



DISCRETIONARY
PORTFOLIO
MANAGEMENT

LETTER OF INTENT

From: FS Wealth Management Ltd
Northwood Place
Octagon Business Park
Little Plumstead
Norwich
NR13 5FH

To: Polar Nimrod Topco Limited (the "**Offeror**")
10 Lower Thames Street
London EC3R 6AF

Bagnall Energy Limited
10 Lower Thames Street
London EC3R 6AF

19.06.2025

Proposed acquisition of Downing Renewables & Infrastructure Trust plc

We understand that the Offeror intends to make an offer to acquire, directly or indirectly, the entire issued and to be issued ordinary share capital of Downing Renewables & Infrastructure Trust plc ("**DORE**") not already owned by the Bagnall Group, comprising ordinary shares of £0.01 each in the capital of DORE (the "**Proposed Transaction**").

We further understand that the Proposed Transaction will be made on the terms and subject to the conditions to be set out in the announcement of a firm intention to make an offer to be made under Rule 2.7 of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers (the "**Code**") substantially in the form which is attached in the Appendix to this letter (the "**Press Announcement**"), together with any additional terms and conditions as may be required by the Code and/or any other applicable law or regulation or as the Offeror and DORE may agree.

It is acknowledged that the Proposed Transaction is intended to be made by way of a Court-sanctioned scheme of arrangement under Part 26 of the Companies Act 2006 (as amended) (the "**Companies Act**") (the "**Scheme**"), but the Offeror has reserved the right to elect to implement the Proposed Transaction by

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way of a takeover offer, as defined in Chapter 3 of Part 28 of the Companies Act (an "**Offer**").

As at the date of this letter, we are the registered holder and/or beneficial owner of 4,498,478 ordinary shares of £0.01 each in the capital of DORE (the "**Shares**").

We hereby confirm that it is our current intention to exercise the voting rights or procure the exercise of the voting rights attached to the Shares at the shareholder meetings to be convened by DORE and/or the Court to approve and implement the Scheme (and any adjournments thereof) in favour of any resolutions necessary to approve and implement the Scheme in respect of all of the Shares.

In the event that the Proposed Transaction is implemented by way of an Offer, it is our current intention to accept or procure the acceptance of the Offer in respect of all of the Shares.

We hereby confirm that as at the date of this letter, other than the Shares, there are no other shares, or interests or rights to subscribe for shares, in the capital of DORE in which we are interested and we do not have any short positions, agreements to sell, delivery obligations or rights to require other persons to purchase or take delivery of any such shares in the capital of DORE.

This letter is not legally binding, does not constitute an irrevocable undertaking and does not prevent us from selling the Shares in the market or otherwise disposing or agreeing to dispose of our interest/voting rights in the Shares nor does this letter preclude us from accepting or agreeing to accept a higher offer.

We consent to the issue of a press announcement incorporating references to us and to this letter substantially in the form of the Press Announcement. We understand that, in accordance with the Code, particulars of this letter will be contained in the Press Announcement and, subject to any change in our current intention, in the scheme document (or offer document) to be published in respect of the Proposed Transaction in due course. We also understand that this letter will be published on a website in accordance with Rule 26.1 of the Code. We undertake to provide you with all such information in relation to our interests in the share capital of DORE as you may reasonably require to comply with the rules and requirements of The Panel on Takeovers and Mergers (the "**Takeover Panel**") and any other legal or regulatory requirements.

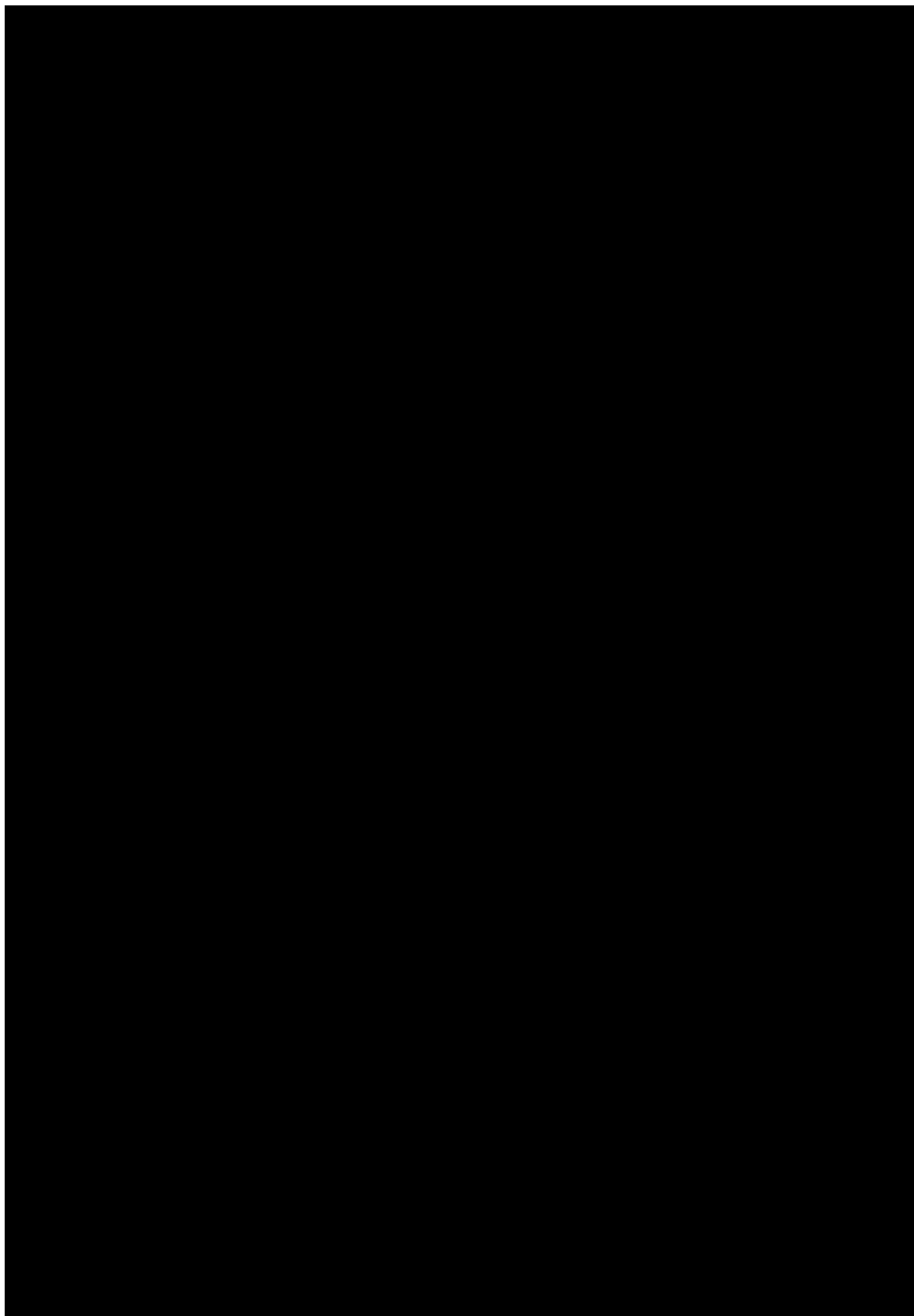
We acknowledge that, should our current intention change in respect of all or any of the Shares referred to above following the release of the Press Announcement, we are obliged to inform the Offeror and the Takeover Panel of the up-to-date position promptly such that the Offeror can make an appropriate announcement pursuant to Rule 2.10(c) of the Code.

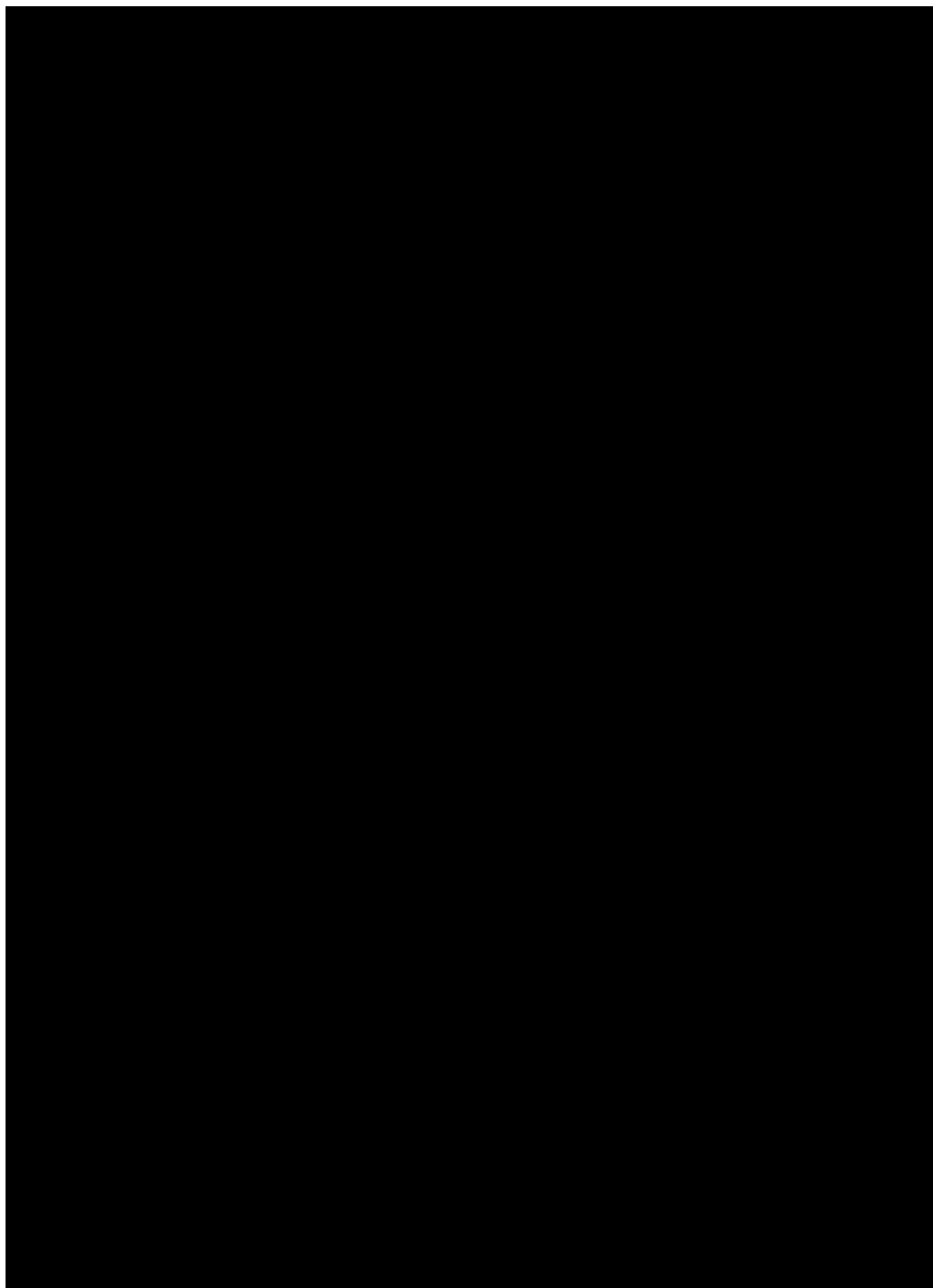
Yours faithfully,

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For and on behalf of
FS Wealth Management Ltd
Date: 19.06.2025

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to employ people with disabilities in a variety of roles, including as teachers, nurses, and social workers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a number of advantages over the private sector. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more stable and secure employment environment than the private sector. This is because the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more predictable and stable income, and a more secure job. Additionally, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and accommodating work environment than the private sector.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive range of benefits and services than the private sector. This is because the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive range of benefits and services, including health care, housing, and education. Additionally, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more supportive and inclusive work environment than the private sector.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in employing people with disabilities. One challenge is that the public sector often has a limited budget, which can make it difficult to offer people with disabilities the same level of benefits and services as the private sector. Additionally, the public sector often has a limited number of jobs available, which can make it difficult for people with disabilities to find employment. Finally, the public sector often has a limited number of people with disabilities who are able to work, which can make it difficult to find people with disabilities to employ.

There are a number of ways that the public sector can overcome these challenges and become a more effective employer of people with disabilities. One way is to increase the public sector's budget, which would allow it to offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive range of benefits and services. Additionally, the public sector could increase the number of jobs available, which would make it easier for people with disabilities to find employment. Finally, the public sector could increase the number of people with disabilities who are able to work, which would make it easier to find people with disabilities to employ.

There are a number of other ways that the public sector can become a more effective employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector could offer people with disabilities a more flexible and accommodating work environment, which would make it easier for them to work. Additionally, the public sector could offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive range of training and development opportunities, which would help them to develop the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in the workplace.

There are a number of other ways that the public sector can become a more effective employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector could offer people with disabilities a more supportive and inclusive work environment, which would help them to feel more valued and respected. Additionally, the public sector could offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive range of career advancement opportunities, which would help them to advance in their careers.

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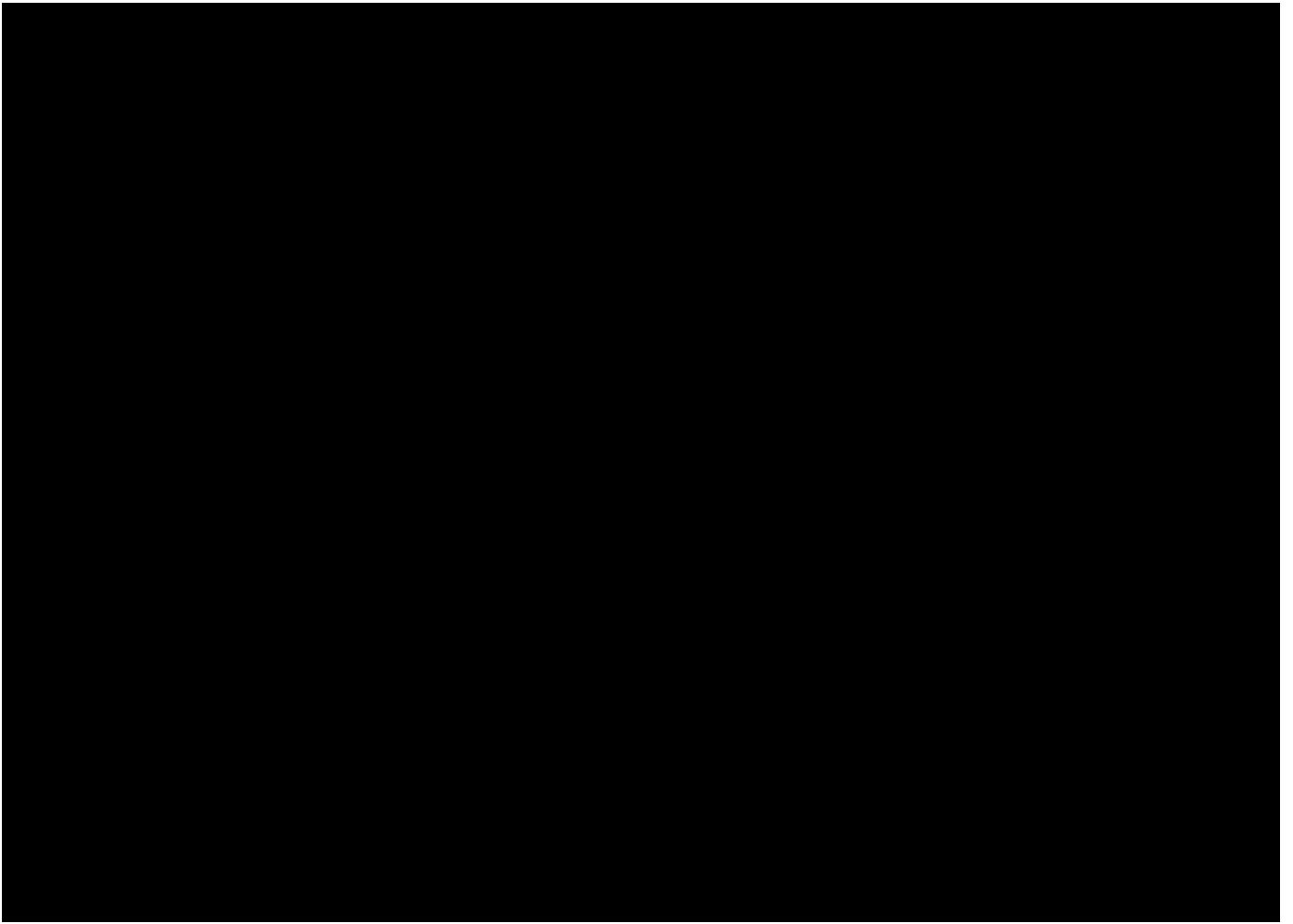
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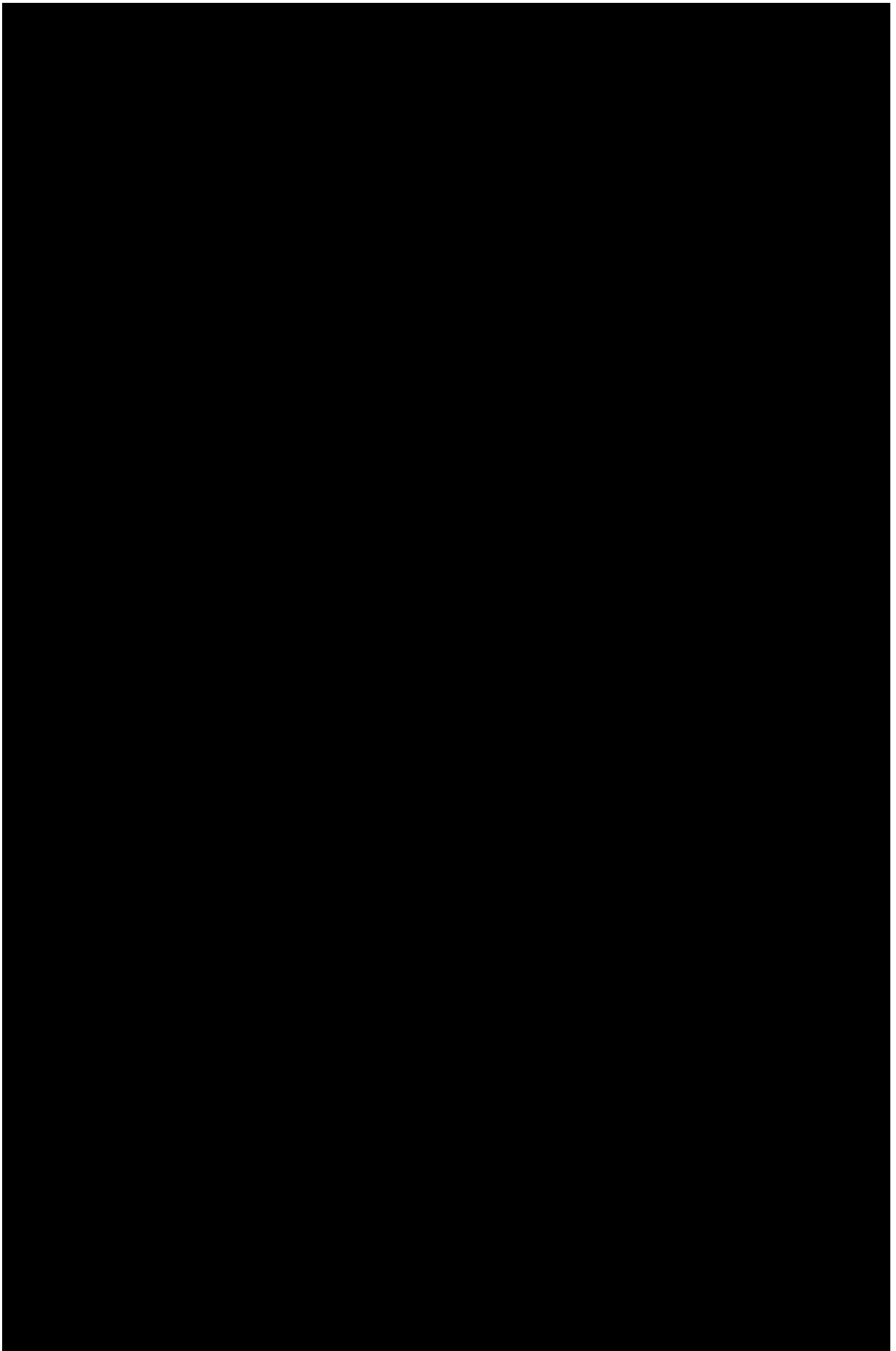
The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The next section describes the methodology used in the study, including the data sources and the statistical techniques employed. The results of the study are then presented, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. Finally, the paper concludes with a summary of the main points and suggestions for future research.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, with data collected from a large sample of participants. The results show a significant positive correlation between the variables studied, indicating that the hypothesis was supported. The findings have important implications for the field and suggest that further research is needed to explore the underlying mechanisms.

In conclusion, the study provides valuable insights into the relationship between the variables and highlights the need for continued research in this area. The results are consistent with previous findings and offer new perspectives on the topic.

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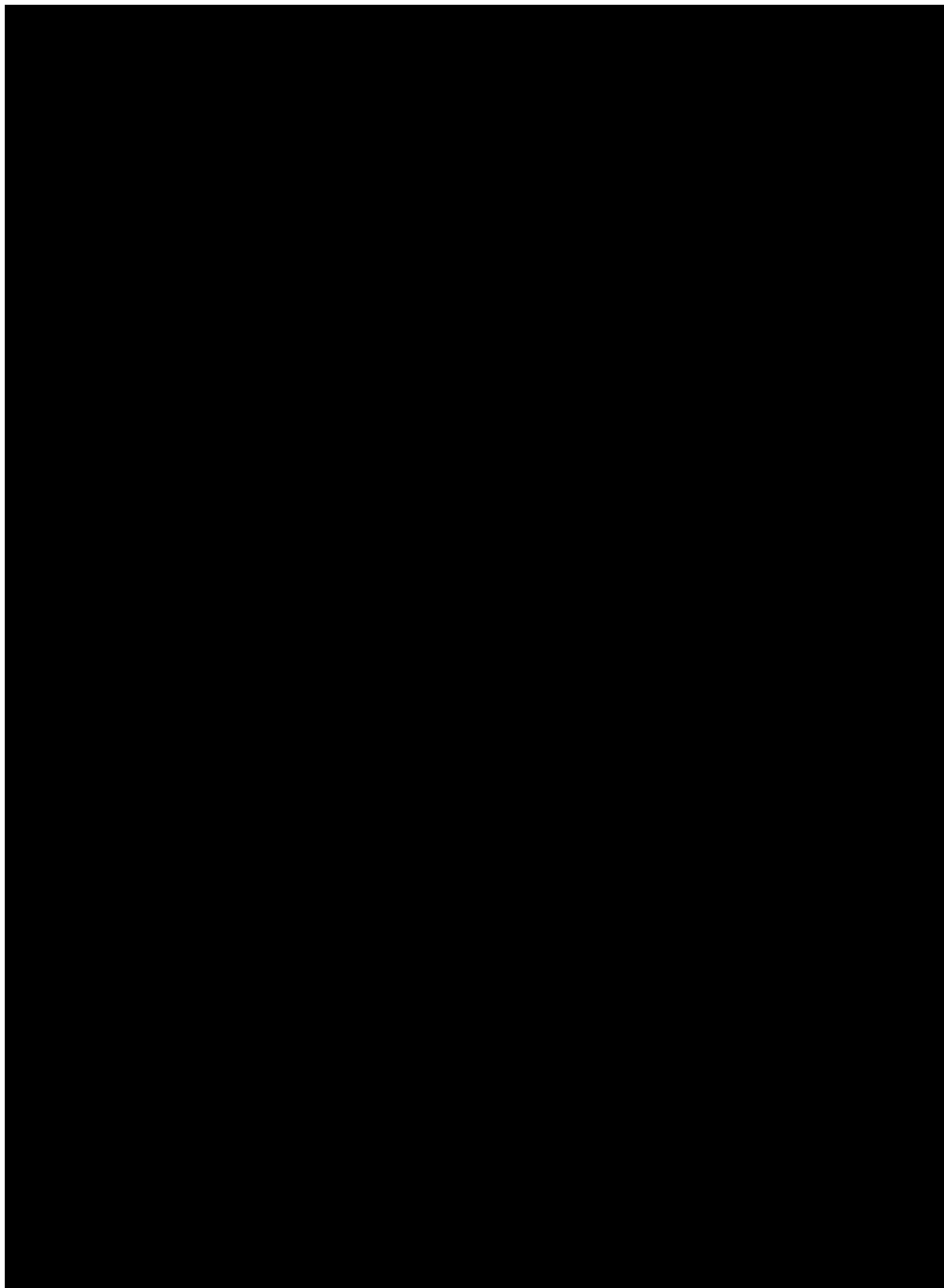


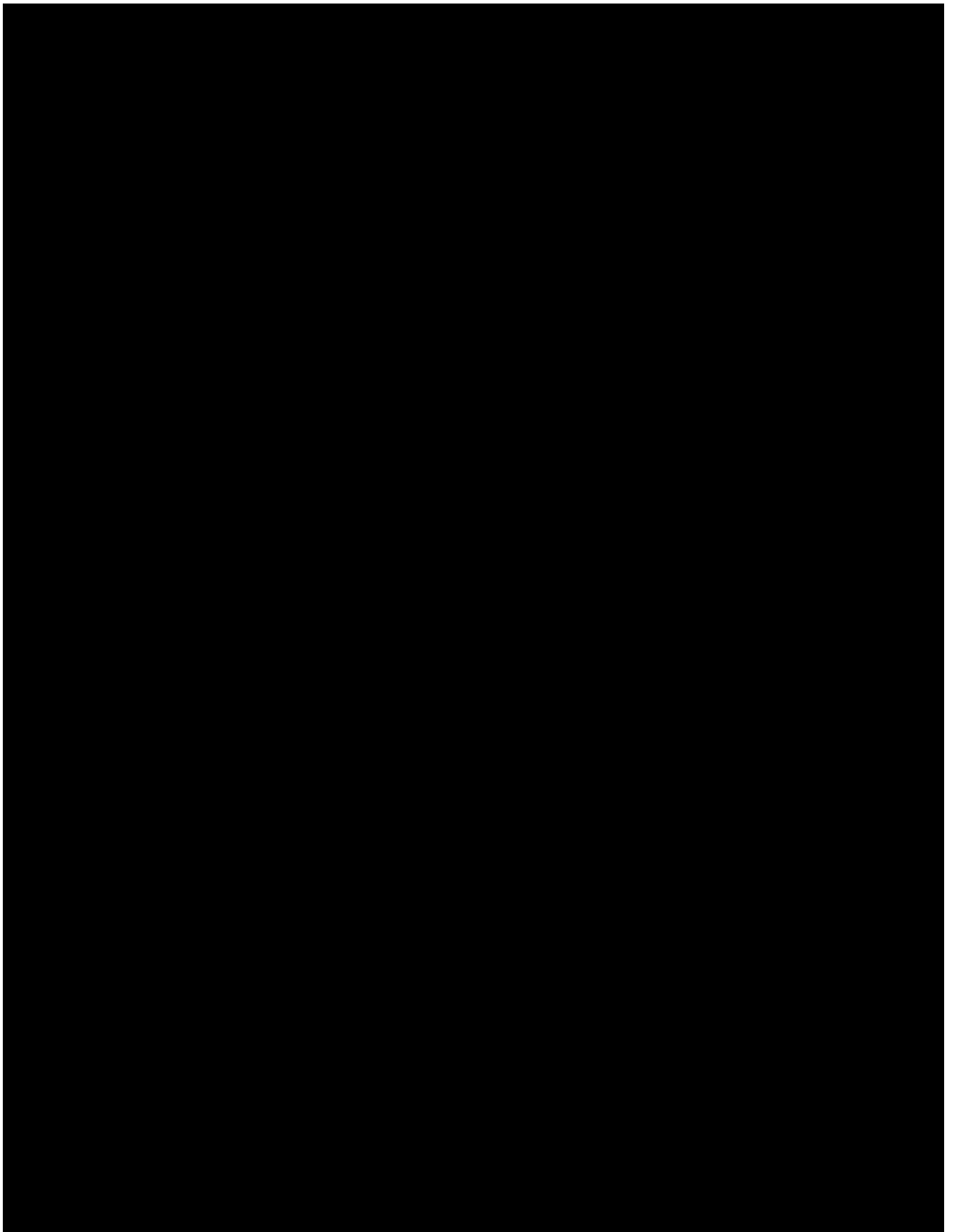


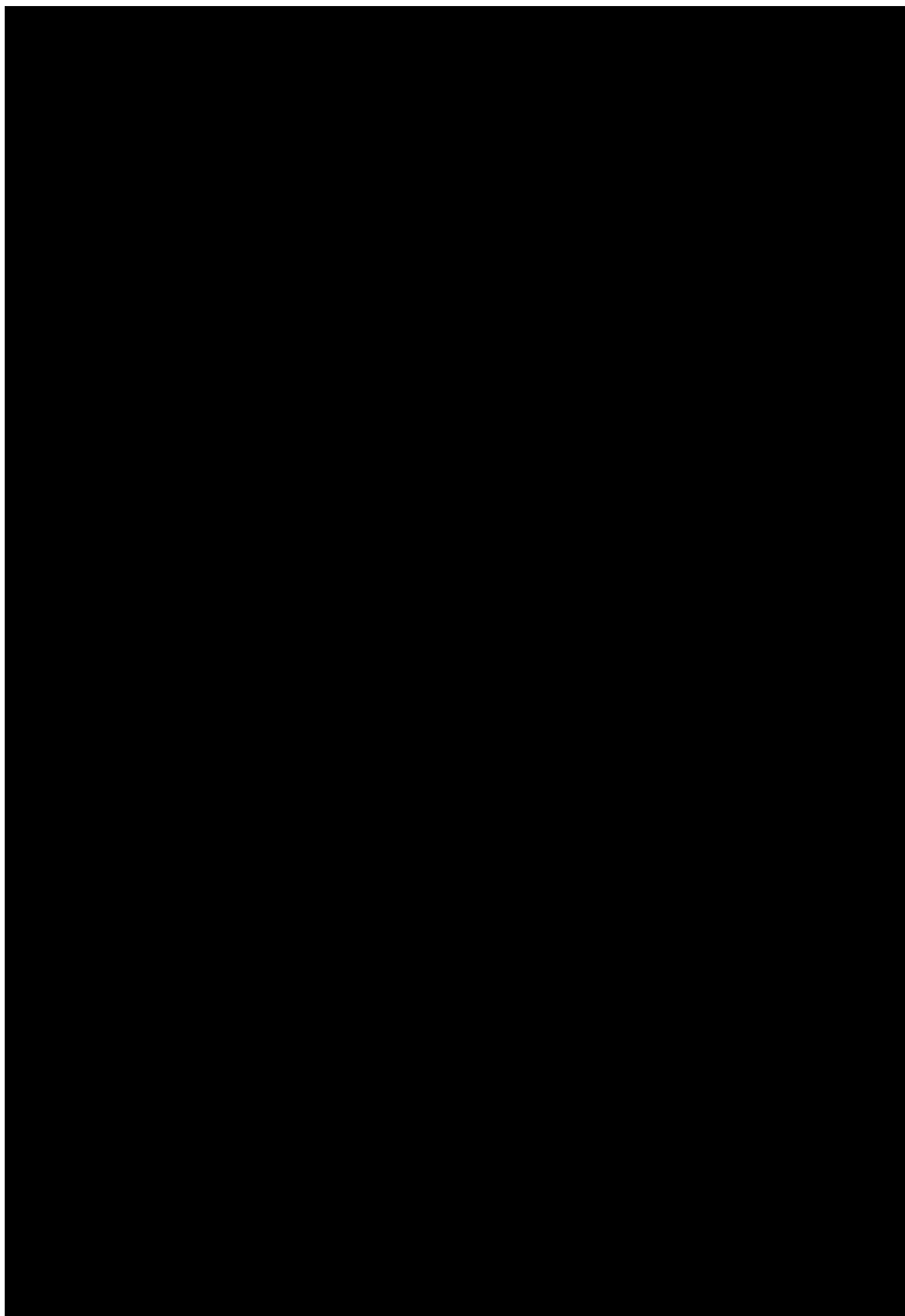
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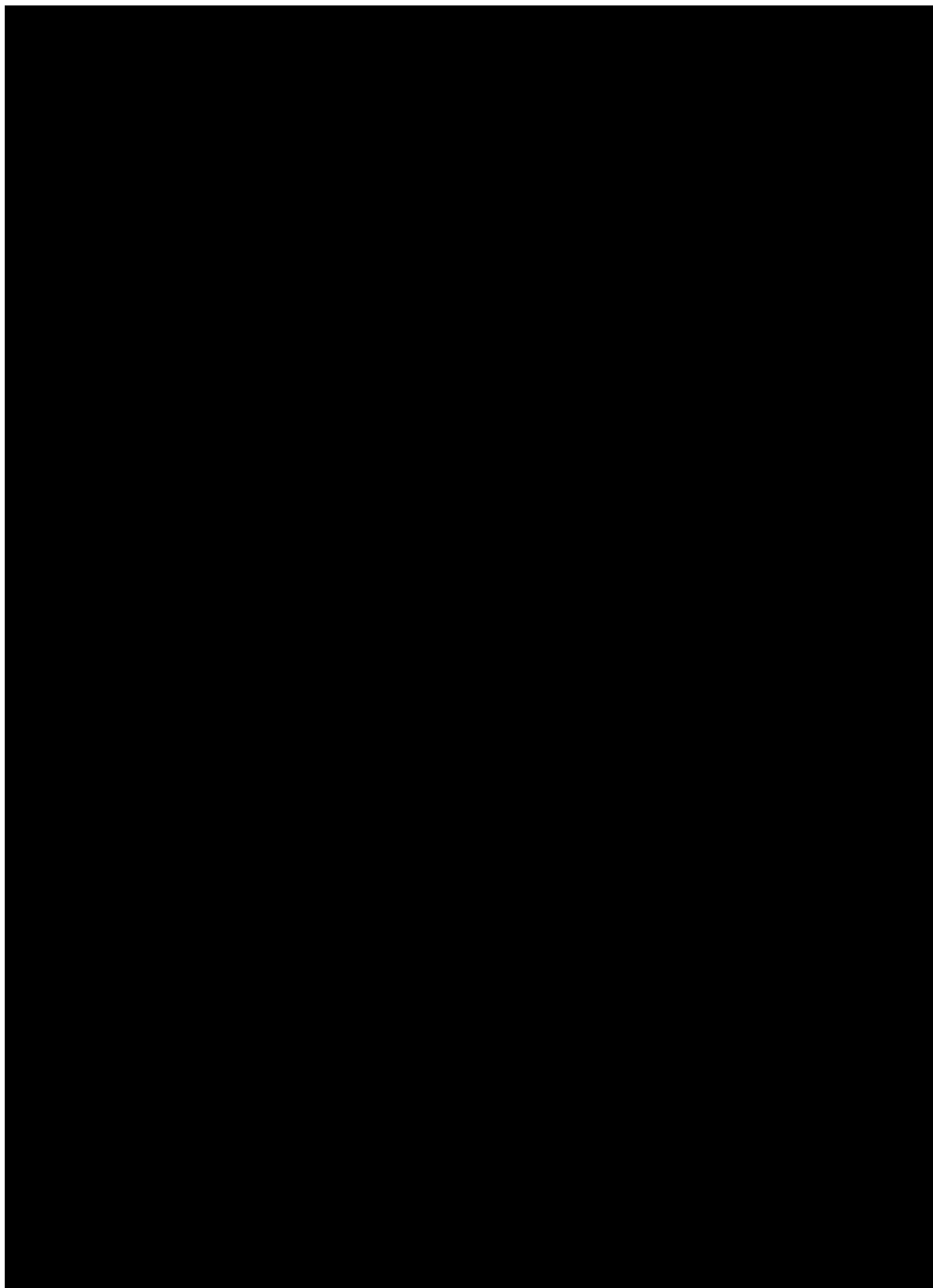
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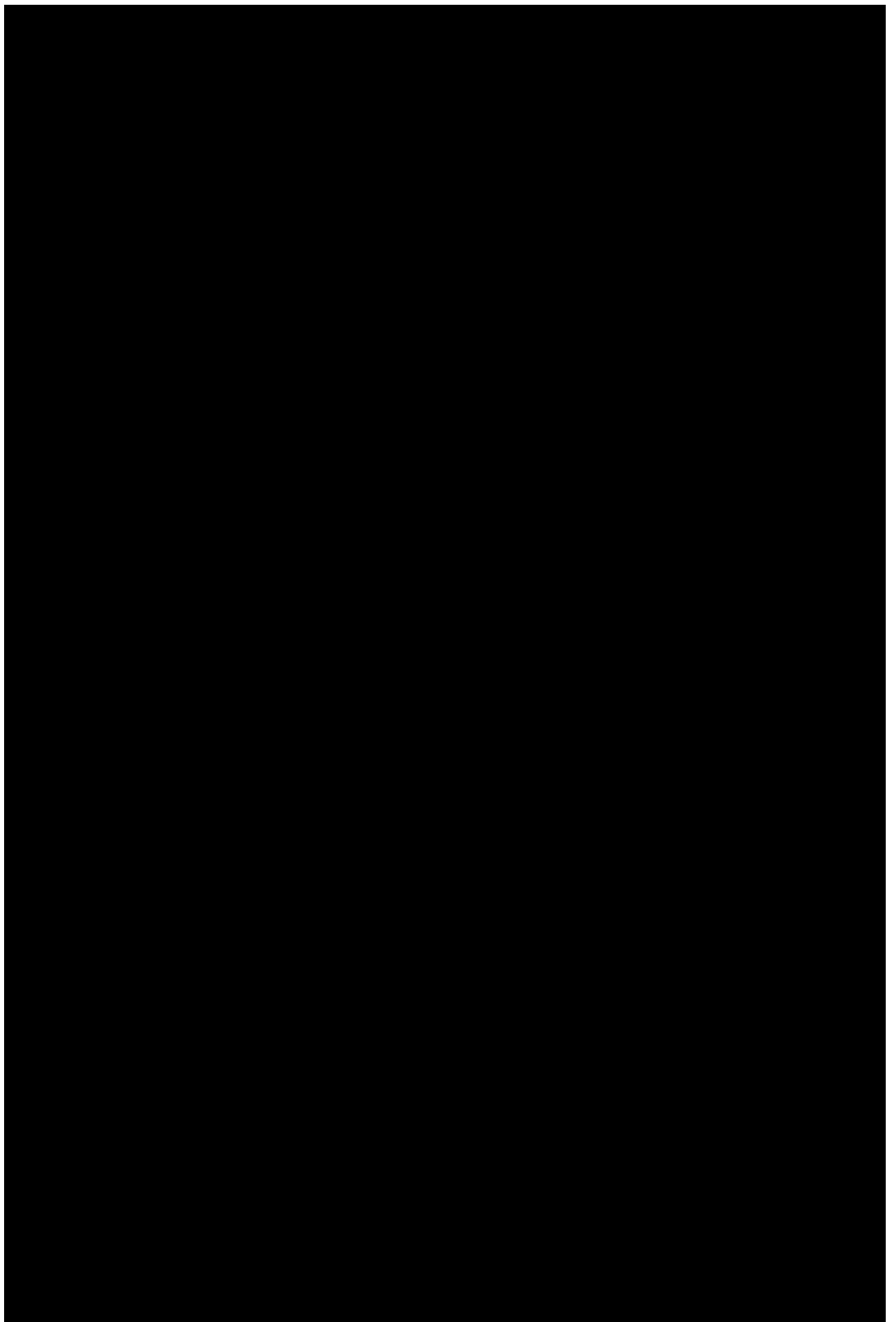
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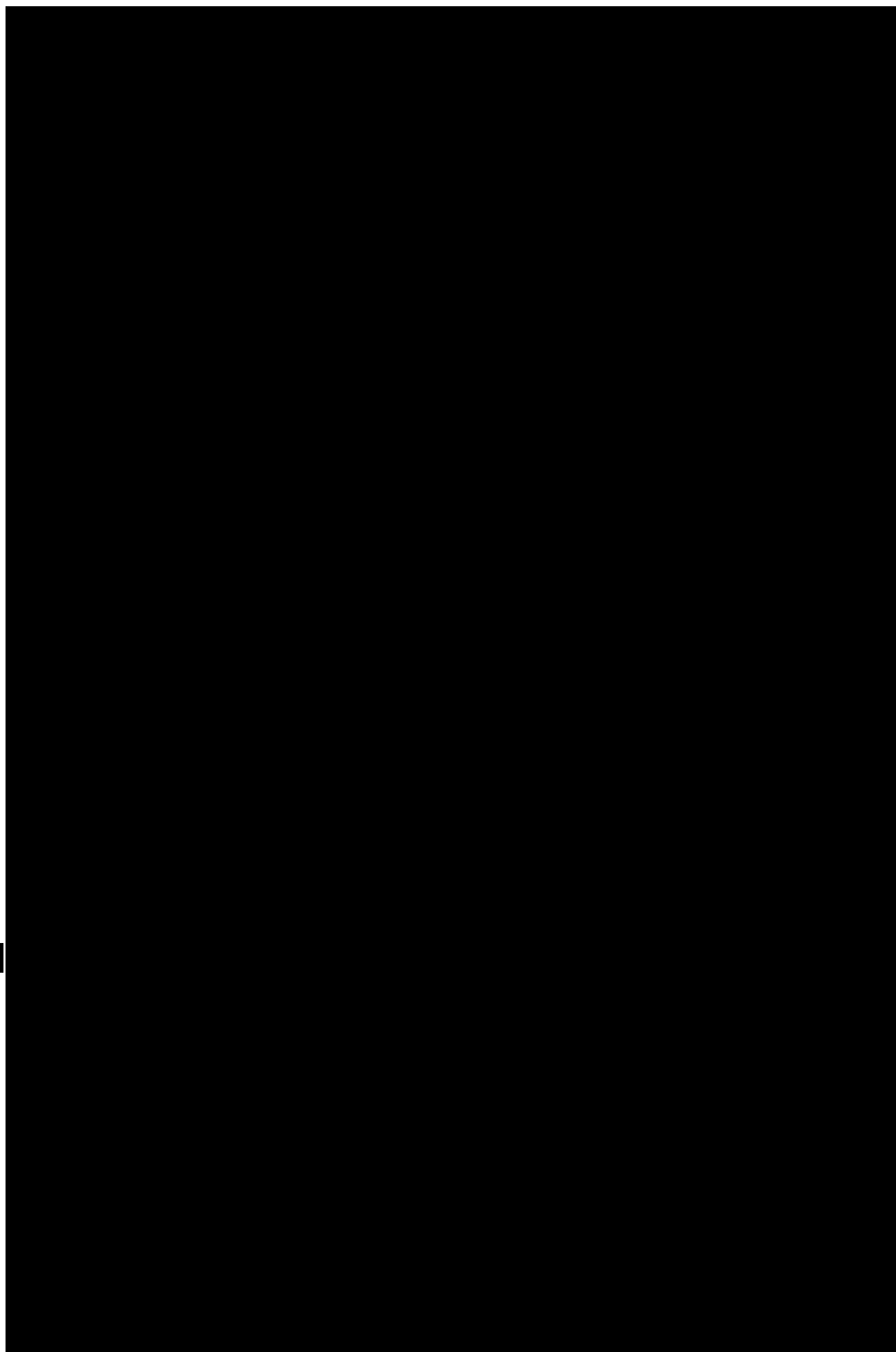


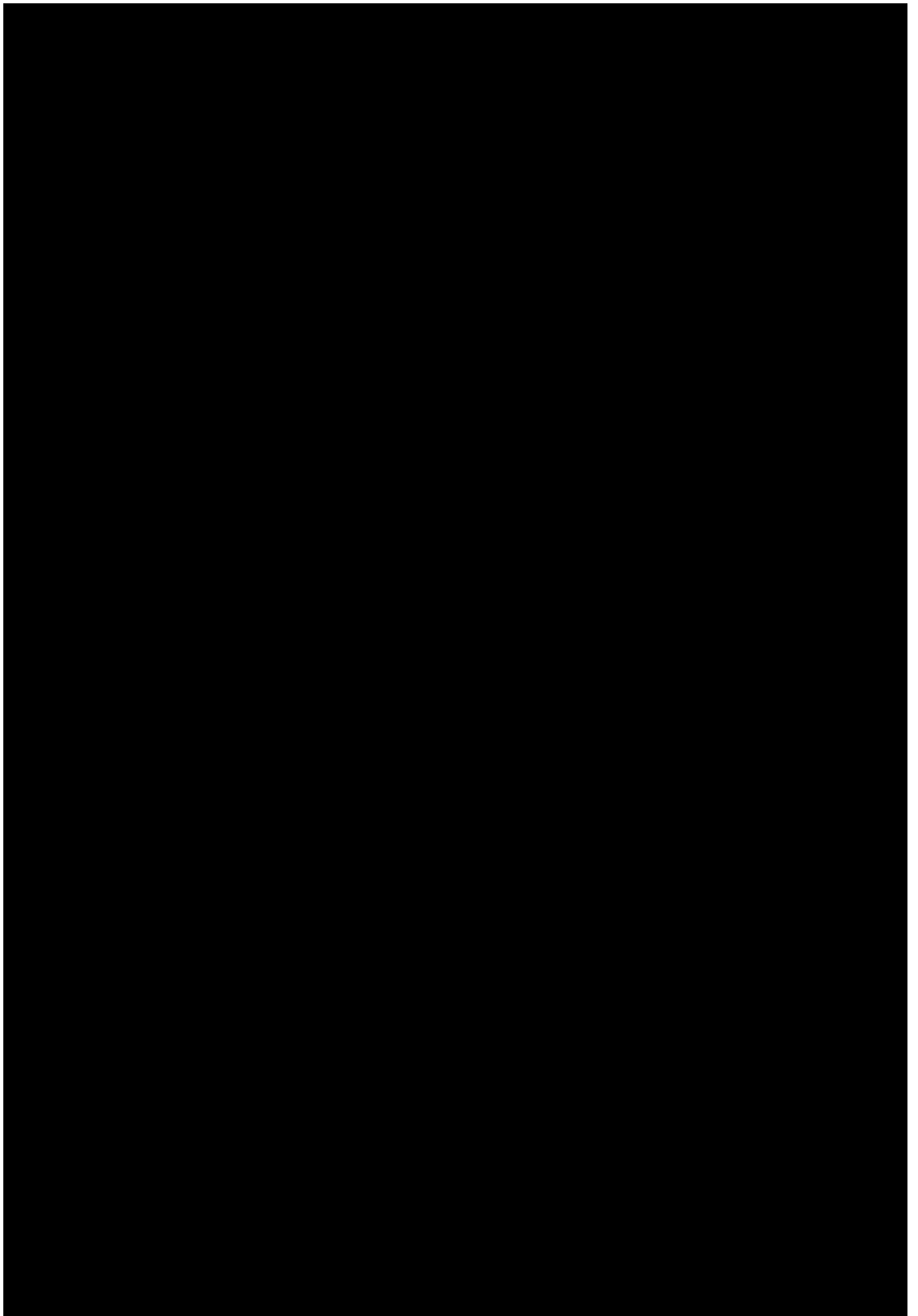


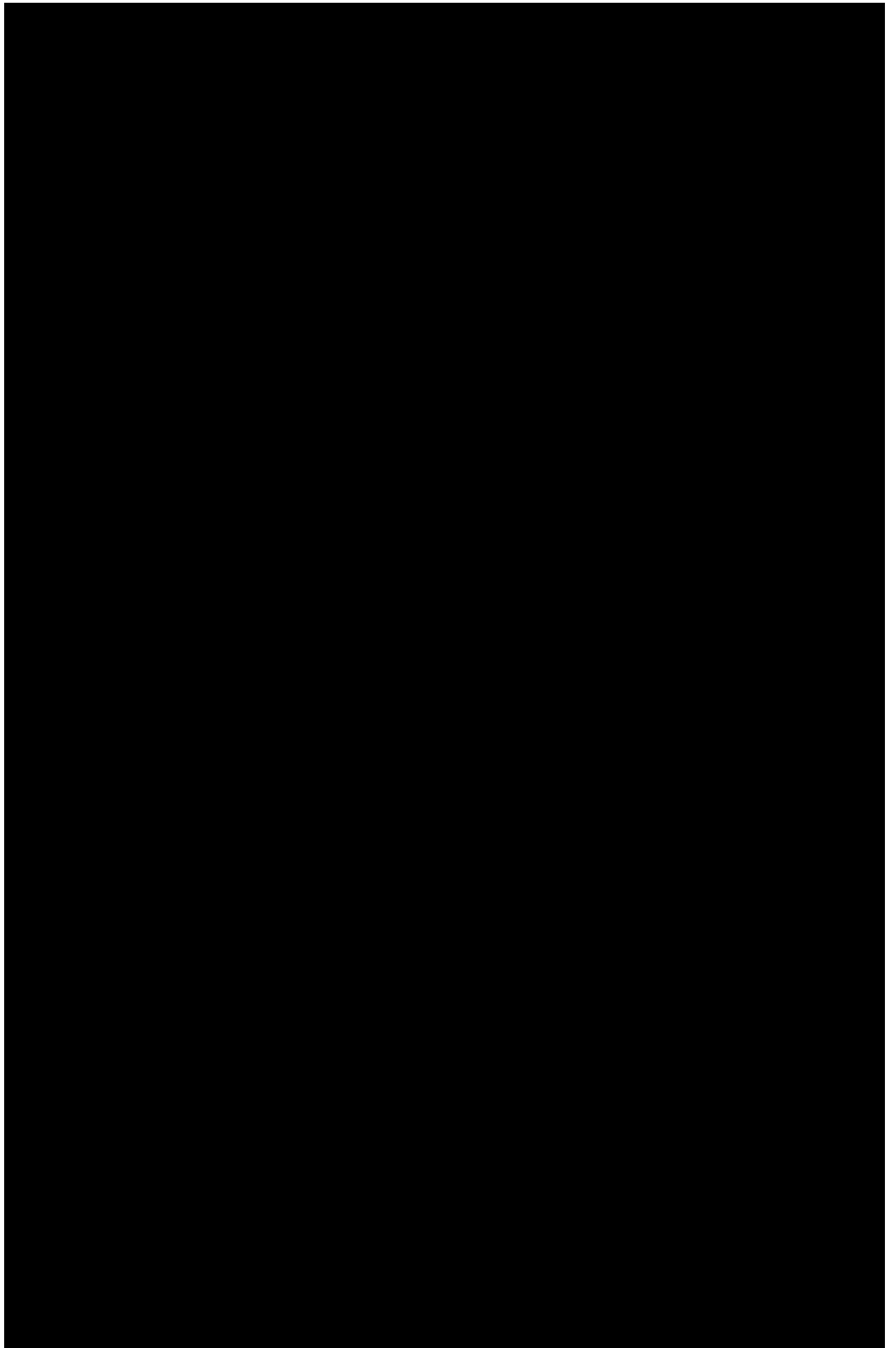












the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are obese has increased by 100% (World Health Organization 2000). The prevalence of obesity in the United States has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 1994). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1994 (Rees et al. 1995). The prevalence of obesity in children has also increased in the United States (Flegal et al. 1994) and in the United Kingdom (Rees et al. 1995).

Obesity is a major risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 2000). Obesity is also associated with a number of other health problems, including sleep apnea, osteoarthritis, and depression (World Health Organization 2000). The health problems associated with obesity are a major public health problem, and it is important to understand the causes of obesity in order to develop effective interventions to reduce its prevalence.

There are a number of factors that are thought to contribute to the development of obesity, including genetics, environment, and behavior (World Health Organization 2000). Genetics is thought to play a role in the development of obesity, as people with a family history of obesity are more likely to be obese themselves (World Health Organization 2000). Environment is also thought to play a role, as people who live in environments where there is a high availability of high-calorie foods are more likely to be obese (World Health Organization 2000).

Behavior is also thought to play a role in the development of obesity, as people who eat a diet high in calories and who are sedentary are more likely to be obese (World Health Organization 2000). The behavior of eating a diet high in calories and being sedentary is thought to be the most important factor in the development of obesity (World Health Organization 2000). Understanding the causes of obesity is important in order to develop effective interventions to reduce its prevalence.

There are a number of interventions that have been developed to reduce the prevalence of obesity, including diet and exercise programs, and surgery (World Health Organization 2000). Diet and exercise programs are the most common interventions, and they have been shown to be effective in reducing the prevalence of obesity (World Health Organization 2000). Surgery is also an effective intervention, but it is more expensive and it carries a higher risk of complications (World Health Organization 2000).

Understanding the causes of obesity is important in order to develop effective interventions to reduce its prevalence. The behavior of eating a diet high in calories and being sedentary is thought to be the most important factor in the development of obesity. Interventions that target this behavior, such as diet and exercise programs, are the most effective in reducing the prevalence of obesity.

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then moves on to a literature review, which provides a background on the topic and identifies the gaps in the existing research. The methodology section describes the research design, data collection, and analysis. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the conclusion summarizes the main points and offers suggestions for future research.

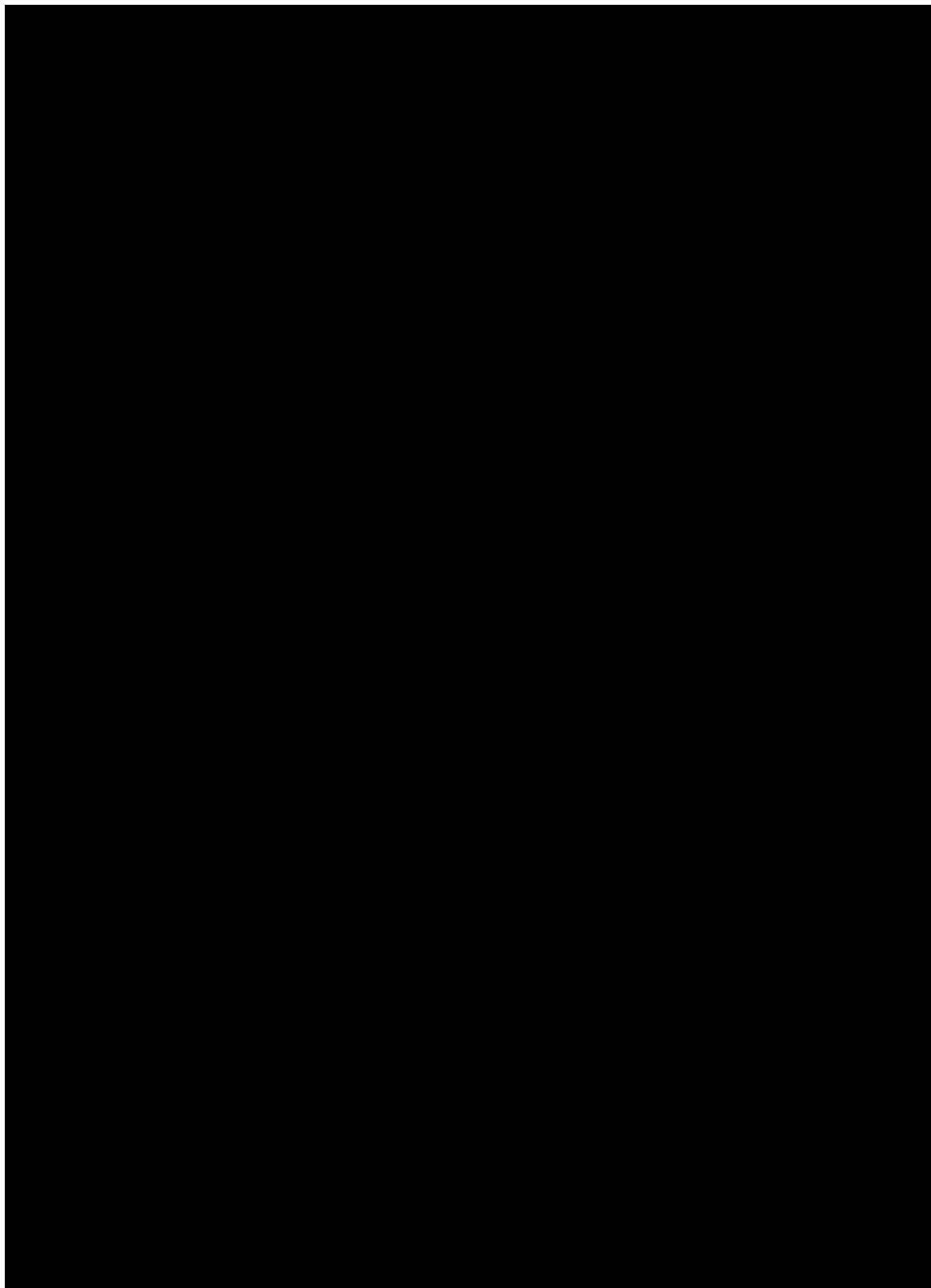
The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data were collected from a representative sample of the population, and the analysis was carried out using appropriate statistical methods. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the conclusions are based on the evidence gathered.

The study has several strengths, including a well-defined research design, a large and diverse sample, and the use of advanced statistical techniques. However, there are also some limitations, such as the cross-sectional nature of the data and the potential for self-report bias. Despite these limitations, the study provides valuable insights into the topic and contributes to the existing knowledge in the field.

The findings of the study have important implications for practice and policy. They suggest that there is a need for further research in this area, and that the results can be used to inform the development of effective interventions and policies. The study also highlights the importance of considering individual differences and the role of the environment in the development of the phenomenon being studied.

In conclusion, the study provides a comprehensive and detailed examination of the topic, and its findings are of significant value to the research community. The study is well-structured and easy to read, and it provides a clear and concise summary of the research and its implications.

The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been a leading voice in the medical profession for over a century. It is a weekly publication that covers a wide range of topics, from clinical medicine to public health. The second is the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM), which is a leading journal in the field of internal medicine. The third is the *Lancet*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The fourth is the *British Medical Journal* (BMJ), which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The fifth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The sixth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The seventh is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The eighth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The ninth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The tenth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice.



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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office of National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on others for their care is projected to increase from 1.2 million in 1990 to 2.2 million in 2020 (Office of National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, one that is based on a 'person-centred' approach, rather than a 'disease-centred' approach. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, one that is based on a 'person-centred' approach, rather than a 'disease-centred' approach. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, one that is based on a 'person-centred' approach, rather than a 'disease-centred' approach.

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Obesity is a complex condition, and the aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and the aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

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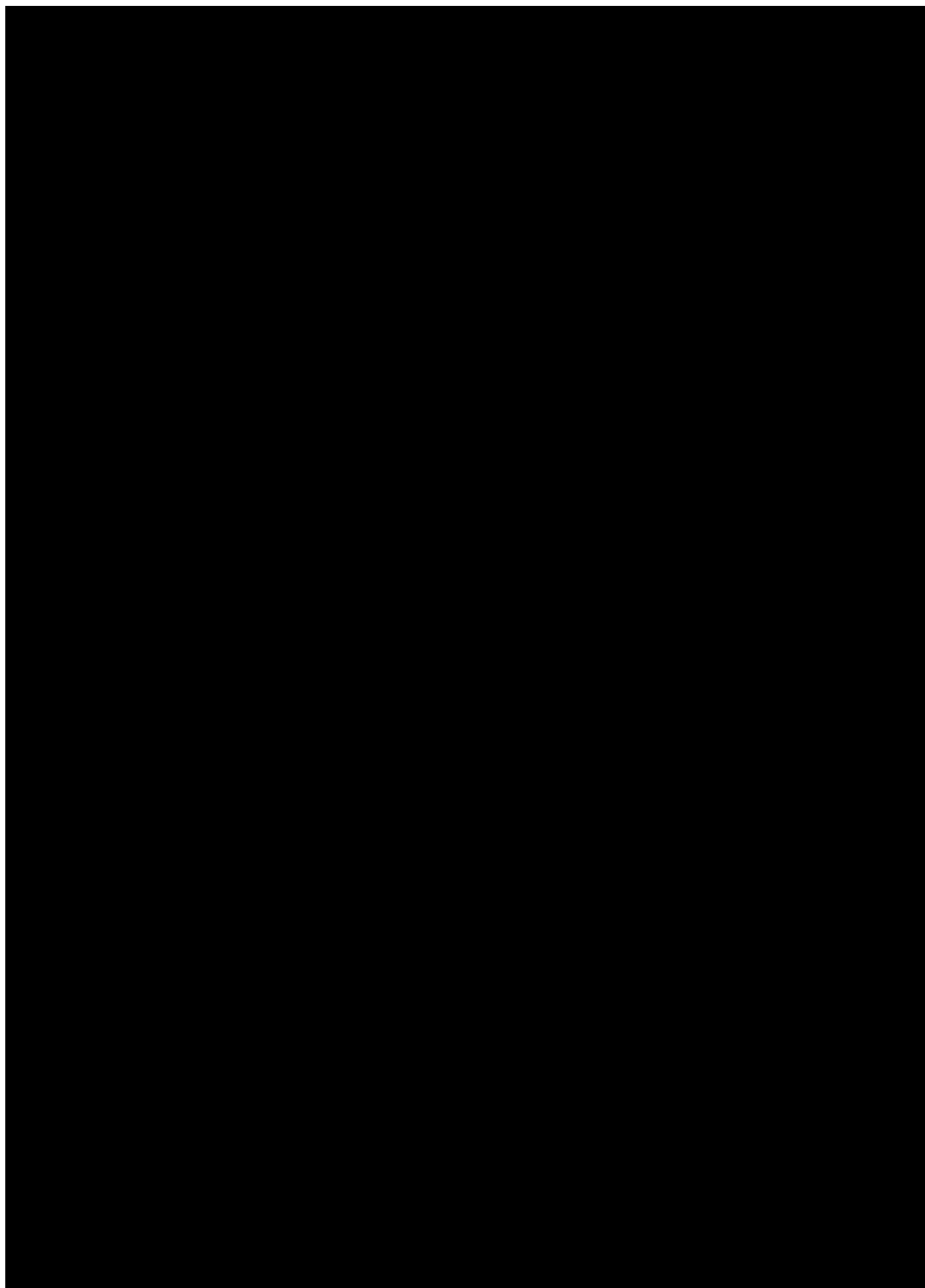
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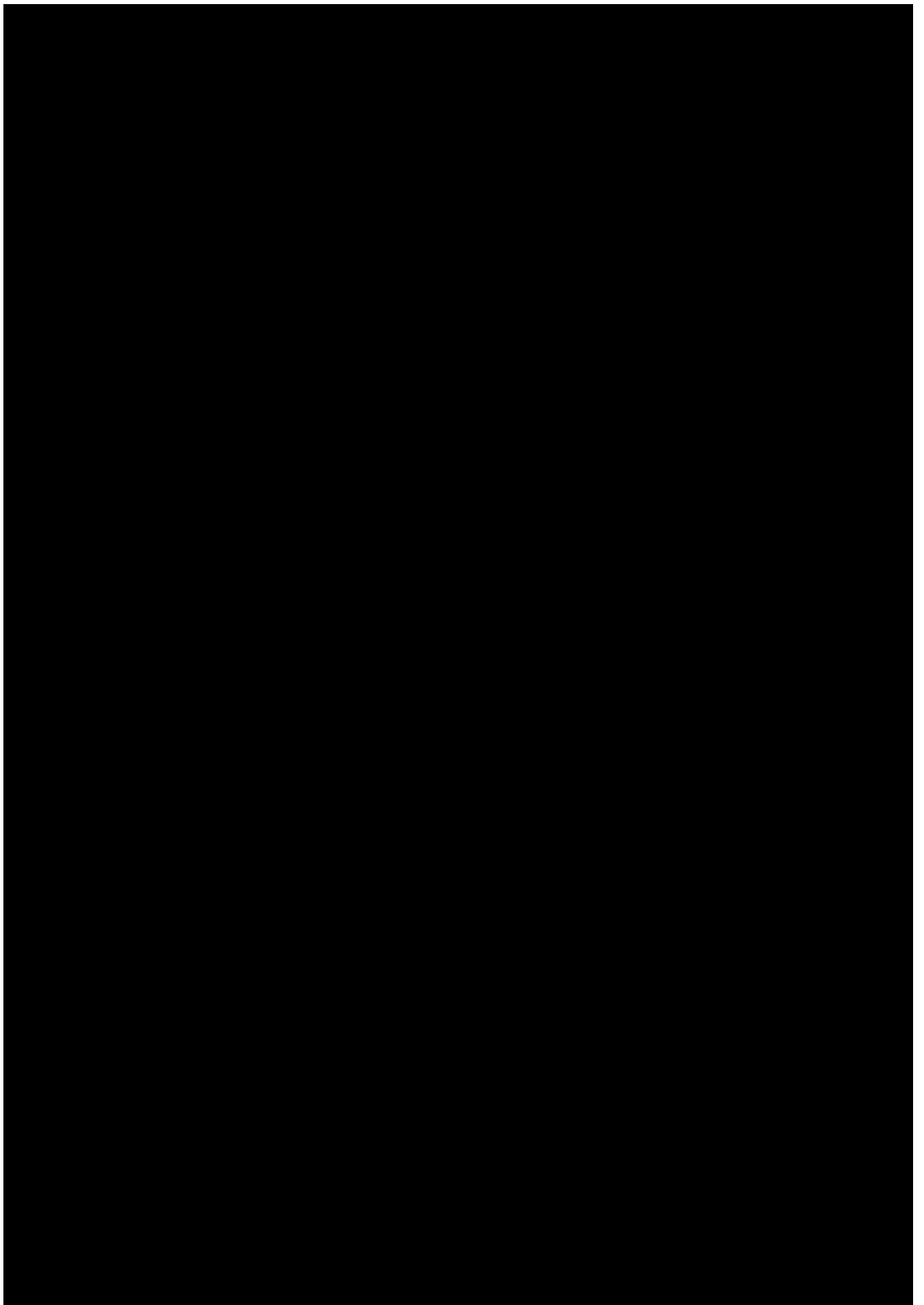
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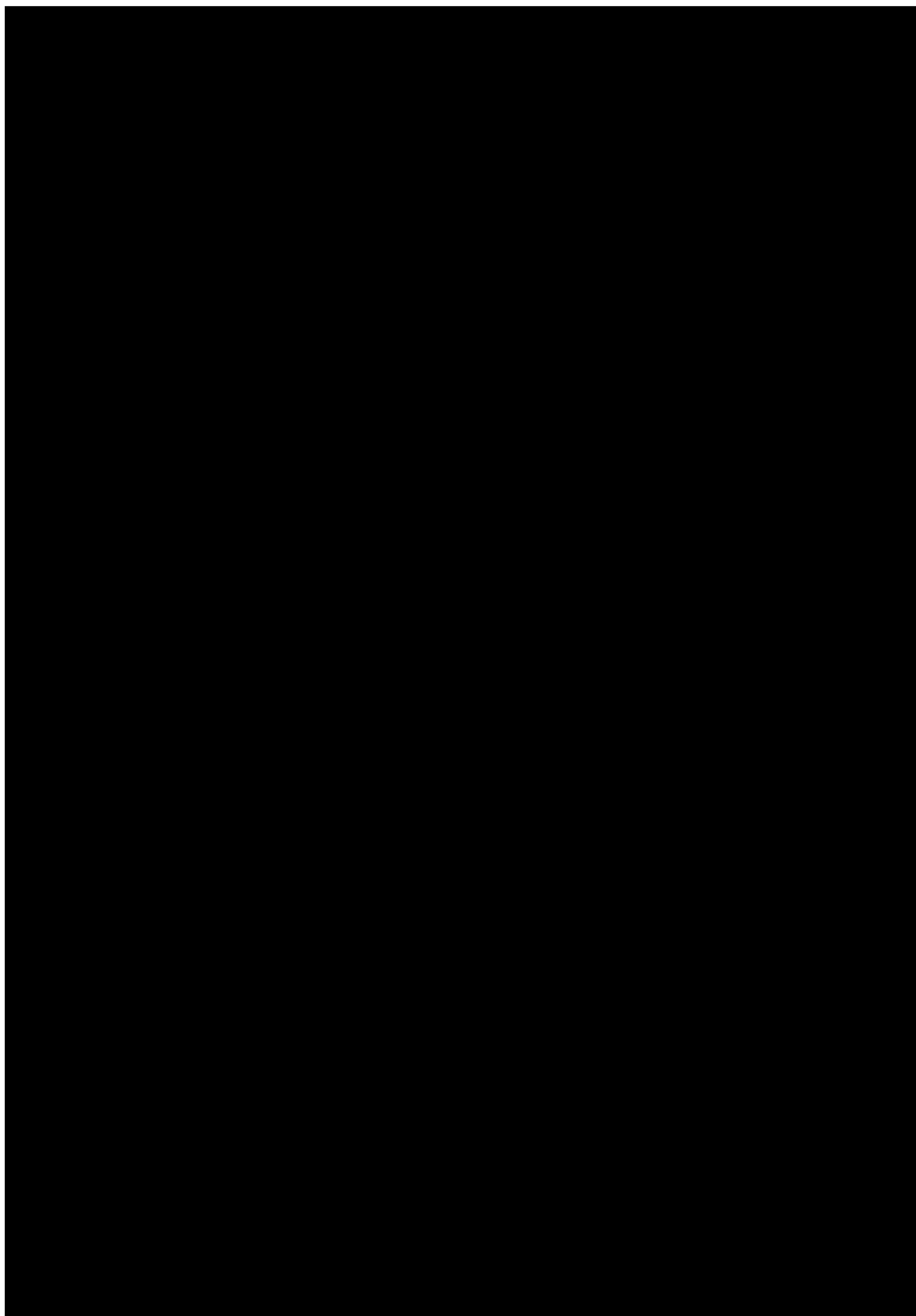
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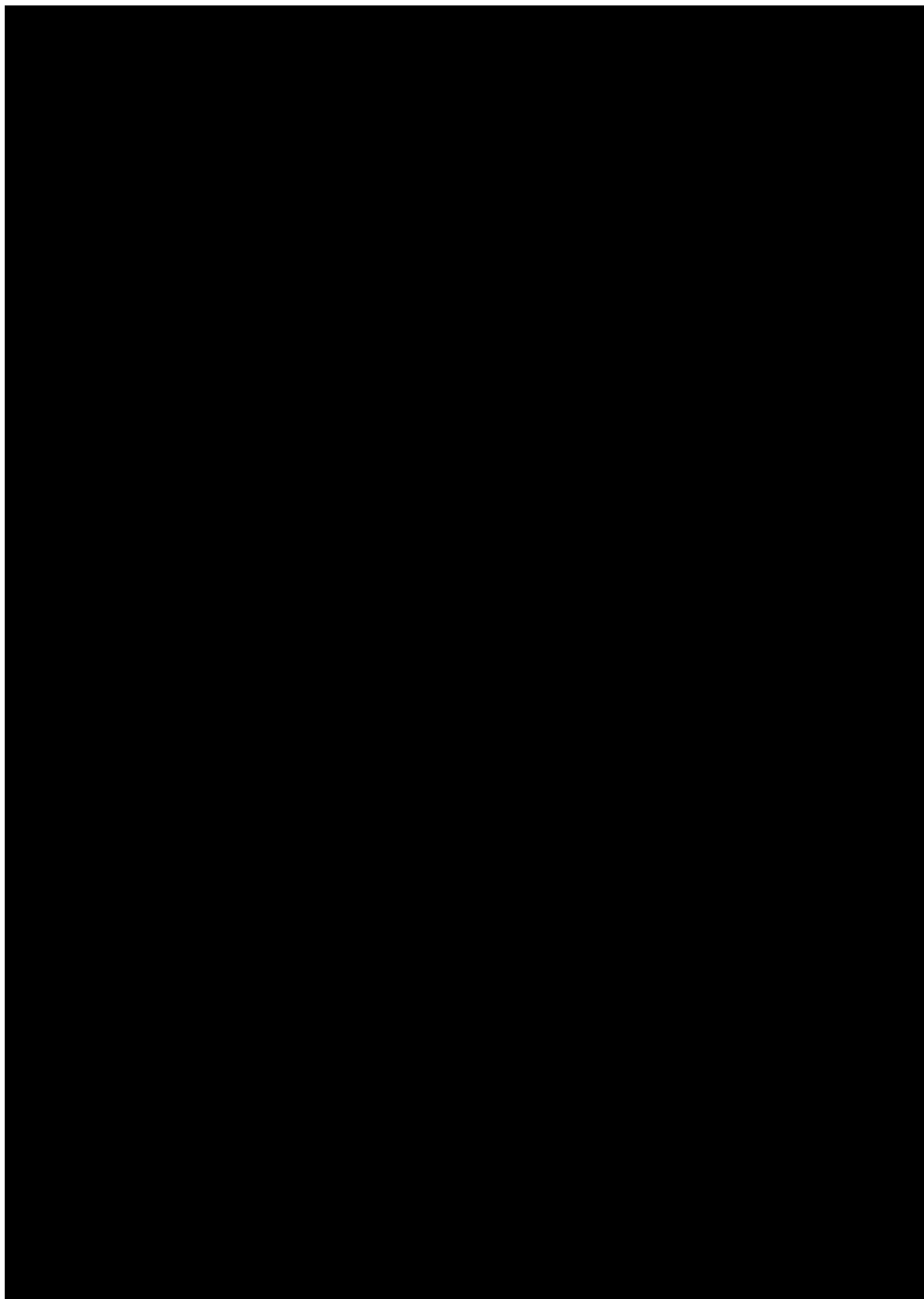
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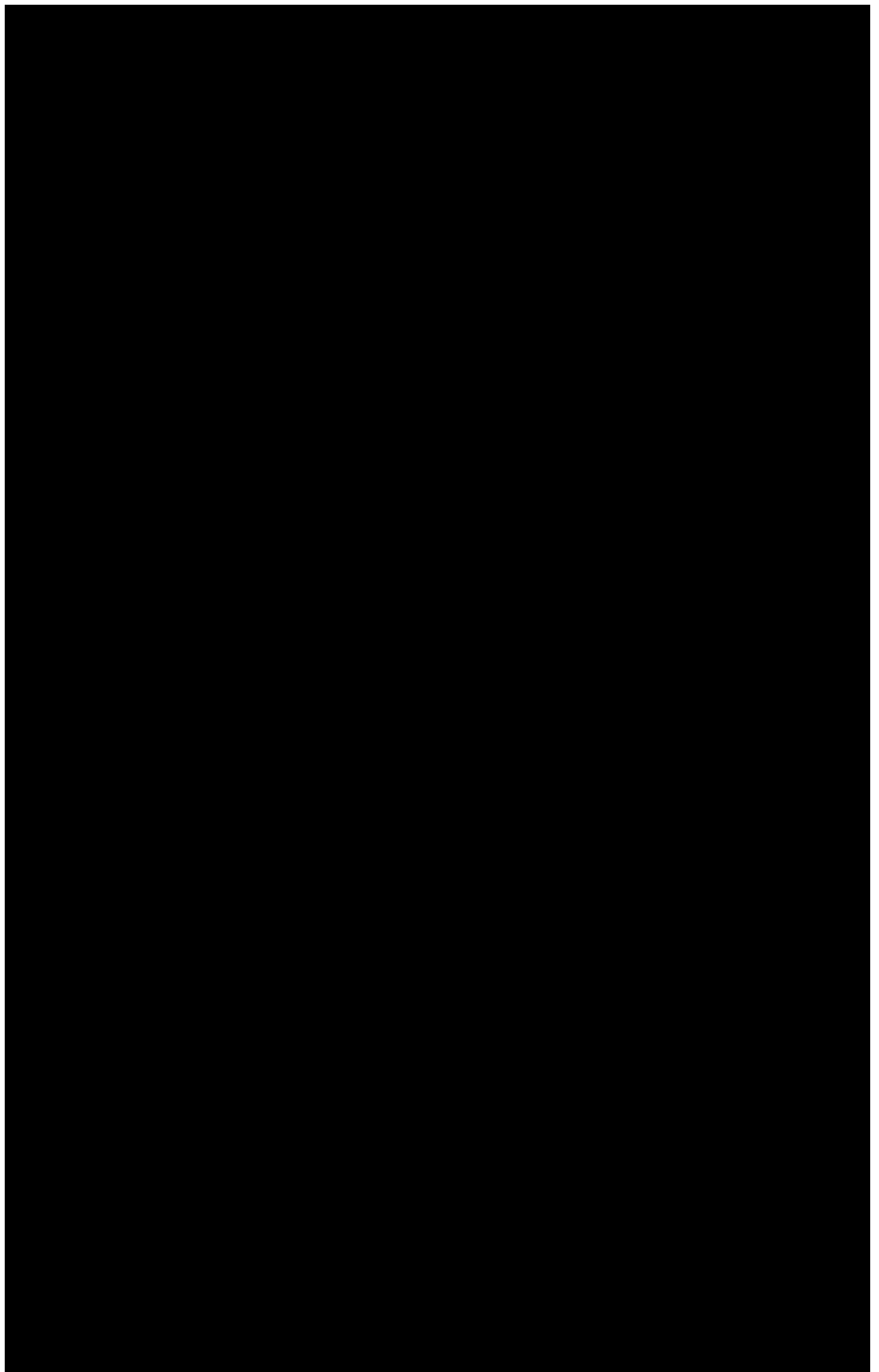
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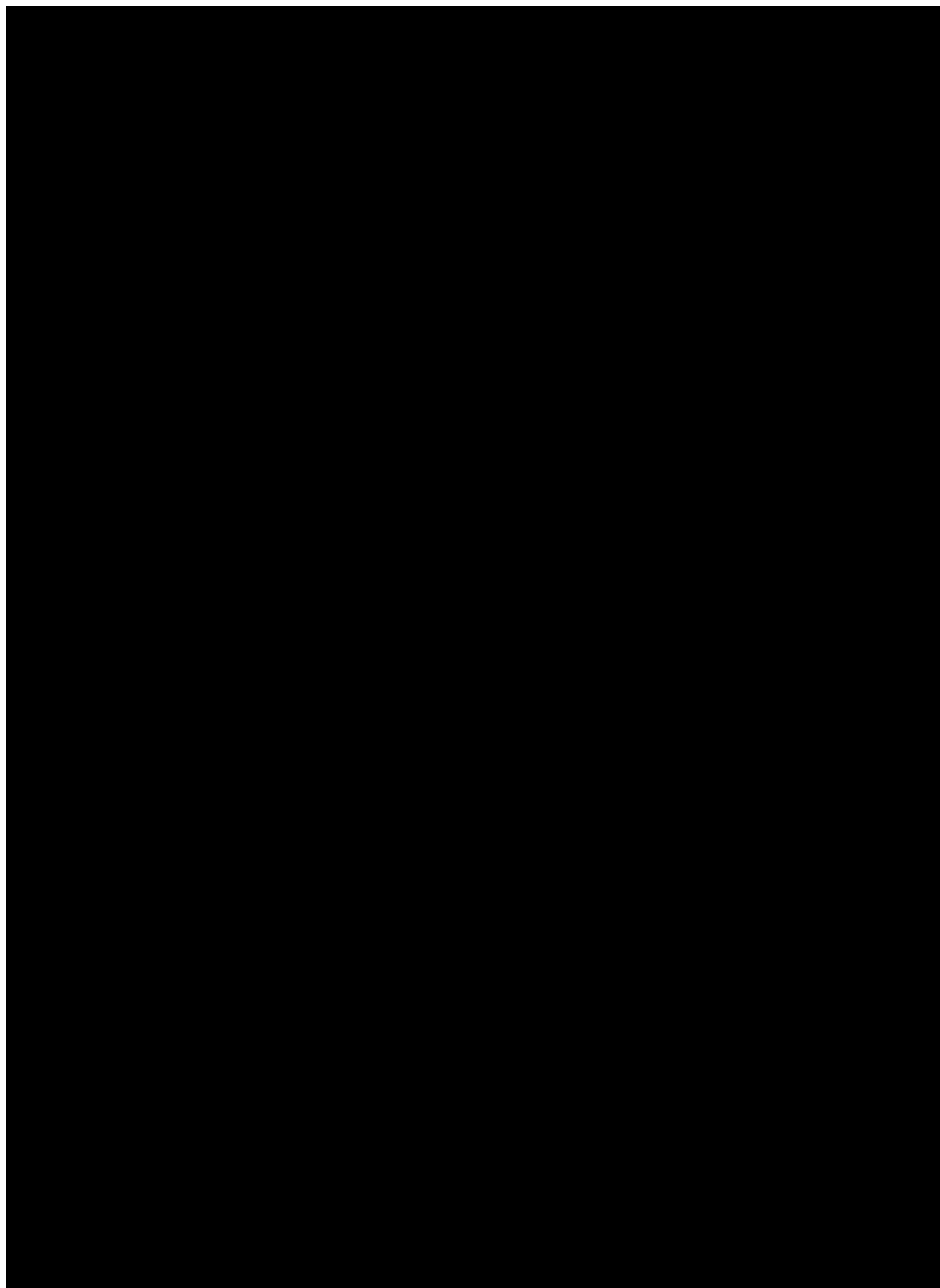


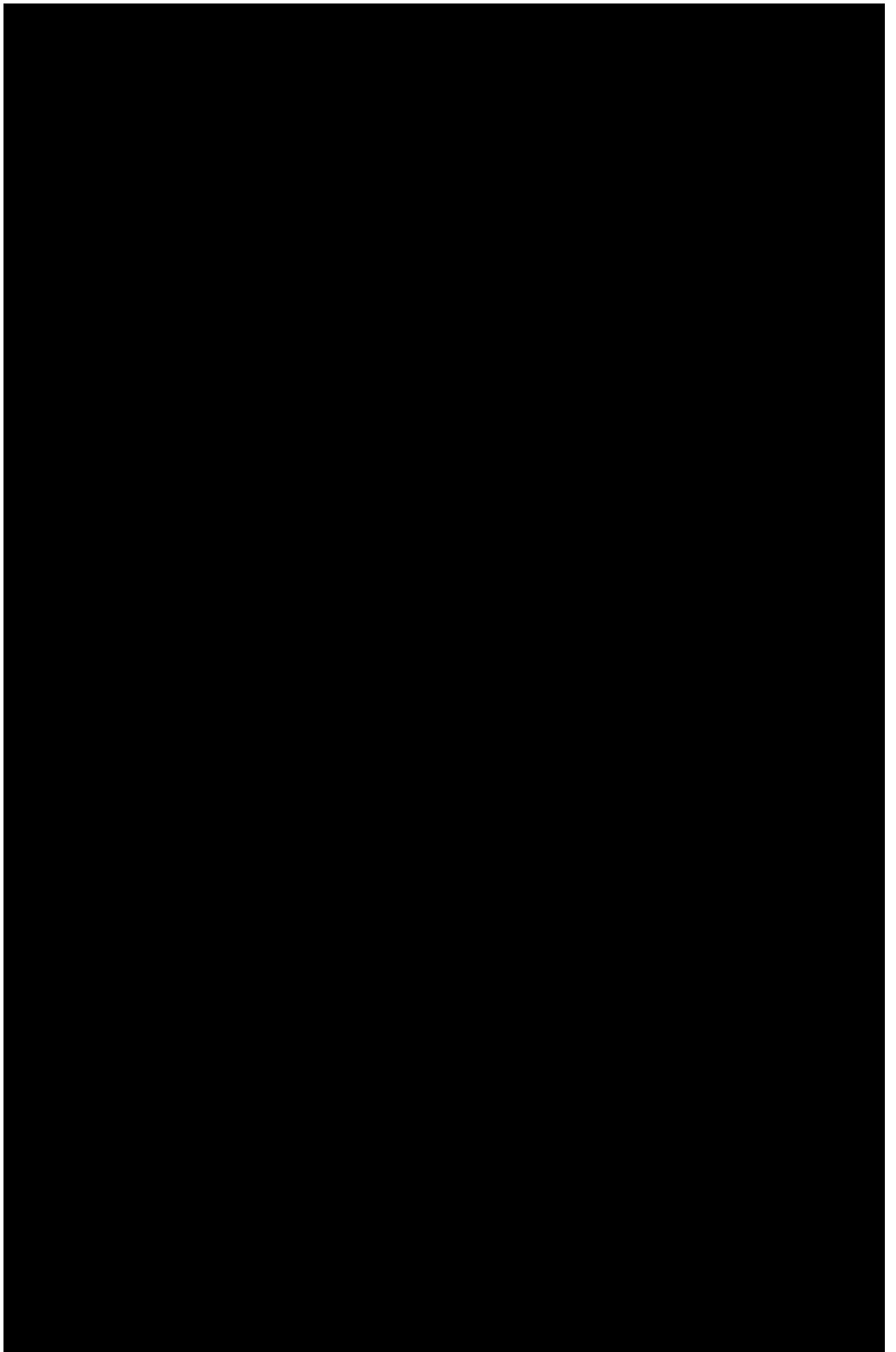


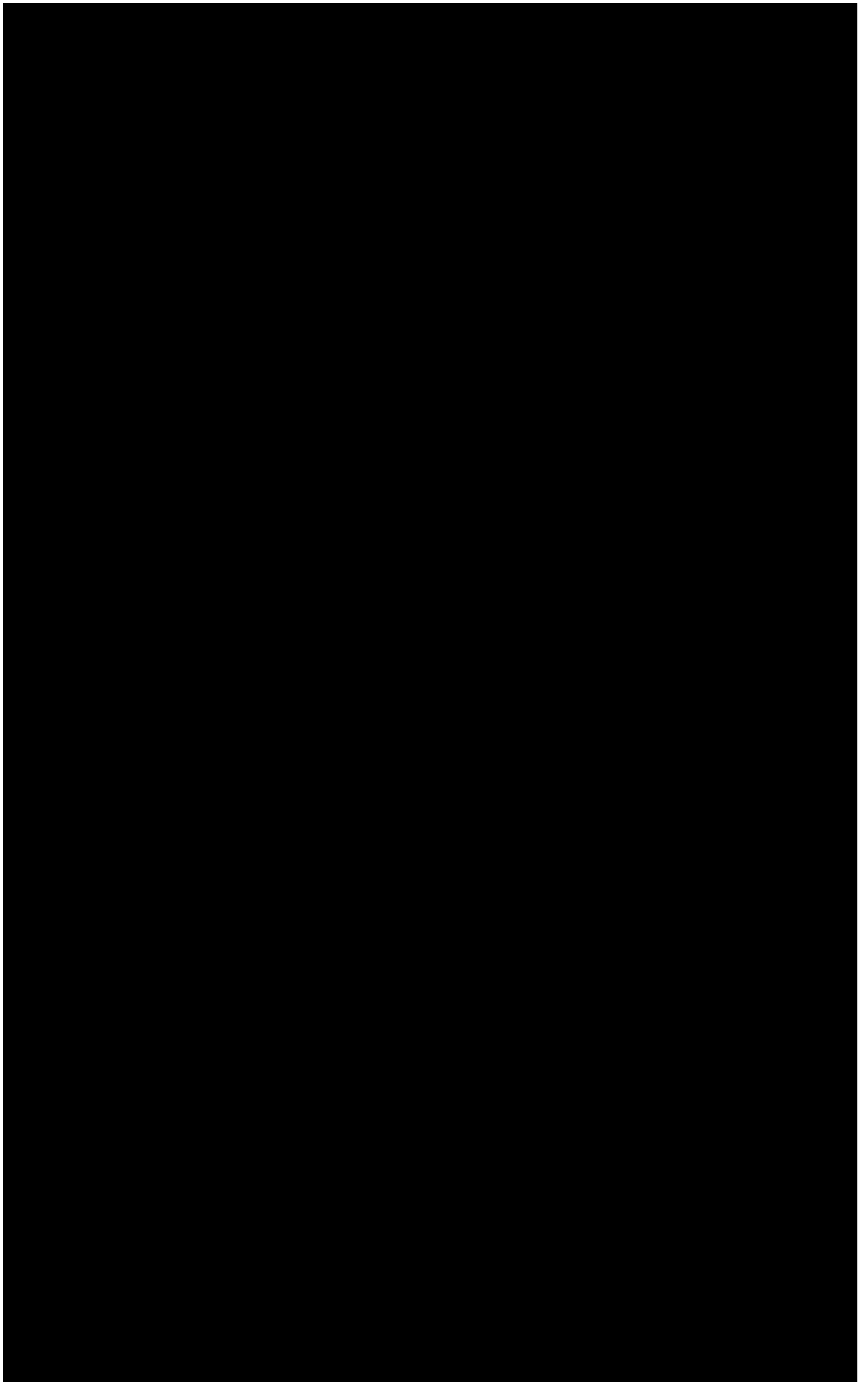


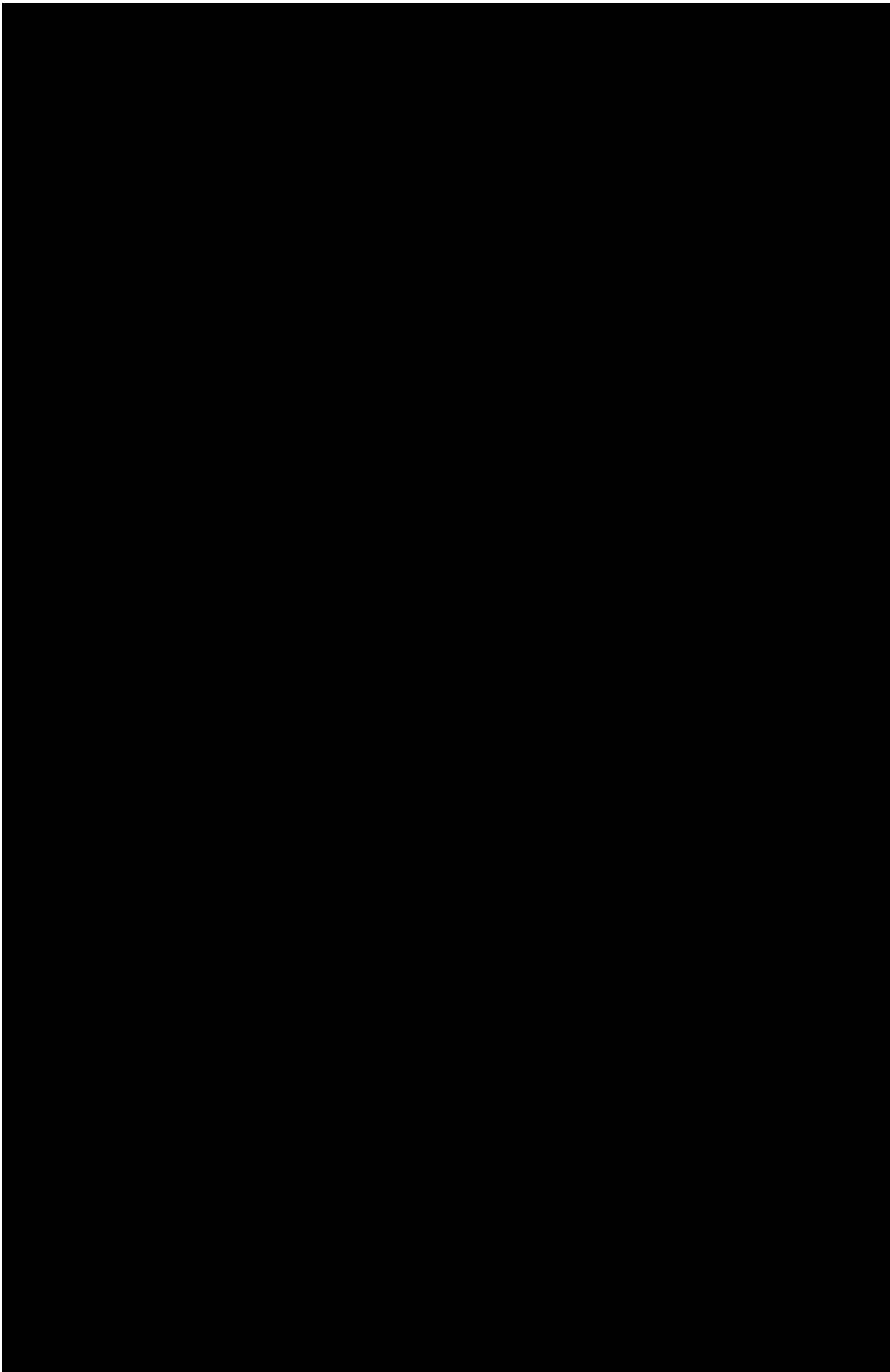


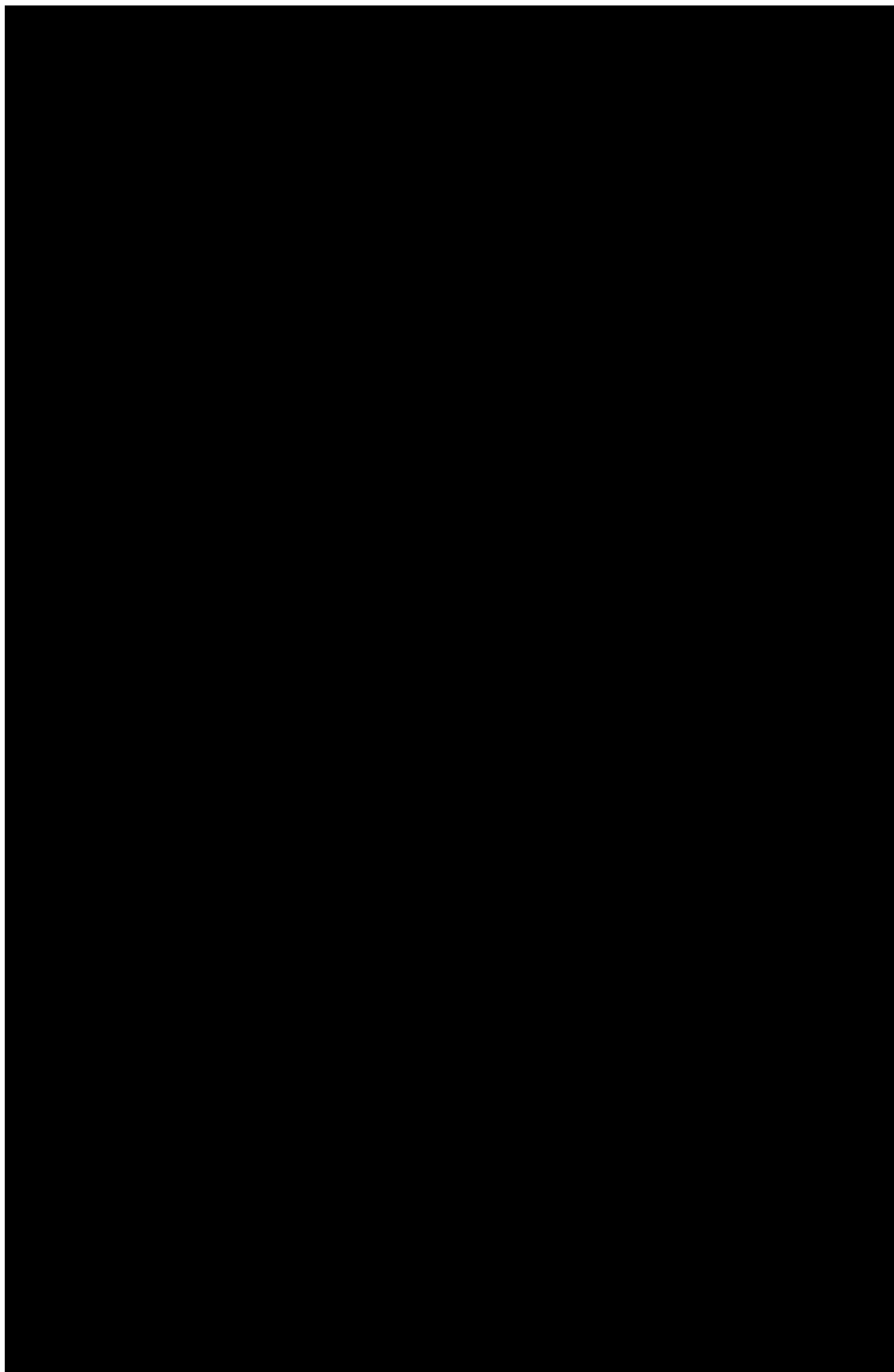




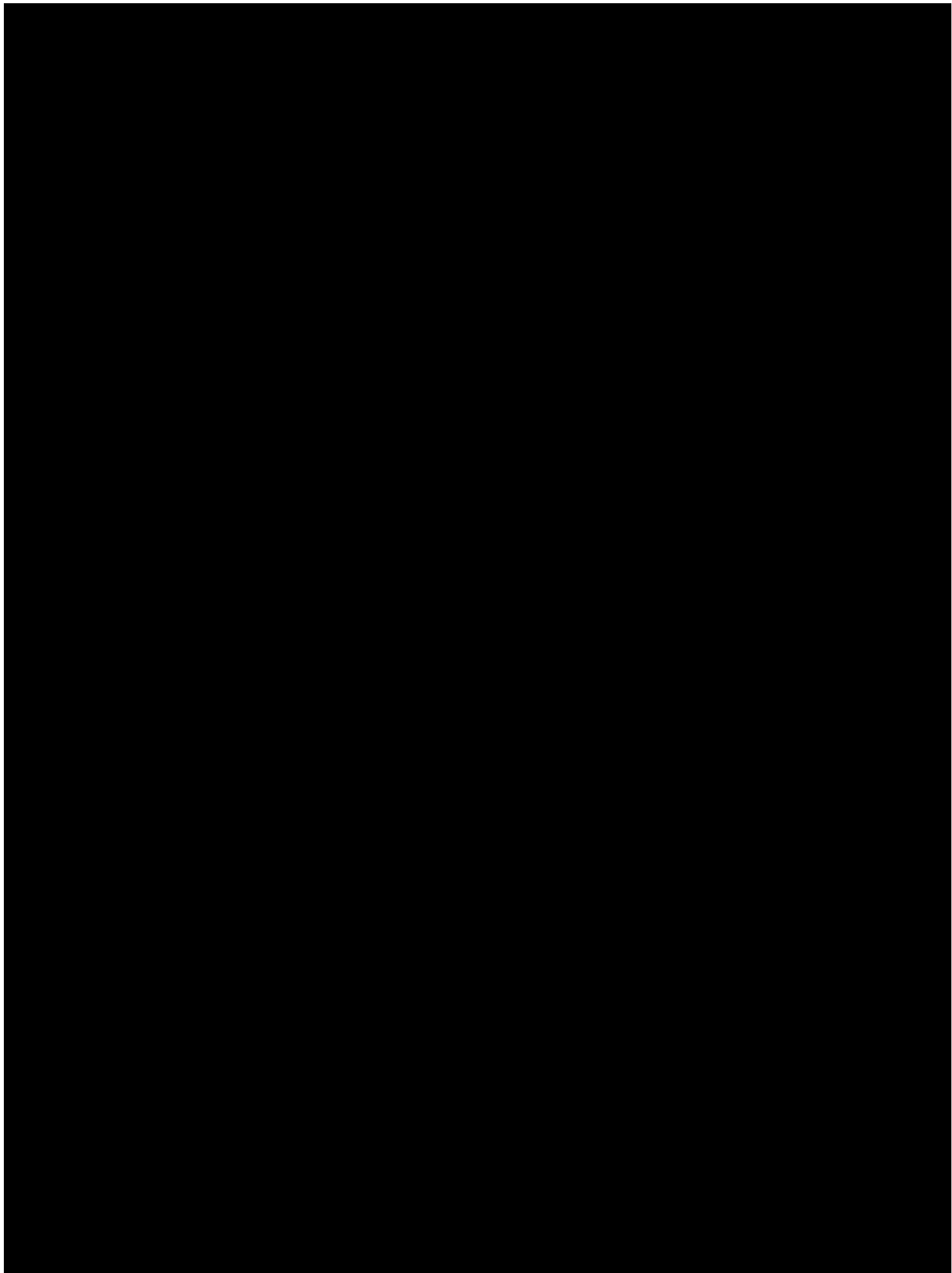








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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures.

One of the main initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency of the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to compete for contracts with private sector organisations.

Another main initiative aimed at improving the efficiency of the public sector is the restructuring of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being merged, and to a number of public sector organisations being reorganised.

A third main initiative aimed at improving the efficiency of the public sector is the introduction of performance measures. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to set performance targets, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to report on their performance.

These initiatives have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector, including a reduction in the number of public sector organisations, a reduction in the number of public sector employees, and an increase in the number of public sector organisations that are profitable.

However, there are a number of concerns about the impact of these initiatives on the public sector. One concern is that the introduction of competition may lead to a reduction in the quality of public sector services. Another concern is that the restructuring of public sector organisations may lead to a loss of jobs.

These concerns are being addressed by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of quality standards for public sector services, and the introduction of measures to protect public sector jobs.

It is clear that the public sector is facing a number of challenges in the 21st century. However, it is also clear that there are a number of opportunities for the public sector to improve its efficiency and to deliver the best possible value for money.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 50% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being people with disabilities in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of public sector employees being people from ethnic minorities in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower social classes, with 10% of public sector employees being people from the lower social classes in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low qualifications, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low qualifications in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low income, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low income in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low skills, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low skills in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low motivation, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low motivation in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low commitment, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low commitment in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low loyalty, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low loyalty in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low integrity, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low integrity in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low honesty, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low honesty in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low respect, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low respect in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low tolerance, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low tolerance in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low compassion, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low compassion in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low empathy, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low empathy in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low kindness, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low kindness in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low generosity, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low generosity in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and its behavior is determined by the interactions between its parts. This is a fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The second of these is the fact that the system is dynamic. It is not a static system, and its behavior changes over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The third of these is the fact that the system is open. It is not a closed system, and it interacts with its environment. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fourth of these is the fact that the system is self-organizing. It is not a system that is controlled from the outside, and it is not a system that is designed from the top down. It is a system that organizes itself, and its behavior emerges from the interactions between its parts. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fifth of these is the fact that the system is resilient. It is not a system that is fragile, and it is not a system that is easily disrupted. It is a system that is able to withstand change, and it is able to adapt to new circumstances. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The sixth of these is the fact that the system is sustainable. It is not a system that is unsustainable, and it is not a system that is doomed to failure. It is a system that is able to continue to exist, and it is able to thrive in the face of change. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The seventh of these is the fact that the system is equitable. It is not a system that is unfair, and it is not a system that is biased. It is a system that is able to provide for the needs of all its members, and it is able to ensure that everyone has a fair chance of success. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The eighth of these is the fact that the system is transparent. It is not a system that is opaque, and it is not a system that is hidden. It is a system that is able to be understood, and it is able to be communicated. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The ninth of these is the fact that the system is accountable. It is not a system that is irresponsible, and it is not a system that is unaccountable. It is a system that is able to be held responsible for its actions, and it is able to be held accountable for its results. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The tenth of these is the fact that the system is inclusive. It is not a system that is exclusive, and it is not a system that is discriminatory. It is a system that is able to include everyone, and it is able to ensure that everyone has a voice. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The eleventh of these is the fact that the system is innovative. It is not a system that is stagnant, and it is not a system that is uncreative. It is a system that is able to generate new ideas, and it is able to bring them to life. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The twelfth of these is the fact that the system is adaptable. It is not a system that is inflexible, and it is not a system that is rigid. It is a system that is able to change, and it is able to adapt to new circumstances. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

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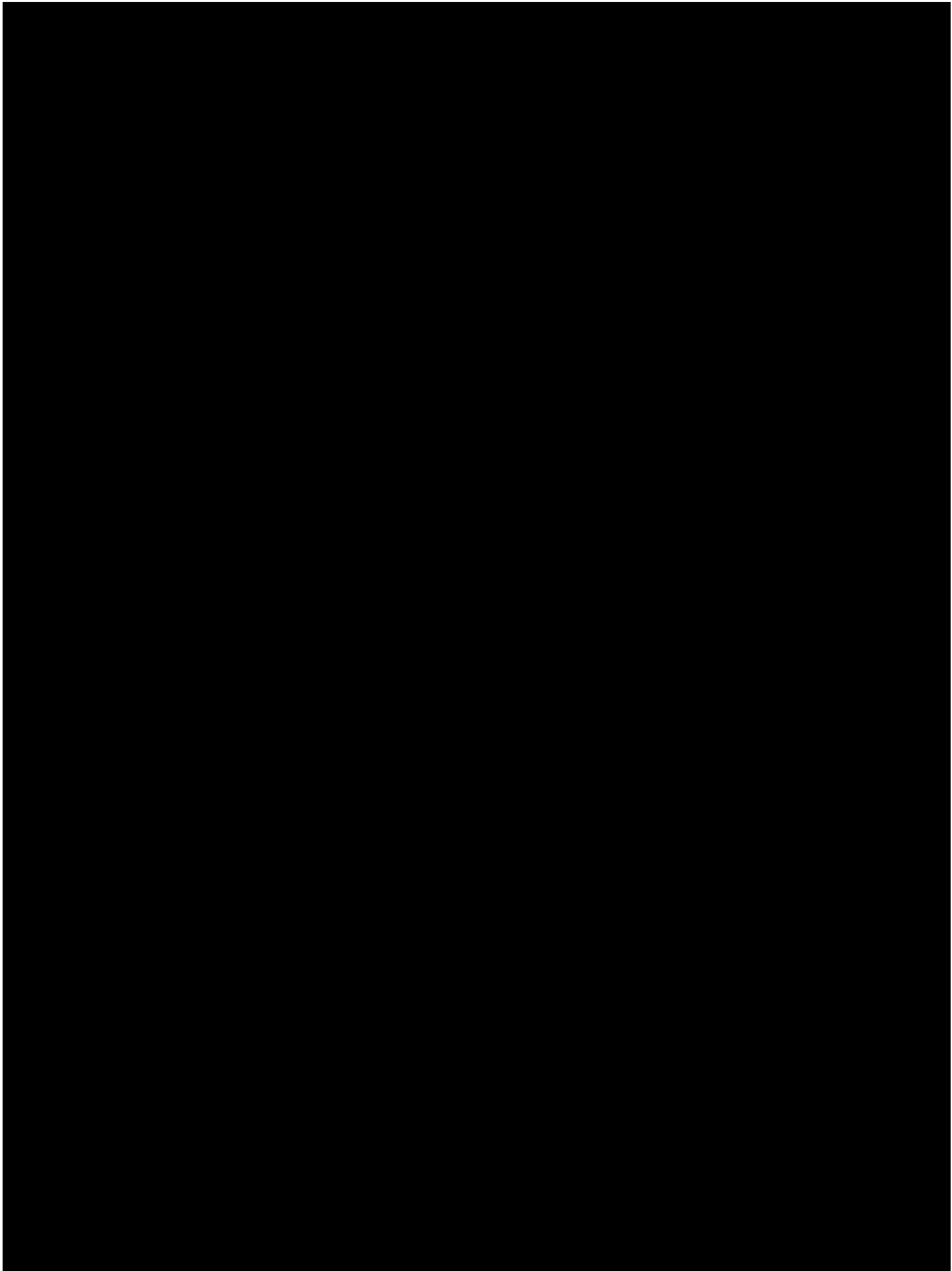
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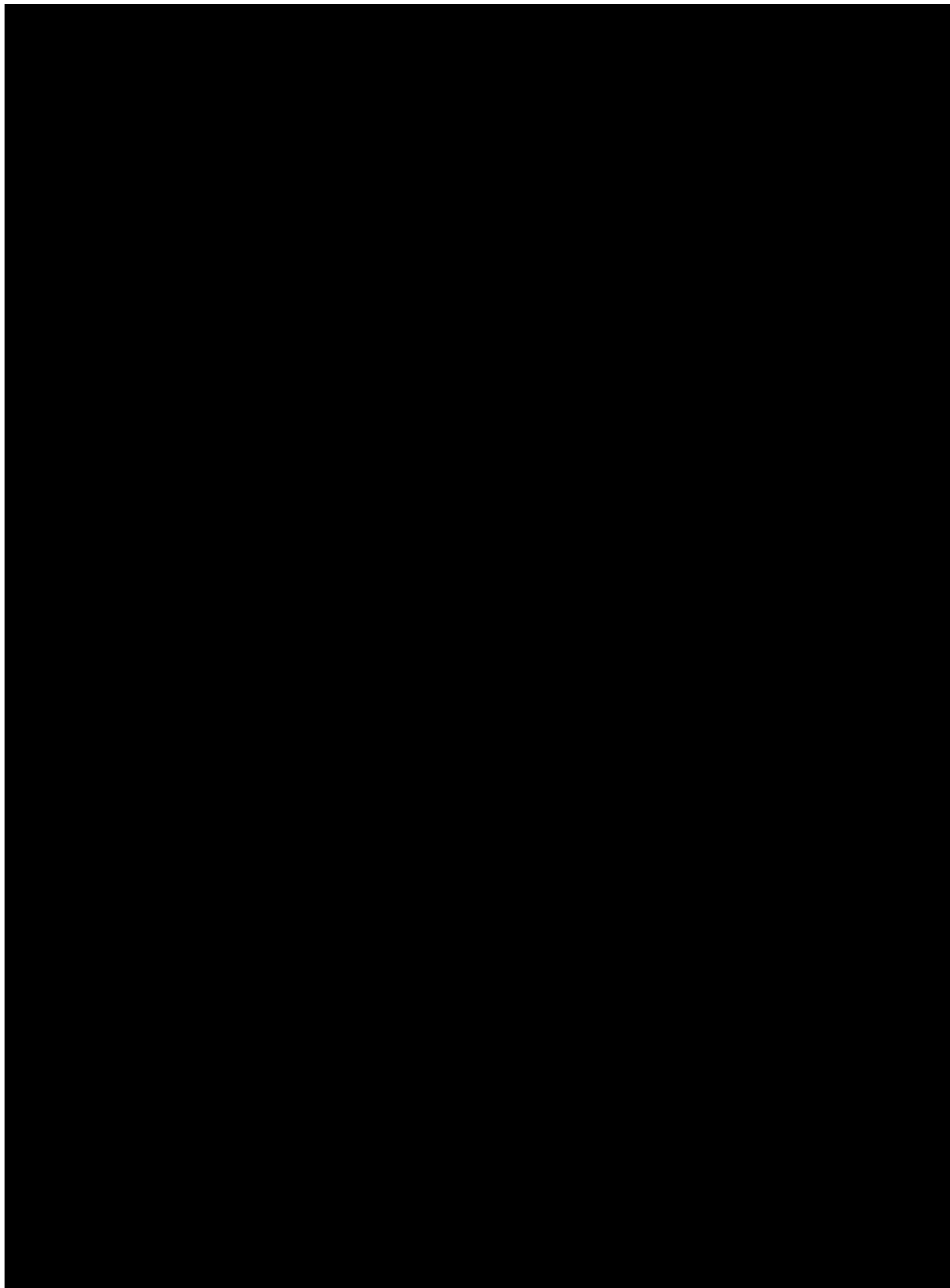
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The methodology section describes the research design and the data collection process. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the conclusion section summarizes the main findings and provides recommendations for future research.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting, and the data were collected using a series of experiments. The results of the experiments were analyzed using statistical methods, and the findings were compared with the results of previous studies. The study found that the research objectives were achieved, and the results were consistent with the findings of previous research.

The study has several limitations, and there are some areas for future research. The study was limited to a specific population, and the results may not be generalizable to other populations. Future research should investigate the effects of the research on a wider range of populations.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the research topic, and the findings are consistent with the findings of previous research. The study has identified several limitations, and there are some areas for future research.

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[The following text is a dense, handwritten manuscript, likely a letter or a page from a book. It is written in a cursive script and covers the majority of the page. Due to the image quality and the nature of the handwriting, the specific words and sentences are largely illegible. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs, with some lines indented. There are some markings that could be interpreted as initials or section markers, but they are not clear enough to transcribe accurately.]

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are obese has increased by 100% (World Health Organization 2000). The prevalence of obesity in the United States has increased from 15% in 1980 to 25% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 1994). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1994 (Reilly et al. 1995). The prevalence of obesity in children has also increased in many countries (Flegal et al. 1994).

Obesity is a major risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 2000). Obesity is also associated with a number of other health problems, including sleep apnea, osteoarthritis, and depression (World Health Organization 2000). The health problems associated with obesity are a major public health problem, and it is important to understand the causes of obesity in order to develop effective interventions.

There are many factors that can contribute to obesity, including genetics, diet, and physical activity. Genetics can play a role in obesity, as some people are more predisposed to gain weight than others. Diet is also a major factor, as eating a diet high in calories and fat can lead to weight gain. Physical activity is also important, as a sedentary lifestyle can contribute to weight gain.

Obesity is a complex problem, and it is important to understand the causes of obesity in order to develop effective interventions. There are many factors that can contribute to obesity, and it is important to consider all of these factors when developing interventions. Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is important to take action to reduce its prevalence.

Obesity

Obesity is a condition in which a person has an excessive amount of body fat. It is a major risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 2000). Obesity is also associated with a number of other health problems, including sleep apnea, osteoarthritis, and depression (World Health Organization 2000).

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