
GRANDBRIDGE LIMITED
ABN 64 089 311 026

Annual Financial Report 2023

Contents

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

	Page Number
Review of Operations	1
Directors' Report.....	10
Auditor's Independence Declaration.....	13
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	14
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	15
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.....	16
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	17
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	18
Directors' Declaration	45
Independent Auditor's Report.....	46

Company Information

Directors

David Breeze – Executive Chairman
Charles Maling – Non-Executive Director
Maureen Peterson – Non-Executive Director

Registered Office

Unit 12, Level 1
114 Cedric Street
STIRLING WA 6021

Principal Business Address

Unit 12, Level 1
114 Cedric Street
STIRLING WA 6021
Telephone: (08) 9328 8400
Facsimile: (08) 9328 8733
Website: www.grandbridge.com.au
E-mail: admin@grandbridge.com.au

Auditor

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership)
Level 4
130 Stirling Street
PERTH WA 6000

Share Registry

Advanced Share Registry Limited
110 Stirling Highway
NEDLANDS WA 6009
Telephone: (08) 9389 8033

Australian Business Number

64 089 311 026

Review of Operations

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

Investments

Advent Energy Ltd (“Advent”), GBA 8.8%

Advent is an unlisted oil and gas exploration and development company with onshore and offshore exploration and near-term development assets around Australia and overseas.

PEP 11 Oil and Gas Permit Offshore Sydney Basin (85%)

Advent, through wholly owned subsidiary Asset Energy Pty Ltd (“Asset”), holds 85% of Petroleum Exploration Permit PEP 11, an exploration permit prospective for natural gas located in the Offshore Sydney Basin, the other 15% being held by Bounty Oil and Gas (ASX:BUY).

PEP 11 is a significant offshore exploration area with large scale structuring and potentially multi-trillion cubic feet (Tcf) gas charged Permo-Triassic reservoirs. Mapped prospects and leads within the Offshore Sydney Basin are generally located less than 50km from the Sydney-Wollongong-Newcastle greater metropolitan area and gas pipeline network.

The offshore Sydney Basin has been lightly explored to date, including a multi-vintage 2D seismic data coverage and a single exploration well, New Seaclem-1 (2010). Its position as the only petroleum title offshore New South Wales provides a significant opportunity should natural gas be discovered in commercial quantities in this petroleum title. It lies adjacent to the Sydney-Newcastle region and the existing natural gas network servicing the east coast gas market. The total P50 Prospective Resource calculated for the PEP11 prospect inventory is 5.7 Tcf with a net 4.9 Tcf to Advent (85% working interest, refer investee BPH Energy Limited’s (“BPH”) ASX release of 21 March 2023). The two largest prospects in the inventory are Fish and Baleen.

Advent has previously interpreted significant seismically indicated gas features in PEP11. Key indicators of hydrocarbon accumulation features have been interpreted following review of the 2004 seismic data (reprocessed in 2010). The seismic features include apparent Hydrocarbon Related Diagenetic Zones (“HRDZ”), Amplitude Versus Offset (“AVO”) anomalies and potential flat spots.

In addition, a geochemical report has provided support for a potential exploration well in PEP11. The report reviewed the hydrocarbon analysis performed on sediment samples obtained in PEP11 during 2010. The 2010 geochemical investigation utilised a proprietary commercial hydrocarbon adsorption and laboratory analysis technique to assess the levels of naturally occurring hydrocarbons in the seabed sediment samples. The report supports that the Baleen prospect appears best for hydrocarbon influence relative to background samples. In addition, the report found that the Baleen prospect appears to hold a higher probability of success than other prospects.

Advent has demonstrated considerable gas generation and migration within PEP11, with the mapped prospects and leads highly prospective for the discovery of gas.

Advent is a strong supporter of plans for Net Zero by 2050 and sees the company playing a direct role in achieving that target, especially in New South Wales. It aims to do this in two ways. First, by finding gas closest to Australia’s biggest domestic energy market, gas which can be used to provide reliable back-up for increased uptake of renewable energy in NSW. Second, through its plans to explore for opportunities in offshore NSW for CCS, Carbon Capture and Storage (geo-sequestration of CO₂ emissions), a key clean energy technology.

In February 2023 the resolution of the Federal Court Proceedings (WAD106/2022) between Asset and the Respondents (being the Commonwealth Minister for Resources et al) was announced. The proceedings involved the decision made on 26 March 2022 by the Commonwealth - New South Wales Offshore Petroleum Joint Authority (“Joint Authority”) to refuse Asset Energy’s Application (as PEP 11 Joint Venture operator) for a variation and suspension of the conditions to which PEP 11 is subject and a related refusal to grant an extension of term. The presiding Judge Justice Jackson agreed with the consent position reached by the parties, quashed the decision and concluded that the decision of the Joint Authority was affected by apprehended bias. This was because a fair-minded observer would have reasonably apprehended that the former Prime Minister of Australia, the Hon Scott Morrison MP, as a member of the Joint Authority, did not bring a fair mind to determine Asset Energy’s application. Advent has provided further information in April and June 2023 to the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA) in response to requests for updated information subsequent to the decision in the Federal Court proceedings detailed above.

Review of Operations

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

Advent now has two continuing applications with NOPTA for suspension and extension of the PEP11 permit, the first lodged in December 2019 and the second in January 2021. The first application was on the basis of Force Majeure and is the only application which is the subject of the NOPTA notice. The second was under COVID and was accepted but not dealt with pending an outcome on the first application made in December 2019.

Asset Energy continues to progress the joint venture's applications for the variation and suspension of work program conditions and related extension of PEP-11. While the applications for the variation and suspension of work program conditions and related extension of PEP-11 are being considered, Asset is investigating the availability of a mobile offshore drilling unit to drill the proposed Seablue-1 well on the Baleen prospect which would take approximately thirty-five days to complete. Asset is in communication with drilling contractors and other operators who have recently contracted rigs for work in the Australian offshore beginning in the first half of 2024. Work continues progressing the permit commitment including well planning. A draft of the environmental plan has been received and is being reviewed.

The directors have confidence that a suitable outcome will be achieved however there is no certainty at this stage that the application will be successful and / or of further funding being made available. If Asset Energy loses its right of tenure in respect of PEP 11 then book value of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$14.49 million will need to be written off to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

In the meantime, PEP 11 continues in force and the PEP 11 Joint Venture is in compliance with the contractual terms of PEP 11 with respect to such matters as reporting, payment of rents and the various provisions of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006.

Clean Hydrogen Technology Corporation

Related entity BPH and its 35.8% investee Advent (together, the "Purchasers") had been assessing new investment opportunities, where there are ever increasing obligations to provide energy solutions with a responsible management and protection against carbon emissions. The transitioning from hydrocarbons such as coal and oil to hydrogen, produced with no emissions, is now presenting real economies and growth globally. Although natural gas also presents continued growth and will play a role for many years to come, it too will need to become a source of energy with no CO2 emissions.

On 2 August 2022 BPH announced that, following its shareholders' meeting on 21 June 2022 at which shareholders voted unanimously to approve an investment in hydrogen technology company Clean Hydrogen Technologies Corporation ("Clean Hydrogen" or "Vendor" or "Borrower"), BPH and its investee Advent Energy Ltd ("Advent" or "Lender") settled for the acquisition of a 10% interest ("Tranche 1") in Clean Hydrogen for \$1,000,000 USD ("Cash Consideration") (8% BPH and 2 % Advent) under a Loan Conversion Agreement dated 25 July 2022 following the payment of US\$535,996 by the Purchasers, which was net of loans, accrued interest and deposits owed to the Purchasers by Clean Hydrogen.

At a proof-of-concept scale, Clean Hydrogen has developed and tested its processing capabilities which have successfully produced hydrogen, with no CO2 emissions achieving on average a 92% cracking efficiency. Clean Hydrogen's development activities have shown that, by processing (not burning) methane using their patented catalyst and a modified fluidised bed reactor, producing hydrogen with no CO2 emissions. This is referred to as turquoise hydrogen. In addition, Clean Hydrogen also produces a second product, used for battery manufacturing, called conductive carbon.

Clean Hydrogen uses methane as its current feedstock and in the future plans to consume natural gas. It does not burn the methane, it processes it, using its own patented catalyst and a bespoke designed fluidised bed reactor. The process it uses is called pyrolysis which is not new and has been used by the oil industry for many years. What is new is Clean Hydrogen's success in the efficiency of its cracking the methane into turquoise hydrogen with non-CO2 emissions and the quality of the carbon black produced being majority conductive carbon with some carbon nano tubes.

This process requires similar energy needs as Steam Methane Reforming ("SMR") and in Clean Hydrogen's view can be produced at a similar price at scale. Also, it requires no water as part of its process to produce hydrogen.

Review of Operations

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

Importantly, the Clean Hydrogen's solution is being built with flexibility to work downstream at heavy transport fuelling hubs currently in use in the USA, mid-stream at steel plants replacing coking coal and upstream where the natural gas is processed into hydrogen, a much higher energy source which can be piped for all uses including the production of electricity. As such the technology being developed by Clean Hydrogen's solution requires very little change and impact to existing infrastructures and supply chains, unlike other solutions. Although Clean Hydrogen consider that electrolysis and other solutions will have their role in the future of hydrogen, they believe the majority of hydrogen will require the advancement of other technologies that can be more ubiquitous, cheaper to produce, use less electricity and operate within existing supply chains.

The Purchasers had a further right of first refusal ("ROFR") to invest in Clean Hydrogen to a maximum of a further US\$1,000,000 for a further 10% ("Tranche 2"), on or before 31 December 2022. The ROFR conditions were subsequently amended such that it exists when (i) the Vendor does not seek a Series A investment in its equity securities comprising a minimum investment of US\$3,000,000 by 30 April 2023, where such investment values the Vendor in excess of US\$20,000,000 (such investment, a "Qualified Financing"), and (ii) the Vendor determines, in its sole and absolute discretion, that it requires at least a further US\$1,000,000 investment for continued development and operations.

The Purchasers have loaned a further US\$950,000 under this agreement and the Purchasers and Clean Hydrogen have now executed a Loan Conversion Agreement which enabled the conversion of the US\$950,000 loan into the relevant Subscription Shares Tranche 2, representing the Purchasers further 9.5% interest in Clean Hydrogen. BPH now has an interest in 2,628 shares (representing a 15.6% interest) and Advent has an interest in 656 shares (representing a 3.9% interest) in Clean Hydrogen. Clean Hydrogen has also issued 760 share options to BPH and 190 share options to Advent, with an exercise price of USD\$3,000 each, exercisable immediately, with the option to convert into shares in Clean Hydrogen expiring ten years from the date of issue.

The parties acknowledge and agree that the Tranche 1 and Tranche 2 investment funds shall be used by Clean Hydrogen to design, build, produce and test a reactor that can produce a minimum of 3.2kgs and as high as 15kgs of hydrogen per hour and to submit at least 2 new patents in an agreed geography, relevant to the production of hydrogen from proprietary technology.

BPH director Anthony Huston has been appointed as a director to the Board of Clean Hydrogen.

Taranaki Basin

Advent's 100% subsidiary, Aotearoa Offshore Ltd NZ ("AOL" or "Farminee"), had the right to acquire a 30% participating interest in Petroleum Exploration Permits (PEP) 57075, 60092 and 60093 covering an area of 5,180 km² in the Taranaki Basin from OMV New Zealand Limited ("OMV" or "Farminor"). Advent, together with AOL, signed a Farm Out Agreement ("Agreement") with OMV on 24 December 2021. In December 2022 AOL gave notice to OMV under clause 4.3.6 of the Agreement that it was terminating the Agreement.

Clause 4.3.6 of the Agreement stated that if Condition Precedent 4 was not satisfied within 6 months (or such other date that the Farminor or Farminee may agree in writing) of submission of the application to the New Zealand Minister ("Minister") responsible for the administration of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 ("Act") for the Minister's approval ("Application"), either party may terminate the Agreement by notice to the other party. The potential acquisition of the OMV oil and gas business by US financial investor Carlyle also introduced a material uncertainty into the planning process necessitating a review by Advent of the Agreement.

On 21 December 2022 BPH advised that OMV had returned US\$1.621 million (approximately A\$2,423,000) to AOL in accordance with the termination of the Agreement. The US\$1.621 million represents the Earning Costs 1 ("Earning Costs") based on Agreement clause 5.1 paid by the Farminee to the Farminor in early 2022. As a consequence of the termination of the Agreement the Advent group repaid BPH in December 2022:

- the A\$2,257,345 loan from BPH to pay for the Earning Costs
- the A\$800,000 BPH loaned the Advent group to fund Year 1 exploration costs
- accrued interest on these loans of A\$146,152

Review of Operations

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

Onshore Bonaparte Basin (100%)

Advent, through wholly owned subsidiary Onshore Energy Pty Ltd ("Onshore"), holds 100% of RL1 in the onshore Bonaparte Basin in northern Australia. The Bonaparte Basin is a highly prospective petroliferous basin, with significant reserves of oil and gas. Most of the basin is located offshore, covering 250,000 square kilometres, compared to just over 20,000 square kilometres onshore. RL1 (166 square kilometres in area), which covers the Weaber Gas Field, originally discovered in 1985. Advent has previously advised that the 2C Contingent Resources for the Weaber Gas Field in RL1 are 11.5 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas following an independent audit by RISC. Significant upside 3C Contingent Resources of 45.8 Bcf have also been assessed by RISC.

The current rapid development of the Kununurra region in northern Western Australia, including the Ord River Irrigation Area phase 2, the township of Kununurra, and numerous regional resource projects provides an exceptional opportunity for Advent to potentially develop its nearby gas resources. Market studies have identified a current market demand of up to 30.8 TJ per day of power generation capacity across the Kimberley region that could potentially be supplied by Advent Energy's conventional gas project RL1. The prospectivity of the Bonaparte Basin is evident from the known oil and gas fields in both the offshore and onshore portions of the basin. Advent has identified significant shale areas in RL1.

Advent has been evaluating the commercialization of RL1 and intends to convert the Retention Licence into a Production Licence. Onshore has commenced the regulatory processes to enable a re-entry to the Weaber-4 well and has prepared and submitted a Well Operations Management Plan (WOMP) and an Environmental Management Plan for the re-entry to Weaber-4.

Clean Hydrogen and Onshore have entered into a hydrocarbon process agreement ("Process Agreement"). Clean Hydrogen has capabilities at processing hydrocarbons from natural gas and producing two products, hydrogen (sometimes referred to as turquoise hydrogen) and carbon black and carbon nanotube products where such products are produced with no CO₂ emissions in the core process. Carbon black is composed of fine particles of carbon produced by pyrolysis of natural gas at high temperatures which in pure form is a fine black powder. It is widely used in various applications for tyres, black colouring pigment of newspaper inks, resin colouring, paints, and toners, antistatic films, fibres, and floppy disks and as an electric conductive agent of high-technology materials.

By the Process Agreement, Onshore and Clean Hydrogen propose to develop plans whereby Clean Hydrogen processes the hydrocarbons from Onshore's Rights and produces hydrogen and carbon black products ("Clean Hydrogen Products").

Clean Hydrogen is developing its "Commercial System" where it will satisfy scale and commercial objectives resulting in the development of income from sale of Clean Hydrogen Products. Clean Hydrogen's Commercial System means an end-to-end system which consumes and processes hydrocarbons, using Clean Hydrogen's own thermocatalytic reactor process and Clean Hydrogen's catalysts to produce hydrogen at commercial scale, enabling the sale of the Clean Hydrogen Products.

Under the material terms of the Process Agreement, Onshore will review the Commercial System once ready, conditional on the following:

- i. Clean Hydrogen will keep Onshore informed of progress and timing for completion of the Commercial System which is planned to be completed in 2023 in India.
- ii. Clean Hydrogen will share details on design and capabilities to assist Onshore in understanding how its systems will integrate with Onshore's supply of hydrocarbons.
- iii. The parties will work together to develop a plan to include timelines and needs for production of Clean Hydrogen Products from Onshore's hydrocarbons.
- iv. Once Onshore has a clear date for hydrocarbon production, both parties will endeavour to finalise the planning to produce Clean Hydrogen Products.
- v. When Clean Hydrogen and Onshore have agreed to a time for the production of Clean Hydrogen Products, Clean Hydrogen will be responsible for due diligence relating to the compliance with the local regulatory requirements for the operation of the systems to produce the Clean Hydrogen Products.

The Process Agreement is non-binding and binding material contractual terms have yet to be agreed.

Review of Operations

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

Clean Hydrogen will make itself available to answer all technical and business model queries as required and provide a dedicated point of contact to manage all Onshore's queries. Onshore will use best endeavours to develop the plan with Clean Hydrogen. Onshore will provide Clean Hydrogen with detail on its Rights and the timing to assist with planning. As part of the plan Onshore and Clean Hydrogen shall define and agree on the markets for the sale of the Clean Hydrogen Products.

Onshore accepts no liability for the design and operation of the systems to produce the Clean Hydrogen Products. The Process Agreement does not preclude Onshore's right to look at other plans for use of hydrocarbons associated with its Rights.

EP 386

Advent's 100% subsidiary Onshore made an application for suspension and extension of the permit conditions in EP386 which was not accepted by the Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). Onshore sought a review of the decision by the Minister of Resources who responded setting out a course of action in relation to that decision which Onshore is following. Onshore lodged an appeal against this decision with the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT). The SAT determined that it did not have the coverage to hear the appeal and the decision allowed for the matter to be determined through a Supreme Court of WA action.

During the year Advent issued 2,100,000 shares at \$0.05 per share.

Cortical Dynamics Ltd ("Cortical"), GBA 5.2%

Introduction

Cortical Dynamics Limited is an Australian based medical device neurotechnology company that is developing BARM™, an industry leading EEG (electrical activity) brain function monitor. BARM™ is being developed to better detect the effect of anaesthetic agents on brain activity under a general operation, aiding anaesthetists in keeping patients optimally anaesthetised. The Australian manufactured and designed, electroencephalographically based (EEG-based), BARM™ system is configured to efficiently image and display complex information related to the clinically relevant state of the brain. When commercialized the BARM™ system will be offered on a stand-alone basis or integrated into leading brand operating room monitors as "plug and play" option.

BARM™ has received TGA approval, FDA 510(k) clearance in the USA (subsequent to year end), Korean MFDS approval, the CE mark and the company has now made application for its FDA approval in the USA. The BARM™ system is protected by five patent families in multiple jurisdictions worldwide consisting of 36 granted patents. Cortical will continue to drive the development of BARM™ and maintain its intellectual property.

Cortical has been granted a key patent relating to its Brain Anaesthesia Response Monitor (BARM) technology in the United States. Cortical has developed an extensive patent portfolio encapsulating the BARM monitoring unit, providing patent protection across a number of key brain monitoring markets. Currently, Cortical has patents awarded in France, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Japan and the People's Republic of China. The new Patent is titled "Apparatus and process for measuring brain activity" was made under United States Patent Application No. 17/614701.

During the year Cortical issued 9,619,700 shares at \$0.125 per share, together with 340,000 shares at \$0.20 cents per share in June 2023.

About BARM™

The BARM™ technical approach is different from other medical brain monitoring devices currently available in the market in that its underlying algorithm produces EEG indexes which are directly related to the physiological state of the patient's brain. Such monitoring is gaining significant use during surgery, however even with the use of EEG monitors, it is not uncommon for there to be a critical imbalance between the patient's anaesthetic requirements and the anaesthetic drugs given. To date, existing EEG based depth of anaesthesia ("D o A") monitors operate in the context of a number of well documented limitations: (i) inability to monitor the analgesic effects; and (ii) reliably measure certain hypnotic agents.

Review of Operations

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

The above limitations highlight the inadequacies in current EEG based depth of anaesthesia monitors, particularly given surgical anaesthesia requires both hypnotic and analgesic agents (and muscle relaxants).

BARM™ Technology and Addressable Market

BARM™ is focussed not only on monitoring the inhalation methodology of anaesthesia delivery, but importantly has a very strong focus on Total Intravenous Anaesthesia (TIVA) monitoring. TIVA is a method of inducing and maintaining general anaesthesia without the use of any inhalation agents and is growing in popularity not least because its use eliminates greenhouse gases that are a direct consequence of gaseous anaesthesia. TIVA is also a cheaper option. TIVA is becoming more widely accepted, particularly in Europe and approximately 29 million major general surgeries are conducted in the European Union each year, of which 55% (circa 16 million) are balanced anaesthesia (using a combination of intravenous agents such as propofol and volatile gases) and 20% are total intravenous anaesthesia using propofol. This creates a growing market opportunity for BARM™ of between US\$83m to \$229m in the European Union alone.

Additionally, there is growing recognition amongst health governing bodies to recommend the use of brain monitors during operations involving general anaesthesia such as in the UK; “The use of EEG-based depth of anaesthesia monitors has been recommended in patients receiving total intravenous anaesthesia because it is cost effective and because it is not possible to measure end-tidal anaesthetic concentration in this group” (source: nice.org.uk).

Additional Potential applications for BARM™ in helping mitigate or reduce Cognitive decline in the elderly after surgery and anaesthesia as a result of brain monitoring.

A recent editorial in International Psychogeriatrics concluded that ‘anaesthesia and surgery induce cognitive dysfunction in susceptible individuals. Susceptible people are thought to include the elderly. This is a serious problem. It was recently estimated that there are annually over 230 million procedures with general anaesthesia worldwide. There are over 880 million people > 60 years old in the world today. The latter figure is predicted to grow rapidly as life expectancy increases, particularly in developing countries.

The consensus statement of the First International Workshop on Anaesthetics and Alzheimer’s Disease concluded that ‘there is sufficient evidence at multiple levels to warrant further and more definitive investigations of the onset and progression of Alzheimer’s disease and neurodegeneration after anaesthesia and surgery’.

Statistics- Summary USA

1. There are 17.8 million annual cases of anaesthesia in the over 65 age group in the USA alone
2. 14% of these experience POCD- 2.5million (post-operative cognitive decline)
3. 10% of these patients experience acceleration of cognitive decline and are admitted to aged care facilities 2 years earlier than would otherwise be the case.
4. This equates to 250,000 people at a cost/year of USD \$40,000 per individual and an overall increased cost of USD\$ 20 billion to society

The Neurotechnology Market

The global brain monitoring market is on a high growth trajectory as a recent KPMG (July 2022) report outlines with Neurotechnology being recognised as a top 20 emerging “giant” growth industry in the Asia Pacific Region alone. Around 312 million major surgical procedures requiring anaesthesia are undertaken every year worldwide (WHO 2012.) The pain monitoring market is valued at over US\$8.6 billion per annum by 2022. (www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/pain-management-devices-market- April 2016).

Potential Future applications of the technology

Cortical's technology has a versatility that may go beyond depth of anaesthesia and may be applied to other EEG based markets, such as neuro-diagnostic, drug discovery, drug evaluation and the emerging Brain Computer Interface (BCI) market.

There are also considerable opportunities that may be offered by subsequent expansion of the company's core technology through developing the product to carry out additional functions including neuro-diagnostics

Review of Operations

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

of changes in brain and memory functions to provide early warning of degenerative diseases, pain response and tranquiliser monitoring for trauma patients in intensive care units.

While the current array of bedside monitoring and imaging systems in the critical care environment has led to dramatic reductions in mortality, they do not as yet involve the continuous monitoring of brain function. This is widely acknowledged to be a major problem, as the care and management of the critically ill patient is ultimately all about the brain.

The continuous monitoring of a patients' brain state is not only necessary to diagnose and manage acute deteriorations in brain function that may have long lasting effects, but also to aid in the optimal administration of sedation and analgesia. Sedation and analgesia in the critically ill patient play a pivotal role in their care and is necessary to minimize patient distress and agitation, being essential to facilitate the utility of a wide variety of life support equipment and procedures, the most important of which is mechanical ventilation.

Study after study has shown that too deep sedation increases the time on mechanical ventilation, which leads to increases in mortality, the incidence of complications and treatment costs. Given these acknowledged advantages to brain function monitoring in the ICU why then is continuous monitoring of brain function not currently available?

There are two main reasons for this:

1. Firstly, the size and the complexity of configuration of most approaches to monitoring brain function are simply not capable of being adapted for use in the busy and crowded ICU environment.
2. Secondly, in those monitoring approaches that could be potentially deployed at the bedside, they depend on physiologically uncertain principles of operation that are not relevant, or meaningfully interpretable, in the context of the critically ill patient.

Cortical aims to investigate these limitations by the further development and trialling of BARM™ in this setting with a view to extending the functionality of bedside EEG monitoring to the objective monitoring of analgesia, a measure also vital to the management of the sedated mechanically ventilated critically ill patient. In Australia between 2015 and 2016 there were approximately 149,000 admissions to ICU of which 48,000 required continuous ventilatory support (CVS) and thus required sedation, pain relief and who would have potentially benefited from such monitoring as BARM™ could provide.

Cortical has entered into a partnership with Austrian EEG experts ENCEVIS /AIT with a view to further enhance the BARM™ technology. The AIT Austrian Institute of Technology is Austria's largest research and technology organisation employing over 1,300 people. The Republic of Austria (through the Federal Ministry for Climate Protection, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology) owns 50.46% of AIT, while the Federation of Austrian Industries owns the other 49.54%. ENCEVIS is a division of AIT that specialises in EEG.

In June 2022 Cortical won a prestigious grant from the MTPConnect BMTH program, the matched funding that will help Cortical develop an AI and machine learning capacity for BARM™. Conjunctionally Cortical has appointed a world class Head of Data Analytics who will focus on developing for the company a deep understanding of sedation level monitoring systems using Artificial Intelligence including neurophysiology (EEG), machine learning, statistical analysis, anaesthesiology. Application areas will include optimal management of anaesthesia and sedatives in the operating room and the ICU. Cortical has also appointed a full-time project manager.

On 15 May 2023 the Company announced Philips Electronics North America Corp. had confirmed that Cortical had, with successful testing and provision of documentation, met the necessary prerequisites of the Philips License and Cooperation Agreement to claim the BARM-PEC as a compatible and "supported device" for Philips Patient Monitoring Systems IntelliVue MP40-90 and MX400-850 using the Philips IntelliBridge EC10 Interface Module or IntelliBridge EC10 integral Interface Board, as well as Philips IntelliBridge System Release C.0 and Patient Information Center iX using the EC40/80 Hub with Open Interface driver (ED/BD101) and EC5 ID Module #106. Philips confirms that Cortical may now claim compatibility of the BARM-PEC with the abovementioned Philips IntelliVue Patient Monitoring Systems. Philips will include Cortical's BARM-PEC in the list of Open Interface supported medical devices that is communicated to the Philips sales force and published on related Philips webpages.

Review of Operations

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

In September 2023 it was announced investee Cortical had secured FDA 510(k) clearance in the USA for its flagship technology, the Brain Anaesthesia Response Monitor or BARM™ system version 1, a major milestone in the development of the company and lays the foundation for the commercialisation of the BARM™ system in the USA. The Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) is the federal agency of the United States Department of Health and Human Services which regulates the sale of medical device products (including diagnostic tests) in the U.S. and monitors the safety of all regulated medical products.

The clearance is a result of two years’ work post submission with the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2021, Cortical being ably assisted by MCRA, a leading Washington based medical global full-service medical device, diagnostics, and biologics CRO and consulting advisory firm. The 510(k) clearance for BARM™ version 1 in the USA is complemented by existing regulatory approvals in Australia (TGA), Europe (CE) and South Korea (KMFDs). The BARM™ Pec “plug and play” version 1 was approved compatible by Philips with its IntelliView operating room monitors earlier this year. Cortical is working on an enhanced version of BARM™ with its partner AIT (the Austrian Institute of Technology) based in Vienna which will include upgrades to the software, hardware and firmware.

Additionally, building on the technical and regulatory developments in the company Cortical has recently appointed Dr Sunil Nagaraj PhD as its new Chief Scientist. Dr. Sunil Belur Nagaraj obtained his Master’s Degree from the University of Victoria in Canada in 2010; and Doctoral Degree from University College Cork, Ireland in 2015. His doctoral research centered around the development of AI-based real-time brain monitoring, utilising EEG recordings to monitor brain activity. After a role as a postdoctoral fellow at the Harvard Medical School/Massachusetts General Hospital in the USA. Dr Nagaraj assumed the position of an Assistant Professor of medicine at the University Medical Centre Groningen in The Netherlands for two years. Concurrently, he dedicated three years to working as a scientist at Royal Philips, where he specialised in sleep disorders at the Innovation Forum, highlighting its potential to provide future insights into heart-brain connectivity. Throughout his career, Dr. Nagaraj has demonstrated exceptional research acumen, with a patent and 21 high-impact journal articles to his name, amassing over 650 pioneering research papers and has been recognised through several national and international grants, enabling him to conduct cutting-edge studies that contribute significantly to the advancement of medical technology.

Review of Operations

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral resources contained within the PEP 11 Project reported on page 1 of this financial report is based on information reviewed by Mr David Bennett, an independent consultant with a PhD in geophysics from Australia National University, and more than 40 years of experience in oil and gas exploration and discovery in Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and elsewhere. The information in this report that relates to Prospective Resource information in relation to the PEP11 is based on information compiled by the operator of these assets, Advent Energy Limited. This information was subsequently reviewed by Mr David Bennett, who has consented to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears. The resources included in this report have been prepared using definitions and guidelines consistent with the 2007 Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) / World Petroleum Council (WPC) / American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) / Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE) / Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS). The resources information included in this report are based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr Bennett. Mr Bennett is qualified in accordance with the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.41 and consents to the inclusion of the information in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement

Prospective Resources are the term given to the estimated hydrocarbon volumes (petroleum) that may potentially be produced in the event that they are discovered by the drilling of an exploration well. Prospective Resources may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project and may relate to undiscovered resource accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and an inherent risk of development. Further exploration and appraisal drilling will be required to determine the existence of a commercially recoverable quantity of petroleum (oil and/or gas).

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating reserves and resources, as well as in projecting future development capital expenditure, production costs and cash flows. Geoscientific resource assessment must be recognised as a subjective process of estimating subsurface accumulations that cannot be measured exactly.

Grandbridge is an investment company and relies on the resource and ore reserve statements compiled by the companies in which it invests. All Resource and Reserve Statements have been previously published by the companies concerned. Summary data has been used. Unless otherwise stated all resource and reserve reporting complies with the relevant standards. Resources quoted in this report equal 100% of the resource and do not represent Grandbridge's investees' equity share unless stated. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the relevant Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from any original ASX announcements.

Directors' Report

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

The directors of Grandbridge Limited ("Grandbridge" or "the Company") present their report on the company and its controlled entities ("consolidated entity") for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

The names of directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

D L Breeze
C Maling
M Peterson

Company Secretary

Mr David Breeze was appointed Company Secretary on 23 November 2016. He has over twenty years' experience in the management of listed entities.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the consolidated entity during the financial year was the development of the company's investments in investees BPH Energy Limited, Cortical Dynamics Limited ("Cortical") and Advent Energy Ltd ("Advent").

There were no significant changes in the nature of the consolidated entity's principal activities during the financial year.

Operating Results

The consolidated entity has reported a net profit after tax for the year ended 30 June 2023 of \$592,573 (2022: loss of \$460,538), which is stated after (i) a fair value gain of \$795,394 (2022: loss of \$239,543) on investments, and (iii) sub-underwriting fees of \$Nil (2022: \$73,293).

The consolidated entity has a working capital deficit of \$1,177,040 at 30 June 2023 (2022: deficit of \$1,061,569).

Dividends

The directors recommend that no dividend be paid in respect of the current period and no dividends have been paid or declared since the commencement of the period (2022: \$Nil).

Review of Operations

A review of operations is set out on pages 1 to 9 and forms part of this Directors' Report.

Financial Position

The net assets of the consolidated entity have increased by \$592,573 to \$1,566,632 at 30 June 2023 as explained in the "Operating Results" section above.

Non-audit Services

No fees for non-audit services were paid or payable to the external auditors during the year ended 30 June 2023 (2022: \$Nil).

Future Developments

The consolidated entity will continue to develop and expand the business of investing in private enterprises and listed equity markets. The Company proposes to seek a listing on the NSX (National Stock Exchange).

Directors' Report

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

Information on Directors

D L Breeze (appointed 24 December 1999)

Managing Director, Executive Chairman and Company Secretary – Age 70

Shares held – 10,023,502

Options held – Nil

David Breeze is a Corporate Finance Specialist with extensive experience in the stock broking industry and capital markets. He has been a corporate consultant to Daiwa Securities; and held executive and director positions in the stock broking industry. David has a Bachelor of Economics and a Masters of Business Administration, and is a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia, and a Fellow of the Institute of Company Directors of Australia. He has published in the Journal of Securities Institute of Australia and has also acted as an Independent Expert under the Corporations Act. He has worked on the structuring, capital raising and public listing of over 70 companies involving in excess of \$250M. These capital raisings covered a diverse range of areas including oil and gas, gold, food, manufacturing and technology.

In the past three years David has also held the following listed company directorships:

BPH Energy Limited (from February 2001 to present)

MEC Resources Limited (from April 2005 to present)

David is also a director of unlisted Cortical Dynamics Limited, Molecular Discovery Systems Limited, Diagnostic Array Systems Limited, and Advent Energy Limited and its subsidiaries.

C Maling (appointed 26 November 2016)

Non-Executive Director – Age 69

Shares held – 12,250

Options held – Nil

Charles Maling was formerly the Communications Officer for the Office of the Western Australian State Government Environmental Protection Authority with a responsibility for advising the Chairman of the EPA on media issues. He has a Bachelor of Sociology and Anthropology with a Media minor. Charles worked with the Western Australian State Government Department of the Environment for 14 years and further 8 years for the EPA. His administrative roles included environmental research (including a major study on Perth Metropolitan coastal waters and Western Australian estuaries) environmental regulation and enforcement and media management.

In the past three years Charles has held the following listed company directorships:

BPH Energy Limited (October 2017 to present)

Charles is also a director of unlisted Molecular Discovery Systems Limited.

M Peterson (appointed 26 November 2016)

Non-Executive Director – Age 67

Shares held – 3,000

Unlisted Options held – 500,000

Maureen Peterson is a finance manager. She worked with Westpac Bank for 14 years in administrative and supervisory roles in the computer centre. For the last 20 years she has worked in finance roles in credit management including with Sealanes, Volvo Australia, Activ Foundation, Royal Perth Hospital, Marketforce Advertising and Brownes Dairy.

In the past three years Maureen has not held any listed company directorships.

Meetings of Directors

There were no board meetings during the year. The board consults by phone on operational matters.

Directors' Report

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

Indemnifying Officers or Auditors

During or since the end of the financial year the company has not given an indemnity or entered an agreement to indemnify, The Company has not indemnified the auditor of the company.

Subsequent Events

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year other than outlined elsewhere in this financial report that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial years.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or 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 any part of those proceedings. The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Environmental Issues

The consolidated entity's operations are not subject to significant environmental regulation under Commonwealth and State law.

Significant Changes in State Of Affairs

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto.

Options

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of Grandbridge Limited under option are as follows:

Grant Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Number Under Option	Fair Value at Grant Date	Vesting Date
30/11/2019	30/11/2024	\$0.04	500,000	\$0.001	30/11/2019

During the current and prior years no ordinary shares of the Company were issued on the exercise of options. No options or shares have been issued since year end. No amounts are unpaid on any of the ordinary shares. No person entitled to exercise the option had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2023 is set out on page 13.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to S298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.



David Breeze
Director

20th October 2023

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Grandbridge Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Perth, Western Australia
20 October 2023


D B Healy
Partner

hlb.com.au

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) ABN 22 193 232 714

Level 4, 130 Stirling Street, Perth WA 6000 / PO Box 8124 Perth BC WA 6849

T: +61 (0)8 9227 7500 **E:** mailbox@hlbwa.com.au

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

		Consolidated	
	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
Revenue from ordinary activities	2	377,280	464,619
Interest income		50	120
Sub-underwriting fees		-	(73,293)
Fair value gain / (loss)		795,394	(239,543)
Administration expenses		(227,053)	(202,660)
Consulting and legal expenses		(109,496)	(91,772)
Depreciation		-	(5,808)
Finance expense		(1,048)	(2,359)
Employee expenses	3	(171,297)	(182,765)
Share of associates loss	11	(42,703)	(100,031)
Insurance expenses		(1,748)	(620)
Occupancy expenses		(18,453)	(11,508)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(8,353)	(14,918)
Profit / loss before income tax		592,573	(460,538)
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Profit / loss from continuing operations		592,573	(460,538)
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>			
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) attributable to members of the Company		592,573	(460,538)

The accompanying notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

		Consolidated	
	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	22,080	61,909
Trade and other receivables	8	22,000	-
Financial assets	9	139,091	110,132
Total Current Assets		183,171	172,041
Non-Current Assets			
Financial assets	9	2,021,640	1,271,025
Investments in associates	11	763,684	806,387
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,920	-
Total Non-Current Assets		2,787,244	2,077,412
Total Assets		2,970,415	2,249,453
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	1,240,781	1,120,739
Borrowings	15	1,972	-
Provisions	16	117,458	112,871
Total Current Liabilities		1,360,211	1,233,610
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	16	43,572	41,784
Total Non-Current Liabilities		43,572	41,784
Total Liabilities		1,403,783	1,275,394
Net Assets		1,566,632	974,059
Equity			
Issued capital	17	3,609,420	3,609,420
Reserves	18	326,300	326,300
Accumulated losses		(2,369,088)	(2,961,661)
Total Equity		1,566,632	974,059

The accompanying notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

	Issued Capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Option Reserve \$	Total \$
Balance at 30 June 2021	3,609,420	(2,501,123)	326,300	1,434,597
Net loss for the year	-	(460,538)	-	(460,538)
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(460,538)	-	(460,538)
Balance at 30 June 2022	3,609,420	(2,961,661)	326,300	974,059
Net profit for the year	-	592,573	-	595,273
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	592,573	-	592,573
Balance at 30 June 2023	3,609,420	(2,369,088)	326,300	1,566,632

The accompanying notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2023
Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

		Consolidated	
	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Receipts from customers		393,008	378,268
Payments to suppliers and employees		(446,470)	(274,588)
Interest income		50	120
Interest paid		(1,048)	(2,359)
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	20(a)	(54,460)	101,441
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	12	(1,920)	-
Repayment of loan to related party	20(b)	-	(43,354)
Repayment of loan by related party		16,551	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	20(b)	-	(5,421)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		14,631	(48,775)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(39,829)	52,666
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		61,909	9,243
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		22,080	61,909

The accompanying notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Corporate Information

The financial report includes the consolidated financial statements and the notes of Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities ('consolidated entity' or 'group'). Grandbridge Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial report was authorised for issue on 20th October 2023 by the board of directors.

Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and the Corporations Act 2001. Grandbridge Ltd is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where stated below.

Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of Grandbridge also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Financial Position and Going Concern

The consolidated entity has reported a net profit after tax for the year ended 30 June 2023 of \$592,573 (2022: loss of \$460,538), which is stated after (i) a fair value gain of \$795,394 (2022: loss of \$239,543) on investments, and (iii) sub-underwriting fees of \$Nil (2022: \$73,293).

The consolidated entity has a working capital deficit of \$1,177,040 at 30 June 2023 (2022: deficit of \$1,061,569).

Included in trade creditors and payables are balances totalling \$974,558 (2022: \$844,558) payable to current directors. The directors have reviewed their expenditure and commitments for the consolidated entity and have implemented methods of costs reduction. The directors as a part of their cash monitoring, have voluntarily suspended cash payments for their directors' fees to conserve cash resources until such time that the consolidated entity has sufficient cash resources.

The consolidated entity has investments in listed entities totalling \$139,091 (2022: \$92,339) (Note 10(c)) which are classified as current assets in the statement of financial position. Over 65% of these assets are considered to be liquid and if required, can be sold to obtain cash reserves for the consolidated entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Position and Going Concern (continued)

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts that indicate that the consolidated entity will have sufficient cash flows for a period of at least 12 months from the date of this report. Based on the cash flow forecasts, directors' voluntarily suspending cash payments for their fees and the value of the listed investments, the directors are satisfied that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate.

The financial report has therefore been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

Should the consolidated entity not be successful in raising additional funds through the issue of new equity, borrowings or sale of investments, should the need arise, there exists a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to whether or not the consolidated entity will be able to continue as a going concern and therefore, whether it will realise its assets and discharge its liabilities as and when they fall due and in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relative to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or, to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the entity not continue as a going concern.

Accounting Policies

(a) Principles of Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 19 to the financial statements. All controlled entities have a June financial year-end.

As at reporting date, the assets and liabilities of all controlled entities have been incorporated into the consolidated financial statements as well as their results for the year then ended.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of financial position respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Principles of Consolidation (continued)

(ii) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the group holds from 20% to 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting (see (iii) below), after initially being recognised at cost.

(iii) Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

(iv) Changes in ownership interests

Changes in the group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the company.

When the group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are accounted for (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings) in the same manner as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under AASB 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Income Tax

The charge for current income tax expense is based on the profit for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or are substantially enacted by the balance date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss except where it relates to items that may be recognised directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly outside profit and loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the consolidated entity will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

Grandbridge Limited and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. Grandbridge Limited is responsible for recognising the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities for the tax consolidated group. The group notified the Australian Taxation Office on 30 June 2006 that it had formed an income tax consolidated group to apply from 30 June 2006. The tax consolidated group has entered a tax sharing agreement whereby each company in the group contributes to the income tax payable in proportion to their contribution to the net profit before tax of the tax consolidated group.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Property, Plant & Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the consolidated entity includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including building and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives to the consolidated entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Computers	33 %
Office Furniture	15 %

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Financial Instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with AASB 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

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

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset, and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Financial Instruments (continued)

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

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply. The category also contains an equity investment. The Group accounts for the investment at FVTPL and did not make the irrevocable election to account for the investment in unlisted and listed equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The fair value was determined in line with the requirements of AASB 9, which does not allow for measurement at cost. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

(iii) Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Equity FVOCI)

Investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading are eligible for an irrevocable election at inception to be measured at FVOCI. Under Equity FVOCI, subsequent movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Dividend from these investments continue to be recorded as other income within the profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents return of capital. This category includes unlisted equity securities that were previously classified as 'available-for-sale' under AASB 139. Any gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) are not recycled upon derecognition of the asset.

(iv) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Debt FVOCI)

Financial assets with contractual cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest and held within a business model of collecting the contractual cash flows and selling the assets are accounted for at debt FVOCI. The Group accounts for financial assets at FVOCI if the assets meet the following conditions:

- they are held under a business model whose objective it is to "hold to collect" the associated cash flows and sell financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Impairment of financial assets

AASB 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under AASB 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Financial Instruments (continued)

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category. Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Trade and other receivables and contract assets

The Group makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix. The Group assess impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the days past due.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Group designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

(e) Impairment of Assets

The group reviews non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU"). An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(f) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to statement of financial position. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits using the government bond rate.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

(h) Leases

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The consolidated entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(j) Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to clients.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST. Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(l) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are assumed to be the same as their fair values due to their short-term nature. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(m) Share based payments

Share based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the company's Employee Option plan. The fair value of options granted under the Company's Employee Option Plan is recognized as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognized over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options.

The fair value at grant date is independently determined using an option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the vesting and performance criteria, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

The fair value of the options granted excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each balance sheet date, the entity revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. The employee benefit expense recognised each period takes into account the most recent estimate. Upon the exercise of options, the balance of the share-based payments reserve relating to those options is transferred to share capital.

(n) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated as net profit/loss attributable to members, adjusted to exclude costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the group.

Impairment

The group assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the group that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates. Included in the assets of the consolidated entity are loans receivable of \$Nil (2022: \$17,793).

Investment in Advent

Advent has been treated as an associate from 6 August 2019 despite the Company having a shareholding of less than 20%, refer to Note 11.

Investment in Molecular Discovery Systems

The investment in Molecular Discovery Systems Limited is carried at fair value, refer to Note 9.

Investment in Cortical Dynamics Limited ("Cortical")

The investment in Cortical is carried at fair value, refer to Note 9.

Investment in MEC Resources Limited ("MEC")

The investment in MEC is carried at fair value, refer to Note 9.

(q) Application of New and Revised Accounting Standards

Standards and Interpretations applicable to 30 June 2023

In the year ended 30 June 2023, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the consolidated entity and effective for the current reporting period beginning on or after 1 July 2022. The Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the other new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the consolidated entity and therefore, no material change is necessary to group accounting policies.

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

The Directors have also reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted for the year ended 30 June 2023. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no material impact, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the consolidated entity and, therefore, no change is necessary to the consolidated entity's accounting policies.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

2. Revenue and Other Income

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<i>Revenue</i>		
Management fees and administration recharges	377,280	296,280
Underwriting and lead manager fees	-	168,339
	<u>377,280</u>	<u>464,619</u>

3. Expenses Included in the Profit for the Year

Employee expenses

Salary	152,100	152,100
Superannuation	12,821	12,210
Other payroll expenses	6,376	18,455
	<u>171,297</u>	<u>182,765</u>

4. Income Tax Expense

- a) The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:

Accounting profit / (loss) before tax	592,573	(460,538)
Prima facie tax expense / (benefit) on profit / (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax at 25% (2022: 25%)	148,143	(115,135)
Non-deductible expenses	10,676	25,008
Unrealised fair value (gain) / loss	(198,849)	59,886
Utilisation of tax losses	40,030	-
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	-	30,241
Income tax expense recognised	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

- c) Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised
Potential tax benefit at 25% (2022: 25%)

2,014,785	1,907,038
<u>503,696</u>	<u>476,760</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

5. Key Management Personnel Compensation

Names and positions held of consolidated and parent entity key management personnel are set out below. They were in office for the whole financial year unless stated otherwise.

D L Breeze -	Executive Chairman, Managing Director and Company Secretary
C Maling -	Non-Executive Director
M Peterson -	Non-Executive Director

	Consolidated	
	2023 (\$)	2022 (\$)
Short term employee benefits	252,100	252,100
Post-employment benefits	12,821	12,210
	<u>264,921</u>	<u>264,310</u>

Included in trade creditors and payables is director fee and salary accruals of \$1,178,972 (30 June 2022: \$1,048,972) of which the following relate to current directors:

	Amount Owing 30 June 2023 (\$)
David Breeze	642,312
Charles Maling	166,123
Maureen Petersen	166,123
Balance owing at 30 June 2023	<u>974,558</u>

6. Auditor's Remuneration

	Consolidated	
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Remuneration of the auditor of the parent entity for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial reports		
Auditors: HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership)	18,624	14,416
	<u>18,624</u>	<u>14,416</u>

There were no non-audit services provided by the auditors during the period under review.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand	22,080	61,909
	<u>22,080</u>	<u>61,909</u>

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	<u>22,080</u>	<u>61,909</u>
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8. Trade and other receivables

Current

Trade receivables	22,000	-
	<u>22,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

		Consolidated	
		2023	2022
		\$	\$
9. Financial Assets			
<i>Current</i>			
Loans receivable (b)	-	17,793	
Investments in listed entities (c)	139,091	92,339	
	<u>139,091</u>	<u>110,132</u>	
<i>Non-current</i>			
Security deposit (a)	20,000	20,000	
Investments in unlisted entities (d)	2,001,640	1,251,025	
	<u>2,021,640</u>	<u>1,271,025</u>	
(a) The security deposit is for a performance bond provided by the Company's bank to the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.			
(b) Loans receivable -			
Unsecured loans	335,617	353,407	
Provisions against loans	(335,617)	(335,614)	
	<u>-</u>	<u>17,793</u>	
(c) Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss (listed investments) -			
BPH Energy Limited (Level 1)	91,702	41,750	
MEC Resources Limited (Level 3) (iii)	38,989	38,989	
Strategic Elements Limited (Level 1)	8,400	11,600	
Total	<u>139,091</u>	<u>92,339</u>	
(d) Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss (unlisted investments)			
<i>Non-Current</i>			
Molecular Discovery Systems Limited (Level 3) (i)	-	-	
Cortical Dynamics Limited (Level 2) (ii)	2,001,640	1,251,025	
Total	<u>2,001,640</u>	<u>1,251,025</u>	
(i) The investment in MDS has been determined to have a fair value of \$Nil at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.			
(ii) The investment in Cortical has been valued at the most recent share price issue of 20 cents per share.			
(iii) MEC Resources is currently suspended from ASX. The investment has been determined to have a fair value of \$0.004, its last trading price, supported by the carrying value of its investment in associate Advent Energy Limited.			

10. Right of Use Asset

		Consolidated	
		2023	2022
		\$	\$
Opening carrying amount	-	5,156	
Depreciation expense	-	(5,156)	
Closing carrying amount	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	

The Company was not party to a rental lease agreement at year end.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

11. Investments Accounted For Using Equity Method

	Consolidated	
	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Advent Energy Limited (i)	763,684	806,387
	<u>763,684</u>	<u>806,387</u>

Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

Name of Entity	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest %	
		June 2023	June 2022
Advent Energy Limited (i)	Australia	8.81%	8.89%

The Company has a direct interest of 8.81% in Advent. Despite this shareholding being less than 20%, the existence of significant influence by the Company over Advent is evidenced by Mr David Breeze being the Managing Director of Grandbridge and Advent, the Company having access to Advent's operational and financial records, and a management services agreement between the companies. As a consequence Advent, despite Grandbridge owning less than 20% of Advent's ordinary shares, has been recognised as an associate of Grandbridge from 6 August 2019.

	Advent Year Ended 30 June 2023 (\$)	Advent Year Ended 30 June 2022 (\$)
Revenue	15,919	16,613
(Loss) for the period	(480,442)	(1,125,436)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the period	<u>(480,442)</u>	<u>(1,125,436)</u>

	Advent 30 June 2023(\$)	Advent 30 June 2022(\$)
Current assets	2,026,128	3,047,467
Non-current assets	16,822,221	17,545,977
Current liabilities	1,250,522	563,721
Non-current liabilities	7,206,039	9,225,890
Net assets	<u>10,391,788</u>	<u>10,803,833</u>
Share of the group's ownership interest in associate	763,684	806,387
Carrying value of the group's interest in associate	<u>763,684</u>	<u>806,387</u>
Opening balance	806,387	906,418
Share of associates loss net of impairment	(42,703)	(100,031)
Closing balance	<u>763,684</u>	<u>806,387</u>

Director Mr David Breeze is also a director of BPH Energy Limited (ASX: BPH) and BPH's investee Advent Energy Limited (Advent). GBA has a direct interest of 0.4% in BPH and 8.81% in Advent.

11. Investments Accounted For Using Equity Method (continued)

In February 2023 the resolution of the Federal Court Proceedings (WAD106/2022) between Asset and the Respondents (being the Commonwealth Minister for Resources et al) was announced. The proceedings involved the decision made on 26 March 2022 by the Commonwealth - New South Wales Offshore Petroleum Joint Authority ("Joint Authority") to refuse Asset Energy's Application (as PEP 11 Joint Venture operator) for a variation and suspension of the conditions to which PEP 11 is subject and a related refusal to grant an extension of term. The presiding Judge Justice Jackson agreed with the consent position reached by the parties, quashed the decision and concluded that the decision of the Joint Authority was affected by apprehended bias. This was because a fair-minded observer would have reasonably apprehended that the former Prime Minister of Australia, the Hon Scott Morrison MP, as a member of the Joint Authority, did not bring a fair mind to determine Asset Energy's application. Advent has provided further information in April and June 2023 to the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA) in response to requests for updated information subsequent to the decision in the Federal Court proceedings detailed above.

Advent now has two continuing applications with NOPTA for suspension and extension of the PEP11 permit, the first lodged in December 2019 and the second in January 2021. The first application was on the basis of Force Majeure and is the only application which is the subject of the NOPTA notice. The second was under COVID and was accepted but not dealt with pending an outcome on the first application made in December 2019.

Asset Energy continues to progress the joint venture's applications for the variation and suspension of work program conditions and related extension of PEP-11. While the applications for the variation and suspension of work program conditions and related extension of PEP-11 are being considered, Asset is investigating the availability of a mobile offshore drilling unit to drill the proposed Seablue-1 well on the Baleen prospect which would take approximately thirty-five days to complete. Asset is in communication with drilling contractors and other operators who have recently contracted rigs for work in the Australian offshore beginning in the first half of 2024. Work continues progressing the permit commitment including well planning. A draft of the environmental plan has been received and is being reviewed.

The directors have confidence that a suitable outcome will be achieved however there is no certainty at this stage that the application will be successful and / or of further funding being made available. If Asset Energy loses its right of tenure in respect of PEP 11 then book value of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$0.763 million will need to be written off to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

In the meantime, PEP 11 continues in force and the Joint Venture is in compliance with the contractual terms of PEP 11 with respect to such matters as reporting, payment of rents and the various provisions of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006.

The above conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may affect the ability of Advent to realise the carrying value of the exploration assets in the ordinary course of business and may affect the ability of the Company to realise the carrying value of its investment in Advent in the ordinary course of business.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

	Consolidated	
	2023 \$	2022 \$
12. Property, Plant and Equipment		
At cost	6,654	4,734
Accumulated depreciation	(4,734)	(4,734)
Total property, plant and equipment	1,920	-
Cost at 1 July	4,734	4,734
Additions	1,920	-
Cost at 30 June	6,654	4,734
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July	4,734	4,082
Depreciation expense	-	652
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June	4,734	4,734

13. Trade and Other Payables		
Trade payables	19,096	15,703
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	1,221,685	1,105,036
	1,240,781	1,120,739

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and usually paid within 30 days (2022: 60 days).

14. Lease liabilities

<i>Premises</i>		
Current liabilities	-	-
	-	-
Opening balance	-	5,421
Principal repayments	-	(5,421)
Closing balance	-	-

The Company was not party to a rental lease agreement at 30 June 2023.

A maturity analysis of future minimum lease payments is presented below:

2022	< 1 year (\$)	1-5 years (\$)	Total (\$)
Lease payments	5,441	-	5,441
Interest	(20)	-	(20)
Net present value	5,421	-	5,421

Total cash outflow relating to leases for the period ended 30 June 2023 was \$Nil (2022: \$7,255) of which \$Nil (2022: \$5,421) related to principal payments, and \$Nil (2022: \$1,834) related to interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

15. Borrowings

	Consolidated	
	2023 (\$)	2022 (\$)
<i>Current</i>		
Related party borrowings	1,972	-
	<u>1,972</u>	<u>-</u>

16. Provisions

Current	117,458	112,871
Non-Current	43,572	41,784
	<u>161,030</u>	<u>154,655</u>
<i>Employee entitlements:</i>		
Balance at 1 July	154,655	136,200
Increase in provision	6,375	18,455
Balance at 30 June	<u>161,030</u>	<u>154,655</u>

17. Issued Capital

30,633,364 (2022: 30,633,364) fully paid ordinary shares

\$3,609,420 \$3,609,420

The company does not have an authorized share capital and the shares issued have no par value.

Ordinary Shares:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
At the beginning of reporting period	30,633,364	30,633,364
At the end of reporting period	<u>30,633,364</u>	<u>30,633,364</u>

Fully Paid Ordinary Share Capital

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

17. Issued Capital (continued)

a. Options

The following options were on issue at the end of the reporting period:

Total number	Exercise price	Expiry date
500,000	\$0.04	30 November 2024

The holders of options do not have the right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue or interest issue of any other body corporate or registered scheme.

b. Capital risk management

The group's and the parent entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they may continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The focus of the group's capital risk management is:

- the current working capital position against the requirements of the group to meet corporate overheads;
- to ensure appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet anticipated operating requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required.

The working capital positions at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	22,080	61,909
Trade and other receivables	22,000	-
Financial assets	139,091	110,132
Trade and other payables	(1,240,781)	(1,120,739)
Borrowings	(1,972)	-
Provisions	(117,458)	(112,871)
Working capital deficit	(1,177,040)	(1,061,569)

Please refer to Note 1 of the financial report for disclosure and details regarding the group's financial position.

18. Reserves

(a) Option Reserve

The option reserve records items recognized as expenses in respect of share options.

Opening balance	326,300	326,300
Closing balance	326,300	326,300

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

19. Controlled Entities

Name of Entity	Principal Activity	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest %	
			2023	2022
Parent Entity				
Grandbridge Limited	Investment	Australia		
Subsidiaries of Grandbridge Limited				
Grandbridge Securities Pty Limited	Corporate Advisory	Australia	100	100
Grandbridge Equities Pty Limited	Dormant	Australia	100	100
e-Shares.com.au Pty Limited	Dormant	Australia	100	100

20. Cash Flow Reconciliation

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
(a) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit / (loss) from ordinary activities after income tax:		
Operating profit / (loss) after income tax	592,573	(460,538)
<i>Non-cash items:</i>		
Depreciation	-	5,808
Fair value (gain) / loss	(795,394)	239,543
Share of associates' loss	42,703	100,031
Debts written off	1,240	11
<i>Changes in net assets and liabilities:</i>		
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(22,000)	82,544
Increase in provisions	6,376	18,456
Increase in trade payables and accruals	120,042	115,586
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities	(54,460)	101,441
(b) Changes in financial liabilities arising from financing activities:		
<i>Borrowings</i>		
Balance 1 July	-	43,354
Net cashflows from financing activities	-	(43,354)
Liability arising from share acquisition	1,972	-
Balance 30 June	1,972	-
<i>Lease liabilities</i>		
Balance 1 July	-	5,421
Net cashflows from financing activities	-	(5,421)
Balance 30 June	-	-

21. Financial Risk Management

a) Financial Risk Management

The group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, investments held for trading, accounts receivable and payable, and loans to and from related parties. The main purpose of non-derivative financial instruments is to raise finance for group operations policies.

i. Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the group is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk, equity price risk.

Interest rate risk

The group's financial assets that are affected by interest rate risk are the group's cash and cash equivalents and term deposits held. The group's financial liabilities are currently not exposed to interest rate risk as the group has no variable rate interest bearing financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk

The group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows.

Credit risk

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.

Equity price risk

The group is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. The performance of equity investments are reviewed biannually to market. The group holds diversified portfolio with investments in biotech and oil & gas exploration to manage this risk.

Equity Price Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices for investments had been 5% higher/lower the net loss for the year ended 30 June 2023 would increase/decrease \$107,037 (2022: increase / decrease by \$67,168) as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

The group's sensitivity to equity prices has not changed significantly from the prior year.

Foreign currency risk

The group is not exposed to any material risks in relation to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

21. Financial Risk Management (continued)

b) Financial Instruments

i. Interest rate risk

The consolidated entity's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on classes of financial assets and financial liabilities, is as follows:

	Average Interest Rate %	Fixed Interest Rate \$	Variable Interest Rate \$	Non- Interest Bearing \$	Total \$
2023					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.0%	-	22,080	-	22,080
Deposits	3.75%	20,000	-	-	20,000
Investments		-	-	2,140,731	2,140,731
Total Financial Assets		20,000	22,080	2,140,731	2,182,811
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables		-	-	1,240,781	1,240,781
Borrowings		-	-	1,972	1,972
Total financial liabilities		-	-	1,242,753	1,242,753
2022					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.0%	-	61,909	-	61,909
Deposits	1.2%	20,000	-	-	20,000
Loan receivables		-	-	17,793	17,793
Investments		-	-	1,343,364	1,343,364
Total Financial Assets		20,000	61,909	1,361,157	1,443,066
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables		-	-	1,120,739	1,120,739
Total financial liabilities		-	-	1,120,739	1,120,739

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

21. Financial Risk Management (continued)

b) Financial Instruments (continued)

ii. Fair Values

The fair values of:

- Term receivables are determined by discounting the cash flows, at the market interest rates of similar securities, to their present value.
- Listed investments have been valued at the quoted market bid price at balance date. For unlisted investments where there is no organised financial market, the fair value has been based on valuation techniques incorporating non-market data.
- Other loans and amounts due are determined by discounting the cash flows, at market interest rates of similar borrowings to their present value.
- Other assets and liabilities approximate their carrying value.

No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form other than listed investments.

Aggregate fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities at balance date.

	2023		2022	
	Carrying Amount	Net fair value	Carrying Amount	Net fair value
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,140,731	2,140,731	1,343,364	1,343,364
Cash and cash equivalents	22,080	22,080	61,909	61,909
Trade and other receivables	22,000	22,000	-	-
Deposits	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Loan receivables	-	-	17,793	17,793
	<u>2,204,811</u>	<u>2,204,811</u>	<u>1,443,066</u>	<u>1,443,066</u>
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	1,240,781	1,240,781	1,120,739	1,120,739
Borrowings	1,972	1,972	-	-
	<u>1,242,753</u>	<u>1,242,753</u>	<u>1,120,739</u>	<u>1,120,739</u>

iii. Sensitivity Analysis

Interest Rate Risk

The group has performed sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity which could result from a change in these risks

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

At 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022, the effect on consolidated profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Change in profit		
— Increase in interest rate by 1%	421	819
— Decrease in interest rate by 0.5%	(100)	(100)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

21. Financial Risk Management (continued)

c) Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments; and
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined with reference to similar instruments and valuation models using non-market inputs prepared by independent experts.

30 June 2023

	\$ Level 1	\$ Level 2	\$ Level 3	\$ Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
- Investments in listed entities	100,102	-	38,989	139,091
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
- Investments in unlisted entities	-	2,001,640	-	2,001,640
Total	100,102	2,001,640	38,989	2,140,731

30 June 2022

	\$ Level 1	\$ Level 2	\$ Level 3	\$ Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
- Investments in listed entities	53,350	-	38,989	92,339
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
- Investments in unlisted entities	-	1,251,025	-	1,251,025
Total	53,350	1,251,025	38,989	1,343,364

Reconciliation of fair value measurements of financial assets:

	2023			2022		
	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$
Opening balance	53,350	1,251,025	38,989	292,893	1,251,025	38,989
Acquisitions	1,973	-	-	-	-	-
Total gain / (loss) through profit and loss	44,779	750,615	-	(239,543)	-	-
Closing balance	100,102	2,001,640	38,989	53,350	1,251,025	38,989

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

22. Operating Segments

Identification of reportable segments

The group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the managing director and his management team (the chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. The operating segments are identified by management based on the industry in which the entity makes its investments or provides services. Discrete financial information about each of these operating segments is reported to the managing director and his management team on at least a monthly basis.

The group holds investments in two principal industries and these are biotechnology, and oil and gas exploration and development.

The group also provides consultancy and management services to a number of different entities and receives a monthly fee for these services.

Accounting policies and inter-segment transactions

The accounting policies used by the group in reporting segments are the same as those contained in Note 1 to the accounts and applied in the prior reporting period.

Segment Revenue and Results

The following is an analysis of the group's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment:

	Segment Revenue		Segment Profit / Loss	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consulting Services	377,280	464,619	205,983	208,561
Investing	-	-	752,691	(339,574)
Unallocated	50	120	50	120
Total for continuing operations	<u>377,330</u>	<u>464,739</u>	<u>958,724</u>	<u>(130,893)</u>
Administration expenses			(227,053)	(208,437)
Depreciation and amortisation			-	(5,808)
Other			(139,098)	(115,400)
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations before tax			<u>592,573</u>	<u>(460,538)</u>

Revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no intersegment sales during the year (2022: \$Nil).

Segment Assets and Liabilities

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Segment Assets		
Investing	2,924,415	2,169,755
Corporate	46,000	79,698
Total Assets	<u>2,970,415</u>	<u>2,249,453</u>
Segment Liabilities		
Corporate	1,403,783	1,275,394
Total Liabilities	<u>1,403,783</u>	<u>1,275,394</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

23. Related Party Transactions

(a) Director related entities

- BPH and Advent have a common Managing Director, Mr David Breeze, and are related parties of the Company. During the period the Company charged BPH \$128,640 (2021/22: \$128,640) and Advent \$128,640 (2022: \$128,640) in administration, service and management fees.
- A subsidiary Grandbridge Securities Pty Ltd charged Advent \$Nil (2022: \$168,339) for capital raising and associated lead manager fees during the period. BPH charged Grandbridge Securities Pty Ltd \$Nil (2022: \$68,144) in sub-underwriting fees in relation to BPH's investment in Advent.
- At balance date \$88,265 (2022: \$104,816) was receivable by Grandbridge from the BPH group, of which \$88,265 (2022: \$88,265) had been provided for, and \$Nil (2022: \$1,240) was receivable from the Advent group. At balance date \$1,972 (2022: \$Nil) was payable by Grandbridge to the BPH group.
- Cortical Dynamics Limited has a common Chairman, Mr David Breeze. During the period the Company charged Cortical \$120,000 (2022: \$39,000) in administration and service fees. The Company was owed \$22,000 from Cortical for administration and service fees at period end.
- Trandcorp has a related director, Mr David Breeze. \$Nil (2022: \$Nil) was payable at year end to an entity associated with Trandcorp for office rent. The Company incurred \$18,453 in office rent to Trandcorp during the reporting period.
- Molecular Discovery Systems Limited ("MDS") has a common director, Mr David Breeze, and is a related party of the Company. The Company had a receivable of \$247,350 from MEC at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$247,350) of which \$247,350 (2022: \$247,350) was provided for.

(b) Equity interests in controlled entities

Details of the percentage of ordinary shares held in controlled entities are disclosed in Note 19.

(c) Directors' remuneration

Details of directors' remuneration and retirement benefits are disclosed in the Directors' Report and Note 5.

(d) Controlling entity

The parent entity in the consolidated entity is Grandbridge Limited.

(e) Loans to and from subsidiaries

Loans from the parent entity to and from subsidiaries are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. These loans are unsecured. As at reporting date, the net amount payable by the parent entity to its subsidiary, Grandbridge Securities Pty Ltd, was \$704,276 (2022: \$693,776).

24. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

The Company is not a party to any legal actions.

25. Commitments

There are no capital commitments in the consolidated entity at 30 June 2023 or 30 June 2022.

26. Subsequent Events

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year other than outlined elsewhere in this financial report that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial years.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

27. Share-Based Payments

The following share-based payment arrangements existed at 30 June 2023:

Number of shares Under Option	Grant Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Fair Value at Grant Date	Vesting Date
500,000	30/11/2019	30/11/2024	\$0.04	\$0.001	30/11/2019

All options granted to key management personnel are for ordinary shares in Grandbridge Limited, which confer a right of one ordinary share for every option held.

	2023		2022	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
1 July	1,000,000	\$0.045	1,000,000	\$0.045
Expired unexercised	(500,000)	(\$0.05)	-	-
Outstanding 30 June	500,000	\$0.04	1,000,000	\$0.045
Exercisable 30 June	500,000	\$0.04	1,000,000	\$0.045

No options were exercised during the current or prior periods. The fair value of equity-settled share options granted is estimated as at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted

28. Parent Entity Disclosures

Financial Position

	2023	2022
Assets	\$	\$
Current assets	161,472	134,511
Non-current assets	2,937,244	2,227,412
Total asset	3,098,716	2,361,923
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	1,357,211	1,227,609
Non-current liabilities	747,848	736,060
Total liabilities	2,105,059	1,963,669
Equity		
Issued capital	3,609,420	3,609,420
Accumulated losses	(2,942,063)	(3,537,466)
Option reserve	326,300	326,300
Total equity	993,657	398,254

Financial Performance

Profit / (loss) after tax for the year	595,403	(548,056)
Movement in accumulated losses	595,403	(548,056)

Directors' Declaration

Grandbridge Limited and its controlled entities

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 14 to 44, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated entity;
2. the Financial Statements and Notes comply with International Accounting Standards as disclosed in Note 1; and
3. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to S295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.



.....
David Breeze
Managing Director

Dated this 20th October 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Grandbridge Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Grandbridge Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Material uncertainty related to the carrying value of the investment in Advent Energy Limited

We draw attention to Note 11 in the financial report, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists in relation to the Group's ability to realise the carrying value of its investment in Advent Energy Limited and subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) ABN 22 193 232 714

Level 4, 130 Stirling Street, Perth WA 6000 / PO Box 8124 Perth BC WA 6849

T: +61 (0)8 9227 7500 **E:** mailbox@hlbwa.com.au

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Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia
20 October 2023



D B Healy
Partner