</td>
<td>No requirement to demonstrate prior control</td>
<td>Generally not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months working capital*</td>
<td>12 months working capital</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A minimum of 25% of shares must be in public hands</td>
<td>No prescribed level of shares in public hands</td>
<td>A minimum of 25% of GDRs must be in public hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance with the Exchange’s Admission &amp; Disclosure Standards</td>
<td>Compliance with the AIM Rules</td>
<td>Compliance with the Exchange’s Admission &amp; Disclosure Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adherence to the continuing obligation requirements of the UKLA’s Listing, Disclosure &amp; Transparency Rules</td>
<td>Adherence to the continuing obligation requirements of the AIM Rules</td>
<td>Adherence to the continuing obligation requirements of the UKLA’s Listing, Disclosure &amp; Transparency Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK primary listed companies must adhere to the Combined Code of corporate governance or explain why. Adherence is voluntary for int’l primary and secondary listed companies</td>
<td>Adherence to the Combined Code is on a voluntary basis</td>
<td>Adherence to the Combined Code is on a voluntary basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS required for financial reporting</td>
<td>IFRS required for financial reporting (from January 2007)</td>
<td>National GAAP sufficient for financial reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior shareholder approval for certain transactions</td>
<td>In most cases, no prior shareholder approval is required for transactions</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sponsor is required for certain transactions</td>
<td>A Nominated Adviser and a broker are required at all times</td>
<td>No sponsor required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information on the different requirements relating to primary and secondary listed ordinary shares, debt and DRs on the Main Market, please refer to the Exchange publication ‘Guide to the Main Market’.

* The additional obligations for primary-listed companies over and above European minimum standards – these are the ‘super-equivalent’ requirements (the remainder apply to secondary listings).
Our expert support

Our team of dedicated relationship managers works closely with UK and international companies and their advisers to help them realise the full potential of their flotation on our markets.

The services we offer include a primary point of contact for all companies, access to a range of financial communication tools and practical guidance on corporate governance and investor relations, plus a wide range of training and consultancy programmes. Our Capital Markets Days, for instance, bring companies and institutional investors together in an environment that helps issuers broaden their shareholder base, communicate their corporate strategy and attract new investment.

We offer companies and their investors access to real-time prices, data and information, and use of our Media and Business Complex – a state-of-the-art venue for broadcasting and corporate events. Issuers can also use our Regulatory News Service (RNS) to communicate regulatory news to the markets.

**Regulatory News Service (RNS): helping companies meet their regulatory disclosure obligations**

A timely flow of corporate news underpins market confidence and integrity. The Exchange’s RNS is the leading service for communicating price sensitive information quickly and reliably to market professionals and investors. RNS distributes over 160,000 announcements annually and is used by 90% of FTSE 100 companies and many leading financial PR agencies.
Summary

Whether your company is a fast-growing start-up or already a global leader in its field, the Exchange can help take it to the next phase of its development. By joining one of our world-class public markets, you will gain access to an unrivalled level of capital and liquidity while also boosting the profile of your organisation.
Next steps

We hope that this publication has helped you to gain a clear idea of which of our markets would be best suited to your company’s needs. Should you need further help and guidance over which market is most appropriate, please contact one of our relationship managers or visit our website at www.londonstockexchange.com

UK companies +44 (0)20 7797 3429
International companies +44 (0)20 7797 4208
Corporate advisers +44 (0)20 7797 3403