



Job No: **RFI_109969**

Client: **GLEDHOW ANNUAL REPORT**

Proof No: **06**

Date: **31.01.2020**

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Gledhow Investments plc

(incorporated in England and Wales with Company Registration No. 03848331)

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Company Information

Directors	G R Miller (Managing Director) G Melamet (Non executive Director)
Secretary	B L Miller
Company number	03848331
Registered office	3rd Floor 80 Cheapside London EC2V 6EE
Auditor	UHY Hacker Young LLP Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
Business address	c/o Peterhouse Capital Limited 3rd Floor 80 Cheapside London EC2V 6EE
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc 35 Notting Hill Gate London W11 3HJ
Registrars	Link Asset Services The Registry 34 Beckenham Road Beckenham Kent BR3 4TU

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

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GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Managing Director's Statement for the year ended 30 September 2019

I have pleasure in presenting your company's Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Your directors continue to follow the same investment strategy, namely to invest in small to medium sized undervalued or fast growing companies, with the investment objective of achieving long term capital growth in excess of the FTSE All Share Index.

We had cash of £124,840 at the year-end (2018: £167,335). The pre-tax profit was £109,755 (2018: pre-tax profit of £28,702).

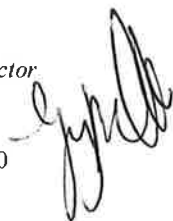
Despite the uncertain economic environment the Company is in a strong position thanks to its strong cash position and we look forward to being able to take opportunistic investments in small to medium sized undervalued companies as they arise.

After the year end the Company disposed of its entire holding in Yolo Leisure and Technology plc amounting to £219,950, with a net profit of £94,950. The Company had built up a strategic position in Yolo (now Asimilar Group plc). The Company also received a cash payment of £81,200 when long standing investee company, Netalogue Technologies plc, was bid for, the offer having gone unconditional in December 2019. The Company has also continued to build up early stake positions in early stage public companies, being a combination of NEX Exchange and AIM quoted companies.

G R Miller

Managing Director

31 January 2020



GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Strategic Report for the year ended 30 September 2019

I have pleasure in presenting your company's Strategic Report for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Company Strategy

Your directors continue to follow the same investment strategy, namely to invest in small to medium sized undervalued or fast growing companies, with the investment objective of achieving long term capital growth in excess of the FTSE All Share Index.

Risks and uncertainties

The Company's investment strategy which can provide long term growth also has, due to its nature, risks and uncertainties inherent in it. The principal risks being the failure of the companies becoming successful, thus adversely affecting the Company's growth in the future.

Result for year

Details of the investment strategy are summarised in the Managing Director's Statement on page 1. At the year end, we had cash of £124,840 (2018: £167,335). The pre-tax profit was £109,755 (2018: pre-tax profit of £28,702).

Despite the uncertain economic environment the Company is in a strong position thanks to its strong cash position and we look forward to being able to take opportunistic investments in small to medium sized undervalued companies as they arise.

Key performance indicator

The key performance Indicators are set out below:

The Company predominantly invests in AIM quoted and other companies quoted on regulated stock exchanges, although it may also hold some unquoted investments.

The Company's increase in net asset value compares favourably to the performance of the AIM Market during the period and the directors continue to monitor the performance of the Company.

G R Miller

Managing Director

31 January 2020



GLEDDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Directors' Report for the year ended 30 September 2019

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the Company continued to be that of dealing in shares of small to medium sized companies.

A review of the Company's business can be found in the Managing Director's Statement on page 1 and in the Strategic Report on page 2 of these accounts.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9. No dividends were paid in the year.

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 October 2018:

G R Miller

G Melamet

Directors' interests

The directors' interests in the shares of the Company were as stated below:

	<i>Ordinary shares of 1p each</i>	
	<i>30 September 2019</i>	<i>1 October 2018</i>
G R Miller	264,700	264,700
G Melamet	500,000	500,000

Substantial Shareholdings

In addition to the directors' shareholdings above, the directors have been notified or are aware of the following interest of 3% or more of the ordinary share capital of the Company as at 29 January 2020.

	<i>Ordinary shares of 1p each</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
R B Rowan*	40,851,991	83.37%
JIM Nominees Limited Jarvis Acct	1,779,000	3.63%

* Of the above 40,851,991 shares, 7,000,000 shares are held by Sunvest Corporation Limited a company controlled by R B Rowan.

Auditors

In accordance with the Company's articles, a resolution proposing that UHY Hacker Young be reappointed as auditors of the Company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Directors' Report for the year ended 30 September 2019

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

G R Miller
Director



31 January 2020

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Gledhow Investments Plc for the year ended 30 September 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gledhow Investments plc (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2019 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Our assessment of risks of material misstatements

We identified the following risks of material misstatement that we believe had the greatest impact on our overall audit strategy and scope, the allocation of resources in the audit, and directing the efforts of the team. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Gledhow Investments Plc for the year ended 30 September 2019

Our assessment of risks of material misstatements (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Management override of controls</i></p> <p>Management override of controls is deemed to be a significant risk in accordance with ISAs (UK) and presents the risk that management or those charged with governance could override the internal controls of the company in preparing the financial statements resulting in a material misstatement.</p>	<p>We reviewed journals and cash transactions to identify any unusual or exceptional transactions.</p> <p>We investigated and tested a sample of items to ensure that amounts paid during the year related to business expenses and that transactions were appropriate.</p> <p>We also evaluated whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement of fraud.</p> <p>Our review did not identify any instances of management override of controls in the year.</p>
<p><i>Existence, completeness and valuation of investments held for resale</i></p> <p>There is a risk that investments held by the company may be misstated where acquisitions or disposals have not been recorded on the company's investment portfolio. There is also a risk that the fair value of investments held by the company may be misstated in the financial statements.</p>	<p>We tested a sample of acquisitions and disposals in the year to supporting documentation received from the company's brokers to confirm that investments recorded by the company existed.</p> <p>For listed investments held at the year-end, we confirmed their valuation by reference to quoted market prices where the investments are listed.</p> <p>For unlisted investments we reviewed the valuations prepared by management confirmed their valuation to relevant supporting documentation and considered if the directors had given adequate consideration to any potential impairment.</p>
<p><i>Completeness of dividend income</i></p> <p>There is a risk that dividend revenue receivable by the company may not have been included in the company's accounting records.</p>	<p>We reviewed the market announcements of companies in which shares are held to determine if any additional dividends had been paid in the year.</p> <p>We did not note any additional dividend payments that should have been received by the company in the year.</p>

Our application of materiality

The scope and focus of our audit was influenced by our assessment and application of materiality. We apply the concept of materiality both in planning and performing our audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements on our audit and on the financial statements.

We define financial statement materiality as the magnitude by which misstatements, including omissions, could influence the economic decisions taken on the basis of the financial statements by reasonable users.

We also determine a level of performance materiality which we use to determine the extent of testing needed to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality	We determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole to be £17,600.
How we determined it	Based on the main key indicator, being 2% of net assets.
Rationale for benchmarks applied	We believe net asset values are the most appropriate benchmark due to the size of the company.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Gledhow Investments Plc for the year ended 30 September 2019

Our application of materiality (continued)

Performance materiality On the basis of our risk assessment, together with our assessment of the company's control environment, our judgement is that performance materiality for the financial statements should be 75% of materiality, amounting to £13,200.

An overview of the scope of our audit

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed sufficient work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account an understanding of the structure of the company, its activities, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which they operate. Our planned audit testing was directed accordingly and was focused on areas where we assessed there to be the highest risk of material misstatement. During the audit we reassessed and re-evaluated audit risks and tailored our approach accordingly.

The audit testing included substantive testing on significant transactions, balances and disclosures, the extent of which was based on various factors such as our overall assessment of the control environment, the effectiveness of controls and the management of specific risk.

We communicated with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Gledhow Investments Plc for the year ended 30 September 2019

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal controls as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with part 3 of Chapter 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Martin Jones (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London
E1W 1YW

31 January 2020

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 September 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2019</i> £	<i>2018</i> £
Turnover	3	863,287	770,604
Cost of sales		<u>(704,155)</u>	<u>(642,380)</u>
Gross profit		159,132	128,224
Administrative expenses		<u>(49,377)</u>	<u>(99,522)</u>
Profit before taxation	4	109,755	28,702
Taxation	7	<u>(18,398)</u>	<u>–</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>91,357</u>	<u>28,702</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>91,357</u>	<u>28,702</u>
Basic profit per share (pence)	8	<u>0.19p</u>	<u>0.06p</u>
Diluted profit per share (pence)	8	<u>0.19p</u>	<u>0.06p</u>

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 September 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Current assets			
Investments held for resale	10	793,263	652,885
Debtors		4,080	4,080
Cash at bank and in hand		124,840	167,335
		<u>922,183</u>	<u>824,300</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	11	<u>(37,704)</u>	<u>(31,178)</u>
Net current assets and total assets less current liabilities			
		<u>884,479</u>	<u>793,122</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	490,000	490,000
Share premium account		71,122	71,122
Profit and loss account		229,287	137,930
Other reserve	13	94,070	94,070
Shareholders' funds – equity interests			
		<u>884,479</u>	<u>793,122</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 31 January 2020.

G R Miller
Director



Company No. 03848331

GLEDDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 September 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Share capital £</i>	<i>Share premium £</i>	<i>Profit and loss reserve £</i>	<i>Other reserve £</i>	<i>Total £</i>
Balance at 1 October 2017		490,000	71,122	109,228	44,102	714,452
Year ended 30 September 2018:						
Profit for the year		—	—	28,702	—	28,702
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	—	28,702	—	28,702
Credit to equity for equity settled share based payments		—	—	—	49,968	49,968
Balance at 30 September 2018		<u>490,000</u>	<u>71,122</u>	<u>137,930</u>	<u>94,070</u>	<u>793,122</u>
Year ended 30 September 2018:						
Profit for the year		—	—	91,357	—	91,357
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	—	91,357	—	91,357
Credit to equity for equity settled share based payments	13	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at 30 September 2019		<u>490,000</u>	<u>71,122</u>	<u>229,287</u>	<u>94,070</u>	<u>884,479</u>

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 September 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2019</i> £	<i>2018</i> £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	14	<u>(61,248)</u>	<u>(41,653)</u>
Net cash outflow from operating activities		<u>(61,248)</u>	<u>(41,653)</u>
Investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of investments		860,371	770,604
Purchase of investments		(844,534)	(664,735)
Dividends received		<u>2,916</u>	<u>105,869</u>
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		<u>18,753</u>	<u>64,216</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(42,495)	64,216
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>167,335</u>	<u>103,119</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>124,840</u>	<u>167,335</u>
Relating to:			
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>124,840</u>	<u>167,335</u>

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gledhow Investments plc is a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales and is quoted on the NEX Growth Market. The registered office is 3rd Floor, 80 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6EE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The investment portfolio is made up of listed as well as unlisted investments. If the entity was to dispose of the listed investments, there would be sufficient liquidity to cover the liabilities of the entity for a period of at least twelve months from the date of this report. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the sale of shares in investments in the normal course of business, and is shown net of sales related taxes.

Revenue from the sale of shares in investments is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the shares have passed to the buyer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from dividends from investments is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

1.4 Investments held for resale

Investments in non-cumulative preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 ‘Basic Financial Instruments’ and Section 12 ‘Other Financial Instruments Issues’ of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company’s statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2019

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities include creditors and are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

GLEDDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2019

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Share based payment transactions

The company recognises the cost of share based payments relating to equity-settled options granted to directors and employees for the issue of warrants. The fair value of equity-settled share based payments is determined at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is recognised in profit and loss in the year that the warrants are issued as the warrants have no vesting period.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Investments held for resale

The directors review investments held for resale at the year-end in order to ensure that they are valued at fair value by reference to readily available market prices where investments in shares are traded. Where an investment is not traded, and fair value cannot be readily determined, the directors review the investment for any indicators of impairment by reference to other information.

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2019

3 Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Turnover		
Consideration from sales of investments	860,371	770,604
Dividends received	2,916	–
	<u>863,287</u>	<u>770,604</u>

The total turnover of the Company for the year has been derived in the United Kingdom.

4 Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	£	£
Audit services		
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual accounts	10,860	10,320
Non audit services		
Tax services	1,500	1,500
Other	2,915	1,500
Total auditors' remuneration	<u>15,275</u>	<u>13,320</u>
Profit on disposal of investments	(239,783)	(225,119)
Fair value loss on investments	83,568	74,579
Impairment loss on unquoted investments	–	52,316
Equity settled share based payment expense	<u>–</u>	<u>49,968</u>

5 Employees

Number of employees

There were no employees during the year apart from the directors and the company secretary.

	2019	2018
	£	£
Employment costs		
Wages and salaries	21,000	21,000
Social security costs	470	470
Share based payments	–	49,968
	<u>21,470</u>	<u>71,438</u>

6 Directors' emoluments

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also directors, is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Emoluments for qualifying services	<u>11,794</u>	<u>11,000</u>

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2019

7 Taxation

	2019	2018
Domestic current year tax	£	£
Total current tax charge	<u>18,398</u>	<u>–</u>
Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>109,755</u>	<u>28,702</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by the small company rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2018: 19%)	<u>20,853</u>	<u>5,453</u>
Effects of:		
Tax losses	<u>(2,455)</u>	<u>(5,453)</u>
Current tax charge	<u>18,398</u>	<u>–</u>

8 Earnings per ordinary share

	2019	2018
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	<u>49,000,000</u>	<u>49,000,000</u>
Profit for the year	<u>91,357</u>	<u>28,702</u>
Basic profit per share (pence)	<u>0.19p</u>	<u>0.06p</u>
Diluted profit per share (pence)	<u>0.19p</u>	<u>0.06p</u>

Diluted profit per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which amounted to 49,000,000 (2018: 49,000,000). The Company's share price at 30 September 2019 was 1p, with warrants also being exercisable at 1p. The outstanding warrants have therefore no dilutive effect at 30 September 2019 and the diluted profit per share is recorded at the same amount as the basic profit per share.

9 Financial instruments

The Company raises finance through equity issues and places surplus cash on short term deposits, in addition to its principal activity of dealing. The Company has no borrowing facilities. The main risk associated with the company's financial instruments is market price risk. The policies for managing this risk are kept under review by the directors.

	2019	2018
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	577,956	509,182
Derivative instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	33,709	93,500
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	181,598	50,203
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>124,840</u>	<u>167,335</u>
	<u>918,103</u>	<u>820,220</u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	<u>19,306</u>	<u>31,178</u>

a) Interest rate profile of financial assets

At 30 September 2019 the Company had sterling cash deposits of £124,840 (2018: £167,335), earning variable rates of interest. These cash deposits were established from proceeds from issues of shares and from disposal of current asset investments. The principal purpose of these cash funds is to assist in the development and expansion of the Company's investment activities.

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2019

b) Fair value of financial assets

The fair value of the Company's investments in securities at 30 September 2019 was £793,263 (2018: £652,885) which is £83,568 lower (2018: £126,895 lower) than book value.

The fair value of the Company's other recorded financial assets does not materially differ from their book values.

c) Foreign currency risk

The Company has limited exposure to investments held outside of the United Kingdom denominated in other currencies.

d) Financial risk management and treasury policies

The directors recognise that this is an area in which they may need to develop specific policies should the Company become exposed to wider financial risks as the business develops.

10 Investments held for resale

	2019	2018
	£	£
Listed investments – at fair value	577,956	509,182
Other investments – at fair value	33,709	93,500
Unlisted investments – at cost less impairment	181,598	50,203
	<u>793,263</u>	<u>652,885</u>

The fair value of listed investments, which are all traded in active markets, was determined with reference to the quoted market price at the reporting date.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	–	2,000
Accruals and deferred income	19,306	29,178
Corporation tax payable	18,398	–
	<u>37,704</u>	<u>31,178</u>

12 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid 49,000,000 Ordinary shares of 1p each	<u>490,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>

13 Share warrants and share-based payments

Details of the Company's share warrants outstanding at 30 September 2019 are as follows:

	<i>Number of warrants</i>
Outstanding at 1 October 2018	6,000,000
Granted during the year	–
Outstanding at 30 September 2019	<u>6,000,000</u>

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2019

The details of the warrants outstanding at 30 September 2019 are as follows:

<i>Number of options</i>	<i>Grant date</i>	<i>Warrant price</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Exercise period</i>
6,000,000	5 February 2018	1p	0.83p	5 February 2023

During the year, the company recognised a total share-based payment expense of £nil (2018: £49,968), all of which related to equity settled share based payment transactions. The fair value of options granted calculated using a Black- Scholes pricing model. The model is internationally recognised as being appropriate to value employee share schemes.

14 Cash generated from operations

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Profit for the year after tax	91,357	28,702
Adjustment for:		
Profit on disposal of investments	(239,783)	(225,119)
Fair value loss on investments	83,568	74,579
Impairment loss on unquoted investments	–	52,316
Equity settled share based expense	–	49,968
Dividends received	(2,916)	–
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in debtors	–	(4,080)
Increase in creditors within one year	6,526	11,981
Cash used in operations	<u>(61,248)</u>	<u>(41,653)</u>

15 Post balance sheet events

There have been no events since the year end that will have a material impact on the financial statements.

16 Control

R B Rowan owns 69.09% of the issued shares. A further 14.29% of the issued shares are owned by Sunvest Corporation Limited, a company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange, which is controlled by R B Rowan.

GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Gledhow Investments plc (“the Company”) will be held at 11.00 am on 9 March 2020 at Peterhouse Capital Limited, 3rd Floor, 80 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6EE to consider the following resolutions of which numbers 1 to 5 will be proposed as ordinary resolutions and numbers 6 and 7 as special resolutions:

1. To receive the annual report and accounts for the year ended 30 September 2019.
2. To re-elect G Melamet as a director of the Company.
3. To re-elect G R Miller as a director of the Company.
4. To re-appoint UHY Hacker Young as auditors of the Company and to authorise the directors to fix their remuneration.
5. To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution which will be proposed as an ordinary resolution:
That the directors be generally and unconditionally authorised under section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) to allot shares in the Company and to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company on and subject to such terms as the directors may determine up to a total nominal amount of £510,000, such authority shall expire at the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company after the date of the passing of this resolution unless renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting. The directors shall be entitled, under this authority, to make at any time prior to the expiry of this authority any offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after the expiry of this authority.

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolutions as special resolutions:

6. That, subject to the passing of resolution 5 in this notice, the directors be empowered under section 570 of the Companies Act 2006 (“the Act”) to allot equity securities (within the meaning of section 560 of the Act) for cash under the authority given by resolution 5 in this notice as if sub-section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited:
 - (a) to the allotment of equity securities in connection with an offer of such securities to holders of ordinary shares where the equity securities for which ordinary shares are respectively entitled to subscribe are proportionate (as nearly as may be) to the respective numbers of ordinary shares held by them, but subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the directors may deem necessary or expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or any legal or practical problems under the laws of any overseas territory or the requirements of any regulatory body or stock exchange; and
 - (b) to the allotment (otherwise than under sub-paragraph (a) above) of equity securities for cash up to a total nominal value of £510,000;

and shall expire on the date of the next annual general meeting of the Company, or if earlier, 15 months after the date of passing this resolution, save that the Company may before such expiry make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Board may allot equity securities under such offer or agreement as if the power conferred by this resolution had not expired.

7. That the Company be generally and unconditionally authorised to make market purchases within the meaning of section 693(4) of Companies Act 2006 (the Act) of its ordinary shares of 1p each in the capital of the Company (“shares”) on such terms and in such manner as the directors may from time to time determine, provided that:
 - (a) the maximum number of shares authorised to be purchased is 7,350,000 being the number representing 15% of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company at the date of the meeting;
 - (b) the minimum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid per share is 1p (being the nominal value per share) and the maximum price which may be paid per share is an amount equal to 20% higher than the average of the middle market quotations per share as derived from the NEX Growth Market for the fifteen business days immediately preceding the day on which the shares are purchased;

GLEDDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

Notice of Annual General Meeting

- (c) the authority shall expire at the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company; and
- (d) the Company may make a contract to purchase shares under the authority before the expiry of the authority, and may make a purchase of shares under such contract even though the authority has ended.

By Order of the Board
Brett Miller
Secretary

Registered Office:
3rd Floor
80 Cheapside
London EC2V 6EE

Dated: 31 January 2020

Notes:

1. Shareholders, their duly appointed representatives or proxies are entitled to attend, speak and vote at the AGM. A shareholder can appoint the Chairman of the meeting or anyone else as their proxy and their proxy need not be a member of the Company. A shareholder may appoint more than one proxy, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to different ordinary shares. To appoint more than one proxy, the proxy form should be photocopied and completed for each proxy holder. The proxy holder's name should be written on the proxy form together with the number of shares in relation to which the proxy is authorised to act. The box on the proxy form must also be ticked to indicate that the proxy instruction is one of multiple instructions being given. All proxy forms must be signed and, to be effective, must be lodged at the registered office of the company not later than 48 hours before the time of the meeting or any adjourned meeting.
2. The return of a completed proxy form will not prevent a shareholder attending the AGM and voting in person if they wish to do so.
3. In accordance with Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, only those members entered on the Company's register of members at close of business on 27 February 2020 or, of the meeting is adjourned, shareholders entered on the Company's register of members at close of business on the day two days before the date of any adjournment shall be entitled to attend and vote at the AGM.