

# **Gledhow Investments plc**

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

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**



# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Company Information

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<b>Directors</b>	G R Miller (Managing Director) G Melamet (Non executive Director)
<b>Secretary</b>	B L Miller
<b>Company number</b>	03848331
<b>Registered office</b>	New Liverpool House 15 Eldon Street London EC2M 7LD
<b>Auditor</b>	UHY Hacker Young Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
<b>Business address</b>	c/o Peterhouse Corporate Finance Limited New Liverpool House 15 Eldon Street London EC2M 7LD
<b>Bankers</b>	Barclays Bank Plc 35 Notting Hill Gate London W11 3HJ
<b>Registrars</b>	Link Asset Services The Registry 34 Beckenham Road Beckenham Kent BR3 4TU

# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

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# GLEDDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Managing Director's Statement for the year ended 30 September 2017

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I have pleasure in presenting your company's Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2017.

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 £103,119 at the year-end (2016: £258,357). The pre-tax profit was £228,405 (2016: pre-tax loss of £190,623 as restated).

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.

The Company also notes that post the year end, it has sold 650,000 ordinary shares in Coinsilium Group Limited. The shares cost £6,500, the realised proceeds were £121,500 and the net profit was £115,000. The Company retains a further 1,804,545 Coinsilium Group Limited shares.

G R Miller

*Managing Director*



30 January 2018

# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Strategic Report for the year ended 30 September 2017

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I have pleasure in presenting your company's Strategic Report for the year ended 30 September 2017.

### 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 new acquisitions and disposals in the year are set out in the Managing Director's Statement on page 1. At the year end, we had cash of £103,119 (2016: £258,357). The pre-tax profit was £228,405 (2016: pre-tax loss of £190,623 as restated).

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. The Company continues to hold one unquoted investment, Bolt Mobility BV, a Dutch company developing the AppScooter, an electric scooter.

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*



30 January 2018

# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Directors' Report for the year ended 30 September 2017

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The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017.

### 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 6. No dividends were paid in the year.

### Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 October 2016:

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 2017</i>	<i>1 October 2016</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 24 January 2018.

	<i>Ordinary shares of 1p each</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
R B Rowan*	40,851,991	83.37%

\* 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 2017

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### 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



30 January 2018



## Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Gledhow Investments Plc for the year ended 30 September 2017

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gledhow Investments plc (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2017 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 2017 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 2017**

**Our assessment of risks of material misstatements (continued)**

<b>Key audit matter</b>	<b>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</b>
<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 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 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 confirmed their valuation to relevant supporting documentation and considered if the directors had given adequate consideration to any potential impairment.</p> <p>In the course of our review we noted the change in the company's accounting policy for the valuation of investments and we reviewed necessary adjustments and disclosures to ensure that they have been correctly reflected in the financial statements.</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 dividends had been paid in the year.</p> <p>We did not note any 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.

## Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Gledhow Investments Plc for the year ended 30 September 2017

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### Our application of materiality (continued)

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 £19,000.
How we determined it	Based on the main key indicator, being 4% of net assets.
Rationale for benchmarks applied	We believe net asset values are the most appropriate bench mark due to the size of the company.
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 £14,250.

### 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

## Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Gledhow Investments Plc for the year ended 30 September 2017

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- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### 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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's 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.

  
Subarna Banerjee (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young  
Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor

Quadrant House  
4 Thomas More Square  
London  
E1W 1YW

30 January 2018

# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 September 2017

		2017	2016
			<i>as restated</i>
	<i>Notes</i>	£	£
Turnover	4	982,034	288,767
Cost of sales		<u>(698,390)</u>	<u>(422,027)</u>
Gross profit (loss)		283,643	(133,260)
Administrative expenses		<u>(55,239)</u>	<u>(57,363)</u>
Profit (Loss) before taxation	5	228,405	(190,623)
Taxation	8	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Profit (Loss) for the year		<u>228,405</u>	<u>(190,623)</u>
Total comprehensive profit (loss) for the year		<u>228,405</u>	<u>(190,623)</u>
Basic profit (loss) per share (pence)	9	<u>0.47p</u>	<u>(0.39p)</u>
Diluted profit (loss) per share (pence)	9	<u>0.47p</u>	<u>(0.39p)</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 2017

		<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
	<i>Notes</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>as restated</i>
			<i>£</i>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Investments held for resale	11	630,530	240,525
Cash at bank and in hand		103,119	258,357
		<u>733,649</u>	<u>498,882</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	<u>(19,197)</u>	<u>(12,835)</u>
<b>Net current assets and total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>714,452</u>	<u>486,047</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	13	490,000	490,000
Share premium account		71,122	71,122
Profit and loss account		109,228	(119,177)
Other reserve		44,102	44,102
<b>Shareholders' funds – equity interests</b>		<u>714,452</u>	<u>486,047</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 30 January 2018.



G R Miller  
*Director*

Company No. 03848331



# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 September 2017

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Share capital</i> £	<i>Share premium</i> £	<i>Profit and loss reserve</i> £	<i>Other reserve</i> £	<i>Total</i> £
<b>As previously reported for the year ended 30 September 2016:</b>						
Balance at 1 October 2015		490,000	71,122	(108,629)	44,102	496,595
Effect of change in accounting policy	17	–	–	180,075	–	180,075
<b>As restated</b>		<u>490,000</u>	<u>71,122</u>	<u>71,446</u>	<u>44,102</u>	<u>676,670</u>
<b>Year ended 30 September 2016:</b>						
Loss for the year		–	–	(190,623)	–	(190,623)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		–	–	(190,623)	–	(190,623)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2016</b>		<u>490,000</u>	<u>71,122</u>	<u>(119,177)</u>	<u>44,102</u>	<u>486,047</u>
<b>Year ended 30 September 2017:</b>						
Profit for the year		–	–	228,405	–	228,405
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	228,405	–	228,405
<b>Balance at 30 September 2017</b>		<u>490,000</u>	<u>71,122</u>	<u>109,228</u>	<u>44,102</u>	<u>714,452</u>

# GLEDDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 September 2017

		2017	2016
			<i>as restated</i>
	<i>Notes</i>	£	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash used in operations	15	(48,876)	(58,875)
<b>Net cash outflow from operating activities</b>		<u>(48,876)</u>	<u>(58,875)</u>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from disposal of investments		982,034	286,983
Purchase of investments		(1,088,396)	(216,975)
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities</b>		<u>(106,362)</u>	<u>70,008</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(155,238)	11,133
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>258,357</u>	<u>247,224</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<u>103,119</u>	<u>258,357</u>
<b>Relating to:</b>			
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>103,119</u>	<u>258,357</u>



# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### ***Company information***

Gledhow Investments plc is a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is New Liverpool House, 15 Eldon Street, London, EC2M 7LD.

#### **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. 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 2017

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### ***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.

# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

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### 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 Changes in accounting policies

As set out in accounting policy 1.4 above, investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

This represents a change in accounting policy for the measurement of investment held for resale. The previous accounting policy stipulated that investments were held at the lower of cost or net realisable value less costs to sell.

The change in accounting policy brings the company's accounting treatment for investments held for resale in line with the requirements of FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and accordingly the comparative amounts have been restated. The effect of the restatement has been set out in note 17.

### 3 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.

# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

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.

#### 4 Turnover

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Turnover</b>		
Consideration from sales of investments	982,034	286,983
Dividends received	–	1,784
	<u>982,034</u>	<u>288,767</u>

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

#### 5 Loss before taxation

Loss before taxation is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Audit services</b>		
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual accounts	10,320	10,200
<b>Non audit services</b>		
Tax services	1,500	1,500
Other	1,500	1,500
Total auditors' remuneration	<u>13,320</u>	<u>13,200</u>

#### 6 Employees

##### **Number of employees**

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Employment costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	21,000	16,987
Social security costs	514	217
	<u>21,514</u>	<u>17,204</u>

# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 7 Directors' emoluments

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Emoluments for qualifying services	<u>11,000</u>	<u>13,059</u>

### 8 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	<i>as restated</i> £
Domestic current year tax	-	-
Total current tax credit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
Profit (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>228,405</u>	<u>(190,623)</u>
Profit (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by the small company rate of UK corporation tax of 19.5% (2016: 20%)	<u>44,539</u>	<u>(38,125)</u>
Effects of:		
Tax losses	<u>(44,539)</u>	<u>38,125</u>
Current tax charge	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The company has tax losses of approximately £44,000. No deferred tax asset has been recognised due to the uncertainty of the utilisation of these losses.

### 9 Earnings per ordinary share

	2017	2016
		<i>as restated</i>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	<u>49,000,000</u>	<u>49,000,000</u>
Profit/(loss) for the year	<u>228,405</u>	<u>(190,623)</u>
Basic profit/(loss) per share (pence)	<u>0.47p</u>	<u>(0.39p)</u>
Diluted profit/(loss) per share (pence)	<u>0.47p</u>	<u>(0.39p)</u>

Diluted profit/(loss) 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 53,900,000 (2016: 53,900,000). The Company's share price at 30 September 2017 was 0.75p, with warrants also being exercisable at 1.5p. The outstanding warrants have therefore no dilutive effect at 30 September 2017 and the diluted loss per share is recorded at the same amount as the basic loss per share.

# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 10 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.

	2017	2016
	£	<i>as restated</i> £
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	103,119	258,357
Equity instruments measured at fair value	630,530	240,525
	<u>733,649</u>	<u>498,882</u>
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>		
Measured at amortised cost	<u>19,197</u>	<u>12,835</u>

#### a) *Interest rate profile of financial assets*

At 30 September 2017 the Company had sterling cash deposits of £103,119 (2016: £258,357), 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.

At 30 September 2017 the Company had investments in securities of £630,530 (2016: £240,525).

#### b) *Fair value of financial assets*

The fair value of the Company's investments in securities at 30 September 2017 was £630,530 (2016: £240,525) which is £97,380 higher (2016: £181,917 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.

### 11 Investments held for resale

	2017	2016
	£	<i>as restated</i> £
Listed investments – at fair value	568,011	211,950
Unlisted investments – at cost less impairment	62,519	28,575
	<u>630,530</u>	<u>240,525</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.

# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	2,000	–
Accruals and deferred income	17,197	12,835
	<u>19,197</u>	<u>12,835</u>

### 13 Share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
49,000,000 Ordinary shares of 1p each	490,000	490,000
	<u>490,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>

### 14 Share warrants and share-based payments

Details of the Company's share warrants outstanding at 30 September 2017 are as follows:

	<i>Number of warrants</i>
Outstanding at 30 September 2017	<u>–</u>

The details of the warrants outstanding at 30 September 2016 are as follows:

Number of options	<i>Grant date</i>	<i>Warrant price</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Exercise period</i>
4,900,000	16 May 2012	1.5p	0.90p	6 March 2017

### 15 Cash generated from operations

	2017	2016
	£	<i>as restated</i> £
Profit (Loss) for the year after tax	228,405	(190,623)
Adjustment for:		
Profit on disposal of investments	(191,438)	(2,588)
Fair value (gain)/loss on investments	(92,205)	137,632
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
Increase/(decrease) in creditors within one year	6,362	(3,296)
Cash used in operations	<u>(48,876)</u>	<u>(58,875)</u>

### 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

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 17 Prior period adjustment

#### Changes to the statement of financial position

	<i>At 30 September 2016</i>			<i>As restated</i>
	<i>As previously reported</i>	<i>Adjustment at 1 October 2015</i>	<i>Adjustment at 30 September 2016</i>	
	£	£	£	£
<b>Current assets</b>				
Investments held for resale	206,399	180,075	(145,949)	240,525
<b>Capital and reserves</b>				
Profit and loss	(153,303)	180,075	(145,949)	(119,177)

#### Changes to the income statement

	<i>Year ended 30 September 2016</i>		
	<i>As previously reported</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>As restated</i>
	£	£	£
Cost of sales	(276,078)	(145,949)	(422,027)
Loss for the financial year	(44,674)	(145,949)	(190,623)



# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Notice of Annual General Meeting

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Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Gledhow Investments plc ("the Company") will be held at 10.00 am on 5 March 2018 at 1st Floor, 3 Crawford Place, London W1H 4LB 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 2017.
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 ISDX Growth Market for the fifteen business days immediately preceding the day on which the shares are purchased;

# GLEDHOW INVESTMENTS PLC

## Notice of Annual General Meeting

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- (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:  
New Liverpool House  
15 Eldon Street  
London EC2M 7LD

Dated: 30 January 2018

### 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 1 March 2018 or, if 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.