GRANDBRIDGE

Annual Report 2017

Investment Advisory

Contents

Company Information

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Australian Securities Exchange Listing

Australian Securities Exchange Limited
(Home Exchange: PERTH, Western Australia)
ASX Code: GBA

Australian Business Number

64 089 311 026

Investment Advisory

Chairman's Letter

Dear Shareholder

The year in review has been challenging for your company. The Company is of the opinion that the current structure of the board of MEC Resources Limited ("MEC") has been adverse to ongoing developments in Advent Energy Limited ("Advent").

In July 2017, Advent announced it had submitted its Environmental Plan for approval to National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority ("NOPSEMA") prior to commencement of seismic acquisition activities in PEP11. Advent initially expected to commence its 2D seismic program in the third quarter of 2017, pending regulatory approvals, and has recently announced that this may not occur until as late as the first quarter of 2018.

In February 2017, Advent announced it had received conditional regulatory approval for suspension of the permit work commitments and extension of the term of EP386. The approval from the Western Australian Department of Mines & Petroleum ("DMP") allows the current EP386 work commitments to be completed by 31 March 2018, subject to regulatory approval. This work appears unlikely to be able to be completed by this time given the likely near term onset of the wet season.

Grandbridge has been involved in discussions and proposals to fund the operations of Advent and continues to do so and has attempted to do so despite ongoing legal actions by MEC and has only taken such steps as it considers necessary to protect its position. In particular, its proposals involve funding initiatives for each of Advent's projects. Grandbridge is focussed on the enabling the drilling of a further well at the Baleen drilling target in PEP11 at the earliest possible opportunity with an objective of doing so as early as 2018 given significantly reduced rig rates and the availability of rigs to achieve this.

The gas prices and gas supply crisis in the east coast market have created a significant market opportunity to raise the funding to drill with the objective of developing the PEP11 project to meet the gas supply shortfall. Grandbridge is committed to do so at the earliest opportunity and is prepared to commit that all supplies from the successful development of this project will be committed to meet only the domestic market.

A number of legal actions continue. As announced on the ASX, Advent and MEC terminated their respective consulting services agreements with Grandbridge in November 2016. Grandbridge has now issued legal proceedings for a total of $340,692 against Advent and MEC. A number of matters have been and will be referred to the regulatory authorities.

Advances were made in other investee companies. In November 2016, investee Cortical Dynamics Ltd ("Cortical") was announced as the winner of the Australian Technologies Competition ("ATC") Advanced Manufacturing category, runner up in the Australian Technology Company of the Year, and runner up in the Med Tech and Pharma category. ATC has established itself as Australia's premier technology

Chairman's Letter

accelerator. The competition recognizes those companies which are best positioned to become global success stories. Over the last five years, the competition has generated over $250 million dollars in investment and project opportunities for Australian SMEs.

Cortical was also invited by Austrade to attend and present at the Austrade Med Tech Innovation Showcase 2016 held in Korea in September 2016. The showcase was for Australia's key industry experts and innovative Med Tech companies with senior executives from leading Korean pharma and medical device companies.

Corticals Brain Anaesthesia Response (BAR) Monitor.

Discussions were initiated with a Korean medical device distribution company who approached Cortical seeking the Korean distribution rights. Organised by Austrade, with the support of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade ("DFAT") and the Korean Health Innovation Development Institute ("KHIDI"), the showcase provided a platform for Australian medical technology organisations to meet with Korean businesses that are interested in partnering with Australian technology and solutions providers.

In February 2017, the European Patent Office granted Cortical a further patent titled, 'Brain function monitoring and display system' for the Brain Anaesthesia Response ("BAR") monitoring system. Europe has been estimated to hold over one third of the worldwide electroencephalogram ("EEG") / EMG / brain function monitoring market.

Yours Sincerely

David Breeze
Chairman

Company Focus and Developments

Grandbridge Limited is an investment company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange under the code "GBA". The principal activity of Grandbridge is the investment in and development of companies in the private and public equity markets in Australia.

MEC Resources Limited

Grandbridge has a holding of 9.747 m shares(4.36%) in MEC Resources which is registered as a Pooled Development Fund ("PDF") enabling most MEC shareholders to receive tax free capital gains on their shares and tax free dividends. MEC's current major investment lies in Advent Energy Ltd, an unlisted oil and gas exploration and development company with onshore and offshore exploration and near term development assets around Australia.

Advent Energy Ltd

Grandbridge has a direct interest in Advent Energy of 7.92 % and has a total direct and indirect interest of 11.8%. Advents assets include EP386 and RL1 (100%) in the onshore Bonaparte Basin in the north of Western Australia and Northern territory and PEP11 (85%) in the offshore Sydney Basin.

PEP 11 Oil and Gas Permit

Advent, through wholly owned subsidiary Asset Energy Pty Ltd, holds 85% of Petroleum Exploration Permit PEP 11 – an exploration permit prospective for natural gas located in the Offshore Sydney Basin.

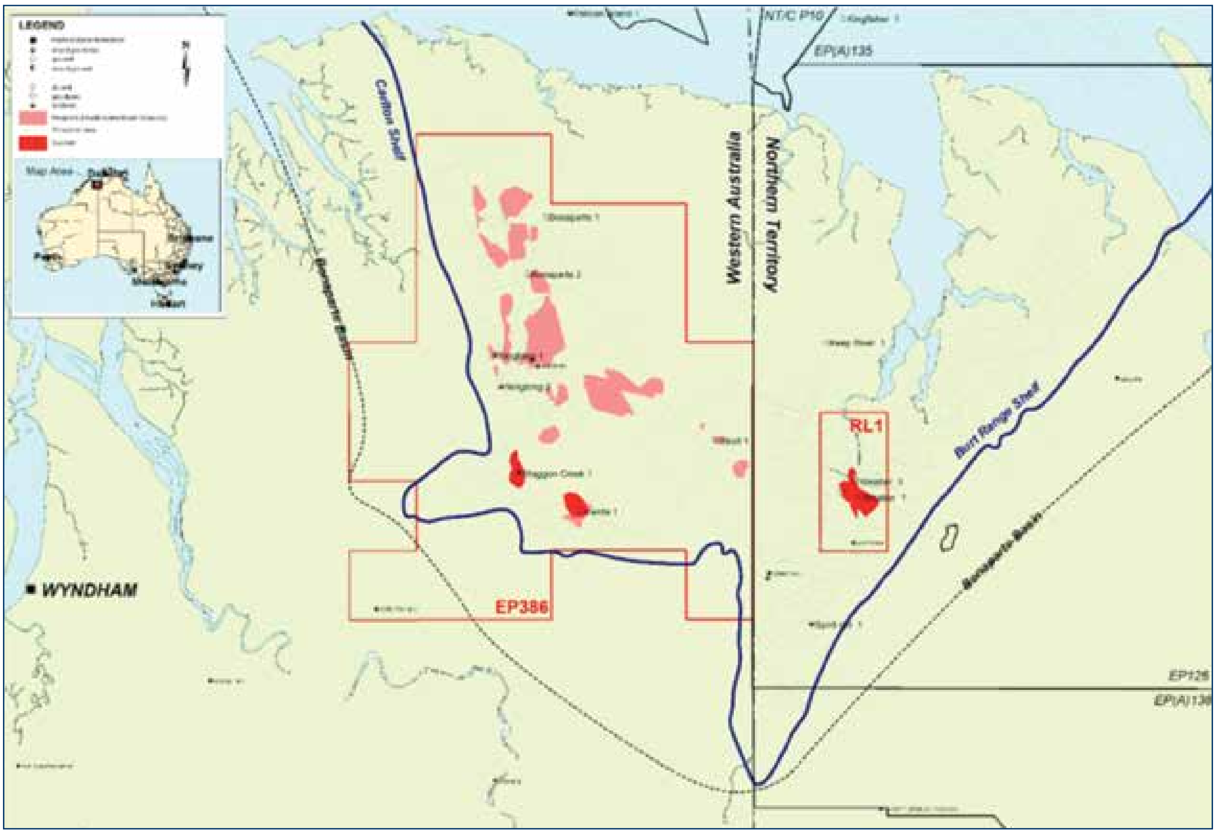
PEP 11 is a significant offshore exploration area with large scale structuring and potentially multi-Trillion cubic feet (Tcf) gas charged Permo-Triassic reservoirs. Mapped prospects and leads within the Offshore Sydney Basin are generally located less than 50km from the Sydney-Wollongong-Newcastle greater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

The prospectivity of this proven petroleum basin has been enhanced by the confirmation of the presence of apparent ongoing hydrocarbon seeps. Sub-bottom profile data, swath bathymetry, seismic and echosounder data collected by Geoscience Australia along the continental slope / permit margin has demonstrated active erosional features in conjunction with geophysical indications of gas escape.

Advent has previously interpreted significant seismically indicated gas features. Key indicators of hydrocarbon accumulation features have been interpreted following review of the 2004 seismic data (reprocessed in 2010). The seismic features include

Production testing at Waggon Creek-1.

Company Focus and Developments



Location of EP 386 and RL1 including Weaber, Waggon Creek and Vienta gas fields, and other prospects and leads

PEP 11 Oil and Gas Permit (continued)

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 area surrounding the proposed drilling site on 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.

Importantly, "a recent review of more than 850 wildcat wells – all drilled after geochemical surveys – finds that 79% of wells drilled in positive anomalies resulted in commercial oil and gas discoveries." (Surface geochemical exploration for oil and gas: New life for an old technology, D. Schumacher, 2000, The Leading Edge)

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

Heightening the prospectivity and critical positioning of PEP11, the Australian Energy Market Operator previously warned that the developed gas reserves in eastern and south-eastern Australia can only meet forecast demand until 2019.

Advent Energy is proceeding with a focussed seismic campaign around a key drilling prospect in PEP11 at Baleen, in the offshore Sydney Basin.

The high resolution 2D seismic survey covering approximately 200 line km will be performed to assist in the drilling of the Baleen target approximately 30 km south east of Newcastle, New South Wales. A drilling target on the Baleen prospect at a depth of 2150 metres subsea has been identified in a review of previous seismic data. Intersecting 2D lines suggest an extrapolated 6000 acre (24.3 km^2) seismic amplitude anomaly area at that drilling target. The report on this drilling target noted previous 2D seismic data showed that the Permian aged section of the Bowen Basin has producing conventional gas fields at a similar time and depth to PEP11 at the Triassic/Permian age boundary.

Western Australia / Northern Territory – Onshore Bonaparte Basin

Advent Energy Ltd ("Advent"), through wholly owned subsidiary Onshore Energy Pty Ltd, holds 100% of each of EP 386 and RL 1 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.

Advent holds Exploration Permit EP 386 (2,568 square kilometres in area) which is the sole petroleum permit in the Western Australian section of the onshore Bonaparte Basin. Since 1960 twelve wells have been drilled in or near EP 386 and only sixteen in the whole of the onshore basin, with a resultant excellent technical success rate of encountering hydrocarbons.

Within EP386, recoverable resource estimates range from 53.3 Bcf (Low) to 1,326.3 Bcf (High) of Prospective Resources, with a Best Estimate of 355.9 Bcf of gas.

In the NT, Advent holds Retention Licence 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 projects in EP386 and RL1. In addition, the Federal Government's White Paper on Developing Northern Australia described an estimated increase in electricity consumption of 52 per cent by 2018 for northern Western Australia.

The Commonwealth Government is providing a new $5 billion Northern Australian Infrastructure Facility to provide concessional loans for the construction of major infrastructure such as ports, roads, rail, pipelines, electricity and water supply. This will greatly assist Advent in further market development and potential reduced costs through the government funded infrastructure developments that may improve roads and ports in the vicinity of Advent's EP386 and RL1 resources.

The government has previously announced a commitment to the construction of an all-weather highway on the Keep River Road. The Keep River Road runs through Advent Energy's RL1 permit and brings the highway to within 4.5km of the Weaber gas wells in the Northern Territory. Potential projects to benefit include the planned Project Sea Dragon aquaculture development, the expanded Ord River irrigation scheme, and the potential development of Advents Weaber Gas Field in RL1.

The Seafarms Group is progressing the potential development of Project Sea Dragon, a proposed world scale aquaculture operation adjacent to Advent's EP386 and RL1 gas resources spanning the border of northern Western Australia and Northern Territory

Advent is in an exceptional position to potentially satisfy this growing regional demand where it remains the operator and 100% owner of key petroleum permits in the vicinity of this region.

Company Focus and Developments

Unconventional Resources within EP 386 and 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's onshore EP386 and RL1 contain many large structures with conventional reservoir gas discoveries.

Advent has identified significant shale areas in EP386 and RL1 and is continuing to assess these resources. The following data illustrates detail from that study showing results from the re-analysis of the well logs from prior drilling in Advent's areas using enhanced computer processes.

- Advent has indicated significant potential upside in prospective shale gas resources with estimated unrisked original gas in place (OGIP) in the range from 19 TCF to 141 TCF for the 100% Advent owned EP386 and RL1;
- The thickness of the prospective shale gas play varies from 300m to over 1500m;
- In addition to the existing gas discoveries in conventional petroleum reservoirs, composite wireline and mudlog gas display of these wells have consistently indicated the presence of continuous elevated gas shows. Source rock analyses on core, sidewall core and cuttings samples have indicated the presence of source rocks with up to 4.3 % Total Organic Contact and mature for gas and oil generation; and
- **Advent has calculated a Prospective Resource (best estimate) of 9.8 TCF for the shale gas areas of the Bonaparte permits of EP386 and RL1**.

Cortical Dynamics Limited

(Grandbridge has a direct and indirect holding in Cortical of 6.49%)

BAR Technology

Calibrating anaesthetic monitoring to the individual rather than the average, results in better patient outcomes and is focused on saving time, money and lives" Cortical is an Australian based medical device technology company that has developed an industry disruptive brain function monitor independently described as "a paradigm busting technology from an Australian based device house that really gives a significant advantage in this space". Its competitive advantage has been recognized by leading world experts in Anaesthesia. Cortical has received both TGA approval and the CE mark and has now commenced its sales campaign.

The core product, the Brain Anaesthesia Response (BAR) monitor, was developed to better detect the effect of anaesthetic agents on brain activity, aiding anaesthetists in keeping patients optimally anaesthetised. The product is focused on integrated distribution with the leading global brands in operation theatre monitoring equipment.

The approach used is fundamentally different from all other 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 administered. While a number of EEG monitors are commercially available, one that is reliably able to quantify the patient's anaesthetic state is still desperately needed.

To date, all of the existing EEG based depth of anaesthesia monitors operate in the context of a number of well documented limitations: (i) Inability to monitor the analgesic effects; and (ii) Not all hypnotic agents are reliably measured.

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). The global brain monitoring market in 2012 was valued at $1.08 billion and is poised to grow to reach $1.6 billion by 2020. Around 234 million major surgical procedures are undertaken every year worldwide (Lancet 2008; 372) The pain monitoring market is valued at over $3.0 billion.

Initial marketing will focus on Total Intravenous Anaesthesia (TIVA), a method of inducing and maintaining general anaesthesia without the use of any inhalation agent. This is becoming more widely accepted, particularly in Western Europe. Approximately 29 million major general surgery general anaesthesias are conducted in the European Union each year, of which 55% are balanced anaesthesia (using a combination of intravenous agents such as propofol and volatile gases) and 20% are total intravenous anaesthesia using propofol. "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)

This creates an immediate market opportunity to Cortical in Europe alone.

Cortical' s technology has a versatility that goes 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 considerable opportunities offered by subsequent expansion of the company's core technology through developing the product to carry out additional functions including neuro-diagnostics 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. The BAR monitor is protected by five patent families in multiple jurisdictions worldwide consisting of 22 granted patents. Cortical will continue to drive the development of the BAR monitor, maintain its intellectual property and concentrate on obtaining regulatory approval for the BAR monitor.

Cortical has now commenced preparations for a sales program of the device in Europe, Australia, New Zealand and further development is also underway in Korea, Iran and Hong Kong. A USA based distributorship is expected to follow.

Molecular Discovery Systems

HLS5 Technology

Molecular Discovery Systems ("MDSystems") has been working with the Molecular Cancer Research Group at the Harry Perkins Institute of Medical Research to validate HLS5 as a novel tumour suppressor gene, particularly for liver cancer.

The researchers at the Perkins Institute originally identified HLS5 (TRIM35) as a tumour suppressor associated with leukaemia. However, in a separate study conducted in China, low levels of HLS5 (TRIM35) was found to correlate with human liver cancer development, and that reduced HLS5 (TRIM35) expression could potentially be used as prognostic marker for the disease.

Research undertaken by the Perkins Institute team, and laboratories in China, has revealed that HLS5 (TRIM35) is capable of slowing the growth of tumour cells in culture, including suppression of liver cancer cells.

Liver cancer ranks as the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in developing countries. An estimated 782,500 new cases of liver cancer and 745,500 deaths occurred worldwide in 2012, of which China alone accounted for almost 50% of cases. While survival rates for many cancers have improved over the past two decades, there has been no major improvement in liver cancer prognosis.

Liver cancer also looms as one of Australia's greatest cancer challenges, with new analyses predicting increased mortality from the disease in the future. At present, limited treatment options exist for patients with liver cancer.

Review of Operations

Current Investments

MEC Resources Ltd (Grandbridge 4.37%)

Grandbridge Limited successfully coordinated the spin off and Australian Securities Exchange listing of the energy and minerals investment company MEC Resources Ltd ("MEC"). MEC is registered as a Pooled Development Fund under the Pooled Development Fund Act (1992). It has been formed to invest in exploration companies that are targeting potentially large energy and mineral resources.

MEC provides carefully selected companies in the energy and mineral exploration sectors with development and exploration funding. MEC has identified investment opportunities with a number of specific characteristics including: large targets; a stage of development that permits a strategic investor or IPO within several years; Most individual investors will pay no capital gains tax on the sale of their MEC shares and have the opportunity to receive dividends completely tax free.

MEC has a 44% interest in Advent Energy Ltd.

Advent Energy Ltd - Oil and Gas (Grandbridge 8% direct)

Grandbridge currently holds an interest of 8 % in unlisted Australian exploration company Advent Energy Ltd ("Advent").

Advent has assembled a range of hydrocarbon permits which contain near term production opportunities with pre-existing infrastructure and exploration upside.

Advent's assets include EP386 and RL1 (100%) in the onshore Bonaparte Basin in the north of Western Australia and Northern Territory and PEP11 (85%) in the offshore Sydney Basin.

The Sydney Basin is a proven petroleum basin with excellent potential for the discovery of gas. Advent has demonstrated an active hydrocarbon system with seeps reported in the offshore area and sampling has indicated the presence of thermogenic hydrocarbon gas. This is considered to occur in basins actively generating hydrocarbons and/or that contain excellent migration pathways. Previous drilling has shown that the early Permian geological sequence is mature for hydrocarbons.

Undiscovered gross prospective recoverable gas resources for structural targets within the PEP11 offshore permit have been estimated at 5.7 Tcf (at the Best Estimate level). A Low Estimate of 0.3 Tcf and High Estimate of 67.8 Tcf has been assessed by Pangean Resources in 2010. PEP 11 lies adjacent to the most populous region of Australia and the major industrial hub and port of Newcastle. A high resolution 2D seismic survey is planned to assist in the drilling of the Baleen target approximately 30 km south of Newcastle.

Advent is investigating a considerable potential shale gas resource within EP386 and RL1. Studies indicate significant potential upside in prospective shale gas resources with an estimated (Best Estimate) prospective recoverable resource of 9.8 Tcf (Low Estimate is 1.9 Tcf and High Estimate is 25.4 Tcf).

A 2C Contingent Resource of 11.5 Bcf (1C is 0.3 Bcf and 3C is 45.8 Bcf) for the Weaber Gas Field (RL1) has been assessed by an independent third party as a component of Advent's drive to commercialise its 100% owned onshore Bonaparte Basin assets. The rapid development of the Kununurra region in northern Western Australia, including the Ord Irrigation Expansion Project and numerous resource projects, provides an exceptional opportunity for Advent to potentially develop its nearby gas resources for the benefit of the region along with Advent and its shareholders.

BPH Energy Limited (Grandbridge 7.20%)

BPH Energy Limited ("BPH") is a diversified company holding investments in the biotechnology and resources sector. BPH holds a significant interest (27%) in unlisted oil and gas exploration company, Advent Energy Ltd, targeting multi-trillion cubic feet (Tcf) prospective resources. BPH is also commercialising Australian biomedical technologies emerging from collaborative research by leading universities, medical institutes and hospitals across Australia including:

- Cortical Dynamics Limited's Brain Anaesthesia Response (BAR) Monitor; a device that measures a patient's brain electrical activity (EEG) to indicate the response to drugs administered during surgery
- HLS5 Tumour Suppress Gene; a genetic marker for early and accurate cancer detection

Molecular Discovery Systems Limited (Grandbridge 20%)

Molecular Discovery Systems Limited ("MDSystems"), launched in 2006 and spun off from BPH in 2010, is an associate of BPH and conducts drug discovery and validation of biomarkers for disease, therapy and diagnostics.

Molecular Discovery Systems Ltd is continuing its work with the Molecular Cancer Research Group at the Harry Perkins Institute of Medical Research to validate HLS5 as a novel tumour suppressor gene, particularly for liver cancer.

The Molecular Cancer Research Group has developed a pre-clinical model of liver cancer where the expression of Hls5 is ablated i.e. it mimics, in part, patients that have low HLS5 (TRIM35) and develop liver cancer.

MEC Resources Limited (Grandbridge 4.37%)

GBA previously provided services to MEC and Advent Energy under Agreements entered into in 2005 and 2008. In November 2016, MEC and Advent terminated the MEC Services Agreement and Advent Services Agreement. Pursuant to the MEC Services Agreement and the Advent Services Agreement, payment for termination became due and payable by MEC and Advent at that time. Grandbridge has now issued a writ which claims $212,052 against MEC and $128,640 against Advent.

On 24 May 2017 MEC announced that the Venture Capital Board of Innovation and Science Australia had granted a further two year exemption to the Company valid until 5 August 2019 under Section 25 of the Pooled Development Funds Act 1992 (Cth). A Pooled Development Fund ("PDF") may only invest 30% of its shareholder funds in any particular investee.

Capital raisings

In March 2017 MEC announced a rights issue to raise up to $2.8m and raised $638,081.

BPH Energy Limited (Grandbridge 7.20%)

Capital raisings

On 5 July 2016 BPH issued 70,730,318 shares under a share placement plan at a price of $0.00533 per share to raise $376,993, being the maximum 30% of its share capital it could issue. Applications in excess of $800,000 were received. A private placement of shares to sophisticated and professional investors was announced on 8th July 2016 at the same price. A total of 45,966,214 shares were issued under this placement which raised $245,000 from existing shareholders of BPH.

In March and April 2017 BPH issued 219,701,468 shares under a share purchase plan at $0.005 per share for $1,098,507. Of these subscription monies, $803,469 was received in cash and $295,038 set off against related party payables.

The consolidated entity increased its direct shareholding in BPH to 7.1% during the period under review.

Review of Operations

Current Investments (continued)

Cortical Dynamics Ltd (GBA 6.49%)

In November 2016 Cortical Dynamics Ltd ("Cortical") was announced as the winner of the Australian Technologies Competition ("ATC") Advanced Manufacturing category, runner up in the Australian Technology Company of the Year, and runner up in the Med Tech and Pharma category. ATC has established itself as Australia's premier technology accelerator. The competition provides mentoring for innovative SMEs and awards those who are best positioned to become global success stories. Over the last five years, the competition has generated over $250 million dollars in investment and project opportunities for Australian SMEs.

Over 130 of Australia's best technology companies were considered for these awards. Cortical was chosen as one of three finalists in the Med Tech and Pharma award and as one of three in the further category for Advanced Manufacturing. Australian and international government partners of the ATC include the Australian Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, the City of Melbourne, the NSW Department of Industry, Hong Kong Trade & Development Council and UK Trade & Investment.

Cortical was also invited by the Australian Trade and Investment Commission ("Austrade") to attend and present at the Austrade Med Tech Innovation Showcase 2016 held in Korea in September 2016. The showcase was for Australia's key industry experts and innovative Med Tech companies with senior executives from leading Korean pharma and medical device companies.

Cortical Chairman, Mr David Breeze, presented Cortical's next generation Brain Function Monitor and met with four of the leading Korean teaching and research hospitals, all of whom expressed interest in using the technology when it became available in Korea. Discussions were also initiated with a Korean medical device distribution company who approached Cortical seeking the Korean distribution rights. Organised by Austrade, with the support of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade ("DFAT") and the Korean Health Innovation Development Institute ("KHIDI"), the showcase provided a platform for Australian medical technology organisations to meet with Korean businesses that are interested in partnering with Australian technology and solutions providers.

In February 2017 The European Patent Office granted Cortical a further patent titled, 'Brain function monitoring and display system' for the Brain Anaesthesia Response ("BAR") monitoring system. Europe has been estimated to hold over one third of the worldwide electroencephalogram ("EEG") / EMG / brain function monitoring market. Having achieved Therapeutic Goods Administration ("TGA") certification and the CE Mark, Cortical is now able to market the BAR monitor within Australia and Europe, one of the worlds' largest EEG brain function monitoring equipment markets. Cortical has signed an initial agreement in Australia and is now negotiating its first distribution agreement for Europe and is receiving distribution enquiries from other international centres.

The BAR monitoring system measures a patient's brain electrical activity, the EEG, in order to indicate how deeply anaesthetised a patient is during an operation via an adhesive sensor applied to the forehead. The BAR monitor is designed to assist anaesthetists and intensive care staff in ensuring patients do not wake unexpectedly, as well as reducing the incidence of side effects associated with the anaesthetic.

Capital raisings

During the reporting period Cortical issued 5,400,000 fully paid ordinary shares (including 650,000 issued in July 2017) at an issue price of $0.10 per share to fund its ongoing activities.

Advent Energy Ltd (GBA 11.80%)

The information in this section has been extracted from the ASX announcement of MEC Resources Limited (ASX: MMR), the major shareholder in Advent Energy Ltd.

(i) PEP 11

PEP11, offshore Sydney Basin adjacent to Newcastle-Sydney offshore New South Wales, is held 85% and operated by Asset Energy Pty Ltd ("Asset"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Advent Energy Ltd ("Advent").

Gas prices on the east coast have risen to extreme levels in the last year as cold weather and rising demand from the Queensland LNG projects has resulted in short-term wholesale gas prices in Sydney up to nearly $29 per gigajoule (GJ). This price spike means that industrial gas buyers relying on the spot market for gas supplies will be paying more than three times as much as Japan is paying for importing LNG. With the NSW onshore gas industry in turmoil and the declining reserves in the Bass Strait and Cooper Basin, Advent Energy is pushing ahead with a focussed seismic campaign around a key potential drilling prospect in PEP11 in the offshore Sydney Basin.

PEP11 holds significant structural targets potentially capable of comprising multi-Tcf natural gas resources. 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.

Advent's two core prospects in PEP11 have previously been calculated via external assessment to have the potential for un-risked (P50) prospective gas resources of 472 and 2,131 billion cubic feet ("BCF") respectively, with multi-trillion cubic feet upside ("multi-TCF", Pmean). This resource assessment was originally comprised within the independent expert report disclosed to the ASX on 22 December 2010 and has not materially changed since that date.

In July 2017 Advent submitted its Environmental Plan ("EP") for approval to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environment Management Authority ("NOPSEMA") prior to commencement of seismic acquisition activities in PEP11. Advent expects to commence its 2D seismic program in the third quarter of 2017 or early 2018, pending regulatory approvals. The survey will acquire high resolution 2D seismic data over the Baleen prospect, and will evaluate (amongst other things) shallow geohazard indications including shallow gas accumulations that can affect future potential drilling operations.

(ii) EP386 and RL1

EP386 and RL1 are held by Advent's 100% subsidiary Onshore Energy Pty Ltd. The petroleum titles lie in the onshore Bonaparte Basin, one of Australia's most prolific hydrocarbon producing basins. This field lies immediately adjacent to the Project Sea Dragon aquaculture project proposed by the Seafarms Group which is planned to potentially grow to a 100,000 tonne export project. This project has Major Project Status across multiple jurisdictions, and Advent Energy has previously signed a letter of intent for the potential supply of natural gas to Project Sea Dragon. . The petroleum wells Waggon Creek-1, Vienta-1 (EP386) and Weaber-4 (RL1) are cased and suspended as future producers.

In February 2017 Advent received conditional regulatory approval for suspension of the permit work commitments and extension of the term of EP386.

Advent has submitted a preliminary proposed well intervention program to the designated authority for consideration.

Directors' Report

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 2017.

Directors

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

D L Breeze
C Maling (appointed 26 November 2016)
M Peterson (appointed 26 November 2016)
K G Hollingsworth (resigned 26 November 2016)
D Ambrosini (resigned 23 November 2016)

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. Ms Deborah Ambrosini was Company Secretary from the start of the reporting period to 23 November 2016.

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, MEC Resources Ltd and Advent Energy Ltd.

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 loss after tax for the year ended 30 June 2017 of $439,777 (30 June 2016: profit $26,830), which is stated after (i) a fair value loss of $1,169,150 (2016: $Nil) on the revaluation of the Company's investment in Advent Energy Limited (ii) consulting and legal expenses of $238,163 partly relating to ongoing legal disputes (2016: $21,796), (iii) a reduction in employee expenses to $177,922 (2016: $342,778) (iv) unrealised losses on the revaluation of financial investments of $128,044 (2016: gain of $99,873). The consolidated entity has a working capital deficit of $215,423 at period end (2016: deficit $967,403).

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.

Review of Operations

A review of operations is set out on pages 8 to 11 and forms part of this Directors' Report.

Financial Position

The net assets of the consolidated entity decreased by $4,029,377 to $1,065,110 at 30 June 2017.

Significant Changes in State Of Affairs

The Company's shares were suspended on ASX on 1 June 2017 pending compliance with ASX Listing Rule 12.2 and remain in suspension. 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.

Environmental Issues

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

After Balance Date Events

On 12 September 2017 the Company announced that it had served a writ for a total of $340,692 against MEC Resources Ltd ("MEC") (ASX MMR) and Advent Energy Ltd. On 12 December 2005, the Company entered into a services agreement for the provision of services by Grandbridge to MEC Resources Limited. In or around June 2008, the Company entered into a services agreement for the provision of services by Grandbridge to Advent Energy Limited ("Advent"). At or around 24 November 2016, MEC and Advent terminated these service agreements. Pursuant to the services agreements payment for termination became due and payable by MEC and Advent at that time. Grandbridge has previously made demand for payment of the termination payments and no payment was made or settlement offer made. The Grandbridge writ claims $212,052 against MEC and $128,640 against Advent.

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

Information on Directors

D L Breeze (appointed 24 December 1999)

Managing Director, Executive Chairman and Company Secretary – Age 64
Shares held – 10,023,502
Unlisted Options held – nil

David 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.

David Breeze was a Director of MEC and Advent from April 2005 and November 2005 respectively and was removed from the ASIC register by MEC and Advent directors from MEC on 23 November 2016 and Advent on 26 November 2016 .He has neither resigned nor been removed by shareholders and disputes the actions taken by the Directors of each company.

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

BPH Energy Limited (from February 2001 to present)

David is also a director of Cortical Dynamics Limited, Molecular Discovery Systems Limited and Diagnostic Array Systems Limited.

C Maling (appointed 26 November 2016)

Non-Executive Director – Age 63
Shares held – 12,250
Unlisted Options held – nil

Mr 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 not held any listed company directorships

M Peterson (appointed 26 November 2016)

Non-Executive Director – Age 61
Shares held – 3,000
Unlisted Options held – nil

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

K G Hollingsworth (resigned 26 November 2016)

Non-Executive Director – Age 64
Shares held – 70,002
Unlisted Options held – 250,000

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

Directors' Report

Information on Directors (continued)

D Ambrosini (resigned 23 November 2016)

Executive Director and Company Secretary – Age 43
Shares held – nil
Unlisted Options held– nil

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

BPH Energy Limited (from August 2009 to February 2015)

MEC Resources Ltd (from February 2010 to present)

Future Developments

The consolidated entity will continue to develop and expand the business of investing in private enterprises and listed equity markets.

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, but has paid or agreed to pay insurance premiums for directors and officers of the company. The company has paid premiums to insure each of the directors and officers against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity of director of the company, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the company. The amount of the premium was $12,500. The company has not indemnified the current or former auditor of the company

Meetings of Directors

The board consults by phone on operational matters. Attendances by each director during the year were:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
D L Breeze	1	1
C Maling (appointed 26 November 2016)	-	-
M Peterson (appointed 26 November 2016)	-	-
K G Hollingsworth (resigned 26 November 2016)	1	1
D Ambrosini (resigned 23 November 2016)	1	1

Remuneration Report (Audited)

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration for key management personnel of Grandbridge Ltd. The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for Key Management Personnel ("KMP") who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the consolidated entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the consolidated entity.

This information provided in this Remuneration Report has been audited as required by Section 308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Key Management Personnel

The Directors and other key management personnel of the consolidated entity during or since the end of the financial year were:

D L Breeze	Executive Chairman and Managing Director; Company Secretary (appointed 23 November 2016)
C Maling	Non-Executive Director (appointed 26 November 2016)
M Peterson	Non-Executive Director (appointed 26 November 2016)
K G Hollingsworth	Non-Executive Director (resigned 26 November 2016)
D Ambrosini	Executive Director and Company Secretary (resigned 23 November 2016)

All the parties have held their current position for the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year unless otherwise stated.

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of Grandbridge Limited has been designed to align director and executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives as determined by the board and/or shareholders. The remuneration report as contained in the 2016 financial accounts was adopted at the company's 2016 annual general meeting. The board believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best executives and directors to run and manage the consolidated entity, as well as create goal congruence between directors, executives and shareholders.

The board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for board members and senior executives of the consolidated entity is as follows:

- The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior executives, was developed and approved by the board.
- All executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), superannuation, fringe benefits, options and performance incentives.
- The remuneration for all executive packages is reviewed annually by reference to the consolidated entity's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors and other listed companies in similar industries.

Remuneration Philosophy

The performance of the Company depends upon the quality of the Directors and executives. The philosophy of the Company in determining remuneration levels is to:

- set competitive remuneration packages to attract and retain high calibre employees;
- link executive rewards to shareholder value creation; and
- establish appropriate, demanding performance hurdles for variable executive remuneration

Directors' Report

Remuneration Philosophy (continued)

The performance of executives is measured against criteria agreed biannually with each executive and is based predominantly on the forecast growth of the consolidated entity's profits and shareholder value. The board may, however, exercise its discretion in relation to approving incentives, bonuses and options. Any changes must be justified by reference to measurable performance criteria. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre of executives and reward them for performance that results in long-term growth in shareholder wealth.

Executives are also entitled to participate in the employee share and option arrangements.

The executive directors and executives receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 9.5%, and do not receive any other retirement benefits. Individuals, however, may choose to sacrifice part of their salary to increase superannuation contributions.

Shares given to directors and executives are valued as the difference between the market price of those shares and the amount paid by the director or executive. Options are valued using an appropriate valuation methodology.

The board's policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The maximum pool of non-executive director fees approved by shareholders is $250,000. Payments to non-executive directors are based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required on payments to non-executive directors. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. Fees for non-executive directors are not linked to the performance of the consolidated entity. However, to align directors' interests with shareholder interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the company and are able to participate in the employee option plan. The board does not have a policy in relation to the limiting of risk to directors and executives in relation to the shares and options provided.

Employment Contracts of Directors and Senior Executives

The employment conditions of the Managing Director, David Breeze, is formalised in a continuing contract of employment. The employment contract of the Managing Director stipulates a six month resignation period. The company may terminate an employment contract without cause by providing six months written notice or making payment in lieu of notice, based on the individual's annual salary component together with a redundancy payment of six months of the individual's fixed salary component. Termination payments are generally not payable on resignation or dismissal for serious misconduct. In the instance of serious misconduct the company can terminate employment at any time. Any options not exercised before or on the date of termination will not lapse.

Details of Remuneration

The remuneration for each director and each of the executive officers of the consolidated entity receiving the highest remuneration during the year was as follows:

2017

Key Management Person	Short-term Benefits				Post-employment Benefits
	Cash, Salary & Fees	Bonus	Non-cash benefit	Other	Superannuation
D L Breeze	131,514	-	-	-	6,391
C Maling (appointed 27 November 2016)	16,123	-	-	-	-
M Peterson (appointed 27 November 2016)	16,123	-	-	-	-
K G Hollingsworth (resigned 27 November 2016)	8,610	-	-	-	-
D Ambrosini (resigned 23 November 2016)	71,515	-	-	-	5,572

2017 (continued)

Key Management Person	Long-term Benefits	Share-based payment		Total	Performance Related	Compensation relating to options
	Other	Equity	Options	$	%	
D L Breeze	-	-	-	137,905	-	-
C Maling (appointed 27 November 2016)	-	-	-	16,123	-	-
M Peterson (appointed 27 November 2016)	-	-	-	16,123	-	-
K G Hollingsworth (resigned 27 November 2016)	-	-	-	8,610	-	-
D Ambrosini (resigned 23 November 2016)	-	-	-	77,087	-	-

2016

Key Management Person	Short-term Benefits				Post-employment Benefits
	Cash, Salary & Fees	Bonus	Non-cash benefit	Other	Superannuation
D L Breeze	127,624	-	-	-	7,374
K G Hollingsworth	25,000	-	-	-	-
D Ambrosini	165,760	-	-	-	13,372

2016 (continued)

Key Management Person	Long-term Benefits	Share-based payment		Total	Performance Related	Compensation relating to options
	Other	Equity	Options	$	%	
D L Breeze	-	-	-	134,998	-	-
K G Hollingsworth	-	-	-	25,000	-	-
D Ambrosini	-	-	-	179,132	-	-

Directors' Report

Details of Remuneration (continued)

Interest in the Shares and Options of the Company and Related Bodies Corporate

The following relevant interests in shares and options of the company were held by Key Management Personnel:

Shares	Balance 1.7.2016 or date of appointment	Received as Compen-sation	Options Exer-cised	Net Change Other	Balance 30.6.2017 or date of resignation
D L Breeze	10,023,502	-	-	-	10,023,502
C Maling (appointed 27 November 2016)	12,250	-	-	-	12,250
M Peterson (appointed 27 November 2016)	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
K G Hollingsworth (resigned 27 November 2016)	70,002	-	-	-	70,002
D Ambrosini (resigned 23 November 2016)	-	-	-	-	-

Options	Balance 1.7.2016 or date of appointment	Granted as Compen-sation	Forfeited on resig-nation	Balance 30.6.2017 or date of resignation	Total Vested 30.6.2017	Total Exercisable 30.6.2017	Total Unexercis-able 30.6.2017
D L Breeze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C Maling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M Peterson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K G Hollingsworth	250,000	-	-	250,000	250,000	250,000	-
D Ambrosini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence for Key Management Personnel at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016:

Option Series	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise Price	Grant date fair value	Vesting date	No. of Options
28 November 2013	28/11/2013	31/12/2018	$0.12	$0.0104	Vest at grant date	250,000

There was no share based payments compensation provided to directors in the current year. No options, were cancelled or lapsed unexercised during the year.

Company performance, shareholder wealth and director and executive remuneration

The following table shows the gross revenue and the operating result for the last 5 years for the listed entity, as well as the share price at the end of the respective financial years. The company's shares were suspended on ASX at 30 June 2017.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenue	$834,768	$815,663	$708,429	$677,754	$831,585
Net profit / (loss)	$(325,745)	$(40,410)	$(813,007)	$26,830	$(439,777)
Share price at year end	$0.03	$0.03	$0.03	$0.03	$0.02
Earnings / (loss) per share (cents)	(1.15)	(0.14)	(2.84)	0.08	(1.44)

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
01/07/2013	30/06/2018	$0.15	173,334	$0.004	01/07/2014 - 1/3 01/07/2015 - 1/3 01/07/2016 - 1/3
28/11/2013	31/12/2018	$0.12	250,000	$0.0104	28/11/2013

During the year ended 30 June 2017 no (2016: Nil) ordinary shares of Grandbridge Limited were issued on the exercise of options granted under the Grandbridge Limited Employee Option Plan. 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.

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.

Non-audit Services

No fees for non-audit services were paid or payable to the external auditors during the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016: $Nil).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2017 is set out on page 20.

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

D. Breeze.

David Breeze

Dated this 30 September 2017

Auditor's Independence Declaration

HLB Mann Judd

Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Grandbridge Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, 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
30 September 2017

B G McVeigh
Partner

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) ABN 22 193 232 714
Level 4 130 Stirling Street Perth WA 6000 | PO Box 8124 Perth BC 6849 | Telephone +61 (08) 9227 7500. Fax +61 (08) 9227 7533
Email: mailbox@hlbwa.com.au | Website: www.hlb.com.au

Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors of Grandbridge Limited is responsible for the corporate governance of the consolidated entity. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the company on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

To ensure that the Board is well equipped to discharge its responsibilities, it has established guidelines and accountability as the basis for the administration of corporate governance.

A copy of the Company's Corporate Governance Statement can be found on the Company's website at www.grandbridge.com.au

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Consolidated 2017 $	Consolidated 2016 $
Revenue	2	831,585	677,754
Other (losses) / income	2	(127,951)	104,273
Administration expenses		(215,058)	(181,444)
Fair value loss	3	(1,169,150)	-
Provision against loans write-back / (expense)		32,502	(93,171)
Investment written off		(18,293)	-
Consulting and legal expenses	3	(238,163)	(21,796)
Depreciation		(1,100)	(1,742)
Finance expense		(2,045)	(1,965)
Employee expenses	3	(177,922)	(342,778)
Insurance expenses		(25,647)	(21,681)
Occupancy expenses		(40,576)	(71,066)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(4,900)	(8,000)
(Loss) / profit before income tax		(1,156,718)	38,384
Income tax benefit / (expense)	4	716,941	(11,554)
(Loss) / profit from continuing operations		(439,777)	26,830
Other comprehensive income			
Reclassification of revaluation reserve (net of tax)		(3,589,600)	-
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	18(c)	(3,589,600)	-
Total comprehensive (loss) / profit for the period		(4,029,377)	26,830
(Loss) / profit attributable to members of the parent entity		(439,777)	26,830
Total comprehensive (loss) / income attributable to members of the Company		(4,029,377)	26,830
Earnings Per Share – Basic and Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	7	(1.44)	0.08

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

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2017

		Consolidated	
		2017	2016
	Note	$	$
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	56,869	49,798
Trade and other receivables		15,602	-
Financial Assets	9	888,642	-
Other current assets		18,290	24,677
Total Current Assets		979,403	74,475
Non-Current Assets			
Financial assets	9	1,304,334	6,844,866
Property, plant & equipment	10	-	1,100
Deferred tax assets	11	-	701,067
Total Non-Current Assets		1,304,334	7,547,033
Total Assets		2,283,737	7,621,508
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	1,122,510	970,545
Short–term provisions	13	72,316	71,333
Total Current Liabilities		1,194,826	1,041,878
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term provisions	13	23,801	57,195
Deferred tax liabilities	11	-	1,427,948
Total Non-Current Liabilities		23,801	1,485,143
Total Liabilities		1,218,627	2,527,021
Net Assets		1,065,110	5,094,487
Equity			
Issued capital	14	3,609,420	3,609,420
Reserves	15	323,566	3,913,166
Accumulated losses		(2,867,876)	(2,428,099)
Total Equity		1,065,110	5,094,487

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 2017

	Ordinary Share Capital $	Accumulated losses $	Option Reserve $	Fair Value Reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2015	3,609,420	(2,454,929)	323,482	3,589,600	5,067,573
Net profit for the year	-	26,830	-	-	26,830
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	26,830	-	-	26,830
Share based expense	-	-	84	-	84
Balance at 30 June 2016	3,609,420	(2,428,099)	323,566	3,589,600	5,094,487
Net (loss) for the year	-	(439,777)	-		(439,777)
Other comprehensive (loss) net of income tax	-	-	-	(3,589,600)	(3,589,600)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	(439,777)	-	(3,589,600)	(4,029,377)
Balance at 30 June 2017	3,609,420	(2,867,876)	323,566	-	1,065,110

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 2017

	Note	Consolidated 2017 $	2016 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		490,412	432,827
Payments to suppliers and employees		(598,235)	(484,857)
Income tax paid		(3,542)	-
Interest (paid) / received		(1,564)	680
Net cash used in operating activities	17	(112,929)	(51,350)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		-	(617)
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(617)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of loan to related entity		120,000	-
Net cash from investing activities		120,000	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		7,071	(51,967)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		49,798	101,765
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8	56,869	49,798

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 2017

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 Company's shares are currently suspended on the ASX. The financial report was authorised for issue on 30 September 2017 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 the Grandbridge Limited group 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 loss after tax for the year ended 30 June 2017 of $439,777 (30 June 2016: profit $26,830), which is stated after (i) a fair value loss of $1,169,150 (2016: $Nil) on the revaluation of the Company's investment in Advent Energy Limited (ii) consulting and legal expenses of $238,163 partly relating to ongoing legal disputes (2016: $21,796), (iii) a reduction in employee expenses to $177,922 (2016: $342,778) (iv) unrealised losses on the revaluation of financial investments of $128,044 (2016: gain of $99,873). The consolidated entity has a working capital deficit of $215,423 at period end (2016: deficit $967,403).

The consolidated entity has a working capital deficit of $215,423 as at 30 June 2017 (30 June 2016: deficit of $967,403) which includes cash assets of $56,869 (30 June 2016: $49,798) and trade creditors and other payables of $1,122,510 (30 June 2016: $970,545).

Included in trade creditors and payables is current director fee and salary accruals of $455,818. 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 $381,095 (Note 9(c)) as at 30 June 2017 (30 June 2016: $317,194), which are classified as non-current assets in the statement of financial position. These assets are considered to be liquid and if required, a portion of these investments can be sold to obtain cash reserves for the consolidated entity however no sales have been forecast as the Company does not believe this to be necessary.

The consolidated entity is involved in a legal dispute with MEC Resources Ltd.

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. The forecast includes raising additional funds either through the issue of new equity or sale of investments.

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 or should there be an unfavourable outcome in the legal dispute with MEC Resources Ltd, this may cast 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 16 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 balance sheet respectively.

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Principles of Consolidation (continued)

(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 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

(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 statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet 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.

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Property, Plant & Equipment (continued)

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.

(d) Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs where the instrument is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs related to instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit and loss income immediately. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Derecognition

Financial assets are recognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity is no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are recognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the profit and loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, where they are derivatives, or designated as measured at fair value to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such or that are not classified in any of the other categories.

The group also has investments in unlisted shares that are not traded in an active market but that are also classified as available-for-sale financial assets and stated at fair value (because the directors consider that fair value can be reliably measured). Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve, with the exception of impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, which are recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method..

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and valuation models using market inputs prepared by independent experts.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged or significant decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Assets carried at amortised cost

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Assets classified as available-for-sale

If there is objective evidence of impairment for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent period.

If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases in a subsequent period and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Accounting Policies (continued)

(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.

(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

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the group as lessee are classified as operating leases (Note 24). Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(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).

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) 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.

(o) Comparative Figures

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

(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.

Key estimates — 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 $890,297 (30 June 2016: $829,045). During the period the Company reversed a provision against its unsecured loans with BPH Energy Ltd resulting in a non-cash income of $373,195.

Key Judgments – Fair value of financial assets

The fair values of unlisted securities not traded in an active market are measured at fair value, using valuation methodologies. A re-assessment of fair value of the Company's investment in Advent occurred during the resulting in a fair value loss of $1,169,150 (2016: $Nil) and reversal of the asset revaluation reserve.

(q) Application of New and Revised Accounting Standards

Standards and Interpretations applicable to 30 June 2017

In the year ended 30 June 2017, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Company and effective for the current annual reporting period. 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 Company and, therefore, no material change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been publishes that are not mandatory for 30 June 2017 reporting periods. Those which may have a significant to the Group are set out below. The Group does not plan to adopt these standards early.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments (2014)

AASB 9 (2014), published in December 2014, replaces the existing guidance AASB 9 (2009), AASB 9 (2010) and AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

The new standard results in changes to accounting policies for financial assets and liabilities covering classification and measurement, hedge accounting and impairment. The Group has assessed these changes and determined that based on the current financial assets and liabilities held at reporting date, the Group will need to reconsider its accounting policies surrounding impairment recognition. The new impairment requirements for financial assets are based on a forward looking 'expected loss model' (rather than the current 'incurred loss model').

The Group does not expect a significant effect on the financial statements resulting from the change of this standard however the Group is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new financial instrument standard. The changes in the Group's accounting policies from the adoption of AASB 9 will be applied from 1 July 2018 onwards.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised, including in respect of multiple element arrangements. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue and AASB 1004 Contributions. AASB 15 is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

The core principle of AASB 15 is that it requires identification of discrete performance obligations within a transaction and associated transaction price allocation to these obligations. Revenue is recognised upon satisfaction of these performance obligations, which occur when control of goods or services is transferred, rather than on transfer of risks and rewards. Revenue received for a contract that includes a variable amount is subject to revised conditions for recognition, whereby it must be highly probable that no significant reversal of the variable component may occur when the uncertainties around its measurement are removed.

The Group's current income is interest income, therefore AASB 15 is not expected to have a material impact on the Group. This however may change depending on the income streams in place when the AASB15 is effective in the financial year beginning 1 July 2018.

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 replaces the current AASB 17 Leases standard. AASB 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases- for the lessee - effectively treating all leases as finance leases. Most leases will be capitalised on the balance sheet by recognising a Vight-of-use' asset and a lease liability for the present value obligation. This will result in an increase in the recognised assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position as well as a change in expense recognition, with interest and deprecation replacing operating lease expense.

Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice, i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases.

AASB 16 is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early adoption permitted for entities that also adopt AASB 15.

This standard will primarily affect the accounting for the operating leases. As at 30 June 2017, the Group did not have any non-cancellable operating lease commitments, however the potential impact will be dependent on the lease arrangements in place when the new standard is effective. The Group has commenced the process of evaluating the impact of the new lease standard.

No other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are expected to affect the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

2. Revenue and Other Income

	Consolidated 2017 $	Consolidated 2016 $
Revenue		
Advisory and corporate advice	831,104	677,074
Interest revenue - other entities	481	680
	831,585	677,754
Other income		
Unrealised (losses) / gains on financial investments (i)	(128,044)	99,873
ATO refund	-	4,400
Other	93	-
	(127,951)	104,273

(i) The company revalued its listed investments to market rates.

3. Expenses Included in the Profit for the Year

	2017 $	2016 $
Employee Expenses		
Salary	197,549	304,359
Superannuation	16,234	28,121
Share based payments	-	84
Other payroll expenses / adjustments	(35,861)	10,214
	177,922	342,778
Fair value loss		
Fair value loss	4,758,750	-
Reclassification of revaluation reserve in relation to associate	(3,589,600)	-
	1,169,150	-

4. Income Tax Expense

(a) The components of income tax (benefit) / expense comprise

	2017 $	2016 $
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	3,541	-
Current tax	6,399	-
Deferred income tax (credit) / expense	(726,881)	11,554
	(716,941)	11,554
Deferred income tax (credit) / expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets (note 11)	701,067	(17,727)
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities (note 11)	(1,427,948)	(716,941)
	(716,941)	11,554

		Consolidated	
		2017 $	2016 $
(b)	The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:		
	Accounting (loss) / profit before tax	(1,156,718)	38,384
	Prima facie tax benefit / (expense) on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 27.5% (2016: 30%)	(318,097)	11,515
	Tax effect of amounts which are not (taxable) / recognised in calculating taxable income:		
	Effect of change in income tax rate	(60,573)	
	Non-deductible expenses	-	512
	Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses now recognised as deferred tax assets		(2,427)
	Effect of previously recognised and unused tax losses now derecognised as deferred tax assets	318,830	
	Expense relating to prior period	3,542	-
	Temporary differences	(660,643)	1,954
	Income tax (benefit) / expense recognised	(716,941)	11,554

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 and Managing Director (CEO) Company Secretary (from 26 November 2016)
C Maling	Non-Executive Director (appointed 26 November 2016)
M Peterson	Non-Executive Director (appointed 26 November 2016)
K G Hollingsworth	Non-Executive Director (resigned 26 November 2016)
D Ambrosini	Executive Director and Company Secretary (resigned 23 November 2016)

	Consolidated	
	2017 $	2016 $
Short term employee benefits	243,885	318,384
Post-employment benefits	11,963	20,746
	255,848	339,130

Key management personnel remuneration has been included in the Remuneration report section of the directors' report.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

5. Key Management Personnel Compensation (continued)

Included in trade creditors and payables is director fee and salary accruals of $908,814 (30 June 2016: $786,070) relating to:	**Amount Owing 30 June 2017 ($)**
David Breeze	423,572
Charles Maling	16,123
Maureen Petersen	16,123
Directors who have previously resigned	452,996
Balance owing at 30 June 2017	908,814

6. Auditors' Remuneration

	Consolidated	
	2017 $	**2016 $**
Remuneration of the auditor of the parent entity for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial report		
Current auditors		
HLB Mann Judd		
Underprovision in prior year	2,624	-
Current year	17,000	10,000
Former auditors		
Nexia Perth Audit Services	-	5,200
Remuneration of other auditors of subsidiaries for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial report of subsidiaries		
HLB Mann Judd	-	2,500
	19,624	17,700

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

7. Earnings per Share

(a) Reconciliation of earnings to profit or loss

Net (loss) / profit attributable to members of the parent entity	(439,777)	26,830
(Loss) / profit used to calculate basic EPS	(439,777)	26,830
(Loss) / profit used in the calculation of dilutive EPS	(439,777)	26,830
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	**Number**	**Number**
Used in calculating basic EPS	30,633,364	30,633,364
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating dilutive EPS	30,633,364	30,633,364
Earnings per share (cents per share)	(1.44)	0.08
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	(1.44)	0.08

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Consolidated 2017 $	Consolidated 2016 $
Cash at bank and in hand	56,869	43,390
Short-term bank deposits	-	6,408
	56,869	49,798

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	56,869	49,798

9. Financial Assets

	2017 $	2016 $
Current		
Loans receivable (b)	888,642	-
	888,642	
Non-Current		
Security deposit (a)	20,000	20,000
Loans receivable (b)	1,655	829,045
Shares		
Investments in listed entities (b)	381,095	317,194
Investments in unlisted entities (c)	901,584	5,678,627
	1,304,334	6,844,866

(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 -

	2017 $	2016 $
Unsecured loans to other entities	1,906,783	1,878,033
Provisions against unsecured loans	(1,016,486)	(1,048,988)
Unsecured loans to other entities	890,297	829,045

(c) Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss -

	2017 $	2016 $
BPH Energy Limited	83,556	23,724
MEC Resources Limited	292,419	282,670
Strategic Elements Limited	5,120	10,800
Total	381,095	317,194

(d) Available for sale financial assets – at fair value

	2017 $	2016 $
Molecular Discovery Systems Limited	20,334	20,334
Advent Energy Limited	881,250	5,640,000
AFFSDA	-	18,293
Total	901,584	5,678,627

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

9. Financial Assets (continued)

Loans to other entities are non-interest bearing and payable on demand. During the period the Company (i) reversed a $373,195 provision against its unsecured loan with BPH Energy Ltd (ii) raised a provision of $340,692 against fees relating to the termination of contracts with MEC Resources Limited and Advent Energy Limited. This provision can be reversed upon payment of the outstanding fees. Refer to Note 18 for the fair value disclosures in relation to financial assets.

Advent Energy Limited ("Advent")

A re-assessment of the fair value of the Company's investment in Advent occurred during the resulting in a reduction in carrying value of $4,758,750 (2016: $Nil). After set off against a prior period revaluation gain of $3,589,600 the Company reported a fair value loss of $1,169,150 in the current reporting period.

Advent and its subsidiaries have reported current commitments for its exploration permits of $20,522,500 over the next 12 months. To assist in meeting these commitments, both MEC and Advent have stated they are continually seeking and reviewing potential sources of both equity and debt funding. Advent has stated it is currently in negotiations with a number of parties on the terms of investment and its management has confidence that a suitable outcome will be achieved however there is no certainty at this stage that those discussions will result in further funding being made available.

In relation to the Group's exploration commitments (which include Asset Energy Pty Ltd)completing 200km of 2D seismic and geotechnical studies within the PEP 11 area by 12 August 2016 Advent's wholly owned subsidiary, Asset Energy Pty Ltd, lodged an application in respect of Petroleum Exploration Permit 11 ("PEP11") with the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator ("NOPTA") prior to 30 June 2016 to vary a condition of PEP11, suspend the years 2 and 3 work commitments and request a subsequent extension of the PEP11 permit term. NOPTA is currently assessing the application. This application and those made by Advents for EP386 may not be approved. In addition to the 2D seismic commitment, Advent is committed to drill an exploration well and perform a seismic survey by the end of March 2018 for EP 386.

Asset Energy Pty Ltd has invested over $25 million in the PEP11 title in recent history, and, along with its JV partner Bounty Oil and Gas NL, is committed to continuing to explore for and ultimately exploit any petroleum accumulations which may be identified in this title area. Other projects may impact the ability of Advent to raise funds.

The application to vary a condition of the title and suspend the years 2 and 3 work commitments was prepared following discussions with NOPTA, however a decision has not been received by Asset Energy from NOPTA. The above conditions indicate the uncertainty that may affect the ability of the Group to realise the carrying value of its investment in Advent in the ordinary course of business. The valuation is dependent on approvals for variations and extension to work programs being approved by government.

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Consolidated 2017 $	Consolidated 2016 $
At cost	117,391	117,391
Accumulated depreciation	(117,391)	(116,291)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	-	1,100
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	1,100	2,225
Additions	0	617
Depreciation expense	(1,100)	(1,742)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	-	1,100

11. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(a) Assets

	2017 $	2016 $
Non-Current		
Deferred tax assets comprise:		
Provisions	-	353,252
Tax losses	-	347,815
	-	701,067

(b) Liabilities

	2017 $	2016 $
Non-current		
Deferred tax assets comprise:	-	-
Prepayments	-	7,403
Fair value gain adjustments	-	1,420,545
	-	1,427,948

Deferred tax assets have been de-recognized as a conservative approach has been taken to the recognition of future tax assets. Deferred tax liabilities primarily reversed as a result of the reversal of the asset revaluation reserve.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

11. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities (continued)

	Consolidated 2017 $	Consolidated 2016 $
(c) Reconciliations		
(i) Deferred tax assets		
Provisions		
Opening balance	353,252	322,240
Change in tax rate	(29,438)	-
De-recognition of provisions	(323,814)	31,012
Closing balance	-	353,252
Tax losses		
Opening balance	347,815	350,633
Change in tax rate	(28,985)	-
De-recognition of tax losses	(318,830)	(2,818)
Closing balance	-	347,815
Accrued expenses		
Opening balance	-	10,467
Movement in accrued expenses	-	(10,467)
Closing balance	-	-
(ii) Deferred tax liabilities		
Fair value gain adjustments		
Opening balance	1,420,545	1,390,583
Change in tax rate	(118,379)	-
Fair value (losses) / gains	-	29,962
Reversal of revaluation reserve	(1,410,200)	-
De-recognition of fair value gains and losses	108,034	-
Closing balance	-	1,420,545
Prepayments		
Opening balance	7,403	8,084
Change in tax rate	(617)	-
Movement in prepayments	-	(681)
De-recognition of prepayments	(6,786)	-
Closing balance	-	7,403

12. Trade and Other Payables

	2017 $	2016 $
Trade payables	176,650	160,601
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	945,860	809,944
	1,122,510	970,545

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and usually paid within 60 days.

13. Provisions

	Consolidated 2017 $	Consolidated 2016 $
Current	72,316	71,333
Non-Current	23,801	57,195
	96,117	128,528
Employee entitlements:		
Opening balance at 1 July	128,528	118,314
(Decrease) / increase in provision	(38,810)	10,214
Balance at 30 June	89,718	128,528
Current	65,917	71,333
Non-Current	23,801	57,195
	89,718	128,528
Income tax provision:		
Current		
Opening balance at 1 July	-	-
Increase in provision	6,399	-
Balance at 30 June	6,399	-

14. Issued Capital

30,633,364 (2016: 30,633,364) fully paid ordinary shares	3,609,420	3,609,420

The Company does not have an authorised share capital and the shares issued have no par value.

(a) Ordinary Shares:

	2017 Number	2016 Number
At the beginning of reporting period	30,633,364	30,633,364
At the end of reporting period	30,633,364	30,633,364

Fully Paid Ordinary Share Capital

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends. The company's shares were suspended on ASX at the date of this report.

(b) Options

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

Total number	Exercise price	Expiry date
173,334	$0.15	30 June 2018
250,000	$0.12	31 December 2018
423,334		

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

14. Issued Capital (continued)

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 position at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2017 $	2016 $
Cash and cash equivalents	56,869	49,798
Trade and other receivables	15,602	-
Financial assets	888,642	-
Other current assets	18,290	24,677
Trade and other payables	(1,122,510)	(970,545)
Provisions	(72,316)	(71,333)
Working capital position	(215,423)	(967,403)

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

15. Reserves

(a) Option Reserve

The option reserve records items recognized as expenses in respect Employee share options		
Opening balance	323,566	323,482
Option expense during the year	-	84
Closing balance	323,566	323,566

(b) Asset Revaluation Reserve

The asset revaluation reserve records the revaluation of available for sale investments to fair value.		
Opening balance	3,589,600	3,589,600
Fair value adjustment	(3,589,600)	-
Closing balance	-	3,589,600

16. Controlled Entities

Name of Entity	Principal Activity	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest % 2017	2016
Parent Entity				
Grandbridge Limited	Investment	Australia		
Subsidiaries of Grandbridge Limited				
Grandbridge Securities Pty Limited	On-line Share Trader	Australia	100	100
Grandbridge Equities Pty Limited	Dormant	Australia	100	100
e-Shares.com.au Pty Limited	Domain Names	Australia	100	100

17. Cash Flow Information

	Consolidated 2017 $	2016 $
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit from ordinary activities after income tax:		
Operating (loss) / profit after income tax	(439,777)	26,830
Non-cash items:		
Contract termination fees	(340,692)	-
Depreciation	1,100	1,742
Fair value loss	1,169,150	-
Investment written off	18,293	-
Share based payments	-	84
Unrealised losses / (gains)on revaluation of investments	128,044	(99,873)
(Reversal) / provision against unsecured loans	(32,503)	93,171
Administration recharges	-	(248,648)
Changes in net assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(15,602)	-
Decrease / (increase) in other assets	6,387	218
(Decrease) / increase in provisions	(32,412)	1,847
(Decrease) / increase in net deferred taxes liabilities	(726,882)	11,554
Increase in trade payables and accruals	151,965	161,725
Net cash used in operating activities	(112,929)	(51,350)

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

18. 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 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 2017 would increase/decrease $15,555 (2016: increase / decrease by $15,860) 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.

(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:

2017	Average Interest Rate %	Variable Interest Rate $	Non-Interest Bearing $	Total $
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	0.01	56,869	-	56,869
Deposits		-	20,000	20,000
Trade and other receivables		-	15,602	15,602
Receivables		-	890,297	890,297
Investments		-	1,282,679	1,282,679
Total Financial Assets		56,869	2,208,578	2,265,447
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables		-	1,122,510	1,122,510
Total Financial Liabilities		-	1,122,510	1,122,510

2016	Average Interest Rate %	Variable Interest Rate $	Non-Interest Bearing $	Total $
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	0.08	43,390	-	43,390
Deposits	3.4	6,408	20,000	26,408
Receivables		-	829,045	829,045
Investments		-	5,995,821	5,995,821
Total financial assets		49,798	6,844,866	6,894,664
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables		-	970,545	970,545
Total Financial Liabilities		-	970,545	970,545

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

18. Financial Risk Management (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 prepared by independent valuers.
- 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.

	2017		2016	
Consolidated Group	**Carrying Amount**	**Net Fair Value**	**Carrying Amount**	**Net Fair Value**
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	381,095	381,095	317,194	317,194
Available for sale assets	901,584	901,584	5,678,627	5,678,627
Loans receivables	890,297	890,297	829,045	829,045
	2,172,976	2,172,976	6,824,866	6,824,866
Financial Liabilities				
Other liabilities	1,122,510	1,122,510	970,545	970,545
	1,122,510	1,122,510	970,545	970,545

Loan receivables are loans to other entities, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

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 2017, 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:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Change in profit		
— Increase in interest rate by 1%	572	907
— Decrease in interest rate by 0.5%	(2)	(453)

(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 those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There were no transfers between and of the levels for recurring fair value measurements during the year.

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 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
– Investments in listed entities	381,095	-	-	381,095
Available for sale financial assets				
– Investments in unlisted entities	-	881,250	20,334	901,584
Total	381,095	881,250	20,334	1,282,679

30 June 2016

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
– Investments in listed entities	317,194	-	-	317,194
Available for sale financial assets				
– Investments in unlisted entities	-	-	5,678,627	5,678,627
Total	317,194	-	5,678,627	5,995,821

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

18. Financial Risk Management (continued)

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

Reconciliation of fair value measurements of financial assets:

	2017			2016	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Opening balance	317,194	-	5,678,627	217,321	5,678,627
Transfer to level 2	-	5,640,000	(5,640,000)	-	-
Shares acquired in rights issue	191,945	-	-	-	-
Investment written off	-	-	(18,293)	-	-
Total (loss) / gain through the profit and loss	(128,044)	(4,758,750)	-	99,873	-
Closing balance	381.095	881,250	20,344	317,194	5,678,627

19. Events after the Balance Date

On 12 September 2017 the Company announced that it had served a writ for a total of $340,692 against MEC Resources Ltd ("MEC") (ASX MMR) and Advent Energy Ltd. On 12 December 2005, the Company entered into a services agreement for the provision of services by Grandbridge to MEC Resources Limited. In or around June 2008, the Company entered into a services agreement for the provision of services by Grandbridge to Advent Energy Limited ("Advent"). At or around 24 November 2016, MEC and Advent terminated these service agreements. Pursuant to the services agreements payment for termination became due and payable by MEC and Advent at that time. Grandbridge has previously made demand for payment of the termination payments and no payment was made or settlement offer made. The Grandbridge writ claims $212,052 against MEC and $128,640 against Advent.

No matters or circumstances other than set our elsewhere in this financial report that have arisen since the end of the financial year, that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

20. 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	
	2017 $	2016 $	2017 $	2016 $
Consulting Services	831,104	677,074	187,230	363,910
Investing	(128,044)	99,873	(128,044)	99,873
Unallocated	574	5,080	574	4,400
Total for continuing operations	703,634	782,027	59,760	468,183
Administration expenses			(215,058)	(181,444)
Depreciation and Amortisation			(1,100)	(1,742)
Fair value loss			(1,169,150)	-
Other			168,830	(246,613)
(Loss) / profit before tax (continuing operations)			(1,156,718)	38,384

Revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no intersegment sales during the year (2016: $Nil).

Segment Assets and Liabilities

	2017 $	2016 $
Segment Assets		
Investing	1,302,679	6,015,821
Corporate	981,058	1,605,687
Total Assets	2,283,737	7,621,508
Segment Liabilities		
Corporate	1,218,627	2,527,021
Total Liabilities	1,218,627	2,527,021

21. Related Party Transactions

(a) Director related entity

(i) BPH Energy Limited ("BPH") has a common Managing Director, Mr David Breeze, and is therefore a related party of the Company. During the period the Company charged BPH $252,595 in administration and service fees. At balance date $624,966 (2016: $563,578) was receivable by Grandbridge from the BPH group. Grandbridge received $10,370 during the period for management services in relation to a share placement. Grandbridge's 100% subsidiary, Grandbridge Securities Limited, received $8,750 in respect of the underwriting of a share issue.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

21. Related Party Transactions (continued)

(a) Director related entity (continued)

(ii) David Breeze was a Director of MEC and Advent from April 2005 and November 2005 respectively and was removed from the ASIC register by MEC and Advent directors from MEC on 23 November 2016 and Advent on 26 November 2016. He has neither resigned nor removed by shareholders and disputes the actions taken by the Directors of each company. In the five months to November 2016 the Company charged MEC Resources Limited and Advent Energy Limited, $80,323 and $48,727 respectively in respect of Grandbridge provision of administration, office accommodation and services. The Company has also charged those entities a total of $340,692 with respect to the termination of those agreements.

(iii) Cortical Dynamics Limited has a common Chairman, Mr David Breeze, and is therefore a related party of the Company. During the period the Company charged Cortical $85,398 in administration and service fees. Grandbridge's 100% subsidiary, Grandbridge Securities Limited, received $4,250 in respect of the underwriting of a share issue.

(b) Equity interests in controlled entities

Details of the percentage of ordinary shares held in controlled entities are disclosed in Note 16.

(c) Directors' remuneration

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

(d) Transactions within the wholly-owned group

During the period Grandbridge Limited charged administration fees to entities in the wholly-owned group of $Nil (2016: $2,960). All transactions that occurred during the financial year between entities in the wholly-owned group were eliminated on consolidation.

(e) Controlling entity

The parent entity in the consolidated entity is Grandbridge Limited.

(f) Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Office rent occupancy fees of $34,204 (2016: $58,701) were incurred to a director related entity.

(g) 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 subsidiaries was $470,076 (2016: $631,076).

22. Share-Based Payments

The following share-based payment arrangements existed at 30 June 2017:

Number Under Option	Grant Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Fair Value at Grant Date	Vesting Date
173,334	01/07/2013	30/06/2018	$0.15	$0.004	30/06/2016
250,000	28/11/2013	31/12/2018	$0.12	$0.010	28/11/2013
423,334					

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.

	Consolidated Group			
	2017		2016	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	423,334	$0.13	523,334	$0.18
Expired	-	-	(100,000)	$0.45
Outstanding at year-end	423,334	$0.13	423,334	$0.13
Exercisable at year-end	423,334	$0.13	423,334	$0.13

No options were exercised during the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016: Nil). Included under employee benefits expense in the statement of comprehensive income is share based payments of $Nil (2016: $84), and relates, in full, to equity.

23. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

The Company is a party to the following legal actions.

MEC Resources Ltd (ASX MMR) and Advent Energy Ltd- Writ

Grandbridge has served a writ for a total of $340,692 against MEC Resources Ltd (ASX: MMR) and Advent Energy Ltd. At or around 24 November 2016, MEC and Advent terminated the MEC Services Agreement and Advent Services Agreement. Pursuant to the MEC Services Agreement and the Advent Services Agreement, payment for termination became due and payable by MEC and Advent at that time. Grandbridge has previously made demand for payment of the termination payments and no payment was made or settlement offer made. The Grandbridge writ claims $212,052 against MEC and $128,640 against Advent.

Claim

The company has received a claim from Deborah Ambrosini, a former CFO and Company Secretary of the Company for an amount of $116,516 following her termination. The company disputes the validity of the claim and intends to defend the action.

Statutory Demand

The company has received a statutory demand from Kevin Hollingsworth ,a former Director of the company for an amount of $248,309.32 .The company disputes this position and intends to have the statutory demand set aside .Grandbridge has advised Mr Hollingsworth that the conditions precedent for payment has not occurred and that any Directors fees are not due and owing.

Fair Work Commission (FWC)

The company has appealed a decision of the FWC in respect of a jurisdictional matter in relation to coverage of the FWC for a dismissed employee and is currently awaiting that decision. The employee made an unparticularised compensation claim. The company has denied liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

24. Commitments

At reporting date there are no capital commitments other than those of disclosed in Note 9.

Operating leases relate to premises used by the company in its operations. The operating lease is subject to annual CPI indexation. The leases does not contain an option to purchase the leased property.

Payments recognised as an expense:

	Consolidated	
	2017 $	**2016 $**
Minimum lease payment	34,204	72,309
Operating Lease Commitments		
- not later than 12 months	24,610	19,497
- between 12 months and 5 years	29,737	-
Minimum lease payments	54,347	19,497

25. Parent Entity Disclosures

Financial Position		
Assets		
Current assets	979,483	71,166
Non-current assets	1,224,684	7,065,959
Total asset	2,204,167	7,137,125
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	1,115,256	959,388
Non-current liabilities	23,801	1,485,143
Total liabilities	1,139,057	2,444,531
Equity		
Issued Capital	3,609,420	3,609,420
Retained earnings	(2,867,876)	(2,829,992)
Asset Revaluation Reserve	-	3,589,600
Option Reserve	323,566	323,566
Total equity	1,065,110	4,692,594
Financial Performance		
Loss after tax for the year	(37,884)	(29,909)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(37,884)	(29,909)

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 22 to 54, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

    (a) comply with Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;

    (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2017 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;

3. the directors have been given the declarations required by S295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*;

4. 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*.

D. Breeze.

David Breeze
Managing Director

Dated this 30 September 2017

Independent Auditor's Report

HLB Mann Judd

Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

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 consolidated entity"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the consolidated statement of 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 consolidated entity is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2017 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 consolidated entity 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 the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) ABN 22 193 232 714
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Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of financial assets Refer to note 9 of the Financial Statements	
The consolidated entity has financial assets of loan receivables totalling $890,297, financial assets carried at fair value of $381,095 and available for sale financial assets at fair value of $901,584 at balance date. The consolidated entity recorded an impairment expense of $1,169,150 on its investment in Advent Energy Limited that is accounted for as an available for sale financial assets at fair value. We considered this to be a key audit matter as it is important to users' understanding of the financial statements as a whole and involves judgement in relation to the determination of fair value.	Our procedures included but were not limited to the following: - We considered the ability of the other party to repay its loan with the consolidated entity to determine if any additional provisions were required. - We assessed the consolidated entity's valuation of individual investment holdings. Where readily observable data was available, we sourced that independently. - For investments where there was less or little observable market data, including level 2 and 3 holdings as disclosed in note 18, we obtained and assessed other relevant valuation data. - We considered the implications for deferred tax balances and revaluation reserves for the impairment recorded against the investment in Advent Energy Limited. - We assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures included in the relevant notes to the financial report.

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 consolidated entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, 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 consolidated entity 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 consolidated entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report

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 consolidated entity'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 consolidated entity'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 consolidated entity 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.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Grandbridge Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

B G McVeigh
Partner

Perth, Western Australia
30 September 2017

Additional Securities Exchange Information

Additional information required by Australian Securities Exchange Limited and not shown elsewhere in this report as follows.

The information is made up to 19 September 2017

1. Substantial Shareholder

The name of the substantial shareholder listed in the company's register is:

Shareholder	Shares	%
Trandcorp Pty Limited	9,845,500	32.14

2. Distribution of Shareholders

Range of Holding	Shareholders	Number Ordinary Shares	%
1 – 1,000	166	102,509	0.34
1,001 – 5,000	186	474,801	1.55
5,001 – 10,000	58	482,168	1.57
10,001 – 100,000	159	6,091,439	19.89
100,001 and over	42	23,482,447	76.66
	611	**30,633,364**	**100.00**

The number of shareholders holding an unmarketable parcel was 468.

3. Distribution of Optionholders

Range of Holding	Optionholders	Number of Options	%
1-50,000	1	13,334	3.15
100,001 and over	3	410,000	96.85
	4	423,334	100

4. Voting Rights - Shares

All ordinary shares issued by Grandbridge Limited carry one vote per share without restriction.

5. Voting Rights - Options

The holders of share options do not have the right to vote.

6. Restricted Securities

There are no restricted securities on issue.

7. On-market buyback

There is no current on-market buyback.

8. Twenty Largest Shareholders

The names of the twenty largest shareholders of the ordinary shares of the company are:

Name	Number of ordinary fully paid shares	% held of issued ordinary capital
Trandcorp Pty Ltd	4,490,022	14.66
Trandcorp Pty Ltd <Trandcorp Super Fund A/C>	3,959,243	12.92
Trandcorp Pty Ltd	1,396,235	4.56
Mr Emyr Wyn Jones <Jones Family Psf A/C>	1,262,383	4.12
Mr Dennis Graham Hulse	931,000	3.04
Mr John-Paul Lisica + Ms Celyna Ziolkowski	800,000	2.61
Mr Jeffrey Howard Latimer + Mrs Judith Ann Latimer <Latimer S/F A/C>	745,833	2.43
Boonyin Investments Pty Limited	700,000	2.29
Ms Maria Marciniak	621,527	2.03
Granborough Pty Ltd <AJ & J King S/F A/C>	600,000	1.96
Mr Roland Boillat + Mrs Sheena Boillat	511,865	1.67
Mr Anthony Keith Avotins	500,922	1.64
Kinetas Pty Ltd	424,000	1.38
GRP Trading Pty Ltd	418,823	1.37
Alert Empire Pty Ltd <Alert Superfund A/C>	380,000	1.24
Mr Geoffrey Clifford Morgan + Mrs Dorina Alayon Morgan <Cherry Superfund A/C>	370,000	1.21
Jomot Pty Ltd	346,299	1.13
Mr Walter Graham	340,942	1.11
Mr Geoffrey Robert Lyon	320,000	1.04
BT Portfolio Services Limited <Breeze Super Fund A/C>	300,000	0.98
Total	**19,419,094**	**63.39**

GRANDBRIDGE LIMITED

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GRANDBRIDGE

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