Live Verdure Ltd
Appendix 4E
Preliminary final report

1. Company details

Name of entity:	Live Verdure Ltd
ABN:	28 614 347 269
Reporting period:	For the year ended 30 June 2024
Previous period:	For the year ended 30 June 2023

2. Results for announcement to the market

				$
Revenues from ordinary activities	down	12.6%	to	1,936,014
Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to the owners of Live Verdure Ltd	up	254.9%	to	(10,059,538)
Loss for the year attributable to the owners of Live Verdure Ltd	up	254.9%	to	(10,059,538)

Dividends
There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current financial period.

Comments
The loss for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to $10,059,538 (30 June 2023: $2,834,224).

Financial Performance
During the financial year, revenue from ordinary activities decreased by 12.6% to $1,936,014 compared to $2,215,922 in the previous corresponding period.

The Company made a loss after tax of $10,059,538, which was inclusive of; non-cash share-based payments expense of $6,331,622; equity accounting loss on an investment in an associate company of $690,890; inventory write off and provisioning expense of $318,706.

During the financial year, the Company progressed the development of new food products whilst controlling its spend on marketing and promotional activities to $678,019 (2023: $1,044,638).

The Company also incorporated a R&D company for the purposes of developing cutting edge technological solutions with the aim of further streamlining the Company's existing businesses. The intention being for the R&D company to collaborate with Decidr Group Pty Ltd – a technology company founded and led by AI visionary Paul Chan – to develop bespoke technology and product functionality to be integrated into the existing 13 Seeds and Edible Beauty businesses.

At the end of the financial year, the Company was in the advanced planning stages of launching a Proof of Concept ("POC") project trialling the software technology platform on the Edible Beauty business. In accordance with the arrangement, Live Verdure Limited owns 45% of the ordinary shares in the R&D company and had made cash contributions of $1,365,625 to 30 June 2024. The R&D company is disclosed as an investment in an associate, and the Company's 45% share of the trading loss resulted in the booking of an equity accounting loss of $690,890 for the year.

Financial Position
The net assets increased during the financial year by $1,714,627 at 30 June 2024 to $2,637.604. The increase in net assets of the Company was due to a capital raise and holders exercising the company's options throughout the year.

3. Net tangible assets

	Reporting period Cents	Previous period Cents
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	1.22	(0.28)

4. Control gained over entities

Not applicable.

5. Loss of control over entities

Not applicable.

6. Dividends

Current period
There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current financial period.

Previous period
There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the previous financial period.

7. Dividend reinvestment plans

Not applicable.

8. Details of associates and joint venture entities

The Company owns a 45% shareholding in Decidr.ai Pty Limited which is disclosed as an investment in an associate company within the financial report.

9. Foreign entities

Details of origin of accounting standards used in compiling the report:

Not applicable.

10. Audit qualification or review

Details of audit/review dispute or qualification (if any):

This report is in the process of being audited. At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any matter that will result in a qualification of the audit report.

11. Attachments

Details of attachments (if any):

Preliminary Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2024.

LiveVerdure

12. Signed

Signed ______________________________ Date: 30 August 2024

David Brudenell
Non-executive Chairman

LiveVerdure

Live Verdure Ltd

ABN 28 614 347 269

Preliminary Final Report - 30 June 2024

Live Verdure Ltd
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2024

LiveVerdure

	Note	Consolidated 2024 $	2023 $
Revenue			
Revenue from sale of goods		1,936,014	2,215,922
Cost of sales		(1,240,021)	(836,176)
Gross profit		695,993	1,379,746
Other income		442,612	190,385
Expenses			
Administration and corporate expenses		(2,333,849)	(2,004,925)
Technical, new product and market development		(870,436)	(584,282)
Sales and marketing expenses		(678,019)	(1,044,638)
Selling and distribution		(173,939)	(490,367)
Finance costs		(83,557)	(124,959)
Share based payments expense		(6,331,622)	(113,544)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(35,753)	(41,640)
Share of profits/(losses) of associates accounted for using the equity method	4	(690,968)	-
Loss before income tax expense		(10,059,538)	(2,834,224)
Income tax expense		-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Live Verdure Ltd		(10,059,538)	(2,834,224)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Live Verdure Ltd		(10,059,538)	(2,834,224)
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	10	(8.96)	(3.87)
Diluted earnings per share	10	(8.96)	(3.87)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Live Verdure Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2024

LiveVerdure

	Note	Consolidated 2024 $	2023 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,103,030	168,561
Trade and other receivables		76,453	129,075
Inventories		439,912	919,929
Other		13,504	49,089
Total current assets		1,632,899	1,266,654
Non-current assets			
Investments accounted for using the equity method	4	1,809,032	-
Property, plant and equipment		1,725	9,008
Intangible assets		1,110,428	1,158,535
Trademark registration		16,702	16,702
Right-of-use assets		21,132	42,265
Total non-current assets		2,959,019	1,226,510
Total assets		4,591,918	2,493,164
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		597,350	1,141,554
Lease liabilities		22,290	43,870
Employee benefits		24,778	42,302
Deferred consideration	6	1,309,144	-
Total current liabilities		1,953,562	1,227,726
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables		752	35,601
Employee benefits		-	17,322
Deferred consideration	6	-	289,538
Total non-current liabilities		752	342,461
Total liabilities		1,954,314	1,570,187
Net assets		2,637,604	922,977
Equity			
Issued capital		12,713,168	9,714,646
Reserves		12,353,937	3,443,088
Accumulated losses		(22,429,501)	(12,234,757)
Total equity		2,637,604	922,977

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Live Verdure Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2024

LiveVerdure

Consolidated	**Issued capital $**	**Reserves $**	**Accumulated losses $**	**Total equity $**
Balance at 1 July 2022	7,052,506	2,710,144	(9,400,533)	362,117
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(2,834,224)	(2,834,224)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(2,834,224)	(2,834,224)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	3,281,500	-	-	3,281,500
Share-based payments	(619,360)	732,944	-	113,584
Balance at 30 June 2023	9,714,646	3,443,088	(12,234,757)	922,977

Consolidated	**Issued capital $**	**Reserves $**	**Accumulated losses $**	**Total equity $**
Balance at 1 July 2023	9,714,646	3,443,088	(12,234,757)	922,977
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(10,059,538)	(10,059,538)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(10,059,538)	(10,059,538)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	5,442,543	-	-	5,442,543
Issue of options for capital raising costs	(2,444,021)	2,444,021	-	-
Share-based payments	-	6,466,828	(135,206)	6,331,622
Balance at 30 June 2024	12,713,168	12,353,937	(22,429,501)	2,637,604

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Live Verdure Ltd
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	Consolidated 2024 $	2023 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		2,014,421	2,258,000
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(4,970,951)	(5,184,341)
Receipts of R&D tax incentive grant (includes minor Export Grant)		413,947	189,000
Interest received		26,665	1,709
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(7,087)	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(2,523,005)	(2,735,632)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(1,725)	-
Payments for purchase of business, net of cash acquired		(162,124)	-
Payment for investment in associate company		(1,365,625)	(749,883)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,529,474)	(749,883)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		3,930,000	3,385,000
Proceeds from exercise of options		1,316,452	-
Share issue transaction costs		(259,504)	(264,000)
Net cash from financing activities		4,986,948	3,121,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		934,469	(364,515)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		168,561	533,076
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		1,103,030	168,561

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Live Verdure Ltd as a consolidated entity consisting of Live Verdure Ltd and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Live Verdure Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

Live Verdure Ltd is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the consolidated entity are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Parent entity information
In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 8.

Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Live Verdure Ltd ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2024 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Live Verdure Ltd and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity 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 consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

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

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Going concern
During the financial year ended 30 June 2024 the Company incurred an operating loss of $10,059,038 (2023: $2,834,224) and a negative cash outflow from operating activities of $2,523,005 (2023: $2,735,632).

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

During the year, the Company raised $5,246,000 before transaction costs from the issue of shares and exercise of options. The Directors expect the exercising of options to accelerate in the first quarter of the current 2025 financial year, due to a large tranche of in the money options which are due to expire on 8 October 2024.

The Directors have plans to undertake further capital raisings in the ensuing 12 months, together with continued growth in revenue and containment of discretionary expenditure as appropriate. As a result, the Directors believe that the Company will continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. No adjustments have been made relating to the recoverability and classification of assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company not continue as a going concern.

Revenue recognition
The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Research and development tax incentive grants
Research and Development tax incentive grants are recognised when they are probable of recovery and the amounts can be reliably measured, which presently is in the year when the claim is received.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue
Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Associates
Associates are entities over which the consolidated entity has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the share of the profits or losses of the associate is recognised in profit or loss and the share of the movements in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in associates are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the consolidated entity's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. Dividends received or receivable from associates reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

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

The consolidated entity discontinues the use of the equity method upon the loss of significant influence over the associate and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the associate's carrying amount, fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

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Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Investments and other financial assets
Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the consolidated entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at amortised cost
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Impairment of financial assets
The consolidated entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the consolidated entity's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment
Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	3-10 years
Plant and equipment	3-7 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the consolidated entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Employee benefits

Share-based payments
Equity-settled and cash-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services. Cash-settled transactions are awards of cash for the exchange of services, where the amount of cash is determined by reference to the share price.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the company receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

The cost of cash-settled transactions is initially, and at each reporting date until vested, determined by applying either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into consideration the terms and conditions on which the award was granted. The cumulative charge to profit or loss until settlement of the liability is calculated as follows:

- during the vesting period, the liability at each reporting date is the fair value of the award at that date multiplied by the expired portion of the vesting period.
- from the end of the vesting period until settlement of the award, the liability is the full fair value of the liability at the reporting date.

All changes in the liability are recognised in profit or loss. The ultimate cost of cash-settled transactions is the cash paid to settle the liability.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the company or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the company or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award is treated as if they were a modification.

Business combinations
The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

The consideration transferred is the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree is measured at either fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All acquisition costs are expensed as incurred to profit or loss.

On the acquisition of a business, the consolidated entity assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions, the consolidated entity's operating or accounting policies and other pertinent conditions in existence at the acquisition-date.

Where the business combination is achieved in stages, the consolidated entity remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at the acquisition-date fair value and the difference between the fair value and the previous carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The difference between the acquisition-date fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the consideration transferred and the fair value of any pre-existing investment in the acquiree is recognised as goodwill. If the consideration transferred and the pre-existing fair value is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, being a bargain purchase to the acquirer, the difference is recognised as a gain directly in profit or loss by the acquirer on the acquisition-date, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree, if any, the consideration transferred and the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquirer.

Business combinations are initially accounted for on a provisional basis. The acquirer retrospectively adjusts the provisional amounts recognised and also recognises additional assets or liabilities during the measurement period, based on new information obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition-date. The measurement period ends on either the earlier of (i) 12 months from the date of the acquisition or (ii) when the acquirer receives all the information possible to determine fair value.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2024. The consolidated entity has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Share-based payment transactions
The consolidated entity measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

Allowance for expected credit losses
The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Provision for impairment of inventories
The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The consolidated entity determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Note 4. Non-current assets - investments accounted for using the equity method

	Consolidated	
	2024 **$**	**2023** **$**
Investment in Decidr.ai	1,809,032	-

Reconciliation
Reconciliation of the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Opening carrying amount	-	-
Additions	2,500,000	-
(Loss) after income tax	(690,968)	-
Closing carrying amount	1,809,032	-

	Consolidated	
	2024 **$**	**2023** **$**
Decidr.ai Pty Limited - summarised financial position		
Current assets	178,898	-
Non-current assets	-	-
Current liabilities	(1,713,382)	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Net assets / (deficiency)	(1,534,484)	-

	Consolidated	
	2024 **$**	**2023** **$**
Decidr.ai Pty Limited - summarised financial performance		
Revenue	-	-
Expenses	(1,535,484)	-
Net profit / (loss)	(1,535,484)	-

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Note 4. Non-current assets - investments accounted for using the equity method (continued)

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Decidr.ai Pty Limited - reconciliation of interest		
Opening carrying amount of investment	2,500,000	-
share of profit/(loss)	(690,968)	-
Closing carrying amount of investment	1,809,032	-

Note 5. Non-current assets - intangibles acquired

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Goodwill - at cost	1,110,428	1,158,535

Note 6. Current liabilities - Deferred consideration

	2024	2023
	$	$
Deferred consideration - current	1,309,144	-
Deferred consideration - non-current	-	289,538
	1,309,144	289,538

Deferred consideration comprises the final instalments for the acquisition of the Edible Beauty business totalling $174,769, and a further $1,134,375 expenditure commitment to Decidr.ai Pty Ltd which is the estimate to conclude the current Proof of Concept (“POC”) project with the Edible Beauty business.

Note 7. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties
There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Loans to/from related parties
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Note 8. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Loss after income tax	(10,059,538)	(2,834,224)
Total comprehensive income	(10,059,538)	(2,834,224)

Note 8. Parent entity information (continued)

Statement of financial position

	Parent 2024 $	Parent 2023 $
Total current assets	1,632,899	1,266,654
Total assets	4,591,918	2,493,164
Total current liabilities	1,953,564	1,227,726
Total liabilities	1,954,316	1,570,187
Equity		
Issued capital	12,713,168	9,714,646
Share-based payments reserve	12,353,937	3,443,088
Accumulated losses	(22,429,501)	(12,234,757)
Total equity	2,637,604	922,977

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries
The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 2024 and 2023.

Contingent liabilities
The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 2024 and 2023.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment
The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 2024 and 2023.

Material accounting policy information
The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 2, except for the following:
- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Investments in associates are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Note 9. Events after the reporting period

On 16 July 2024, the Company issued 50,000 shares at $0.30 as a result of options being exercised.

On 29 July 2024, the Company issued 15,500 shares at $0.30 as a result of options being exercised.

On 1 August 2024, the Company appointed Ms Jenny Fielding as a Non-executive Director. On the same date, Director Mr Corey Montry resigned.

On 19 August 2024, the Company entered into a Voluntary Escrow and Sell Down Deed with CPS Capital Group Pty Ltd ("CPS"), an option holder. Under the terms of the agreement, CPS has agreed to place shares resulting from the exercise of Advisory Options under escrow, with specific conditions and restrictions on disposal to show their long term and ingoing support for Live Verdure Limited (ASX: LV1).

The Advisory Options covered by this agreement amount to a total of 12,000,000 unquoted options, exercisable at $0.10 each on or before 27 June 2027. These options are divided into two tranches of 6,000,000 options each and are currently not vested, as the vesting criteria has not yet been met.

Upon the exercise of these options, the resulting shares will be subject to the following escrow periods:

Note 9. Events after the reporting period (continued)

For full details of the announcement, refer to the ASX release dated 19 August 2024 on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au).

On 13 August 2024, the Company issued 812,500 shares at $0.30 as a result of options being exercised.

On 23 August 2024, the Company issued 82,500 shares at $0.30 as a result of options being exercised

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 10. Earnings per share

	Consolidated	
	2024 $	2023 $
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of Live Verdure Ltd	(10,059,538)	(2,834,224)
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	112,302,173	73,244,444
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	112,302,173	73,244,444
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	(8.96)	(3.87)
Diluted earnings per share	(8.96)	(3.87)

No options or performance rights have been included in the weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of calculating diluted EPS as they do not meet the requirements for inclusion in AASB 133 “Earnings per Share”. The rights to options are non-dilutive as the consolidated entity is loss generating.