Glennon Small Companies Limited
ABN 52 605 542 229

Appendix 4E
for the period ended 30 June 2016

Preliminary Final Report

This preliminary final report is for the reporting period from 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016. This is the first reporting period for the Company.

The financial information provided in the Appendix 4E is based on the annual financial report (attached), which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Results for announcement to the market*

	$
Revenue from ordinary activities	3,514,000
Profit before tax for the period	2,664,000
Profit from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	1,956,000

*The amount and percentage up or down from previous period are not disclosed as this is the first reporting period for the Company.

Dividends

	Dividend Rate	**Date of Payment**	**% Franked**
2016			
Ordinary shares - interim 2016	$0.0075	23/03/2016	100
Ordinary shares - final 2016	$0.0300	04/10/2016	100

Net tangible assets

	30 June 2016 $	31 December 2015** $
Net tangible asset backing (per share) after tax	**1.0377**	1.0188
Net tangible asset backing (per share) before tax	**1.0605**	1.0443

The NTA calculations do not include the effect of any dilution that would arise from the conversion of any unexercised options.

**Comparative NTA calculation at half-year report.

Distribution Reinvestment Plan (DRP)

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan is in operation and the recommended fully franked final dividend of 3 cents per share qualifies. Participating shareholders may elect to receive additional shares in substitution for cash dividends in respect of all or part only of their shares on the terms and conditions determined by Board in respect of each dividend.

Audit

This report is based on the financial report which has been audited. All the documents comprise the information required by Listing Rule 4.3A. The financial report contains an independent audit report that is not subject to a modified opinion, emphasis of matter or other matter paragraph.

Glennon Small Companies Limited

ABN 52 605 542 229

Annual Report
for the period ended 30 June 2016

Directors	Michael Glennon *Executive Chairman* John Larsen *Independent Non-Executive Director* Garry Crole *Independent Non-Executive Director*
Secretary	Matthew McShane
Investment Manager	Glennon Capital Pty Ltd Level 11, 179 Elizabeth Street Sydney NSW 2000 Phone: (02) 8060 9519
Registered office	c/o White Outsourcing Pty Limited Level 3, 97-99 Bathurst Street Sydney NSW 2000 Phone: (02) 8262 2800 For enquiries regarding net asset backing (as advised each month to the Australian Securities Exchange) refer to www.asx.com.au or call (02) 8262 2800.
Custodian and Administrator	White Outsourcing Pty Limited Level 3, 99 Bathurst Street Sydney NSW 2000 Phone: (02) 8262 2800 Fax: (02) 9221 1194
Share registrar	Boardroom Pty Limited Level 12, 225 George Street Sydney NSW 2000 Phone: (02) 9290 9600 Fax: (02) 9279 0664 Email: enquiries@boardroomlimited.com.au For enquiries relating to shareholdings, dividends (including participation in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan) and related matters, please contact the share registrar.
Auditors	Pitcher Partners Level 19 15 William Street Melbourne VIC 3000
Stock exchange	Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) The home exchange is Sydney. ASX code: GC1 Ordinary shares ASX code: GC1O Options $1.00 expiring 18 August 2016
Website	www.glennon.com.au

Glennon Small Companies Limited ABN 52 605 542 229
Annual Report - 30 June 2016

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Manager's Letter

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is my pleasure to present to you the first annual report of Glennon Small Companies Limited (the Company or GC1).

I would like to first welcome all shareholders of the Company and thank you for your support during the Initial Public Offering in August 2015 and throughout the rest of the year. We have been pleased with the high levels of interest in the Company.

Performance

Whilst the Company is still early into its listed life, performance to date has been pleasing. From the inception of the portfolio in August 2015 to 30 June 2016 the Company has achieved a gross portfolio return of 15.86%.

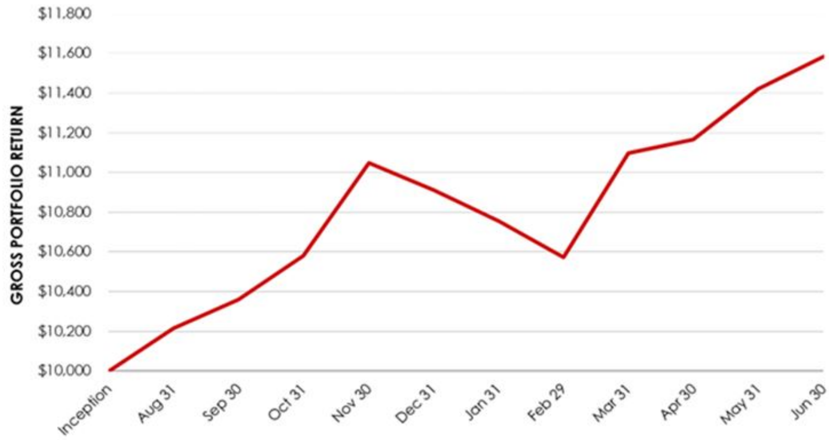
This performance has been achieved against the backdrop of significant market volatility, including market sell-offs in September and February, as well as the surprise Brexit vote in June. Pleasingly, we were able to take advantage of this volatility to deploy capital to existing portfolio companies and new investments.

The year also saw a dramatic reversal of fortunes for the listed small resources sector. Having fallen over 80% since 2011 the S&P/ASX Small Resources Accumulation index had bounced 63% by financial year-end. Overall the S&P/ASX Small Resources Accumulation index has risen by 49% since the inception of the portfolio, mostly driven by a sharp rise in gold stocks. Meanwhile the S&P/ASX Small Industrials Accumulation index has only risen by 14%. July also saw a continuation of resources outperformance.

Despite this sharp reversal from years of resources underperformance the portfolio benefited from holdings in gold equities, taking advantage of a rising gold price and attractive company valuations. Despite some bright spots we remain cautious about the resources sector overall, with substantial investments in new supply during the boom times still to be worked through.

Strong performances during the year for some core industrials company holdings also contributed meaningfully to return. The portfolio benefited from investments in a broad range of sectors including intellectual property, natural skin care and outdoor advertising. We continue to look for undervalued sustainable businesses with growth prospects, operating in industries with barriers to entry, and run by superior management.

At 30 June 2016, GC1 held 14% cash in the portfolio. This has placed the Company in a good position to take advantage of suitable opportunities, both adding to current holdings and making new investments.



Dividends

On 19 July 2016, the Board declared a fully franked final dividend of 3 cents per share. This was in addition to the interim dividend of 0.75 cents per share fully franked, covering a period when the company had only been listed for four full months. This brought the total dividends declared for the financial year 2016 to 3.75 cents per share fully franked, a gross value (including franking) of 5.36 cents per share.

The Board has guided that the interim dividend for financial year 2017 (the half year ended December 2016) is expected to be substantially increased over the previous interim dividend. Any dividends declared will be subject to the Company having sufficient profit reserves and franking credits and the payment being within prudent business practices.

The Board was also pleased to update the Company's dividend policy during the year, showing a commitment to paying a growing stream of fully franked dividends to shareholders over the long term, provided the Company has sufficient profit reserves and franking credits, it is within prudent business practices, and it is in line with capital growth objectives.

Investor Communication

The Company is committed to communicating with our investors. To this end the Glennon Capital team has published weekly newsletters to share our views on stocks, sectors and other topics of interest. These have been widely distributed on social media and aide in our efforts to keep both current and prospective investors informed about the Company.

Outlook

Small caps have substantially outperformed large caps since the inception of the portfolio. The S&P/ASX 100 Accumulation index has delivered investors a 2% return, meanwhile the S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Accumulation index rose 19%, with this outperformance continuing into July.

We continue to see substantial opportunities in small and micro caps. The twenty largest listed stocks, including the major banks, capture the vast majority of investor and media attention, yet the top 20 is less than 1% of the total number of stocks listed on the ASX.

Small and micro caps are the subject of fewer research reports and news articles, yet many are sustainable businesses with long histories of strong performance. They offer investors the ability to benefit from sectors and stocks unrepresented amongst larger stocks, while the dispersion of stock returns breeds more opportunity.

While we recognise the challenges facing both the Australian and global economies, we believe the Company's portfolio is well placed for the long term.

We thank our fellow shareholders for their continued support.

Michael Glennon
Chairman
Glennon Small Companies Limited

Company Profile

Investment Objective

The Company's investment objective is to provide investors over the medium to long term with capital growth in excess of the S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Accumulation Index before fees, costs and taxes.

Investment Strategy

The Manager's investment strategy is to predominantly:

- invest in securities of ASX listed companies (or companies that are proposing to list within 12 months) that are outside the S&P/ASX 100 and are assessed by the Manager to:
  • have superior management and sustainable businesses that operate in industries with barriers to entry and growth prospects; and
  • be undervalued by reference to the market price of their securities;
- adopt a long only investment management style;
- not use leverage; and
- acquire securities with the intention of holding them for the long term but the Manager may realise the securities more quickly if the market price of the securities is close to or greater than the Manager's assessed value of the securities or there is a change that makes the business which underlies the securities a less attractive investment target relative to other investment opportunities.

Investment Guidelines

The following Investment Guidelines generally apply to the Manager's implementation of the Investment Strategy:

- the Portfolio will typically include shares, options, preference shares and convertible or converting notes;
- the Portfolio will typically consist of securities of between 20 to 60 ASX listed companies which are predominantly outside of the S&P/ASX 100. It is envisaged that the number of companies in the Portfolio will increase as the size of the Portfolio increases;
- the Portfolio may include unlisted securities of companies that are expected to list within 12 months. The value of any such investment will be booked at the acquisition cost (or any subsequent known third party arm's length trades) and its value will only be adjusted once traded. Note that these securities may be subject to mandatory escrow under the ASX Listing Rules which would limit the Company's ability to sell these securities for a certain period of time. Further note that this type of investment is currently intended to be a minor aspect of the Portfolio (being less than 5% of the total Portfolio);
- the Portfolio may include securities of companies that are listed on a foreign securities exchange, provided that those companies are not within the top 50 listed companies by market capitalisation for that exchange;
- the Manager will seek to acquire and maintain individual holdings in a company that represent 1% or more by value of the Portfolio, although this will not always be the case. For example, the Manager may have smaller positions if it is acquiring a stake over time and strategically timing the acquisition of securities in the target company or if the value of the securities decline relative to the overall performance of the Portfolio;
- the Manager will seek to limit investments in individual companies to less than 12% of the total value of the Portfolio. However, if the value of an investment increases over time or the value of other investments in the Portfolio decreases with the result that an investment represents greater than 12%, the Manager will review the investment and decide whether to continue to hold it;
- up to 20% of the Portfolio's value can be held in cash or cash instruments (not including notes); and
- the holding period for an investment will ideally be 5 to 10 years but will be shorter if:
  • an investment is not performing; or
  • company's outlook deteriorates in which case the Manager will seek to exit the position as quickly as practicable; or
  • the market price of the investment reaches or exceeds the Manager's long-term valuation and it becomes less attractive compared to alternative investments.

Investment Process

The Manager's Investment Process is designed to identify securities trading at a discount to the Manager's assessment of the intrinsic long-term value of the securities and to address the risks associated with investing in small listed companies. The components of the Investment Process are as follows:

a) Identify companies within the potential investment universe, being predominantly ASX listed companies outside of the S&P/ASX 100.
b) Gather information on the companies within that universe and maintain a database of public information related to them (including ASX announcements, annual reports and financial statements). This includes information on their businesses and the industries in which they operate.
c) Filter the investment universe by removing companies which the Manager determines do not have all of the following:
• superior management;
• a sustainable business (taking into account such factors as the industry structure, regulation and competitiveness);
• operations in an industry with barriers to entry; and
• growth prospects.
d) Within this filtered list of potential investment targets, the Manager seeks publicly available information that may not be fully reflected in the market price of securities issued by the potential investment targets. That information may be quantitative (for example, capital structure of the company, financial stability, gearing and balance sheet and profitability and margins) or qualitative (for example, management track record, competitive threats, barriers to entry and pricing power). The Manager has its own valuation model to assess long-term value.
e) Meet with or talks to the management team from target companies.
f) Select and make investments in identified target companies.
g) Monitor on an ongoing basis share prices, ASX announcements and articles publicly published in the financial press.
h) The timing of acquisitions can be important. For example, the Manager may assess that the market price of securities of an attractive target company are fully valued, in which case the Manager may monitor the business and the share price of the company on an ongoing basis. The Manager's aim is to identify mispricing that may result from factors such as increased market volatility or negative sentiment which does not affect the long term intrinsic value of the company. Identification of the short term market mispricing of securities is quite often used to acquire investments at attractive levels. The market can overreact to information and this has the potential to create investment opportunities.
i) Monitor the performance of the Portfolio and alternative potential investments.
j) The Manager's preference is to hold its investments for as long as they have attractive growth profiles and as long as the valuation can be justified. The Manager does not intend to trade around short term share price movements, though it may take advantage of short term mispricing to acquire an investment.

The Manager is permitted under the Management Agreement to undertake investments on behalf of the Company without the prior approval of the Board. However, if the Manager recommends a proposed investment that is not in accordance with the Investment Strategy, the investment will be subject to the approval of the Board.

The Manager uses a conviction-based approach to determine the weightings of individual positions in the Portfolio. As the size of companies with securities in the Portfolio grow and have a lower risk profile, their weighting in the Portfolio increases.

This approach is taken to control the overall risk in the Portfolio and reduce the downside risk of any single investment. The size of investments with the greatest risk return profile tend to be smaller than those investments assessed by the Manager as being subject to less risk.

Derivatives Strategy

The Company was recently incorporated and it does not have any debt and is not geared. Further, the Company does not currently intend to borrow or otherwise use leverage in the Portfolio. The Company may acquire notes (including convertible notes) or debt securities issued by companies.

Investments at Market Value

The top 20 investments in the portfolio holdings of the Company is shown below:

Security	Market Value $	%
Consumer Discretionary		
G8 Education Limited	1,225,605	4.30
WPP AUNZ Limited	1,015,277	3.56
Retail Group Food Limited	1,004,193	3.52
Bapcor Limited	828,000	2.91
APN Outdoor Group Limited	793,500	2.78
Myer Holdings Limited	623,840	2.19
Vita Group Limited	575,400	2.02
	6,065,815	**21.28**
Industrials		
Maca Limited	881,010	3.09
Xenith IP Group Limited	806,008	2.83
Silver Chef Limited	771,122	2.71
RCR Tomlinson Limited	576,416	2.02
Programmed Maintenance Services Limited	475,605	1.67
	3,510,161	**12.32**
Health Care		
Mayne Pharma Group Limited	1,855,687	6.51
Greencross Limited	730,080	2.56
Paragon Care Limited	620,274	2.18
	3,206,041	**11.25**
Materials		
Eastern Goldfields Limited	532,371	1.87
Troy Resources Limited	452,593	1.59
	984,964	**3.46**
Information Technology		
Altium Limited	1,041,675	3.66
	1,041,675	**3.66**
Consumer Staples		
Capilano Honey Limited	1,076,048	3.78
	1,076,048	**3.78**
Financials		
Diversa Limited	616,413	2.16
	616,413	**2.16**
	16,501,117	**57.91**

Corporate Governance Statement

As an ASX-listed company, Glennon Small Companies Limited (the Company) and its Directors are committed to responsible and transparent financial and business practices to protect and advance shareholders' interests. The Company's strong corporate governance practices are based on the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations.

The Board has adopted these ASX principles and recommendations which are complemented by the Company's core principles of honesty and integrity. The corporate governance policies and practices adopted by the Board are outlined in the Company's Corporate Governance section (http://www.glennon.com.au/more-information/?target=Corporate-Governance).

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of Glennon Small Companies Limited ("the Company") for the period ended 30 June 2016.

Directors

The following persons held office as Directors during the period or since the end of the period and up to the date of this report:

Michael Glennon (Executive Chairman) (appointed 29 April 2015)
John Larsen (Independent Non-Executive Director) (appointed 29 April 2015)
Garry Crole (Independent Non-Executive Director) (appointed 29 April 2015)

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is making investments in listed companies outside the S&P/ASX 100.

There was no significant change in the nature of the activity of the Company during the period.

Dividends

Dividends paid to members since the end of the previous financial period were as follows:

	Dividend Rate	Total Amount $'000	Date of Payment	% Franked
2016				
Ordinary shares - interim 2016	$0.0075	$163	23/03/2016	100

In addition to the above dividends, since the end of the financial period the Directors have declared the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 3 cents per fully paid share with an ex date of 12 September 2016 and a record date of 13 September 2016, to be paid on 4 October 2016, out of the profits reserve at 30 June 2016.

Review of operations

The Company was registered with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) on 29 April 2015 and commenced operations on 21 August 2015.

The operating profit before tax including realised and unrealised investment movements was $2,664,000 for the period ended 30 June 2016. The net result after tax was a profit of $1,956,000.

The net tangible asset backing before tax as at 30 June 2016 was $1.0605 per share.

On 21 August 2015, the Company issued 21,687,113 options to acquire ordinary shares in the Company at an exercise price of $1.00 with an expiry date of 18 August 2016.

During the period ended 30 June 2016, $124,877 was raised through the exercise of options. As at 30 June 2016, there are 21,562,236 options on issue and 9,270,748 options are exercised from 1 July 2016 to the date of this report up to the options expiry date.

On 15 March 2016, the Company offered a Placement of Dividend Reinvestment Plan Shortfall to it's sophisticated and professional investors at an offer price of $0.946. The offer opened on 15 March 2016 and closed at 1:00PM on 16 March 2016. On 17 March 2016, it was announced that the offer has successfully completed a $3.07 million placement of 3,250,000 shares. The shares were allotted on 29 March 2016.

Further information on the operating and financial review of the Company is contained in the Manager's Letter on page 1 and the on page of the Annual Report.

Financial Position

The net asset value of the Company for the current financial period ended was $26,083,000.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the period ended 30 June 2016.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial period

On 16 August 2016, the Company entered into an underwriting agreement with respect to the remaining unexercised options due to expire on 18 August 2016. The underwriting was completed on 18 August 2016 and there are 12,291,488 shares to be issued as a result of this underwriting.

Other than the dividend declared after period end and as disclosed above, no other matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to period end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial periods.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Company will continue to pursue its investment objectives for the long term benefit of the members. This will require continual review of the investment strategies that are currently in place and may require changes to these strategies to maximise returns.

Environmental regulation

The Company is not affected by any significant environmental regulation in respect of its operations.

To the extent that any environmental regulations may have an incidental impact on the Company's operations, the Directors of the Company are not aware of any breach by the Company of those regulations.

Information on directors

Michael Glennon *Chairman* Age 41

Experience and expertise
Michael Glennon has 17 years experience in financial markets and over 15 years experience as a portfolio manager and director of several boutique investment management firms. He has extensive contacts in listed companies and has accumulated a wealth of knowledge of smaller listed companies over the time he has been in the market. He has worked with some of Australia’s most respected small company fund managers and has also managed a listed investment company as well as portfolios for public superannuation funds, family offices, financial planner clients, insurance companies, charities and other professional investors. Mr Michael Glennon regularly speaks on ABC radio and appears on CNBC providing expert commentary on investing and financial markets.

He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Western Sydney.

Other current directorships
Michael Glennon is the sole Director of the investment management company, Glennon Capital Pty Ltd. He is also a director of Glennon Investments Pty Ltd and Towra Nominees Pty Ltd.

Former directorships in last 3 years
Pursuant to section 300(11)(e) of the Corporations Act 2001, and except as disclosed above, there were no other directorships held by the Michael Glennon in Australian listed companies at any time in the 3 years immediately before the end of this financial period.

Special responsibilities
Chairman of the Board and member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee and Disclosure Committee.

Interests in shares and options
Details of Michael Glennon’s interests in shares of the Company are included later in this report.

Interests in contracts
Details of Michael Glennon’s interests in contracts of the Company are included later in this report.

Information on directors (continued)

John Larsen Independent Non-Executive Director Age 64

Experience and expertise
John Larsen has over 30 years experience in senior management roles in funds management and broking companies. He has managed a number of private portfolios and a number of individually managed accounts. Between 2006 and 2008, he was part of the investment committee responsible for investment for the Huntley Investment Company Limited, a listed investment company. He was also Group Investment Manager at ING (previously Mercantile Mutual Group) retaining responsibility for the entire Australian investments portfolio with over $500 million of funds under management. During his tenure, ING was one of the largest fund managers in the Australian market. He is also a member of Institute of Chartered Accountants.

John Larsen’s institutional dealing experiences include working as the Head of Equities for Deutsche Bank in Australia, and as a Director of County Natwest Securities (now part of Citigroup) in charge of institutional sales.

Other current directorships
None

Former directorships in last 3 years
Pursuant to section 300(11)(e) of the Corporations Act 2001, there were no other directorships held by the John Larsen in Australian listed companies at any time in the 3 years immediately before the end of this financial period.

Special responsibilities
Member of the Audit and Risk Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee and Disclosure Committee.

Interests in shares and options
Details of John Larsen’s interests in shares of the Company are included later in this report.

Interests in contracts
John Larsen has no interests in contracts of the Company.

Garry Crole Independent Non-Executive Director Age 52

Experience and expertise
Garry Crole is an experienced financial services professional who has held numerous senior executive positions with leading Australian companies such as Colonial Mutual Life. After working for Colonial Mutual Life as an executive in the 1980s, Mr Crole founded the distribution network of Money Planners. He then became the CEO of the ASX-listed Deakin Financial Services Limited (ASX: DKN), a role he held through to 2001. Over the past 10 years, Garry has been the joint Managing Director of InterPrac Limited, an unlisted public company specialising in providing the accounting industry access to financial services product and distribution capability. In this role, he has worked closely with the National Tax Accountants Association (NTAA), an accountant and tax advisor association with a member base of over 8,500 accountancy practices spread across Australia.

Garry Crole holds a Diploma in Financial Planning and is a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Other current directorships
Garry Crole is currently a director of Diversa Limited.

Former directorships in last 3 years
Until 2015, Garry Crole was a joint managing director at InterPrac Limited.

Pursuant to section 300(11)(e) of the Corporations Act 2001, and except as disclosed above, there were no other directorships held by the Garry Crole in Australian listed companies at any time in the 3 years immediately before the end of this financial period.

Special responsibilities
Member of the Audit and Risk Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee and Disclosure Committee.

Information on directors (continued)

Interests in shares and options
Details of Garry Crole's interests in shares of the Company are included later in this report.

Interests in contracts
Garry Crole has no interests in contracts of the Company.

Company secretary

Mr Matthew McShane has more than 20 years' experience in the financial services industry covering executive roles in Custody, Administration and Funds Management. Mr McShane has a Masters degree in Applied Finance and is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Meetings of directors

The numbers of meetings of the Company's board of Directors and of each board committee held in the period ended 30 June 2016, and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Directors' Meetings		Meetings of committees					
			Audit and Risk		Remuneration and Nomination		Disclosure	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Michael Glennon	3	3	*	-	-	-	-	-
John Larsen	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Garry Crole	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-

A = Number of meetings attended
B = Number of meetings held during the time the Director held office or was a member of the committee during the period
* Not a member of the relevant committee

Remuneration report (Audited)

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each Director of Glennon Small Companies Limited in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Directors and key management personnel disclosed in this report

Name	**Position**
Non-executive and executive Directors - see page 8 above	
Other key management personnel None	

Executive remuneration policy and framework

The Board has established the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The Board acknowledges that currently this committee comprises all the three members of the Board. The chairman of the committee is an independent director.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations in relation to the composition of the Board and performance of the Directors and ensuring that adequate succession plans are in place. Independent advice will be sought where appropriate.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee will meet as often as is required by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter and is governed by the provisions in the Company's Constitution regulating meetings and proceedings of the Board and committees of the Board in so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter.

Remuneration report (Audited) (continued)

Executive remuneration policy and framework (continued)

The role of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is develop, review and make recommendations to the Board regarding the ongoing appropriateness and relevance of the remuneration framework for the chairman and the non-executive directors and the process by which any pool of directors' fees approved by shareholders is allocated to directors.

Non-executive directors are remunerated by way of director fees and superannuation contributions.

Michael Glennon, the Chairman, is the sole director of the Manager. He is remunerated by the Manager and will not receive Directors' fees from the Company for his services. Further detail is provided in the Remuneration Report.

Relationship between remuneration and the Company's performance

The remuneration policy has been specifically designed to ensure that the Company's shareholders can determine whether the aggregate remuneration of Directors should or should not be increased. As such, the Directors' aggregate and individual remuneration levels are not directly dependent upon the Company's performance or a performance condition. However, practically, whether shareholders vote for or against an increase in the aggregate remuneration will depend upon, amongst other things, how the Company has performed over the number of years.

Under the ASX Listing Rules the maximum fees payable to non-executive directors may not be increased without prior approval from the Company at a general meeting. Directors will seek approval from time to time as deemed appropriate.

Details of remuneration

The following tables show details of the remuneration received by the Directors of the Company for the current financial period.

2016	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	
Name	Salary and fees $	Superannuation $	Total $
Non-executive Directors			
John Larsen (appointed 29 April 2015)	22,831	2,169	25,000
Garry Crole (appointed 29 April 2015)	22,831	2,169	25,000
Sub-total non-executive directors	45,662	4,338	50,000
Executive Director			
Michael Glennon (appointed 29 April 2015)	-	-	-
Total key management personnel compensation	45,662	4,338	50,000

The following table comprises the company performance and non-executive directors' remuneration:

	2016
Operating profit/(loss) after tax	$1,956,000
Dividends paid (cents per share)	0.75
Net tangible asset ($ per share)	1.0377
Total Directors' remuneration	$50,000
Total Shareholder's Equity	$26,083,000

Remuneration report (Audited) (continued)

Details of remuneration (continued)

Director Related Entity Remuneration

All transactions with related entities were made on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Michael Glennon is the sole Director and beneficial owner of Glennon Capital Pty Ltd, the Company appointed to manage the investment portfolio of Glennon Small Companies Limited. In its capacity as Manager, Glennon Capital Pty Ltd was paid a management fee of 1%p.a. (plus GST) of the net asset value of the portfolio amounting to $207,064 net of reduced input tax credits. As at 30 June 2016, the balance payable to the Manager was $24,137.

In addition, the Manager is to be paid, quarterly in arrears, a performance fee of 20% (plus GST) of the portfolio's outperformance over the benchmark and subject to high water mark. Further information in respect of the Company's performance fee calculation is contained in Section 10.1 of the Company's Prospectus dated 3 July 2015.

For the period ended 30 June 2016, in its capacity as Manager, Glennon Capital Pty Ltd was paid a performance fee net of reduced input tax credits amounting to $167,049.

No other Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than those detailed above) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related Company with the Director or with a firm of which he is a member or with a Company in which he has substantial financial interest.

Remuneration of Executives

There are no executives that are paid by the Company. Glennon Capital Pty Ltd, the Manager of the Company, is beneficially owned by Michael Glennon who provides day to day management of the Company.

Equity Instrument Disclosures Relating to Directors

As at the date of this report, the Company's Directors and their related parties held the following interests in the Company:

Ordinary Shares Held

Director	Position	Balance at the start of the period	Net movement	Balance at signing date
Michael Glennon	Executive Chairman	1	1,119,506	1,119,507
John Larsen	Independent Non-Executive Director	-	100,000	100,000
Garry Crole	Independent Non-Executive Director	-	179,380	179,380
		1	**1,398,886**	**1,398,887**

Remuneration report (Audited) (continued)

Details of remuneration (continued)

Equity Instrument Disclosures Relating to Directors (continued)

Options Held

Director	Position	Balance at the start of the period	Options acquired	Options exercised	Balance at signing date
Michael Glennon	Executive Chairman	-	494,623	(494,623)	-
John Larsen	Independent Non-Executive Director	-	50,000	(50,000)	-
Garry Crole	Independent Non-Executive Director	-	120,000	-	120,000
		-	**664,623**	**(544,623)**	**120,000**

Directors and Director related entities disposed of and acquired ordinary shares in the Company on the same terms and conditions available to other shareholders.

The Directors' options were granted on 21 August 2015 and expire on 18 August 2016. The options were granted at nil consideration and have the same terms and conditions available to other shareholders. The ordinary shares and options were not granted to Directors as a form of compensation.

Ordinary shares acquired through exercise of options were purchased at $1.00 per share. Michael Glennon and John Larsen exercised their options on 3 August 2016 and 21 July 2016, respectively.

End of remuneration report

Insurance and indemnification of officers and auditors

(a) Insurance of officers

During the financial period, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the Directors of the Company, the Company Secretary and any related body corporate against liability incurred as such by a Director or Secretary to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid during or since the end of the financial period, for any person who is or has been an auditor of the Company.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Non-audit services

The Company’s Audit and Risk Committee oversees the relationship with the Company’s auditors. Non-audit services were provided by the auditors of the Company during the period. The directors are satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Details of the amounts paid to the auditors and their related parties are disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 15.

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the Directors' Report. Amounts in the Directors' Report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with that ASIC Corporations Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

Michael Glennon
Executive Chairman

Sydney
29 August 2016

GLENNON SMALL COMPANIES LIMITED

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE DIRECTORS OF GLENNON SMALL COMPANIES LIMITED

In relation to the independent audit for the period ended 30 June 2016, to the best of my knowledge and belief there have been:

(i) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*; and

(ii) No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct.

B J BRITTEN
Partner

29 August 2016

PITCHER PARTNERS
Melbourne

Glennon Small Companies Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the period ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 $'000
Investment income from ordinary activities		
Net realised gains on investments		**1,154**
Net unrealised gains on investments		**1,911**
Dividends		**345**
Interest		**101**
Other income		**3**
		3,514
Expenses		
Management fees		**(207)**
Performance fees		**(167)**
Brokerage expense		**(185)**
Accounting fees		**(64)**
Share registry fees		**(39)**
Custody fees		**(24)**
Tax fees		**(10)**
Directors' fees		**(50)**
ASX fees		**(30)**
Audit fees		**(35)**
Other expenses		**(39)**
		(850)
Profit before income tax		**2,664**
Income tax expense	7	**(708)**
Profit for the period		**1,956**
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		**-**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**1,956**
		Cents
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:		
Basic earnings per share	23	**11.74**
Diluted earnings per share	23	**11.74**

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Notes	At 30 June 2016 $'000
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**6,197**
Trade and other receivables	9	**129**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	**22,301**
Other current assets		**30**
Total current assets		**28,657**
Non-current assets		
Deferred tax assets	11	**222**
Total non-current assets		**222**
Total assets		**28,879**
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	12	**2,133**
Current tax liabilities		**89**
Total current liabilities		**2,222**
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	13	**574**
Total non-current liabilities		**574**
Total liabilities		**2,796**
Net assets		**26,083**
EQUITY		
Issued capital	14	**24,290**
Profits reserve		**1,793**
Total equity		**26,083**

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

		Issued capital $'000	Profits reserve $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 29 April 2015		-	-	-	-
Net profit for the period		-	-	1,956	1,956
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Contributions of equity	14	24,912	-	-	24,912
Costs of issued capital		(622)	-	-	(622)
Dividends provided for or paid	15	-	(163)	-	(163)
Transfer to profits reserve (net of tax)		-	1,956	(1,956)	-
		24,290	1,793	(1,956)	24,127
Balance at 30 June 2016		**24,290**	**1,793**	**-**	**26,083**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Notes	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Proceeds from sale of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss		**23,105**
Purchase of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss		**(40,268)**
Interest received		**99**
Dividends received		**219**
Underwriting income received		**3**
Management fees paid		**(190)**
Performance fees paid		**(170)**
Brokerage expenses		**(192)**
Payments for other expenses		**(269)**
Net cash outflow from operating activities	21	**(17,663)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Shares issued under IPO		**21,687**
Shares issued on options exercised		**125**
Shares issued under share purchase plan		**3,074**
Share issue transaction costs		**(889)**
Dividends paid to company's shareholders		**(137)**
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**23,860**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**6,197**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	8	**6,197**
Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Dividends reinvested		**26**

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 General information

Glennon Small Companies Limited (the "Company") is a listed public company domiciled in Australia. The address of Glennon Small Companies Limited's registered office is Level 3, 97-99 Bathurst Street, Sydney, NSW 2000. The financial statements of Glennon Small Companies Limited are for the period from 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 The Company is primarily involved in making investments, and deriving revenue and investment income from listed securities in Australia.

The Company was registered with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) on 29 April 2015 and commenced operations on 21 August 2015.

As this is the Company's first period of operations, there are no comparatives.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The financial statements are for the entity Glennon Small Companies Limited.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*. Glennon Small Companies Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 August 2016.

(i) Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The financial statements of the Glennon Small Companies Limited also comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(ii) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial period beginning 29 April 2015 that have a material impact on the Company.

(iii) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the accruals basis and are based on historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(iv) Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

(v) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2016 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. The Company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

Title of standard	**Nature of change**	**Impact**	**Mandatory application date/ Date of adoption by the Company**
AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*	AASB 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and introduces new rules for hedge accounting. In December 2014, the AASB made further changes to the classification and measurement rules and also introduced a new impairment model. These latest amendments now complete the new financial instruments standard.	The Company does not expect any impact from the new classification, measurement and derecognition rules on the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as they are carried at fair value through profit or loss, the derecognition rules have not changed from previous requirements and the company does not apply hedge accounting.	Must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018. Based on the transitional provisions in the completed IFRS 9, early adoption in phases was only permitted for annual reporting periods beginning before 1 February 2015. After that date, the new rules must be adopted in their entirety. The Company has not yet decided when to adopt AASB 9.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Title of standard	Nature of change	Impact	Mandatory application date/ Date of adoption by the Company
AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	The AASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace AASB 118 which covers contracts for goods and services and AASB 111 which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer - so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.	The Company's main sources of income are interest, dividends and gains on financial instruments held at fair value. All of these are outside the scope of the new revenue standard. As a consequence, the Directors do not expect the adoption of AASB 15 to have a significant impact on the Company's accounting policies or the amounts recognised in the financial statements.	Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018. The Company has not yet decided when to adopt AASB 15.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

(i) Investment income

Profits and losses realised from the sale of investments and unrealised gains and losses on securities held at fair value are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period they are incurred in accordance with the policies described in Note 2(g).

(ii) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

(iv) Other income

The Company recognises other income when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Income tax

The income tax expense/(benefit) for the period comprises current income tax expense/(benefit) and deferred tax expense/(benefit).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities/(assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to/(recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the period.

Current and deferred income tax expense/(benefit) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(e) Due from/to brokers

Amounts due from/to brokers represent receivables for securities sold and payables for securities purchased that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by the end of the period. Trades are recorded on trade date, and for equities normally settled within two business days. A provision for impairment of amounts due from brokers is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due from the relevant broker. Indicators that the amount due from brokers is impaired include significant financial difficulties of the broker, probability that the broker will enter into bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default in payments.

(f) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade and other receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial assets and liabilities

The Company's investments are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. They comprise:

Classification

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. These include financial assets that are not held for trading purposes and which may be sold. These are investments in exchange traded equity instruments.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Company's documented investment strategy. The Company's policy is to evaluate information about these financial instruments on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at fair value excluding transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Fair value of listed investments are based on current bid prices at each reporting date.

When an investment is disposed, the cumulative gain or loss is recognised as realised gains and losses from the sale of financial instruments in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Company's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed in Note 4.

Determination of Fair Value

AASB 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

Under AASB 13, if an investment has a bid price and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is more representative of fair value in the circumstances shall be used to measure fair value. Accordingly, the Company uses the bid price as a basis of measuring fair value.

(h) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial period which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Issued 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 the proceeds.

(j) Profits reserve

A profits reserve has been created representing an amount allocated from retained earnings that is preserved for future dividend payments.

(k) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Company may pay a dividend where the Company's assets exceed its liabilities, the payment of the dividend is fair and reasonable to the Company's shareholders as a whole and the payment of the dividend does not materially prejudice the Company's ability to pay its creditors.

Franking credits are generated by receiving fully franked dividends from shares held in the Company's investment portfolio, and from the payment of corporate tax on its other investment income, unfranked income and net realised gains.

(l) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial period, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the period and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(m) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Where applicable, the Company qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC) at a rate of at least 75%; hence fees for these services have been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of the amount of GST recoverable from the taxation authority.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Goods and Services Tax (GST) (continued)

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(n) Operating segments

The Company operated in Australia only and the principal activity is investing.

(o) Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Australian dollars.

(p) Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with that ASIC Corporations Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

(q) Comparatives

The Company was registered with ASIC on 29 April 2015 and commenced operations on 21 August 2015. The reporting period covers the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 hence there is no comparative information.

3 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of the Company has implemented a risk management framework to mitigate these risks.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

In addition to investments in Australian entities, the Manager may invest in entities outside Australia. Hence the Company may assume currency exposure and there is a risk that adverse movements in exchange rates will reduce their value in Australian dollar terms.

(ii) Price risk

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the Statement of Financial Position as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company seeks to manage and constrain market risk by holding a diversified portfolio of typically between 20 and 60 ASX listed companies and holding cash of up to 20%.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

The Company's investment sector as at 30 June is as below:

Sector	2016 (%)
Information technology	11
Financial services	5
Energy	2
Health care	18
Consumer staples	6
Industrials	17
Consumer discretionary	29
Utilities	2
Materials	9
Telecommunications services	1
Total	**100**

As at 30 June 2016, there are no securities that represented over 12% of the Portfolio.

Sensitivity

The following table illustrates the effect on the Company's equity from possible changes in other market risk that were reasonably possible based on the risk the Company was exposed to at reporting date, assuming a flat tax rate of 30 per cent:

	Impact on post-tax profit 2016 $'000
Decrease 5%	(781)
Increase 5%	781
Decrease 10%	(1,561)
Increase 10%	1,561

Post-tax profit for the period would increase/decrease as a result of (losses)/gains on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

At balance date, the net portfolio position was $22,301,000.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's interest bearing financial assets expose it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

At 30 June 2016

	Floating interest rate $'000	Fixed interest rate $'000	Non- interest bearing $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**6,197**	**-**	**-**	**6,197**
Trade and other receivables	**-**	**-**	**129**	**129**
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**22,301**	**22,301**
	6,197	**-**	**22,430**	**28,627**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**-**	**-**	**(2,133)**	**(2,133)**
Current tax liabilities	**-**	**-**	**(89)**	**(89)**
	-	**-**	**(2,222)**	**(2,222)**
Net exposure to interest rate risk	**6,197**	**-**	**20,208**	**26,405**

Sensitivity

At 30 June 2016, if interest rates had increased by 75 or decreased by 75 basis points from the period end rates with all other variables held constant, post-tax loss for the period would have been $33,000 lower/$33,000 higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income from cash and cash equivalents.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is defined this as the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position and Notes to the Financial Statements. The Company is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, amounts due from brokers and other receivables.

The Company manages credit risk by only entering into agreements with credit worthy parties.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Manager manages liquidity risk by monitoring the asset size of the Company as a whole on executing transactions.

The assets of the Company are largely in the form of readily tradeable securities which can be sold on-market if necessary.

Maturities of financial liabilities

All non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company have maturities of less than 1 month.

4 Fair value measurements

The Company measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

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

The Company has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the current reporting period.

(a) Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

(a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
(b) inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (level 2), and
(c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

(i) Recognised fair value measurements

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June.

At 30 June 2016	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at FVPL				
Equity securities	**22,301**	**-**	**-**	**22,301**
Total financial assets	**22,301**	**-**	**-**	**22,301**

Included within Level 1 of the hierarchy are listed investments. The fair value of these financial assets have been based on the bid prices at the end of the reporting period, excluding transaction costs.

There were no transfers between levels for recurring fair value measurements during the period.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Disclosed fair values

For all financial instruments other than those measured at fair value their carrying value approximates fair value.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Income taxes

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets relating to capitalised share issue costs and other temporary differences of $222,000 at 30 June 2016. These are sufficient to cover the taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities on unrealised gains on investments) of $574,000 at 30 June 2016 relating to the same taxation authority against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. However, utilisation of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the Company to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped. The Company may fail to satisfy the continuity of ownership test and therefore has to rely on the same business test. If the Company fails to satisfy the test, the deferred tax asset of $222,000 that are currently recognised would be written off to income tax expense. Refer to Note 11 for further discussion of accounting for deferred tax assets.

6 Segment information

The Company has only one reportable segment. The Company is engaged solely in investment activities conducted in Australia, deriving revenue from dividend income, interest income and from sale of its investments.

7 Income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense through profit or loss

	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 $'000
Income tax expense	**708**

Income tax expense is attributable to:
Profit from continuing operations

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 $'000
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	**2,664**
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30.0%	**799**
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:	
Franking credits on dividends received	**(112)**
Imputation credit gross up	**33**
Franked dividends not subject to income tax	**(12)**
Income tax expense	**708**

7 Income tax expense (continued)

(c) Amounts recognised directly in equity

	Notes	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 $'000
Aggregate deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in net profit or loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited or credited to equity:		
Deferred tax: Share issue costs	11, 13	**213**

8 Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents

	At 30 June 2016 $'000
Current assets	
Cash at bank and in hand	**6,197**

(a) Risk exposure

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in Note 3. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of cash and cash equivalents mentioned above.

Cash investments are made with the following financial institutions:

	Standard & Poor's Rating
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	AA-
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A. (Sydney Branch)	A+

9 Current assets - Trade and other receivables

	At 30 June 2016 $'000
Dividends and distributions receivable	**40**
Interest receivable	**2**
GST receivable	**20**
Unsettled trades	**67**
	129

Receivables are non-interest bearing and unsecured.

Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the period is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. There are no past due or impaired receivables.

10 Current assets - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are all held for trading and include the following:

	At 30 June 2016 $'000
Listed securities	**22,301**

The market values of the top 20 investments as at 30 June 2016 are disclosed on page 5 of the Annual Report. Listed securities are readily saleable with no fixed terms.

Changes in fair values of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in investment income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(a) Investment transactions

The total number of contract notes that were issued for transactions in securities during the financial period was 521. Each investment transaction may involve multiple contract notes.

The total brokerage paid on these contract notes was $185,000.

(b) Risk exposure and fair value measurements

Information about the Company's exposure to price risk and about the methods and assumptions used in determining fair value is provided in Note 3.

11 Non-current assets - Deferred tax assets

	At 30 June 2016 $'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:	
Capitalised share issue costs	**213**
Accrued expenses	**9**
	222

	Total $'000
Movements:	
Opening balance 29 April 2015	**-**
Credited:	
- to equity	**213**
- to profit or loss	**9**
Closing balance 30 June 2016	**222**

12 Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	At 30 June 2016 $'000
Management fees payable	**24**
Unsettled trades	**2,054**
Other payables	**55**
	2,133

Trade and other payables are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are assumed to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

13 Non-current liabilities - Deferred tax liabilities

	At 30 June 2016 $'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:	
Net unrealised gains on investments	**573**
Other temporary differences	**1**
	574

	Total $'000
Movements:	
Opening balance 29 April 2015	**-**
Charged:	
- profit or loss	**574**
Closing balance 30 June 2016	**574**

14 Issued capital

(a) Share capital

	30 June 2016 Shares	30 June 2016 $'000
Ordinary shares	**25,089,385**	**24,290**

14 Issued capital (continued)

(b) Movements in ordinary share capital

		30 June 2016 Shares	30 June 2016 $'000
Opening balance 29 April 2015		1	-
Shares issued under IPO	14(c)	21,687,113	21,687
Options exercised for $1.00 per share	14(e)	124,877	125
Dividends reinvestment plan issue	14(f)	27,394	26
Placement of DRP shortfall for $0.946 per share		3,250,000	3,074
Cost of issued capital, net of tax		-	(622)
Balance 30 June 2016		**25,089,385**	**24,290**

(c) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

(d) Shares under IPO

The official quotation of the Company's securities commenced on 21 August 2015. The Company raised $21,687,113 pursuant to the offer under its replacement prospectus dated 3 July 2015 by the issue of 21,687,113 fully paid ordinary shares at a price of $1.00 per share together with 21,687,113 options exercisable at $1.00 per share expiring 18 August 2016.

(e) Options

On 21 August 2015, as part of the initial public offering the Company issued 21,687,113 options to acquire ordinary shares in the Company at an exercise price of $1.00. The options can be exercised at any time on or before 18 August 2016. The options give the shareholders the right but not the obligation to subscribe for shares in GC1 at $1.00 per share. The options can be exercised in full or in part. The options are currently trading on the ASX under the code GC10.

Since issue, a total of 124,877 options have been exercised and allotted for a total consideration of $124,877.

(f) Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Company has established a dividend reinvestment plan under which holders of ordinary shares may elect to have all or part of their dividend entitlements satisfied by the issue of new ordinary shares rather than by being paid in cash. Shares are issued under the plan at a discount to the market price as specified by the Company from time to time in accordance with the *Corporations Act* and the Listing Rules.

(g) Placement of DRP Shortfall

On 15 March 2016, the Company issued a DRP shortfall placement of 3,250,000 shares at $0.946 per share.

(h) Capital risk management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and market confidence.

To achieve this the Board of Directors monitor the monthly NTA results, investment performance, the Company's Indirect Cost Ratio and share price movements.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

15 Dividends

(a) Ordinary shares

Dividends paid fully franked at 30% tax rate:

	Dividend Rate	Total Amount $'000	Date of Payment	% Franked
2016				
Ordinary shares - interim 2016	$0.0075	$163	23/03/2016	100

(b) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period

In addition to the above dividends, since the end of the financial period the Directors have declared the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 3 cents per fully paid share with an ex date of 12 September 2016 and a record date of 13 September 2016, to be paid on 4 October 2016, out of the profits reserve at 30 June 2016.

(c) Dividend franking account

The franked portions of the final dividends declared after 30 June 2016 will be franked out of existing franking credits or out of franking credits arising from the payment of income tax for the period ended 30 June 2016 or the portfolio holdings' payment of franked dividend.

	2016 $'000
Opening balance of franking account	**-**
Franking credits on dividends received	**118**
Franking credits lost on ordinary dividends paid	**(70)**
Franking credits lost under 45 day rule	**(6)**
Closing balance of franking account	**42**
Adjustments for tax payable/refundable in respect of the current year's profits and the receipt of dividends	**124**
Franking credits on dividends accrued	**17**
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 30.0%	**183**

16 Key management personnel disclosures

(a) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel include persons who were directors of the Manager at any time during or since the end of the financial period up to the date of this report. The following persons held office as directors of Glennon Small Companies Limited from 29 April 2015 and up to the date of this report:

Michael Glennon (Chairman)
John Larsen (Non-Executive Director)
Garry Crole (Non-Executive Director)

Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the remuneration report on pages 10 to 13.

16 Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

(a) Key management personnel compensation (continued)

	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 $
Short-term employee benefits	**45,662**
Post-employment benefits	**4,338**
	50,000

(b) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel

(i) Option holdings

The numbers of options over ordinary shares in the Company that were held during the financial period by each Director of Glennon Small Companies Limited and other key management personnel of the Company, including their personally related parties, are set out below.

2016 Name	Balance at start of the period	Net movement	Balance at end of the period
Directors of Glennon Small Companies Limited			
Michael Glennon	-	494,623	494,623
John Larsen	-	50,000	50,000
Garry Crole	-	120,000	120,000
	-	664,623	664,623

(ii) Share holdings

The numbers of shares in the Company held during the financial period by each Director of Glennon Small Companies Limited and other key management personnel of the Company, including their personally related parties, are set out below. There were no shares granted during the reporting period as compensation.

2016 Name	Balance at the start of the period	Net movement	Balance at end of the period
Directors of Glennon Small Companies Limited			
Ordinary shares			
Michael Glennon	1	567,284	567,285
John Larsen	-	50,000	50,000
Garry Crole	-	179,380	179,380
	1	796,664	796,665

17 Remuneration of auditors

During the period the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Company, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

(i) Audit and other assurance services

	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 $
Audit and other assurance services	
Audit and review of financial statements	**50,000**
Other assurance services	**43,500**
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	**93,500**
Taxation services	
Tax compliance services	**9,000**
Other taxation services	**4,000**
Total remuneration for taxation services	**13,000**
Total remuneration of Pitcher Partners	**106,500**

The Company's Audit and Risk Committee oversees the relationship with the Company's auditors. The role of the Audit and Risk Committee is to assist the Board to meet its oversight responsibilities in relation to the Company's financial reporting systems, the systems of internal control and risk management and audit functions.

18 Contingencies and commitments

The Company had no contingent assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2016.

As at 30 June 2016, the Company had unrecognised commitments relating to purchased equity placements amounting to $479,000. The related equity securities were listed in ASX and issued in July 2016.

19 Related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 16.

(b) Transactions with other related parties

All transactions with related entities were made on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Michael Glennon is a Director and beneficial owner of Glennon Capital Pty Ltd, the Company appointed to manage the investment portfolio of Glennon Small Companies Limited. In its capacity as Manager, Glennon Capital Pty Ltd was paid a management fee of 1% p.a. (plus GST) of the net asset value of the portfolio amounting to $207,064 net of reduced input tax credits. As at 30 June 2016, the balance payable to the Manager was $24,137.

In addition, the Manager is to be paid, quarterly in arrears, a performance fee of 20% (plus GST) of the portfolio's outperformance over the S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Accumulation Index. For the period ended 30 June 2016 in its capacity as manager, Glennon Capital Pty Ltd earned performance fee net of reduced input tax credit amounting to $167,049.

Apart from those details disclosed in this note and in note 16, no key management personnel have entered into a material contract with the Company during the financial period and there were no material contracts involving key management personnel's interests existing at period end.

20 Events occurring after the reporting period

On 16 August 2016, the Company entered into an underwriting agreement with respect to the remaining unexercised options due to expire on 18 August 2016. The underwriting was completed on 18 August 2016 and there are 12,291,488 shares to be issued as a result of this underwriting.

Other than the dividend declared after period end and as disclosed above, no other matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to period end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company or economic entity in subsequent financial periods.

21 Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 $'000
Profit for the period	**1,956**
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**(20,228)**
Dividend income reinvested	**(86)**
Change in operating assets and liabilities:	
Increase in trade and other receivables	**(62)**
Increase in other current assets	**(30)**
Decrease in deferred tax assets	**45**
Increase in trade and other payables	**79**
Increase in provision for income taxes payable	**89**
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	**574**
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(17,663)**

22 Non-cash financing activities

	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 $'000
Dividends reinvested	26
	26

23 Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 Cents
Basic earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	11.74

(b) Diluted earnings per share

	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 Cents
Diluted earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	11.74

Diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share. Options granted are considered to be potential ordinary shares and have been included in the determination of diluted earnings per share to the extent to which they are dilutive.

(c) Weighted average number of shares used as denominator

	For the period 29 April 2015 to 30 June 2016 Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	16,658,907
Weighted average number of ordinary and potential ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	16,658,907

The weighted average number of shares used as the denominator in calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of shares from 29 April 2015, being the date of incorporation to 30 June 2016. The basic and diluted earnings per share would have been 8.61 cents per share if calculated from 21 August 2015 as the Company had no earnings up to this date.

In the opinion of the directors of Glennon Small Companies Limited:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 16 to 39 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
  - (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and
  - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the period ended on that date, and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Note 2(a)(i) confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 by Michael Glennon on behalf of the Manager, Glennon Capital Pty Ltd.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Michael Glennon
Executive Chairman

Sydney
29 August 2016

GLENNON SMALL COMPANIES LIMITED
ABN 52 605 542 229

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
GLENNON SMALL COMPANIES LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Glennon Small Companies Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements,* that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards.*

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

GLENNON SMALL COMPANIES LIMITED
ABN 52 605 542 229

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
GLENNON SMALL COMPANIES LIMITED

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Glennon Small Companies Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and

  (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

(b) the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 10 to 13 of the directors' report for the period ended 30 June 2016. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Glennon Small Companies Limited for the period ended 30 June 2016 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

B J BRITTEN
Partner

29 August 2016

PITCHER PARTNERS
Melbourne

The Shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 31 July 2016.

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report, is listed below.

A. Distribution of equity securities

Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size of holding:

	Class of equity security Ordinary shares		
Holding	**No. of Shareholders**	**Shares**	**Percentage**
1 - 1000	21	14,773	0.06
1,001 - 5,000	168	600,922	2.33
5,001 - 10,000	180	1,562,300	6.06
10,001 - 100,000	488	15,683,165	60.82
100,001 and over	26	7,923,688	30.73
	883	25,784,848	100.00

There were 3 holders of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

B. Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders

The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

Name	**Ordinary shares**	
	Number held	**Percentage of issued shares**
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	1,783,912	6.92
G W Holdings Pty Ltd	640,483	2.48
Posse Investment Holdings Pty Limited	509,608	1.98
Glennon Investments Pty Ltd	509,383	1.98
Mr Victor John Plummer	500,000	1.94
Henroth Pty Ltd	500,000	1.94
Whotif Pty Ltd	471,355	1.83
Netwealth Investments Limited	245,247	0.95
Mr Robert Raymond James & Mrs Margaret Helen James	205,708	0.80
Crimson Skies Pty Ltd	200,792	0.78
Panchek Pty Ltd	200,000	0.78
Blueroad Investments Pty Ltd	200,000	0.78
F S Glennon & Co Pty Ltd	200,000	0.78
Mr William Geoffrey Woods & Mrs Mary Elizabeth Woods	200,000	0.78
Australian Executor Trustees Limited	198,200	0.77
Posse Investment Holdings P/L	155,000	0.60
Whotif Pty Ltd	155,000	0.60
Angueline Capital Pty Limited	150,000	0.58
Mr Tobias John Crockett & Mrs Susan Joan Crockett	130,000	0.50
Mrs Aileen Jean Watson C/- Helm Capital Pty Ltd	123,000	0.48
	7,277,688	28.25

C. Substantial holders

There is currently one substantial shareholder of Glennon Small Companies Limited.

D. Voting rights

The voting rights attaching to each class of equity securities are set out below:

Each share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting or by proxy has one vote on a show of hands.

E. Stock Exchange Listing

Quotation has been granted for all of the ordinary shares and options of the Company on all Member Exchanges of the ASX Limited.

F. Unquoted Securities

There are no unquoted shares.

G. Securities Subject to Voluntary Escrow

There are no securities subject to voluntary escrow.