

Minutes

Investec Limited

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Meeting held on 08 August 2024 at 11:00 (UK time) / 12:00 (SA time) in rooms 6NW1&2 at 30 Gresham Street, London; Training Room 3 at 100 Grayston Drive, Sandown, Sandton; by Microsoft Teams and broadcast through the Lumi platform

Directors : PA Hourquebie (Chair in London)
ZBM Bassa (Chair in Johannesburg)
HC Baldock
S Koseff
N Newton-King
J Nyker
V Olver
DC Radley
NA Samujh
PG Sibiya
BD Stevenson
F Titi

In attendance : Shareholders, guests and invitees as per the attendance registers.

Secretary : N van Wyk

1. **Webcast: Investec Limited (the Company) and Investec plc**

The annual general meetings of Investec Limited (the Company) and Investec plc were being held as a combined electronic and physical meeting.

PA Hourquebie, who was chairing the joint part of the meeting with Investec plc, explained that parallel meetings of the Company and Investec plc were necessary because of the voting arrangements established as part of the dual listed company structure.

The meetings of Investec Limited and Investec plc were linked for shareholders of both companies to raise questions and participate in the discussions on a single forum. Shareholders participating in the meeting electronically were allowed to submit questions either as text, via the Lumi messaging function, or via the teleconference. Shareholders attending in person were allowed to ask questions verbally during the meeting.

It was noted that an update on the Group's performance would only be provided in the pre-close statement to be published on 20 September 2024.

2. **Questions and answers**

Questions were raised by shareholders in the UK and in South Africa. The following questions were recorded:

Questions in Johannesburg

Question 1: Investec is still only disclosing financed emissions from fossil fuels in relation to power/energy generation. This is leaving a potentially large portion of the bank's emissions unreported. Investec reports that this is because it is focusing on influencing clients to improve data quality and accuracy in relation to existing disclosures. Can you not do this at the same time as expanding your disclosures beyond power/energy generation? What is your timeline to disclose all fossil fuel emissions.

Answer: P Hourquebie and F Titi: We are doing a lot of work in this area. We are in the process of setting targets against our Sustainable and Transition Framework. We have been working hard on expanding the scope for our energy lending financial emissions to include all energy lending as part of the 2025 disclosures. Our current disclosures will be extended to include additional asset classes/sectors as we move forward. The disclosures we have already covers 78% of our loan book exposures. Within the mining sector our exposure as a whole is 4/10 of our on-balance sheet exposures. Total exposure to the mining sector is £199mn over a Balance Sheet of £51256mn resulting in 0.4%. This is a particularly complex and emerging area and the credibility of data standards.

Question 2: Investec has still not set any interim targets or strategies for reducing its exposure to oil and gas. Your reports are very clear that you see gas as playing a part in the transition, and the increase in financing for oil and gas over the past year is evidence of that. According to your recently published sustainable and transition finance framework, Investec will only finance 'gas fired power generation and associated infrastructure strictly in the circumstances where it forms part of a credible transition plan within South Africa'. Please can you explain how you are assessing the credibility of a transition plan?

Answer: F Titi: At the moment we have a fairly defined process when considering transition plans for coal. There is a framework that is used worldwide, namely the Climate Policy Initiative. When you look at the credibility of transition plans you take quite a number of factors into account for example associated infrastructure and timing around the transition of the particular fuel. We have a plethora of criteria what we will use collectively to come to a decision around whether a transition plan is credible or not. The risk remains that there could be a level of green washing in how people put together transition plans. That's why the need for clear standards and clear frameworks can not be overemphasised. As we move forward there are areas of maturity that we will continue to improve, i.e., quality of the data, our processes and our understanding of the latest thinking and practices in an area as critical as this. We have made good progress. However, we have significant more progress to make as we move forward.

Question 3: Investec's reports state that the company continually strives to achieve greater representation at all levels of the business through effective implementation of your Employment Equity (EE) Plan in South Africa. The current EE plan ends in 2024, and Investec is currently consulting with employees and other stakeholders to develop the next EE Plan. With women only representing 9.5% of top management at Investec Limited, can you explain the slow progress? Based on the current EE plan ending in 2024, what are your gender transformation targets and timeframes for achieving them for both top and senior management at Investec Limited?

Answer: F Titi: In respect of the EE Plan we have made substantial progress. While year on year progress may vary, we look at multi-medium term and long-term planning around our progress. So we don't have a straight line expectation of progress year on year. But overtime we do expect to see significant progress. If you compare our executive management of the group to five/six years ago, you will note that the DLC Executive Committee now consists of four individuals, ie one woman, Ruth Leas who runs the UK Bank and three people of colour (Nishlan Samujh our Finance Director, Cumesh Moodliar who runs the business here in South Africa, and Fani Titi, Group Chief Executive). Over time we have made substantial progress and when you look into our decision-making forums for example our credit forum we have paid particular attention to making sure there is a level of representation both in terms of gender and race. On the specific question of women representation, we had three women who

left the SA business, one moved to our UK business as the Finance Director and the other two left for different reasons. We have replaced those three individuals. We went through the normal process of looking internally and externally and we made three hires who are people of colour. While it may look like we have gone backwards on women representation, we have increased our people of colour and over the medium term we will see gender representation increase in terms of the EE Act. As of March 2024, the number of senior women in leadership was 30%. This shows a level of progress that we made and we continue to measure that program over the next period of the EE Plan.

Question 4: My question was more on the gender representation of females at top management. Numbers actually show that there has been 2 out of 21 females at top management, and the gender representation has decreased by 18%

Answer: F Titi: Year on year there has been a decrease. We had one [senior woman] who left the SA business and moved to London as the Finance Director. So, from where we sit there remains a level of progress. As you would have seen in the annual report, she was replaced by Rupesh Govan, a person of colour. As I indicated, there were two other departures and after a thorough search we replaced those departures. We couldn't at the time find suitable candidates but our program around diversity, equity and inclusion are quite extensive. Once we got the current plan agreed and submitted to the Department of Labour and will be able to give you a better feel of what we intend to achieve with that plan at the next annual general meeting. [Question to be taken offline and referred to the Global Head of People and Organisation].

Question 5: Investec proposed Sustainability Performance Frameworks for both Short-Term Incentives (STI) and Long-Term Incentives (LTI) will be measured based on evidence of progress in Belonging, Inclusion, Diversity (BID) and Transformation within the company. Specifically, this involves increasing the representation of females and people of colour in senior roles. When can we expect to see the actual targets for this representative linked to executive remuneration?

Answer: P Hourquebie and F Titi: This is an area where you need to look at things over a period of time, not at a point in time. We develop pipelines of people and overtime those pipelines of people move through the organisation. There are times when things might not go in the direction you want them to go at a point in time, but over time we are making very good progress when it comes to DI in the broader sense. We do spend a lot of time on senior management development on various committees and the board as well.

H Baldock: If you look at our current policy, we have a number of non-financial measures and one of those for example in the LTI is the employee relationship and development that management have conducted. That captures all these things we have been talking about around succession, mobility, D&I, complying with relevant laws, reducing pay gaps etc. In the new policy that we have put forward to shareholders this year, we are trying to simplify that but continue our focus on BID and EE. We have a non-financial measure called sustainability and we are breaking that down into climate and reducing inequality. Within that, the progress on BID and increasing the number of females and people of colour will be a metric that we will measure. We are currently concluding our EE discussions and this will be something that the Remuneration Committee will take into account in terms of executive pay. In the Board and Remuneration Committee and Workforce Engagement we spend a lot of time looking at the talent pipeline, how we can bring people up, how we can give them leadership skills to be able to take on those roles so that they get more senior, authentically assured purposeful leadership. This is something that our Global Head of People and Organisation can take you through. But as a Board we do spend a lot of time monitoring how management are performing and this will be reflected in both the LTI and STI going forward.

Questions in London

Question 6: The question relates to the diagram on page 10 and 11 of the 2024 DLC Integrated Annual Report. Could you clarify what the company objectives are worldwide? What is the progress in the USA and India?

Question 7: The question relates to page 52 and 53 of the 2024 DLC Integrated Annual Report. The report refers to 'Helping smaller enterprises drive Africa's growth'. Please can you give an update on this initiative and how quickly you think things will grow and how many countries in Africa can actually assist.

Question 8: The question relates to page 91 of the 2024 DLC Integrated Annual Report in relation to Investec Travel. Is this going to remain a small business or something you are going to develop into something profitable?

Answer to Questions 6, 7 and 8: F Titi: We have engaged over the last five years or so on a strategy to simplify the business to focus it more narrowly and then execute a disciplined growth path. One of the consequences of the strategy was that we looked at geographies where we were either subscale or that did not fit our risk type going forward. Based on this we exited a number of geographies. The geographies that we have are linked intricately to our current two anchor geographies, namely South Africa, including Mauritius (Investec Limited) and UK and Other (Investec plc). Mauritius is largely an extension of our South African business, in particular our corporate and investment banking business. The Mauritius balance sheet is dollar funded and helps us in many other ways, but it has no separate strategy to the strategy of the Group. Our profits from Africa are largely through some level of trade finance we have. We have certain social infrastructure investments that we make in line with our purpose and we have been looking to increase our participation on the African continent, potentially looking at whether we could do more with some of the clients we have. Our objective is to see whether we can do more to support our clients and to grow the business that we have without putting infrastructure on the ground. We are looking at our risk processes and all other related matters, but it will be disciplined. It will be gradual as opposed to a wholesale change overnight.

C Moodliar: Investec Travel is a business that has been developed in service of the private bank clients in South Africa. It was not meant to be a separate profit and loss business, but rather a part of our banking business to offer a travel service to our private bank clients which is in line with many of our competitors. One of our passion points for clients within Private Bank is travel and this has really been developed in support of that. It is not intended to be built as a travel business to go beyond servicing our existing private bank clients. In addition, strategically we are looking to build client ecosystems (i.e. a set of services and products) that would more fully serve our clients. This particular business is part of our strategy to entrench ourselves with clients. The client ecosystem philosophy is something that is important to us as we move forward.

Questions Online

Question 9: Concerns about Board Member Over-extension | The appointments of Diane Radley and Philip Hourquebie as independent non-executive directors are not supported due to concerns about their existing commitments on sitting on multiple boards. How does the Board plan to address these concerns and ensure that its members have the capacity to effectively fulfil their duties at Investec.

Answer: P Hourquebie: Diane Radley is new to our board, having joined earlier this year. She was conscious that she had a full portfolio but had the capacity and was coming off a number of boards and in fact is in the process of coming off some boards. Some have to do with some corporate activity, so it is just a question of waiting until the corporate activity is completed. In one case I believe it is. In another case, it is almost complete. We do have a policy around ensuring that our board members have capacity and we monitor these commitments. In fact no new appointments can be taken on without clearing it with the chair of the Investec board. So we have a clear policy that is monitored. Sometimes when you

take on a new board member, the timing between coming off boards and going on boards is not perfect and so there is a period of transition and I would say Diane Radley is towards the end of her transition out of some responsibility and into her Investec responsibility. She and I are comfortable that she will have the capacity to take on the roles that she has within Investec in the long-term and even in the short-term. We are comfortable that we have interrogated her capacity, and we monitor that she is making progress.

Z Bassa: Philip has one other appointment outside of the Group and there is a second one which is ex-Investec, namely the Burstone Group, but is very much part and parcel of the Investec family. And as Philip has indicated nothing has changed in the period since he became chair. We feel very confident that he has and does devote sufficient time to Investec and we have no concerns whatsoever in that regard. Just to take a step back, the PRA in the UK and the PA in South Africa have specific guidelines/requirements around the number of boards that a director can take on. This is something we monitor very closely as a board and it applies to every director including the chair. The PRA for example in the UK has a limit with on the number of listed boards that a non-executive director can serve on, which we monitor and apply to every director. Investec plc is subject to the PRA requirements and Investec Limited are subject to the PA requirements in South Africa. The other step we go through in the appointment of directors with the PA in South Africa is that prior to approving the appointment of any director, we have to submit total commitments in terms of the number of board appointments a director has and the hours taken up on every board. The PA looks at this carefully before granting approval of an appointment and we are comfortable on all our directors at the moment, including Diane and Philip. In the case of Philip, we have a chair that has been extremely engaged in the business and is a part of not just the Board meetings of Investec Group and IBL (which he chairs), but we have a chair that attends all of the committee meetings as well. We, as a Nominations and Directors' Affairs Committee and Board, don't have any concerns about Philip's commitments.

Question 10: Remuneration Policy Non-Financial Metrics and Executive Compensation | The report highlights insufficient disclosure of non-financial metrics for both the STI and LTI schemes, which appears to be discretionary. Could the board provide more transparency on how these metrics are determined and their alignment with Investec's strategic goals, particularly in sustainability?

Answer: H Baldock: We speak a lot about non-financial metrics with our shareholders when we do our annual shareholder engagement, which we did earlier last month. This is an area where there is a certain amount of subjectivity where it is not possible to have hard and fast objective targets, but where we can do have those. If you read the Remuneration Report you will see that there is a lot of disclosure about how we came to the outcomes for both short term and long term non-financial metrics. In terms of strategic goals there are a number of measures which are highlighted on page 37 of the Remuneration Report, 15 of which relate to what the Group and Management team have achieved. On sustainability they are measurable in the sense that the rating for the current policy is based on ratings given by the top five rating agencies; three of which refer to ESG and then separately to environment and social. It is very clear on that particular metric how we have come to the outcome achieved. As we have indicated we are proposing to switch this to make it more pertinent to us because currently that measure is very much relative to other banks. We have the Sustainable and Transition Finance Framework which is being put in place together with targets, so it will be very clear going forward as to how those non-financial metrics are measured.

Question 11: Emission Increases | Your report indicates a rise in both Scope 1 and Scope 3 emission for FY24, despite improvements in data quality and processes for Scope 3 emissions calculations. Could the board elaborate on the specific measures being implemented to reduce these emissions, and how they plan to accelerate these efforts to meet the 2030 net zero thermal coal exposure target? Despite a decrease in coal funding and increased investments in renewables, the fossil fuel funding has risen slightly by 0.14%. How does Investec plan to balance its current fossil fuel exposure with its commitments to renewable energy financing, and what are the specific milestones or targets in this area leading up to 2030?

Answer: F Titi: In short, when we think about fossil fuel exposures it is a very small number and what is becoming more and more important is to look at the flip side of that and understand how we are committed to the renewable and green economy going forward. While this is certainly on our radars, the bigger issue is getting our framework and getting some targets for our sustainable finance programme in place.

The exposure to fossil fuel is really small. If you look at coal for instance, our exposure is R397mn, and if you include trading exposures this goes to R474mn. This is one tenth of 1% of our loan book, so they are minimal in our view. What is important in the framework referred to is both transition finance and measurement. We consider this through two specific lenses, i.e, you have to look at absolute emissions and emission intensity with respect to our energy exposure as this will reflect whether progress is being made in terms of shifting from investments in fossil fuels to renewables. While the absolute amounts are important, looking at both is quite instructive. I would urge to look at these numbers over a period of time as sometimes there is a specific reason why it might go up or down in a particular year. But over time you will see this number is coming down.

Question 12: While there has been progress in reducing the gender pay gap, there remains a significant average ethnicity pay gap in the UK. What specific actions is the Board taking to further close these pay gaps and how does it plan to ensure equitable compensation across demographics.

Answer: P Hourquebie and F Titi: When we look at our two core geographies [in respect of senior leadership] we are doing better on gender in the UK and better in South Africa on race. This should be looked at over multiple years. As a board, when we talk about equity and pay, we believe strongly and ensure equal pay for equal work. So, pay gaps are not about equal pay for equal work it is about the number of people that you have (men/women/different ethnic groups) and where they are in the organisation. Traditionally, we have had more men in higher paying leadership and client facing roles and this has an impact on the ratio. As we employ more people into leadership roles, either more women or people of ethnicity [in the UK] or race [in South Africa] the ratio narrows somewhat. The ratio moves in terms of the volume of people at more senior levels or at higher pay levels. This traditionally was white people and males and increasingly now is women. The CEO of the UK Bank is a woman and she has a lot of diversity in her leadership team.

On the equity part, we get quizzed in South Africa when we submit our EE plans to the Department of Labour. I can with confidence say that equal pay for equal work is what we do. Given the market dynamics of supply and demand it is not unlikely that you could have people of colour or women being paid slightly more because there are fewer of such persons in the market.

Dealing with pay gaps (whether gender or ethnicity) lies in EE Plan we talked about in South Africa. As we improve, those gaps will continue to decrease. Similarly in the UK, as we have equal pay for equal work. We just need to increase the numbers of representation. The pay gap is a very raw/blunt instrument, but at the heart of it you should see increased representation as you go into senior leadership teams and into front and client facing roles because those roles generally attract from a market perspective higher pay. We are focussed on those activities.

3. Remarks

P Hourquebie, on behalf of the Board and Investec, expressed his gratitude to Zarina Bassa and Phili Sibiyi for their service, dedication and commitment throughout their tenure as non-executive directors. He further extended gratitude to Zarina for her diligence in fulfilling her role as the Senior Independent Director of the Group and Chair of the Group Audit Committee. P Hourquebie informed the meeting that Henrietta Baldock would be fulfilling the role of Senior Independent Director going forward and that Diane Radley was appointed as a non-executive director of the Group and Investec Bank Limited and Group Audit Committee member on 06 March 2024, and would succeed Zarina Bassa as Chair of the Group Audit Committee. On behalf of the Board, P Hourquebie extended a warm welcome

to Diane Radley. It was highlighted that with Phili Sibiya stepping down from the Group Audit Committee, Brian Stevenson would join the Group Audit Committee as a member.

The dual meeting was finalised and the video link with London was terminated so the separate meetings for Investec plc and Investec Limited shareholders could proceed with the main business of their respective meetings, as set out in the notices of the meetings.

4. Chair

The Secretary informed the meeting that, in terms of Article 51 of the Memorandum of Incorporation of the Company, the directors had chosen, with agreement, Z Bassa to preside as Chair of the Investec Limited meeting and that she had indicated her willingness to act as such.

The Chair welcomed all present.

5. Constitution of meeting

Proxies representing 226 318 401 shares were received and 7 shareholders were present in person or represented by way of letters of representation, representing 350 shares.

Accordingly, 226 318 751 shares, representing 76.69% of the total number of ordinary shares in issue were represented at the meeting.

The Chair advised that the statutory records open to shareholders, were available for inspection electronically.

In addition, the Chair informed the meeting that details of the ordinary and special resolutions to be considered and approved were contained in the notice of the meeting, which had been mailed to shareholders on 24 June 2024. She proposed and it was unanimously agreed that the notice of the meeting be taken as read.

6. Voting procedure

The Chair confirmed that the voting procedures had been circulated to shareholders and invitees at registration and were taken as read.

She explained that once the poll had been opened, voting options would appear on the screen and that the poll would remain open for 15 minutes in order to allow votes to be cast in respect of the resolutions.

The Chair advised that once the poll had closed, votes would be aggregated and a regulatory announcement confirming the aggregate results would be released on the London and Johannesburg markets later in the day.

7. Voting

The Chair declared the poll open for 15 minutes, whereafter the meeting would close.

8. Resolutions tabled and their voting results

Resolutions were categorised, tabled and voted on under the following headings as detailed in the notices of the annual general meetings:

- Common business: Investec Limited and Investec plc
- Ordinary business: Investec Limited
- Special business: Investec Limited Ordinary resolutions
- Special business: Investec Limited Special resolutions
- Ordinary business: Investec plc
- Special business: Investec plc Ordinary resolutions
- Special business: Investec plc Special resolutions

9. Closing of poll – Ordinary shares

The votes of the Investec plc ordinary shareholders would be recast through the special convertible redeemable preference shares.

The Chair declared the polls closed.

The voting results were as follows:

	Resolution	Votes For	% of Votes Cast	Votes Against	% of Votes Cast	Total Votes Cast	Total Votes Cast as a % of the Ordinary Shares in Issue	Votes Withheld	Votes Withheld as a % of the Ordinary Shares in Issue
Common Business: Investec plc and Investec Limited									
1	Re-election of Henrietta Baldock	735,844,844	99.68%	2,343,770	0.32%	738,188,614	78.51%	341,095	0.04%
2	Re-election of Philip Hourquebie	716,809,524	97.22%	20,533,026	2.78%	737,342,550	78.42%	1,187,159	0.13%
3	Re-election of Stephen Koseff	733,455,100	99.35%	4,830,334	0.65%	738,285,434	78.52%	244,375	0.03%
4	Re-election of Nicky Newton-King	735,856,005	99.68%	2,333,025	0.32%	738,189,030	78.51%	340,679	0.04%
5	Re-election of Jasandra Nyker	738,101,872	99.99%	86,940	0.01%	738,188,812	78.51%	340,897	0.04%
6	Re-election of Vanessa Olver	736,063,456	99.71%	2,125,158	0.29%	738,188,614	78.51%	341,095	0.04%
7	Re-election of Nishlan Samujh	734,921,432	99.56%	3,267,097	0.44%	738,188,529	78.51%	341,180	0.04%
8	Re-election of Brian Stevenson	736,062,321	99.71%	2,126,056	0.29%	738,188,377	78.51%	341,332	0.04%
9	Re-election of Fani Titi	737,747,562	99.94%	439,887	0.06%	738,187,449	78.51%	342,260	0.04%
10	Election of Diane Radley	694,765,383	94.12%	43,422,059	5.88%	738,187,442	78.51%	342,367	0.04%
11	Approval of the DLC directors' remuneration report for the year ended 31 March 2024	707,032,202	95.78%	31,152,566	4.22%	738,184,768	78.51%	344,636	0.04%
12	Approval of the DLC directors' remuneration policy	667,135,627	90.38%	71,043,626	9.62%	738,179,253	78.51%	350,556	0.04%
13	Authority to take action in respect of the resolutions	738,167,067	100.00%	15,679	0.00%	738,182,746	78.51%	346,963	0.04%
Ordinary business: Investec Limited									
14	Presentation of the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024	Non-voting							

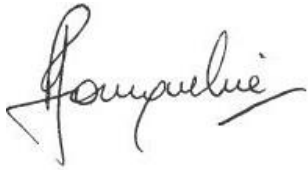
15	Sanction of the interim dividend paid on the ordinary shares	738,186,497	100.00%	326	0.00%	738,186,823	78.51%	342,886	0.04%
16	Sanction of the interim dividend paid on the SA DAS share	738,186,180	100.00%	338	0.00%	738,186,518	78.51%	342,886	0.04%
17	Approval of the final dividend on the ordinary shares and the SA DAS share	738,187,401	100.00%	301	0.00%	738,187,702	78.51%	342,007	0.04%
18	Appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. as joint auditors	737,917,230	99.96%	269,084	0.04%	738,186,314	78.51%	343,395	0.04%
19	Appointment of Deloitte& Touche as joint auditors	729,703,170	98.85%	8,483,098	1.15%	738,186,268	78.51%	343,441	0.04%
Special business: Investec Limited									
20	Authority to issue the unissued variable rate, redeemable, cumulative preference shares; the unissued non-redeemable, non-cumulative, non-participating preference shares (perpetual preference shares); the unissued non-redeemable, non-cumulative, non-participating preference shares (non-redeemable programme preference shares); and the redeemable, non-participating preference shares (redeemable programme preference shares)	733,369,464	99.35%	4,816,556	0.65%	738,186,020	78.51%	343,689	0.04%
21	Authority to issue the unissued special convertible redeemable preference shares	732,506,020	99.23%	5,674,107	0.77%	738,180,127	78.51%	349,572	0.04%
22	Authority to acquire ordinary shares	719,415,200	97.54%	18,125,845	2.46%	737,541,045	78.44%	988,664	0.11%
23	Authority to acquire any redeemable, non-participating preference shares and non-redeemable, non-cumulative, non-participating preference shares	734,244,783	99.56%	3,269,694	0.44%	737,514,477	78.43%	1,015,232	0.11%
24	Financial assistance	723,470,789	98.01%	14,686,337	1.99%	738,157,126	78.50%	372,278	0.04%
25	Approval of the non-executive directors' remuneration	722,039,464	97.81%	16,141,079	2.19%	738,180,543	78.51%	349,166	0.04%
Ordinary Business: Investec plc									

26	Receive the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024	734,386,036	99.99%	87,122	0.01%	734,473,158	78.11%	4,056,246	0.43%
27	Sanction of the interim dividend paid on the ordinary shares	729,416,025	98.81%	8,772,372	1.19%	738,188,397	78.51%	341,312	0.04%
28	Approval of the final dividend on the ordinary shares	738,186,486	100.00%	2,458	0.00%	738,188,944	78.51%	340,765	0.04%
29	Appointment of Deloitte LLP as auditor	728,043,553	98.63%	10,143,924	1.37%	738,187,477	78.51%	342,232	0.04%
30	Authority for the Investec plc Audit Committee to set the remuneration of the company's auditors	737,641,866	99.93%	545,530	0.07%	738,187,396	78.51%	342,313	0.04%
Special Business: Investec plc									
31	Authority to allot shares and other securities	711,918,630	96.44%	26,269,629	3.56%	738,188,259	78.51%	341,450	0.04%
32	Authority to purchase ordinary shares	737,123,402	99.95%	392,073	0.05%	737,515,475	78.44%	1,014,234	0.11%
33	Authority to purchase preference shares	734,228,655	99.55%	3,286,525	0.45%	737,515,180	78.44%	1,014,529	0.11%

10. Closure

All the ordinary and special resolutions tabled at the annual general meeting, were passed with the requisite majority.

There being no further business to transact, the Chair thanked all for their attendance and declared the meeting closed.



CHAIR