



LEADING EDGE MATERIALS

Canadian/Swedish Shareholder Rights Summary of Differences

Dec 2017

CERTAIN DIFFERENCES IN CANADIAN AND SWEDISH LEGISLATION

The following is a summary of the rights of shareholders in Leading Edge Materials based upon the BCBCA, the regulations promulgated thereunder and the Company's articles of incorporation. It also sets out certain differences between British Columbian corporate law and Canadian corporate governance principles compared to Swedish corporate law (in those parts applicable on companies whose shares are subject to trading on First North) and Swedish corporate governance principles. As noted in the section Corporate Governance, the Company is not required to follow, nor does the Company intend to follow the Swedish Corporate Governance Code. This summary is of a general nature only. It is not an exhaustive account of the aforementioned corporate documents. It is neither an exhaustive review of the aforementioned corporate documents nor of all potentially relevant differences between Canadian and Swedish law or corporate governance requirements, material or not.

The business of Leading Edge Materials

CANADA

Under the BCBCA, a company's articles of incorporation must set out every restriction, if any, on the business that may be carried on by the company and the powers that the company may exercise. The Company's articles of incorporation do not restrict the business that the Company can carry on, nor the power that the Company may exercise.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act, the objectives of a Swedish company must be set out in the articles of association. The objectives set out the limits, which the company can operate within and they must be specified with some precision e.g. by being linked to a particular industry.

Shares

CANADA

The capital structure of the Company is composed of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The shares must be issued in accordance with the BCBCA.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act, the general rule is that all shares shall carry equal rights in the company. A company may issue different classes of shares only if such share classes are specified in the company's articles of association. The articles of association shall also contain limitations on the minimum and maximum number of shares of each share class.

Voting rights

CANADA

Under the BCBCA, a company is required to prepare a list of registered shareholders and each registered shareholder on the list is entitled to one (1) vote in respect of each share held by that shareholder. Unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, a registered shareholder can either attend a shareholders' meeting and vote in person or appoint someone else to vote for his or her shares, a "proxy holder". A shareholder appoints a proxy holder to attend and act on the shareholder's behalf at a shareholders' meeting by giving the proxy holder a completed and executed form of proxy. A proxy holder is required to vote for the shares in accordance with the shareholder's instructions, or may be provided authority by the shareholder to vote at the proxy holder's discretion.

Many shareholders are "non-registered" shareholders since the shares they own are not registered in their names but are instead registered in the name of a brokerage firm, bank or trust company through which they purchased the shares. The intermediary cannot vote the shares registered in its name unless it receives written voting instructions from the beneficial owner. If the beneficial owner requests and provides an intermediary with appropriate documentation, the intermediary must appoint the beneficial owner or nominee of the beneficial owner as proxy holder.

Instead of attending a meeting in person, a shareholder can participate electronically. Unless the articles of incorporation otherwise provide, any vote may be held entirely by means of a telephone or other communications medium if all shareholders and proxy holders participating in the meeting, whether by telephone, by other communications medium or in person, are able to communicate with each other.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act, all shares carry one (1) vote unless different share classes with different voting rights are provided for in the articles of association of the company. No share may however have a voting right which exceeds ten times the voting rights of any other share. A shareholder may vote all the shares owned or represented by him, unless otherwise stated in the articles of association.

Shareholders registered in the share register as of the record date for a general meeting are entitled to vote (in person or by appointing a proxy holder). For CSD companies, the right to participate at general meetings shall instead vest in any person who is listed as a shareholder in a printout or other presentation of the share register. Shareholders with shares registered through a nominee must request to be temporarily registered as a shareholder of record on the record date in order to participate in a general meeting. The share register is kept by Euroclear and the record date for a general meeting shall be the fifth business day prior to the date of the meeting. Shareholders must also, if provided for in the articles of association, give notice of their intention to attend a shareholders' meeting.

Shareholders' meeting

CANADA

Under the BCBCA, companies are required to hold an annual shareholders' meeting at least once in each calendar year and not more than fifteen months after the last preceding annual meeting. Meetings of shareholders must be held in British Columbia except when: (a) the location for the meeting is provided for in the articles of incorporation; (b) the articles of incorporation do not restrict the company from approving a location outside of British Columbia and such location is approved by a resolution; or (c) the location for the meeting is approved in writing by the provincially appointed Registrar of Companies before the meeting is held.

Shareholders' meeting may be called by a company's board of directors at any time or by a court upon the application of the company, a director or a shareholder. The holders of not less than five % of the issued voting shares may also requisition the directors to call a shareholders' meeting for the purposes stated in the requisition to be held within four months after the date on which the requisition is received by the company, and if the directors fail to send notice of a general meeting within 21 days, any requisitioning shareholders, or any one or more of them holding, in the aggregate, more than 2.5 % of the issued voting shares of the company may send notice of a general meeting to be held to transact the business stated in the requisition.

Under the BCBCA, shareholder action without a meeting may be taken by written resolution signed by shareholders who would be entitled to vote thereon at a meeting and who, in the aggregate, hold shares carrying at least a special majority of the votes entitled to be cast on such shareholder action.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act, the board of directors is responsible for convening general meetings but holders of not less than ten % of all shares in the company may request that an extraordinary general meeting is convened. If so requested, the board of directors has two weeks to issue a notice to convene the general meeting failing which the shareholder can request that the Companies Registration Office convene the meeting. General meetings shall be held in the municipality in which the board of directors holds its registered office or in another municipality in Sweden if specified in the articles of association.

The general meeting shall be opened by the chairman of the board of directors or such person as the board of directors has decided. The chairman of the general meeting shall be nominated by the nomination committee and elected by the general meeting.

Notice to attend shareholders' meeting

CANADA

At least 21 days prior to the meeting date, the company is required to mail a notice of the date, time and location of a general meeting and a management proxy solicitation information circular to all registered shareholders and the beneficial owners who have requested to receive a copy and who holds shares as at the record date.

SWEDEN

Notice to attend an ordinary general meeting shall be issued not earlier than six weeks and not later than four weeks prior to the general meeting. The articles of association may prescribe that notice to attend an ordinary general meeting may be issued later than four weeks prior to the general meeting. Despite the above, this provision does not apply to public companies.

A notice to attend an extraordinary general meeting of which the issue of alterations of the articles of association is to be addressed shall be issued not earlier than six weeks and not later than four weeks prior to the meeting. The articles of association may prescribe that notice to attend such a general meeting as referred to in the first paragraph may be issued later than the time stated therein, however, not later than two weeks prior to the meeting. This provision shall not apply to public companies. Notice to attend an extraordinary general meeting other than alterations of the articles of association shall be issued not earlier than six weeks and not later than two weeks prior to the meeting. The notice shall be announced in a press release, published in the Swedish Official Gazette and on the company's website. The company must also publish in a daily newspaper with nationwide circulation a short form message containing information regarding the notice and where it can be found. The notice shall include an agenda listing each item that the meeting is to resolve upon.

Pursuant to MAR a company shall, as soon as the time and venue of a general meeting have been decided publish such information on the company's website. With respect to annual general meetings, such publication shall be made no later than in conjunction with the third quarterly report.

Record date

CANADA

In Canada, the record date is the cut-off date established by a company to determine which shareholders are entitled to, among other things: (i) receive payment of a dividend; (ii) participate in a liquidation distribution; (iii) receive notice of a shareholders' meeting; or (iv) vote at a shareholders' meeting. The directors may set the record date, which must be a date that is at least two months before the date on which such action or meeting, as applicable, is to take place. In relation to notice of meetings and voting rights, if the directors do not set a date, the record date is deemed to be the close of business on the day before the day the notice is sent. In all other cases if the directors do not set a date, the record date is the day the directors pass the resolution relating to the matter for which the record date is required.

The record date for a shareholders' meeting is set by the board of directors. The Company is required to file on SEDAR1 a notice of record date and meeting date at least 25 days before the record date for the meeting. The record date must not precede the date on which the meeting is to be held by more than two months, or in the case of a general meeting requisitioned under the BCBCA, by more than four months. The record date must not precede the date on which the meeting is held by fewer than 21 days.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act the record date is the cut-off date established by a company to determine which shareholders are entitled to, among other things: (i) receive new shares in the event of bonus issues; (ii) receive subscription rights in conjunction with new issues of shares or issues of warrants or convertible instruments; (iii) receive dividends; (iv) receive payment in connection with a reduction of the share capital for repayment to the shareholders; and (v) receive payment in connection with a distribution of assets in the event of the company's liquidation.

The record date for a shareholders' meeting is the fifth business day (i.e. not a holiday) prior to the date of the meeting.

Issue of shares

CANADA

Under the TSX Venture Exchange policies, shareholder approval is generally required for transactions: (i) which results in the creation of a new control person of a company; (ii) the number of securities issued or issuable to non-arm's length parties as a group, as payment for the purchase price for an acquisition, exceeds ten % of the number of securities of the issuer which are outstanding on a non-diluted basis, prior to the closing date of the transaction; and (iii) which constitute reverse takeovers or changes of business of a company.

Under the BCBCA:

- a) subject to the articles of incorporation, shares may be issued at such times and to such persons and for such consideration as the directors may determine;
- b) shares issued by the company are non-assessable, and the holders are not liable to the company or to its creditors in respect thereof; and

¹ SEDAR is a Canadian electronic filing system that allows listed companies to report their securities related information for regulatory purposes and investors to follow the securities development.

- c) a share shall not be issued until the consideration for the share is fully paid in money or in property or past services performed by the company and the value of the consideration received by the company for such share must equal or exceed the issue price set for the share.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act, resolutions on new share issues are as a main rule passed by the shareholders at a general meeting. A general meeting may also authorize the board of directors to issue new shares for a period no longer than until the next annual general meeting. Furthermore, the board of directors may also resolve to issue new shares without such authorization, provided that the resolution is conditioned upon the shareholders' approval at a general meeting. New shares may be issued against payment in cash, in kind or by set-off.

When issuing new shares the limitations on maximum number of shares and share capital set out in the company's articles of association need to be adhered to, unless a general meeting decides to amend the articles.

Pre-emption right

CANADA

The Company's articles of incorporation do not contain any pre-emption right.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act, shareholders have pre-emption right to subscribe for new shares issued in proportion to their shareholdings as of a certain record date for the new share issue. Pre-emption right to subscribe for new shares do not apply in respect of shares issued for consideration in kind or shares issued pursuant to convertibles or warrants previously granted by the company. The pre-emption right to subscribe for new shares may also be set aside by a resolution passed by two thirds of the votes cast and shares represented at the general meeting resolving upon the issue. The corresponding majority threshold applies to a decision by a general meeting to authorize the board of directors to decide upon new share issues with deviation from shareholders' pre-emption right.

Dividend

CANADA

Under the BCBCA, a company may declare a dividend and pay such dividend, whether out of profits, capital or otherwise, by issuing shares or warrants of the company by way of dividend and in property, including in money. A company may not declare or pay a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that: (a) the company is insolvent; or (b) the payment of the dividend would render the company insolvent.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act, payments of dividends require a resolution at a general shareholders' meeting. A resolution to pay dividends may, with some exceptions, not exceed the amount recommended by the board of directors. Dividends may only be made if, after the payment of the dividend, there is sufficient coverage for the company's restricted equity and the payment of dividends is justified, taking into consideration the equity required for the type of operations, the company's need for consolidation and liquidity as well as the company's financial position in general. Each shareholder appearing in the share register as of the record date for the dividend is entitled to receive dividend. Dividend are normally distributed to the shareholders through Euroclear.

Distribution of assets in case of liquidation

CANADA

Under the BCBCA, a company may liquidate if: (a) it has been authorized to do so by a special resolution; (b) it has no assets; and (c) has made adequate provision for the payment of each of its liabilities, if any. In addition, a shareholder, a beneficial owner of a share, a director or any other person, including a creditor of the company whom the court considers appropriate, may apply to court for an order that the company be liquidated and dissolved if an event occurs on the occurrence of which the articles of incorporation of the company provide that the company is to be liquidated and dissolved, or if the court otherwise considers it just and equitable to do so.

After the final accounts have been approved by the liquidator and, in the case of a voluntary liquidation ordered by the court, the liquidator will distribute any remaining property of the company, after the discharge of its obligations, among the shareholders, according to their respective rights.

SWEDEN

The Swedish Companies Act stipulates that a company shall enter into compulsory liquidation in a capital deficiency situation and in certain other situations, such as a decision by the Swedish Companies Registration Office or a provision of the articles of association.

Under the Swedish Companies Act, a company can enter into voluntary liquidation following a resolution by simple majority vote among the shareholders at a general meeting, unless otherwise prescribed in the articles of association. All shares carry equal rights in a liquidation unless otherwise provided for in the articles of association.

Certain extraordinary corporate actions

CANADA

Under the BCBCA, certain extraordinary corporate actions, such as certain mergers, continuances, and sales, leases or exchanges of all or substantially all of the property of a company other than in the ordinary course of business, and other extraordinary corporate actions such as liquidations, dissolutions and (if ordered by a court) arrangements, are required to be approved by special resolution. A special resolution is a resolution passed at a meeting by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders who voted in respect of that resolution or a resolution signed by all of the shareholders entitled to vote on that resolution. In certain cases, a special resolution to approve an extraordinary corporate action is required to be approved separately by the holders of each separate class or series of shares.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act, a statutory merger requires a shareholder resolution passed at a general meeting. The majority requirements for a valid resolution depends on the type of companies involved, however not less than two-thirds of the votes cast and the shares represented at the meeting. A voluntary liquidation requires a resolution passed at a shareholders meeting supported by more than half of the votes cast, unless otherwise provided in the articles of association of the company. A material change of the operations conducted by the company may require a change of the company's objects and purposes in the articles of association, see section *Amendment to the articles* below.

Restrictions on change of control

CANADA

The Company does not have any shareholder rights plans² in effect.

SWEDEN

Restrictions on change of control are not a subject of Swedish law.

Mandatory takeover bids

CANADA

Canadian securities law contains procedural requirements for takeover bids and going-private transactions. In addition, the BCBCA provides that in certain circumstances a security holder or security holders who, in the aggregate, hold more than ninety % of the shares of any class of shares is entitled to compel the acquisition of the shares held by remaining shareholders.

If the acquiring company decides to proceed by way of takeover bid but fails to acquire the requisite ninety %age of the shares to permit a company acquisition of the minority, the company may elect to squeeze out the minority through another corporate process, such as by plan of arrangement or by merger.

SWEDEN

According to the Swedish Takeover Act there is an obligation for companies with shares listed on a regulated market to launch a mandatory takeover bid when a party becomes the owner of 30 % or more of the votes. Since the proposed market First North does not constitute a regulated market, the rule will not apply to Leading Edge Materials.

However, the Swedish Corporate Governance Code on public takeover offers are applicable when someone make a public takeover offer to holders of shares issued by an issuer, which following the application by that issuer, are traded on a MTF, such as First North. The Company does not intend to follow the Swedish Corporate Governance Code. However, issuer who has financial instruments traded on First North must comply with generally acceptable behavior in the Swedish securities market. Generally acceptable behavior is defined as the actual standard practice in the stock market for the behavior of listed companies. Such

² A "shareholder rights plan" is when the board of directors adopts a defensive strategy to avoid being the target of a hostile takeover by a larger firm.

standard practice could, for example, gain expression in the comments issued by Swedish Securities Council, recommendations from the Swedish Financial Reporting Board and the Swedish Corporate Governance Code.

Under the Swedish Companies Act, a shareholder holding more than 90 per cent of the shares in a company is entitled, on a compulsory basis, to buy-out the remaining shares from the other shareholders in the company. On the other hand, a minority shareholder is also, in such situation, entitled to demand that the majority shareholder purchases his or her shares.

Redemption provisions

CANADA

Under the BCBCA, a company may redeem, on the terms and in the manner provided in its articles of incorporation, any of its shares that has a right of redemption attached to it, purchase any of its shares or otherwise acquire any of its shares. However, a company must not redeem or otherwise acquire any of its shares if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the company is insolvent or making the payment or providing the consideration would render the company insolvent.

Any redemption of shares must comply with the issuer bid rules imposed under Canadian securities laws.

A listed company can file a notice of intention to make a normal course issuer bid with the TSX Venture Exchange seeking approval for the company to purchase by normal market purchases up to two % of a class of its own shares in a given 30-day period up to a maximum of a 12 month period of the greater of: (a) ten % of the public float on the date of acceptance of the notice of the normal course issuer bid by the TSX Venture Exchange; or (b) five % of such class of securities issued and outstanding on the date of acceptance.

SWEDEN

A company listed on First North is not permitted to redeem their shares as such rights are limited to companies listed on a regulated market.

Amendments to the articles

CANADA

Under the BCBCA, any amendment to the articles of incorporation generally requires approval by special resolution, which is a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders on the meeting who voted in respect of that resolution or a resolution signed by all of the shareholders entitled to vote on that resolution.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act, an amendment of the articles of association requires a shareholder resolution at a general meeting. The majority requirement for a valid resolution depends on the type of alteration. However, not less than two-thirds of the votes cast and of the shares represented at the meeting will be required. Any amendment to the articles will have to be registered with the Swedish Companies Registration Office.

The board of directors

CANADA

Under the BCBCA, a public company must have no fewer than three directors. There are no Canadian residency requirements. The directors are elected at the annual meeting of the company's shareholders for a term expiring at the end of the next annual meeting. Under the BCBCA, the directors may also, if the articles of incorporation so provide, appoint one or more additional directors, who shall also hold office for a term expiring at the end of the next annual meeting, provided that the total number of directors so elected shall not exceed one third of the number of directors elected at the previous annual meeting. Any casual vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled by the directors without previous resolution.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act, a public company must have no fewer than three directors. At least 50 % of the board of directors and 50 % of the deputy board of directors should be residing within the EEA. However, this requirement can be waived if an application for exemption is filed at, and granted by, the Swedish Companies Registration Office. When the Swedish Companies Registration Office assess whether or not there are special reasons to grant an exemption, they make an overall assessment of all relevant circumstances.

Right to indemnification

CANADA

Under the BCBCA, a company may indemnify a current or former director or officer, a current or former director or officer of another company at the request of the company or at a time when the company is or was an affiliate of the company, against all costs, charges and expenses, including an amount paid to settle an action or satisfy a judgment, reasonably incurred by him or her in respect of any civil, criminal, administrative, investigative or other proceeding to which he or she is made a party by reason of being a director or officer, or former director or officer, of such company or such body corporate, if: (a) he or she acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of such company or associated company; and (b) in the case of a proceeding that is not a civil proceeding, if he or she had reasonable grounds for believing that the conduct was lawful.

SWEDEN

The Swedish Companies Act does not contain any specific provisions requiring that the articles of association provide for indemnification of directors, officers or other persons. Instead, Swedish companies can have professional indemnity insurance in place for its board of directors and officers.

The annual general shareholders' meeting shall resolve on the discharge of the board of directors of and managing director from liability. An action for damages on behalf of the company may be available in certain circumstances against a founder, director, managing director, auditor or shareholder of the company. Such an action may be instituted where at a general shareholders' meeting the majority or a minority comprising the owners of at least one-tenth of all shares has supported the proposal for such an action to be instituted. The action for damages in favor of a company may also be conducted by owners (in their own name) of at least one-tenth of all shares.

Financial statements, auditor's report, auditor and audit committee

CANADA

Under the BCBCA, the directors of the Company must place before the shareholders at every annual meeting: (a) comparative financial statements as prescribed relating separately to the period that began immediately after the end of the last completed financial year and ended not more than six months before the annual meeting, and the immediately preceding financial year; and (b) the report of the auditor, if any.

TSX Venture Exchange issuers are required to prepare and file on SEDAR its annual audited financial statements and annual management discussion and analysis along with the report of the auditor, if any, within 120 days of its financial year-end. Issuers are required to prepare and file on SEDAR its quarterly financial statements and interim management discussion and analysis within 60 days of the end of the first, second and third financial quarter.

The audit committee is appointed by the board of directors pursuant to provisions of the BCBCA. The primary responsibility for the company's financial reporting, accounting systems and internal controls is vested in senior management and is overseen by the board of directors.

The audit committee is a standing committee of the board of directors established to assist it in fulfilling its responsibilities in this regard. The audit committee shall have responsibility for overseeing management reporting on internal controls. While it is management's responsibility to design and implement an effective system of internal control, it is the responsibility of the audit committee to ensure that management has done so.

SWEDEN

Under the Swedish Companies Act, the annual general meeting shall adopt the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement. Further, it makes decisions in respect of the disposition of the company's profit or loss (such as payment of dividends).

The annual report, together with the auditor's report, must be presented at the annual general meeting, which according to the Swedish Companies Act is to be held within six months after the end of the financial year.

Auditors are appointed by the general shareholders' meeting, whereby a registered accounting firm may be appointed as auditor. There is no applicable regulation for Leading Edge Materials regarding requirements of having an audit committee.

Corporate governance reports and website

CANADA

Companies listed on the TSX Venture Exchange must provide corporate governance information in the management information circular (usually referred to as a proxy circular). The proxy circular is distributed together with the company's notice of annual

shareholders' meeting and is filed on SEDAR. There is no requirement to include the proxy circular on the company's website, or to have the proxy circular reviewed by the company's auditor. Canadian securities laws regulate the content of the proxy circular for publicly listed companies and the circular must, among other things, include a discussion of the company's corporate governance practice and its compliance with Canadian corporate governance principles. Although there are no legal requirements regarding a disclosure of the company's corporate governance practices on the company's website, the company does include information useful to investors.

SWEDEN

Companies listed on First North must have its own website on which all published information from Leading Edge Materials to the market shall be readily available for at least five years. Annual reports, prospectuses, and other information provided for distribution to, or kept available to, shareholders shall be readily available on the website, unless special cause exists. The website shall also include Leading Edge Materials articles of incorporation and details of the current board of directors and senior management and the name of the certified adviser.

Company's obligation to disclose changes in its share capital

CANADA

The company is not generally required to file any reports with the TSX Venture Exchange for changes when the number of outstanding or reserved listed securities has occurred. However, the company is required to obtain TSX Venture Exchange acceptance for any issuance of securities. In connection with the grant of stock options pursuant to the company's stock option plan, the policies provide that a company must file monthly reports for any stock options granted.

SWEDEN

In addition to the requirement in the Swedish Companies Act to register increases and decreases of the share capital there is no regulations on filing or reporting changes when the number of outstanding securities has occurred for Leading Edge Materials.

Distribution of information to the Canadian and Swedish markets

The content and format of the disclosure obligations of Canadian issuers is mandated under National Instrument 51-102 and other National Instruments. The CSA have implemented National Policy 51-201 Disclosure Standards to provide "best disclosure" practices in order that everyone investing in securities will have equal access to information that may affect their investment decisions. Canadian securities legislation prohibits a reporting issuer from selective disclosure or informing any person or company in a special relationship with a reporting issuer, other than in the necessary course of business, of a material fact or a material change before that material information has been generally disclosed. Securities legislation also prohibits anyone in a special relationship with a reporting issuer from purchasing or selling securities of the reporting issuer with knowledge of a material fact or material change about the issuer that has not been generally disclosed.

The Company maintains a disclosure policy to ensure that communications to the investing public about the Company are (i) timely, factual and accurate and (ii) broadly disseminated in accordance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The disclosure policy extends to all employees, consultants and the board of directors of the Company and its subsidiaries and those individuals authorized to speak on behalf of the Company or its subsidiaries.

Following the Listing on First North the Company will be subject to the rules on disclosure of the Nasdaq First North Nordic - Rulebook. Financial reports and press releases will be published on the Company's website at www.leadingedgematerials.com and by its news distributors. Financial reports and press releases are also filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The information will be in English only. In addition to Nasdaq First North Nordic - Rulebook, the Company also needs to comply with MAR. MAR includes disclosure obligations and closed period rules that apply to issuers that have agreed to or have been approved for admission to trading on a MTF. Since First North is an MTF, MAR do applies to Leading Edge Materials.

Swedish insider reporting rules

In addition to any reporting requirements under applicable Canadian laws, persons discharging managerial responsibilities in Leading Edge Materials will, by reason of the Listing, be required to report their transactions to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (the "SFSA"). Such reporting shall be made in accordance with MAR. These reports are publicly available on the SFSA's website www.fi.se. In addition, the same regulation stipulates a trading ban for persons discharging managerial responsibilities within an issuer to conduct any transactions on its own or for the account of a third party, directly or indirectly, relating to the shares or debt instruments of the issuer or to derivative or other financial instruments linked to them during a closed period of 30 calendar days before the announcement of an interim financial report or a year-end report which the issuer is obliged to make public according to the rules of the trading venue where the issuer's shares are admitted to trading or national law.