ADAMS PLC

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Directors, Officers and Advisers

Directors

M A Bretherton	Chairman
N J Woolard	Non-executive director
A R J Mitchell	Non-executive director

Secretary
FIM Secretaries Ltd

Registrar and Registered office
FIM Capital Limited
55 Athol Street
Douglas
Isle of Man
IM1 1LA

Auditors
Gravita Audit Limited
Aldgate Tower
2 Leman Street,
London
E1 8FA

Nominated Adviser
Cairn Financial Advisers LLP
9th Floor
107 Cheapside
London
EC2V 6DN

Broker
Peterhouse Capital Limited
London 3rd Floor
80 Cheapside
London
EC2V 6EE

Crest Agent
Share Registrars Limited
3 The Millennium Centre
Crosby Way
Farnham
Surrey
GU9 7XX

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Chairman's Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2024

Adams generated a net loss of £0.13 million for the year ended 31 March 2024 compared to a loss of £2.37 million in the previous year ended 31 March 2023.

That loss for the year of £0.13 million comprises a net investment profit return of £0.07 million, less administrative costs of £0.20 million. The comparative 2023 year loss of £2.37 million included a net investment loss of £2.19 million, together with administrative costs of £0.18 million.

During the year, the Company spent £0.21 million on a new quoted equity investment in NCC Group Plc and realised disposal proceeds of £0.39 million on the sale of its Afrenta Plc and Tremor International Ltd investments in full, together with a partial sale of its Seeing Machines Ltd and Niox Group Plc investment holdings.

The carrying value of the Company's equity investments at 31 March 2024 was £4.93 million represented by eight quoted investment holdings and three private investments (31 March 2023: £5.10 million represented by nine quoted investment holdings and three private investments). In addition, Adams holds a derivative investment asset in the form of warrants in C4X Holdings Plc which have an exercise price that is significantly above the market price of the underlying shares and the warrants are therefore considered to have a nil fair value.

The Company held cash balances of £0.09 million as at 31 March 2024, compared to cash balances of £0.05 million at the previous 31 March 2023 year end.

Net assets decreased to £4.98 million (equivalent to 3.42p per share) at the 31 March 2024 balance sheet date, compared with £5.11 million (equivalent to 3.50p per share) at 31 March 2023. The £0.13 million reduction in net assets reflects the loss reported for the year.

Business model and investing policy

Adams is an investing company with an investing policy under which the Board is seeking to acquire interests in special situation investment opportunities that have an element of distress, dislocation, dysfunction or other special situation attributes and that the Board perceives to be undervalued. The principal focus is in the small to middle-market capitalisation sectors in the UK or Europe, but the Directors will also consider possible special situation opportunities anywhere in the world if they believe there is an opportunity to generate added value for shareholders.

Investment Portfolio

The principal listed investments held by the Company at 31 March 2024 (each representing at least 5% of the net asset value of the Company at that date) comprised Niox Group Plc ("Niox"), Seeing Machines Limited ("Seeing Machines"), Griffin Mining Limited ("Griffin"), Pulsar Group Plc (formerly called Access Intelligence) ("Pulsar"), NCC Group Plc ("NCC") and C4X Discovery Holdings Plc ("C4XD"). C4XD subsequently delisted from AIM on 25 April 2024 and is now held by Adams as a principal unquoted investment. Adams also holds Oxehealth Limited ("Oxehealth") and Telit Cinteron Ltd ("Telit") as principal unquoted investments.

Niox is an AIM listed global medical device company focused on point of care asthma diagnosis and management. Niox is a debt-free business with a strong NIOX® asthma management products-based business. The company is continuing its growth as a distributor-led business implementing access to a large and underserved population of patients suffering from asthma. All three of its key geographic areas of Asia Pacific, EU and USA generated profitable growth in the 2023 year. Niox is also making good progress in expanding sales into the UK primary care sector and where the NHS is supporting the use of FeNO testing using NIOX devices. For the year ended 31 December 2023, NIOX sales increased 18% to £36.8 million and generated an EBITDA profit of £11.4 million. The company had net cash balances of £19.9 million at the year-end, reflecting £11.6 million of operating cash flow generation in the year, plus a further $3.5 million received from Beyond Air under the settlement agreement following FDA approval for its LungFit PH device, partially offset by a special dividend of £10.5 million paid to shareholders in September 2023. During 2024, management's focus will be on growing revenues in the USA, expanding into new healthcare professional channels and developing a product for home-use. The shareholding of Adams at 31 March 2024 was, and continues to be, 0.35 per cent. of the Niox shares in issue.

Seeing Machines is an AIM listed industry leader in advanced computer vision technologies. The company designs Artificial Intelligence / AI powered operator monitoring systems using camera-based optics and embedded processing to improve transport safety in automotive, commercial fleet, aviation, rail and off-road markets. The technology incorporates warnings when human state attention impairment is identified, in order to re-engage the operator or driver.

Seeing Machines continues to invest in R&D and grow as an automotive leader in such technology having now won contracts with a total of 11 automotive Tier 1 global customers covering 17 automotive driver monitoring safety ("DMS") programmes with a combined initial lifetime value of $366 million and with the majority of that revenue expected by 2028. At 31 December 2023, Seeing Machines' technology was installed in over 1.5 million vehicles globally representing an increase of 116% over the previous 12 months. Seeing Machines is also undertaking a programme with Collins Aerospace to jointly develop pioneering eye-tracking solutions for the Aviation industry. Seeing Machines reported underlying revenue growth of 28% during the half year to 31 December 2023 (excluding one-off licence payments from Magna International in the prior period as part of its investment and exclusivity collaboration agreement signed in October 2022), to give 6-month revenues of $25.7 million and a loss for the period of $19.8 million. Seeing Machines' cash balances at 31 December 2023 amounted to $22.2 million. The shareholding of Adams in Seeing Machines as at 31 March 2024 was, and continues to be, 0.31 per cent. of the Seeing Machines shares in issue.

Griffin is an AIM listed mining and investment company that has been the leader in foreign investment in mining in China having been engaged in developing the Caijiaying zinc and gold project since 1997. In January 2021, Griffin announced a major achievement in finally securing a significant new Zone II mining license from the Chinese Ministry of Land and Natural Resources which elevates Griffin to being one of the largest zinc producers in China. The year to 31 December 2023 witnessed overwhelmingly positive performance and generated record revenues of US$146.0 million (up by 54.7%) and with profits after tax of US$15.2 million (up by 97.8%). Cash balances amounted to US$60.0 million at the 31 December 2023 year end. The results benefited from record amounts of ore mined and processed, together with lower smelter treatment charges and increased gold prices. These results do not yet include any ore being delivered from the new Zone II mining licence, which mine remains under full speed development and construction and ore extraction from this is on schedule for the Q1 of 2025. Given the severely undervalued nature of the company's share price, the Griffin directors announced a share buy-back programme which was commenced in September 2023 but mainly took place in Q1 of 2024 and on 15 March 2024 a total of 10.3 million shares purchased under that programme were cancelled. The shareholding of Adams in Griffin as at 31 March 2024 was, and continues to be, 0.26 per cent. of the Griffin shares in issue.

Pulsar is an AIM listed London based technology innovator delivering Artificial Intelligence / AI Software-as-a-Service solutions for the global marketing and communications industries. The company combines AI technologies with human expertise to analyse data and provide strategic insights as a single, real-time view of what is important. It is supported by partnerships with the world's largest data providers and social media platforms including X (formerly Twitter), Reddit and Twitch. For the year ended 30 November 2023, Pulsar reported revenues of £62.4 million (with annual recurring revenue "ARR" comprising 95% of the total) and delivered an EBITDA loss of £2.8 million and a loss after tax of £7.9 million. The results include a further £9.0 million of non-recurring restructuring costs associated with the integration of Isentia Group which had been acquired in September 2021. The results also reflect the challenges of a difficult macro-economic environment during which Pulsar has focused its efforts on refining the group's operating model and next generation AIsolutions platform to improve EBITDA margins and free cash flow generation, alongside continued ARR growth in the EMEA, APAC & North American market to drive global expansion. ARR growth is reported to have accelerated in all 3 regions during the first four months of 2024. Cash balances at 30 November 2023 amounted to £2.2 million. Since that period end, Pulsar has put in place a £3 million debt facility and a £3 million overdraft facility and at 31 March 2024, Pulsar's net debt position was £1.25 million. The shareholding of Adams in Pulsar as at 31 March 2024 was, and continues to be, 0.52 per cent. of the Pulsar voting shares in issue.

NCC is an FTSE All-Share listed global tech-enabled cyber and software resilience business operating across multiple sectors, geographies and technologies. The company advises global technology, manufacturers, financial institutions, critical national infrastructure providers, retailers and governments on the best way to keep businesses, software and personal data safe and provides solutions to manage all manner of cyber threats. The last 12 months has seen the company transitioning from a business operating internationally to becoming a truly global organisation and which has included the recent opening of its new office in Manila, the Philippines, alongside the creation of further universal processes within its technology platform. For the 6-month half year ended 30 November 2023, NCC generated revenues of £159.2 million and an adjusted EBITDA profit of £15.6 million. A recent trading update by the company has reported that revenues for the 12 months to 31 May 2024 are expected to be £324.0 million. Looking ahead, NCC is well placed for sustainable long-term growth as cyber security is now an essential component of digital risk management across an increasingly connected society. The shareholding of Adams in NCC as at 31 March 2024 was, and continues to be, 0.06 per cent of the NCC shares in issue.

Chairman's Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

C4XD is a private pioneering drug discovery company combining its enhanced DNA-based target identification and candidate molecule design capabilities to efficiently deliver world-leading medicines which are developed by licensing partners. C4XD has a number of existing partnership deals including a milestone and royalties out-licensing agreement with Sanofi for its IL-17A inhibitor programme worth up to €414 million plus potential for single-digit royalties and also an exclusive licensing agreement with AstraZeneca for its NRF2 activator programme addressing the treatment of inflammatory and respiratory diseases. The AstraZeneca ("AZ") agreement is worth up to $402 million including pre-clinical milestone payments of up to $16 million ahead of the first clinical trial, with $2 million upfront. During the period, Indivior UK Limited agreed to acquire for £15.95 million the proprietary rights to the oral Orexin-1 receptor antagonist partnership programme for the treatment of opioid addiction disorders which Indivior would now take fully in-house. In addition, C4XD has continued to drive other key programmes towards partnering with a near term focus on inflammatory and oncology diseases. C4XD reported a profit after tax of £17.8 million in the six months ending 31 January 2024 inclusive of the £15.95 million sale to Indivior and an £8.7 million ($11.0 million) milestone due from AZ and with R&D investment costs of £5.2 million. Cash balances at 31 January 2024 amounted to £13.1 million before post period end receipt of the £8.7 million milestone from AZ in February 2024. C4XD subsequently delisted from the AIM market on 25 April 2024 following a board evaluation which concluded that the ability to achieve company's strategic aim and growth prospects will be best accomplished as a private company where it can also potentially access a larger quantum of future development funding. The shareholding of Adams in C4XD at 31 March 2024 was, and continues to be, 1.98 per cent. of the C4XD shares in issue.

Oxehealth is a private company and an industry leader in vision-based patient monitoring and management systems. The company uses proprietary signal processing and computer vision to process normal digital video camera data to measure the vital signs and activity of patients in a number of different markets in the UK, Sweden and more recently also the USA. This is achieved through the deployment of its Oxevision platform which provides customer staff with a wider range of contact-free location and activity-based alerts, reports and vital signs measurements than any other technology, plus the ability to check the patient visually if needed to support on-the-spot decision making. This enables customers to create proactive, data-enabled systems of care that help deliver year on year continuous improvement in safety, quality and efficiency. In May 2024, Oxehealth was also granted FDA and EU regulatory clearances for new mental health sleep monitoring software which represents a major milestone in its ongoing mission to transform inpatient mental health care. In the US, intelligent innovative platforms to support behavioural health are far behind other specialties and Oxehealth is now poised for expansion into that market. In February 2024, Oxehealth welcomed US based Todd Haedrich as Chief Executive Officer. Todd comes with an extensive background in software and healthcare technology, having successfully built and led companies across the US, Europe, and Asia-Pacific. Later that month, Oxehealth announced its first US partnership, with SummitStone Health Partners, the largest not-for-profit behavioural health services provider in Larimer County, Colorado, where the Oxevision contactless, intelligent patient monitoring platform has been successfully implemented at the Longview Campus Acute Care facility in Fort Collins. At 31 March 2024, the investment holding by Adams in Oxehealth represents 2.22 per cent. of Oxehealth's issued share capital at that date but this has subsequently been diluted to 2.07 per cent. as Adams did not participate in an Oxehealth new share issue funding round undertaken in May 2024.

Telit is a private company and a global leader in Internet of Things (IoT) enablement. Telit has over twenty years of experience designing, building, and executing complex digital business. The company has an extensive portfolio of wireless connectivity modules, software platforms and global IoT connectivity services, empowering hundreds of millions of connected 'things' to date, and trusted by thousands of direct and indirect customers, globally. These IoT devices include industrial handhelds, utility meters, industrial and agricultural environmental sensors, health monitors, industrial robots, CNC machines, cameras and many more factory floor devices, as well as wearables and precision mobile trackers. Telit's plug-and-play solutions connect industrial IoT applications with minimal integration effort and its gateways provide host devices with convenient access to the internet via cellular connectivity as well as using IoT Wi-Fi and Bluetooth technology as appropriate for certain market segments, including connected home, wearables, automobiles and smart buildings. Telit's IoT platforms also enable AI and machine learning to be incorporated into customer applications, including visual inspection and object recognition. On 1 January 2023, the company completed a transaction with the global defence, aerospace and security group, Thales, under which it acquired the cellular IoT products business of Thales and thereby expanded Telit's presence in the growing industrial IoT segments and end markets, including payment systems, energy, e-health, and security. It has also enhanced the company's capabilities in the rapidly growing cybersecure IoT solutions market and in particular for critical industries and infrastructure. At 31 March 2024, the investment holding by Adams in Telit represents 0.35 per cent. of Telit's issued share capital at that date.

In addition to the above investments, at 31 March 2024 Adams held two other quoted holdings, together with one other private company holding. The two quoted holdings comprise **Cirata Plc** which is a data activation company that enables organisations to move large datasets to the cloud at massive scale in order to activate all their data for AI, machine learning and analytics on modern cloud data platforms; and **Euromax Resources Ltd**, which is a Canadian development company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and focused on building and operating the Ilovica-Shtuka copper and gold project in Macedonia. The private company holding comprises **Source Bioscience International Ltd**, which is an international provider of state-of-the art laboratory services, clinical diagnostics and analytical testing services.

Outlook

Headline inflation fell rapidly in most economies during 2023, driven down by restrictive monetary policy settings, lower energy prices and continued easing of supply chain pressures. There are signs that the global economic outlook has started to brighten although growth is expected to remain modest during 2024 amid high levels of government debt and with interest rate cuts expected to be incremental and moderate as major central banks balance the final mile of getting inflation back to target rates.

Elevated trade tensions with China, the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war and conflicts in the Middle East all point to continued uncertainties and risks going forward. In addition, many governments continue to face mounting fiscal challenges from rising debt service costs and sizeable additional spending pressures from ageing populations, climate change mitigation and increased defence spending in the face of growing geopolitical discord.

In view of the above risks and uncertainties, your Board will continue to maintain a rigorous and highly selective investment approach, coupled with strict cost control with a view to delivering additional value for shareholders going forward. We remain confident in the underlying fundamentals, technologies and long-term potential for growth at the companies within our investment portfolio.

Michael Bretherton
Chairman
27 June 2024

Strategic Report

for the year ended 31 March 2024

The Directors present their Strategic Report with the Financial Statements for Adams Plc ('Adams' or 'the Company') for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activity and business model

Adams is an investing holding and management company whose principal activity is the investment in businesses which present opportunities for value creation.

The investment policy of the Company seeks to invest in special situation investment opportunities that have an element of distress, dislocation, dysfunction or other special situation attributes to them and which the Board perceive to be undervalued. The principal focus is expected to be in the small to medium market capitalisation sectors in mainly the UK or Europe, but the Directors will also consider opportunities elsewhere if they believe there is an opportunity to generate added value for shareholders.

A copy of the Company's investment policy can be found in full on the corporate website at www.adamsplc.co.uk and also in the Directors Report on pages 8 and 11.

Review of the business

A review of the Company's performance and future prospects is included in the Chairman's statement on pages 2 to 5.

Key performance indicators

Key Company performance indicators are set out below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Net assets (£'000)	4,983	5,110
Net asset value per share (pence)	3.42	3.50
Loss after tax (£'000)	(127)	(2,370)
Cash and short-term deposit with banks (£'000)	87	47

Statement of income

The Company reported a loss after tax for the year ended 31 March 2024 of £0.13 million compared to a loss of £2.37 million in the previous year.

The Company continued to operate a low-cost base with administrative costs of £0.20 million incurred, in line with the £0.18 million for the previous year.

Statement of financial position

Net assets decreased to £4.98 million at the 31 March 2024 balance sheet date, compared with £5.11 million as at 31 March 2023. The £0.13 million decrease in net assets reflects the loss for the year.

The carrying value of investments at 31 March 2024 was £4.93 million (represented by 11 investment holdings) versus a value of £5.10 million at 31 March 2023 (represented by 12 investment holdings).

Cash and cash equivalent balances were £0.09 million at 31 March 2024 compared to cash and cash equivalent balances of £0.05 million at the prior 31 March 2023 year end.

Cash flow

The Company's cash balances increased by £0.04 million during the year. The increase reflects investment disposal proceeds received of £0.39 million and dividend income receipts of £0.05 million, partly offset by cash outflows of £0.21 million spent on the purchase of additional investments, together with £0.19 million of net overhead cost outflows.

Directors
The Company has three employees, all of whom are Directors of the Company. The profile of the Directors and their remuneration is detailed in the Directors' Report on pages 8 to11.

Risk review
The Company's exposure to various risks and risk management objectives are detailed in Note 3.

The primary risks arising from the Company's operations are considered to be market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Directors review and agree policies for managing risk at least annually.

Market risk
Price risk
The Company is exposed to market price risk in respect of its portfolio investments. The Company mitigates this risk by having established investment appraisal processes and asset monitoring procedures which are subject to overall review by the Board.

Interest rate risk
The Company currently has not utilised an external financing facility; therefore its interest rate risk is limited to the level of interest received on its cash surpluses. Interest rate risk on cash, cash equivalents and short-term deposits is partially mitigated by using an element of fixed-rate accounts and short-term deposits.

Credit risk
The Company's principal financial assets are its portfolio investments, its bank balances and cash held on deposit with institutions. The Company seeks to reduce credit risk by only placing assets with institutions that have appropriate credit ratings. The credit risk associated with portfolio and trading investments is considered to be acceptable.

Liquidity risk
The Company seeks to manage liquidity by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably. At 31 March 2024, the Company had cash, cash equivalents and short-term deposit balances of £0.09 million (31 March 2023: £0.05 million), together with liquid quoted investments of £3.30 million (31 March 2023: £3.57 million).

In order to minimise risk to the Company's capital, funds are invested across a number of financial institutions with strong credit ratings. Cash forecasts are updated regularly to ensure that there is sufficient cash available for foreseeable requirements. The Directors are satisfied that given current cash balances, the liquidity of the investments held and the low running cost base of the Company, the going concern assumption remains valid.

External risks
The global political and economic landscapes continue to be considered the key external risks faced, with the ability of both to adversely impact the performance of the Company. The key factors comprise the current Russia-Ukraine conflict and a potential shift towards a decrease in global liberalised trade, together with uncertainty with respect to the continuing terms of existing economic trade areas.

Such factors continue to impact the markets in which the Company operates, in terms of investment valuations and investor sentiment and pose risks to the operations, performance and growth of the investment portfolio companies.

Future development
The Board continues to seek investment opportunities which will generate value for shareholders in the medium to long term. In this aim the Board will maintain its rigorous and selective investment approach and seek to achieve capital growth through exploiting opportunities as they emerge.

Approved on behalf of the Board

Nicholas Woolard
Non-executive director
27 June 2024

Directors' Report

for the year ended 31 March 2024

The Directors present the report and financial statements of Adams Plc for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activities
Adams Plc is an AIM listed investment company and was incorporated in the Isle of Man as a public company limited by shares under the Laws of the Isle of Man with registered number 004145V.

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 17. There were no dividends proposed or paid in the current or prior financial years.

Share capital and funding
Full details of the Company's share capital and movements thereof are given in Note 14 to the financial statements.

Secretary
The Secretary of the Company holding office for the year ended 31 March 2024 was FIM Secretaries Ltd.

Directors
The following Directors have held office throughout the year ended 31 March 2024 and up until the date of this report:

M A Bretherton
N Woolard
A R J Mitchell

Profile of the Directors

Michael Bretherton BA, ACA (Chairman)
Michael was appointed as a non-executive Director in May 2015 and subsequently took on the role of Chairman in September 2015. He is also Chief Executive Officer of Sarossa Plc, chairman of Hardy Plc and is a non-executive director of E-therapeutics plc, Blake Holdings Limited and ORA Limited. In addition, Michael has been a director of six other AIM quoted companies during the last thirteen years, including Ceres Power Holdings Plc, Tissue Regenix Group Plc, Nanoco Group Plc and DeepMatter Group Plc. He has a degree in Economics from Leeds University and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. His early career included working as an accountant and manager with PriceWaterhouse for 7 years in London and the Middle East.

Nicholas Woolard ACIB, MCSI (Non-executive director)
Nicholas Woolard joined as a non-executive Director in March 2013. He is a finance industry professional with broad offshore experience focused latterly on compliance, having been a Group Compliance Officer for four years in CSP/TSP, fund administration, fund management and stockbroking businesses before being appointed to various non-executive positions. Currently Mr Woolard is the practice and compliance manager of one of the largest Isle of Man law firms.

Andrew Mitchell BM, MD, FRCP, FACC, FESC (Non-executive director)
Dr Andrew Mitchell was appointed as a non-executive Director in August 2015 and is Consultant Cardiologist at Jersey General Hospital and Honorary Consultant at Oxford University Hospitals. Dr Mitchell has published over 160 clinical papers, book chapters and abstracts on areas of clinical cardiology focussing on novel digital health and life science technologies. In addition to his clinical and research work, Dr Mitchell is the founding director of an innovative heart screening company and he also acts as an advisor to digital health start-up companies.

Directors' remuneration
Details of the Directors' fees are shown below.

	Year ended 31 March 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2023 £'000
M.A. Bretherton	16	15
N J Woolard	19	18
A R J Mitchell	16	15
	51	48

All of the directors are engaged under letters of appointment which may be terminated with no less than three months' notice.

Directors' interests
As at the year end, the Directors held the following interests in the Company:

	Ordinary shares held 31 March 2024	Ordinary shares held 31 March 2023
M.A. Bretherton	1,385,000	1,385,000
N J Woolard	–	–
A R J Mitchell	308,000	308,000

Creditor payment policy
The Company's policy is to pay creditors within the agreed terms which are generally no more than 30 days.

Financial instruments
The Company has not entered into any financial instruments to hedge against interest rate or exchange rate risk.

Auditors
The auditors, Gravita Audit Limited, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution seeking to reappoint them will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Going concern
At 31 March 2024, the Company had £0.09 million (2023: £0.05 million) of cash, cash equivalents and short-term deposits available to it, together with liquid quoted investments of £3.30 million (31 March 2023: £3.57 million). The Directors have considered their obligation in relation to the assessment of the going concern of the Company and have reviewed the current budget cash forecasts and assumptions as well as the main risk factors facing the Company.

After due enquiry, the Directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Post balance sheet events
Subsequent to the 31 March 2024 year end, C4X Discovery Holdings Plc ("C4XD") delisted from AIM on 25 April 2024 and will now be held by Adams as an unquoted investment as opposed to a more liquid quoted investment. The fair value of the C4XD shares held by Adams and included in quoted equity investments at 31 March 2024 was £0.60 million.

No other significant events have occurred since 31 March 2024 (see note 17).

Directors' Report (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

Indemnity of officers

The Company has Directors' and Officers' Insurance to cover against legal action brought against its Directors or Officers.

Substantial Shareholdings

By virtue of his shareholding, Richard Griffiths exercises control over the Company. The Directors are aware of the following persons, who had an interest in 3% or more of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company as at 21 June 2024:

Richard Griffiths 94.05 per cent.

Annual General Meeting

There is, enclosed within this document, a Notice convening an Annual General Meeting "AGM" of the Company, to be held at the Companies Registered office at 55 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM1 1LA at 11.30 a.m. on 13 September 2024.

The business of the AGM is set out in the Notice, and includes the usual business of the Company and also additional special business covering the following areas:

- The authority for the Directors to allot Ordinary Shares.
- The disapplication of pre-emption rights.
- The authority for the Directors to purchase for the Company its own Ordinary Shares in the open market, subject to certain conditions and limited to a maximum of 15.00 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Company.

Investing Policy

The current Investing Policy is:

The Board will seek to acquire a direct and/or indirect interests in special situation investment opportunities that have an element of distress, dislocation, dysfunction or other special situation attributes and that they perceive to be undervalued. The principal focus will be in the small to middle-market capitalisation sectors in the UK or Europe but the Directors will also consider possible special situation opportunities anywhere in the world if they believe there is an opportunity to generate added value for Shareholders.

The Directors intend to identify investment opportunities offering the potential to deliver a favourable return to Shareholders over the medium to long term, primarily in the form of a capital gain. A particular consideration will be to identify businesses which, in the opinion of the Directors, are under-valued due to any of a number of special situations that adversely impact the business's short-term prospects and/or underlying value but which business interests the Directors believe have a solid fundamental core or sound development potential to present opportunities for value creation.

The Company's interest in a potential investment may range from a minority position to 100 per cent. ownership and the interest may be either quoted or unquoted. Investments may be made in shares, or by the acquisition of assets (including intellectual property) of a relevant business, or by entering into partnerships, joint ventures, equity derivatives, contracts for differences or other equity or debt related securities that the Board deem appropriate.

There will be no limit on the number of projects into which the Company may invest, and the Company's financial resources may be invested in a number of propositions or in just one investment, which may be deemed to be a reverse takeover pursuant to Rule 14 of the AIM Rules.

While the Directors intend to take into account the level of existing funds available for investment when assessing the amount of any investment, it is not proposed that there be any maximum investment limit.

The Company may be both an active and a passive investor depending on the nature of the individual investments. Although the Company intends to be a medium to long term investor, there will be no minimum or maximum limit on the length of time that any investment may be held and short-term investments may be made.

The Company will not have a separate investment manager.

The Company may require additional funding as investments are made and new opportunities arise. The Directors may offer new Ordinary Shares by way of consideration, as well as cash, thereby helping to preserve the Company's cash resources. The Company may, in appropriate circumstances, issue debt securities or otherwise borrow money to complete an investment.

Given the nature of the Company's Investing Policy, the Company does not intend to make regular periodic disclosures or calculations of net asset value other than at the time of publication of its half year and annual results.

The Board's principal focus will be on achieving capital growth for Shareholders.

Corporate governance
As required by AIM Rule 26, the Company has adopted an officially recognised corporate governance in the form of the Quoted Companies Alliance Code. The Company continues to focus on the principles of effective corporate governance.

The Company's corporate governance statement in relation to the QCA Code can be viewed on the Company's investor webpage at https://www.adamsplc.co.uk/content/investors/corporate-governance

Statement of Directors' responsibilities
The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in the United Kingdom. The financial statements are required to 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 these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the Company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the United Kingdom 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 proper 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. 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.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from one jurisdiction to another.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

- So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Andrew Mitchell
Non-executive Director
27 June 2024

Independent Auditors’ Report

to the members of Adams Plc

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Adams Plc for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and 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 UK adopted International Accounting Standards (IFRSs).

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company’s affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of the loss for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted IFRSs.

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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors’ assessment of the entity’s ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included, as part of our risk assessment, review of the nature of the business of the company, its business model and related risks including where relevant the impact of the current Russia-Ukraine conflict, the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework and the system of internal control. We evaluated the directors’ assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, including challenging the underlying data and key assumptions used to make the assessment, and evaluated the directors’ plans for future actions in relation to their going concern assessment.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Our approach to the audit

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, 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. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Carrying value of investments	
A significant balance on the statement of financial position is investments of £4,934,000 (2023: £5,095,000) at 31 March 2024 as detailed in Note 10. During the year there were net additions of £211,000 (2023: £1,216,000) and disposals of £372,000 (2022: £540,000) and £Nil unrealised gain or loss on the revaluation of investments (2022: £2,203,000). There is a risk that the fair value of investments has not been appropriately estimated. We therefore identified the valuation of investments held for trading as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.	Challenged the methodologies used by management in conducting the investments valuation and challenging management to consider other valuation models in line with industry practice. We utilised the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (IPEV) guidelines to determine the reasonableness of methods used by management. Valuations derived using the IPEV guidelines are compliant with IFRS; Tested the mathematical accuracy of the valuation calculations as well as the calculations for acquisitions and disposals; Considering the assumptions used in valuations and the methodologies used to gain comfort over the ultimate fair value recognised by management. We did this by comparing the valuations not only to the 3rd party investment schedule but also for quoted investments to market prices. For material unquoted investments we considered other evidence available to obtain comfort over the valuations; Evaluated the sufficiency of the disclosures for critical accounting estimates and judgements related to the valuation of the investments.
Going concern assumption	
The company is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet continued operational costs and hence continue trading. This income is derived from dividend and interest income and gains/disposals of investments. The going concern assumptions is dependent on future growth of the current business. No future capital raises were being considered to maintain the business.	Evaluated the suitability of management's model for the forecast. The forecast includes assumptions related to future cash flows and associated risks. Our audit work has focused on evaluating and challenging the reasonableness of these assumptions and their impact on the forecast period.

Our application of materiality
The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgment, we determined an overall materiality of £75,000 (2023: £77,000) for the financial statements. A benchmark of 1.5% of Gross Assets of the company was used to calculate the overall materiality for the company. We believe that Gross Assets is the primary measure used by the shareholders in assessing the performance of the company and is a generally accepted auditing benchmark for overall materiality.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

to the members of Adams Plc

We set performance materiality at a level lower than materiality to reduce the probability that, in aggregate, uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceed the materiality for the financial statements as a whole. Performance materiality has been set at 75% of overall materiality. We determined performance materiality with reference to factors such as our understanding of the Group and its complexity, the quality of the control environment and ability to rely on controls and the low level of uncorrected misstatements in the prior year audit.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £3,750 (2023: £3,850) as well as misstatements below those amounts that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

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 judgments, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

How we tailored the audit scope
We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which they operate.

Other information
The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 11, 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 control 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the senior statutory auditor ensured the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of investing companies.
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including Companies Act 2004 to 2006, taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental, health and safety legislation and anti-money laundering regulations.
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

we assessed the susceptibility of the company’s financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in Note 4 of the Company financial statements were indicative of potential bias; and,
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and,
- reviewing correspondence from local authorities and the company’s legal advisor.

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.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

to the members of Adams Plc

Use of this report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 2 of Part V of the Isle of Man 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.

Gravita Audit Limited
(Statutory Auditor)
Aldgate Tower
2 Leman Street
London E1 8FA

27 June 2024

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 March 2024

Statement of Income

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2023 £'000
Dividend income	5	49	–
Profit/(loss) on investments	5	18	(2,188)
Investment return/(loss)		67	(2,188)
Expenses and other income			
Administrative expenses	7	(195)	(182)
Operating loss		(128)	(2,370)
Interest income		1	–
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(127)	(2,370)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	8	–	–
Loss for the year		(127)	(2,370)
Basic and diluted loss per share	9	(0.09)p	(1.62)p

All activities are in respect of continuing operations and there are no other items of comprehensive income.

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 21 to 31 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 2024

	Notes	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments	10	4,934	5,095
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	12	11
Cash and cash equivalents		87	47
Current assets		99	58
Total assets		5,033	5,153
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	(50)	(43)
Total liabilities		(50)	(43)
Net current assets		49	15
Net assets		4,983	5,110
Equity			
Share capital	14	1,459	1,459
Share premium	14	3,425	3,425
Retained earnings reserve		99	226
Total shareholder equity		4,983	5,110

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 27 June 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Michael Bretherton
Chairman

Company number – 004145V (Isle of Man)

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 21 to 31 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Share Capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings reserve £'000	Total £'000
At 31 March 2022	1,459	3,425	2,596	7,480
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive loss	–	–	(2,370)	(2,370)
At 31 March 2023	**1,459**	**3,425**	**226**	**5,110**
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive loss	–	–	(127)	(127)
At 31 March 2024	**1,459**	**3,425**	**99**	**4,983**

Share capital represents the amount subscribed for shares at nominal value.

Share premium represents the excess of the amount subscribed for share capital over the nominal value of these shares net of share issue expenses.

Retained earnings represent the cumulative gains of the Company attributable to equity shareholders.

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 21 to 31 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2023 £'000
Loss for the year		(127)	(2,370)
Unrealised loss on revaluation of portfolio investments	5	–	2,203
Realised gain on disposal of portfolio investments	5	(18)	(15)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(1)	1
Increase in trade and other payables		7	18
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(139)	(163)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of portfolio investments	10	(211)	(1,216)
Proceeds from sales of investments		390	555
Net cash generated/(used) in investing activities		179	(661)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		40	(824)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		47	871
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		87	47

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 21 to 31 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2024

1 General information

Adams Plc is a company incorporated and domiciled in the Isle of Man. The address of the registered office is disclosed on the Directors, Officers and Advisers page at the front of this annual report. The principal activities of the Company are described in the Directors' Report and Strategic Report.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards (IFRS) as applicable to an Isle of Man company. IFRS comprises of standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as adopted by the United Kingdom (UK). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

2.2 Going Concern

At 31 March 2024, the Company had £0.09 million (2023: £0.05 million) of cash, cash equivalents and short-term deposits available to it together with liquid quoted investments of £3.30 million (31 March 2023: £3.57 million). The Directors have considered their obligation in relation to the assessment of the going concern of the Company and have reviewed the current budget cash forecasts and assumptions as well as the main risk factors facing the Company.

After due enquiry, the Directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year. New standards and amendments to IFRS effective as for the financial reporting period have been reviewed by the Company and there has been no material impact on the financial statements as a result of these standards and amendments. The Company has not early adopted any amendment, standard or interpretation that has been issued but is not yet effective.

New Accounting Standards, interpretations and amendments adopted.

The following were new standards and amendments to existing standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2023:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current -Amendments to IAS
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2
- Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

Adoption of these new and amended standards has had no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Accounting Standards or interpretations issued but not yet effective or adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations which have been issued or amended by IASB, are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Directors are considering the standards, however, at this time they are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company. These standards are as follows;

- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7
- IFRS S1 General Requirements to Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

2.4 Financial Instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost.
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The classification is determined by both the entity's business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions:

- held under a business model objective to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows.
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than ‘hold to collect’ or ‘hold to collect and sell’ are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model, financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The Company’s Investment Portfolio assets fall into this category and are further described below:

Investment Portfolio Assets

Investment assets that are held by the Company with a long-term view to the ultimate realisation of capital gains are classified as investment portfolio assets and are stated at the Directors’ estimate of their fair value determined in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (“IPEVCVG”) on the basis set out below. Investment portfolio assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition which is considered most appropriate as investment portfolio assets are assessed and evaluated on a fair value basis. Any gains or losses arising from subsequent changes in fair value are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as they arise.

(i) Quoted investments for which an active market exists are valued at closing bid-market price at the reporting date.

(ii) Unquoted investments are measured at fair value by the Directors as follows:

- Investments in companies that are still in a development phase continue to be valued based on cost unless there have been more recent benchmark subscriptions and investments which give a guide to fair value (“Price of Recent Investment”) or where there are factors that indicate a change in fair value has occurred.
- Once the business becomes established, investments are value based on an estimate of the fair value for the investee company derived using methodologies which include applying an average sector earnings multiple to operating profits, valuation by reference to net asset base and discounted cash flows.

None of the Company’s investments have met the criteria for consolidation on the basis of either a subsidiary, associate or joint venture and therefore have not been consolidated. The Board has concluded that the Company continues to meet the definition of an investment entity and to account for its investments as such.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Company accounts for financial assets at FVOCI if the assets meet the following conditions:

- held under a business model objective to “hold to collect” the associated cash flows and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Any gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) will be recycled upon derecognition of the asset.

In the periods presented the Company does not have any financial assets categorised as FVOCI.

Impairment of financial assets

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk (‘Stage 1’) and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low (‘Stage 2’).
- ‘Stage 3’ would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss, are included within finance costs or finance income.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

2.5 Income

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the normal course of business. The Company recognises income when the amount of income can be reliably measured and when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow into the Company.

(i) Investment return

Investment return represents the sum of realised gains and losses on the disposal of investment portfolio assets and the unrealised gains and losses on the revaluation of these, together with and any related investment income received and receivable.

Realised gains and losses on the disposal of investments is the difference between the fair value of the consideration received less any directly attributable costs on the sale and the fair value of the investments at the start of the accounting period or acquisition date if later.

Unrealised gains and losses on the revaluation of investments is the movement in carrying value of investments between the start of the accounting period or acquisition date if later and the end of the accounting period.

Dividends from investments are recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Other income

All other income is recognised as other income in the period to which it relates.

2.6 Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The Company may be subject to withholding taxes in relation to income from investments, or investment realisation proceeds or gains, and such amounts will be accounted for as incurred.

Current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. The current income tax rate in the Isle of Man is 0%.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using tax rates and laws that have been substantively enacted at the reporting date.

2.7 Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less.

2.9 Segmental reporting

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments for Adams Plc are reported based on the financial information provided to the Board, which is used to make strategic decisions. The Directors are of the opinion that under IFRS 8 – "Operating segments" the Company has only one reportable segment, being Investment Return (see Note 5). The Board assesses the performance of the operating segment based on financial information which is measured and presented in a manner consistent with that in the financial statements.

2.10 Foreign Currency

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the presentational currency of the Company at the rate of exchange ruling at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates ruling at the statement of financial position date. Exchange differences arising are taken to operating results within the income statement.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is GBP (£).

3 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The management of these risks is vested in the Board of Directors. The policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below:

3.1 Management of market risk

(i) Price risk

The Company is exposed to market price risk in respect of its portfolio investments. The Company mitigates this risk by having established investment appraisal processes and asset monitoring procedures which are subject to overall review by the Board.

The Company has in place procedures and levels of authority designed to control the level of commitments, either in single investments or in aggregate.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

3 Financial risk management (continued)
3.1 Management of market risk (continued)

Details of the Company's investment portfolio are given in Note 10 to the financial statements.

Price risk sensitivity
The table below summarises the impact on the Company's profit before taxation for the year and on equity of a 10 per cent. increase/decrease in the underlying share price of the investment portfolio. The price sensitivity of 10 per cent. represents Management's estimate of the premium/discount that may be achieved on sale of investment portfolio assets relative to the closing bid market price.

Impact of 10% price change	Year ended 31 March 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2023 £'000
Portfolio investments	493	509

(ii) Interest rate risk
As the Company currently has no borrowings, the risk is limited to the impact of interest received on cash surpluses held. Interest rate risk is managed in accordance with the liquidity requirements of the Company, with a minimum appropriate level of its cash surpluses held within an instant access account, which has a variable interest rate attributable to it, to ensure that sufficient funds are available to cover the Company's liquidity needs.

Interest rate sensitivity
The principal impact to the Company is the result of interest-bearing cash and short-term deposit (cash equivalent) balances held. At 31 March 2024, the impact of a 5 per cent increase or decrease in interest rates would have increased/decreased the profit for the year and equity by a minimal amount as a result of higher/lower interest received on floating rate cash deposits and as such no sensitivity analysis is provided.

(iii) Currency risk profile
The Company manages its foreign exchange risk at Board level and monitors it on an ongoing basis.

Foreign exchange risk sensitivity
Management do not consider the impact of possible exchange rate movements based on current market conditions to be material to the net result for the year.

Management of credit risk
The Company's principal financial assets are portfolio investments and bank balances and short-term deposits. Credit risk associated with trade receivables is considered to be minimal.

The Company seeks to limit the level of credit risk on the cash balances by only depositing surplus liquid funds with reputable international banking institutions and brokerage companies. The credit risk associated with portfolio investments is considered minimal.

	As at 31 March 2024 £'000	As at 31 March 2023 £'000
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term deposits A	24	12
No rating provided*	63	35
	87	47

* These monies are held with a reputable international brokerage despite no credit rating being available.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Management of market risk (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk on the Company's financial assets is represented by their carrying amount, as outlined in the categorisation of financial instruments table below.

	Loans and receivables £'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost £'000	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss £'000	Total £'000
At 31 March 2024				
Investments	–	–	4,934	4,934
Cash and cash equivalents	87	–	–	87
Trade and other payables	–	(50)	–	(50)
Net Total	87	(50)	4,934	4,971
At 31 March 2023				
Investments	–	–	5,095	5,095
Cash and cash equivalents	47	–	–	47
Trade and other payables	–	(43)	–	(43)
Net Total	47	(43)	5,095	5,099

The Company does not consider that any changes in fair value of financial assets in the year are attributable to credit risk.

No aged analysis of financial assets is presented as no financial assets are past due at the reporting date.

Management of liquidity risk

The Company seeks to manage liquidity risk to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably. The Company deems there is sufficient liquidity for the foreseeable future.

No maturity analysis for financial liabilities is presented, as the Directors consider that liquidity risk is not material.

At 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, with the exception of investment portfolio assets, all financial assets and liabilities mature for payment within one year.

3.2 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base. The Company manages all elements of shareholders' equity as financial capital and seeks to increase this figure as a stated business objective over the medium to long term. The Company is entirely equity financed with no external capital requirements imposed upon it. In order to preserve capital, the Company maintains a balanced investment portfolio and appropriate levels of cash and cash equivalents in order to maintain liquidity and take advantage of market opportunities as they arise. The Company's net asset value is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The notes to the financial statements set out areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The estimate and assumption that has the most significant effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements is the valuation of the investments. These are valued at closing bid market price and in accordance with IFRS, no discount is applied for liquidity of the stock or any dealing restrictions. However, it may not always be possible to trade at the quoted bid market price.

Quoted portfolio investments are carried in the financial statements as at 31 March 2024 at a valuation of £3.30 million (2023: £3.57 million).

Unquoted investments are valued at fair value by the directors on the basis of the accounting policies set out in Note 2.4(ii) and it may not always be possible to realise those valuations. Unquoted portfolio investments are carried in the financial statements as at 31 March 2024 at a valuation of £1.64 million (2023: £1.50 million).

For further detail on both quoted and unquoted portfolio investments, see Note 10.

5 Investment return

The principal sources of revenue for the Company in the two years ended 31 March 2024 were:

	Year ended 31 March 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2023 £'000
Unrealised loss on the revaluation of portfolio investments	–	(2,203)
Realised gains on the disposal of portfolio investments	18	15
Total loss on investments	18	(2,188)
Dividend income	49	–
Investment return	67	(2,188)

6 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees (including Directors) during the year was:

	Year ended 31 March 2024 Number	Year ended 31 March 2023 Number
Directors	3	3
	3	3

6 Employees (continued)

Employment costs

	Year ended 31 March 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2023 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	51	48
Social security costs	1	1
	52	49

7 Analysis of administrative expenses by nature

	Year ended 31 March 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2023 £'000
Operating loss is stated after charging:		
Directors' emoluments	52	49
Audit fees	32	30
Broker, professional and listed company fees	101	90
Other administrative expenses	10	13
	195	182

8 Taxation

	Year ended 31 March 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2023 £'000
	–	–
Total current tax	–	–

The Company is subject to income tax at the rate of 0% in the Isle of Man and, accordingly, no tax has been provided for in these financial statements.

9 Earnings per share

	Year ended 31 March 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2023 £'000
Loss after tax attributable to equity holders of the Company	(127)	(2,370)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	145,859,231	145,859,231
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.09)p	(1.62)p

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. There are currently no potentially issuable shares in existence.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

10 Investments

An analysis of movements in the value of the Company's portfolio investments is as follows:

	Quoted Equity Shares £'000	Unquoted Equity Shares £'000	Quoted Derivative trading asset £'000	Total £'000
Fair value at 31 March 2022	4,693	1,920	9	6,622
Additions at cost	1,216	–	–	1,216
Disposals	(540)	–	–	(540)
Transferred to unquoted equity	(103)	103	–	–
Unrealised (loss)/gain on revaluation	(1,696)	(523)	16	(2,203)
Fair value at 31 March 2023	3,570	1,500	25	5,095
Additions at cost	211	–	–	211
Disposals	(372)	–	–	(372)
Unrealised (loss)/gain on revaluation	(111)	136	(25)	–
Fair value at 31 March 2024	3,298	1,636	–	4,934

Quoted investments are all classed as Level 1 investments. Unquoted equity shares are considered to be Level 2 investments.

The derivative trading assets at 31 March 2024 reflect the fair value of share warrants held in two listed companies and are able to be exercised at that date and at any time during at least the subsequent 6 month period.

11 Trade and other receivables

	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Prepayments	12	11
	12	11

12 Trade and other payables

	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Trade payables	13	8
Accruals	37	35
	50	43

Accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for ongoing expenses. The carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates to its fair value.

13 Borrowings

The Company has a facility loan agreement (the "Loan Agreement") in place with the Company's largest shareholder, Richard Griffiths, for the provision of an unsecured loan facility of up to £3 million in total. The loan facility may be drawn down by the Company in minimum tranches of £0.5 million and has no fixed term, but is repayable in full or in part six months after any repayment notice issued by either the Lender or the Company. Interest accrues daily based on a rate of 7 per cent. per annum and is paid six monthly in arrears. No arrangement, commitment or exit fees have or will be charged.

No amount of the facility had been utilised as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

14 Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares of £0.01	Number of shares issued and fully paid	Share capital £'000	Share Premium £'000
At 31 March 2022	145,859,231	1,459	3,425
At 31 March 2023	145,859,231	1,459	3,425
At 31 March 2024	145,859,231	1,459	3,425

Holders of the Ordinary Shares are entitled to receive dividends and other distributions and to attend and vote at any general meeting of the Company.

The authorised Ordinary Share capital of the Company at 31 March 2024 is 350,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £0.01 each (31 March 2023: 350,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £0.01 each) and remains so.

15 Related party relationships and transactions

The Company continues to have access to a £3,000,000 loan facility loan provided by Richard Griffiths, who is the controlling shareholder of Adams (see Notes 13 and 18). The facility remained undrawn at 31 March 2024.

The Company had no transactions with related parties in the year to 31 March 2024 or in the year to 31 March 2023 other than in respect of Director's remuneration as set out in the Directors Report on page 9

16 Contingent liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities of which the directors are aware in respect of legal or other claims arising from the ordinary course of business (31 March 2023: Nil).

17 Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to the 31 March 2024 year end, C4X Discovery Holdings Plc ("C4XD") delisted from AIM on 25 April 2024 and will now be held by Adams as an unquoted investment as opposed to a more liquid quoted investment. The fair value of the C4XD shares held by Adams and included in quoted equity investments at 31 March 2024 was £0.60 million.

No other significant events have occurred since 31 March 2024.

18 Ultimate controlling party

By virtue of his beneficial shareholding, Richard Griffiths is considered to be the ultimate controlling party of the Company. A list of the major disclosed shareholders of the Company can be found in the Director's Report on page 10.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 2006 of the Isle of Man
and registered in the Isle of Man under number 004145V)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **2024 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered office at 55 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM1 1LA at 11.30 a.m. on 13 September 2024.

A. At the Annual General Meeting, the following ordinary business will be transacted:

The consideration and, if thought fit, passing of the following resolutions which will be proposed as ordinary resolutions:

1. **THAT** the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 and the reports of the Directors and the Auditors and any other document required to be annexed thereto be and they are hereby considered and adopted.
2. **THAT** Michael Bretherton who, having agreed to retire but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election, be and he is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the Company.
3. **THAT** Gravita Audit Limited be and are hereby appointed as Auditors to the Company and that the Directors be and are hereby authorised to determine their remuneration.

B. In addition, the following special business will be transacted:

The consideration and, if thought fit, passing of the following resolution which will be proposed as an ordinary resolution:

4. **THAT** the Directors be generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with article 5.1 of the Articles to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot Ordinary Shares up to an aggregate par value of £1,458,592.31; (being equal to 100 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Company as at 26 June 2024) such authority to expire (unless and to the extent previously revoked, varied or renewed by the Company in general meeting) at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2025 or, if earlier, the date 15 months after the date of passing this resolution; provided that this authority shall allow the Company, before such expiry, to make an offer or enter into an agreement which would or might require Ordinary Shares to be allotted after this authority expires and the Directors may allot such Ordinary Shares in pursuance of such an offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.

The consideration and, if thought fit, passing of the following resolution which will be proposed as a special resolution:

5. **THAT** the provisions of section 5.2 of the Articles requiring shares proposed to be issued for cash first to be offered to the members in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of the existing shares held by them respectively be and it is hereby disapplied in relation to any allotment of Ordinary Shares pursuant to the authority in Resolution 4 above; provided that this disapplication shall be limited to the allotment for cash of Ordinary Shares up to an aggregate par value of £1,458,592.31 (being equal to 100 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Company as at 26 June 2024) and shall expire (unless and to the extent previously revoked, varied or renewed by special resolution) at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2025 or, if earlier, the date 15 months after the date of passing this resolution; provided that this authority shall allow the Company, before such expiry, to make an offer or enter into an agreement which would or might require Ordinary Shares to be allotted after this authority expires and the Directors may allot such Ordinary Shares in pursuance of such an offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.

6. **THAT** subject to the Articles and the Companies Act 2006 the Company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised to purchase Ordinary Shares in the open market on such terms and in such manner as the Directors shall determine, provided that the general authority conferred by this resolution shall:

   (a) be limited to a maximum of 21,878,885 Ordinary Shares (being equal to 15.00 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Company as at 26 June 2024); and

   (b) not permit payment of a price per Ordinary Share, exclusive of expenses, of less than £0.01 or more than 105 per cent. of the average price at which business was done in the Ordinary Shares of the Company in the five business days preceding the purchase; and

   (c) expire (unless and to the extent previously revoked, varied or renewed by special resolution) at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2025 or, if earlier, the date 15 months after the date of passing this resolution; provided that this authority shall allow the Company, before such expiry, to make an offer or enter into an agreement which would or might require Ordinary Shares to be purchased after this authority expires and the Company may purchase such Ordinary Shares in pursuance of such an offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.

Registered Office:	*By Order of the Board*
55 Athol Street	
Douglas	**FIM Secretaries Ltd**
Isle of Man IM1 1LA	Company Secretary

Dated 27 June 2024

Notice of Annual General Meeting (continued)

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 2006 of the Isle of Man
and registered in the Isle of Man under number 004145V)

Notes on entitlement to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting:

1. A member who is entitled to attend and vote at the above-mentioned meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and, on a poll, vote instead of him or her in respect of such shares. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

2. A Form of Proxy is enclosed which, to be valid, must be completed and delivered to FIM Capital Limited, either by post to 55 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM1 1LA, or sent by facsimile to +44 (0)1624 681392 or scanned and e-mailed to Corporate.Governance@fim.co.im together with the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed (or a certified copy of such authority) so as to be received by FIM Capital Limited by not later than 11.30 p.m. on 11 September 2024, being 48 hours before the time of the meeting.

3. The Company, pursuant to Regulation 22 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2006 (Isle of Man), specifies that only those members registered in the register of members as at 11.30 p.m. on 11 September 2024 (or in the event that the meeting is adjourned, on the register of members 48 hours before the time of any adjournment meeting) shall be entitled to vote in respect of the Ordinary Shares registered in their name at that time. Changes to entries on the register of members after 11.30 a.m. on 11 September 2024 (or, in the event that the meeting is adjourned, on the register of members less than 48 hours before the time of any adjourned meeting) shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to vote.

Explanatory notes on the business of the Annual General Meeting

The business of the Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) is set out in the notice of AGM.

ORDINARY BUSINESS

The ordinary business of the AGM is to approve the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024, to re-elect Michael Bretherton as a Director of the Company, and to appoint Gravita Audit Limited as auditors.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

The special business of the AGM is to grant the Directors authority to allot further Ordinary Shares pursuant to Article 5.1 of the Articles, and to disapply the pre-emption rights under Article 5.2 of the Articles.

Authority to allot further Ordinary Shares

It is proposed to grant the Directors authority to allot further Ordinary Shares in accordance with the Articles. Resolutions 4 and 5 deal with these proposals.

To authorise the Directors to allot shares pursuant to Article 5.1, the Articles require that the authority of the Directors to allot shares in the Company should be subject to the approval of Shareholders in general meeting. Resolution 4 will be proposed at the AGM, as an ordinary resolution to authorise the Directors to allot unissued shares of the Company up to a total par value of £1,458,592.31, such authority to expire on whichever is the earlier of the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2025 or the date falling 15 months after the passing of this resolution.

To disapply the pre-emption rights under Article 5.2, the Articles require that any shares issued for cash must be offered to existing Shareholders in proportion to their existing holdings unless otherwise approved by Shareholders in general meeting. Accordingly, a special resolution (resolution 5) will be proposed at the AGM, to allow the Directors to allot unissued shares of the Company for cash without first offering them to existing Shareholders, provided that the Directors may not offer shares in this manner which exceed a total par value of £1,458,592.31 This authority will expire on the date falling 15 months after the passing of this resolution or the date of the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2025, whichever is the earlier.

Authority to make open market purchase of Ordinary Shares

It is proposed to grant the Company an authority to purchase the Company's Ordinary Shares in the open market.

It is proposed to allow the Directors to purchase Ordinary Shares in the open market on such terms and in such manner as the Directors shall determine, but subject to the Articles and the Companies Act 2006, provided that such authority will be limited to the purchase of a maximum of 21,878,885 Ordinary Shares (being equal to 15.00 per cent of the issued share capital of the Company as at 26 June 2024), at a purchase price per Ordinary Share, exclusive of expenses, of not less than £0.01 nor more than 105 per cent. of the average price at which business was done in the Ordinary Shares of the Company in the five business days preceding the purchase, such authority to expire on whichever is the earlier of the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2025 or the date falling 15 months after the passing of this resolution. In accordance with Isle of Man Law, the Directors must ensure that the Company satisfies a statutory solvency test upon any open market purchases of Ordinary Shares being made. In addition, as permitted under Isle of Man law, any amounts credited to a capital redemption reserve as a result of the open market purchases of Ordinary Shares made by the Company may subsequently be reclassified to distributable reserves at the discretion of the Directors.

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