GRAND CAPITAL VENTURES, INC.
(FORMERLY CROWNE VENTURES, INC.)
BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	$ -
Total assets	$ -	$ -
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities		
Convertible Debt	$ 25,000	$ 25,000
Total Current Liabilities		
Total Liabilities	25,000	25,000
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred Stock, 50,000,000 shares authorized, and 0 shares issued @.001 par value	-	-
Common Stock, 500,000,000 shares authorized, and 500,017,155 and 447,017,155 shares issued @.001 par value	500,017	447,017
Additional paid-in capital	4,110,293	4,057,293
Deficit accumulated during development stage	(4,635,310)	(4,529,310)
Total stockholders' equity (Deficit)	(25,000)	(25,000)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ -	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements.

GRAND CAPITAL VENTURES, INC.
(FORMERLY CROWNE VNETURES, INC.)
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Nine Months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and from Inception,
May 30, 1991 to September 30, 2012

	Three Months ended September 30,		Nine Months ended September 30,		Inception to September 30,
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**
Revenue	$-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Operating expenses:					
Stock for Services	106,000	1,992,900	106,000	1,992,900	2,098,900
General and Administrative		-	-	-	84,081
Total operating expenses	106,000	1,992,900	106,000	1,992,900	2,182,981
Loss from operations	(106,000)	(1,992,900)	(106,000)	(1,992,900)	(2,182,981)
Other income or (expense)					
Financing Cost	-	(2,452,329)	-	(2,452,329)	(2,452,329)
Profit (Loss)	(106,000)	(4,445,229)	(106,000)	(4,445,229)	(4,635,310)
Common shares outstanding	500,017,155	447,017,155	494,128,266	149,011,437	
Net (loss) per share	$(0.00)	$(0.01)	$(0.00)	$(0.03)	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements.

GRAND CAPITAL VENTURES, INC.
(FORMERLY CROWNE VENTURES, INC.)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011	For the Period of Inception to September 30, 2012
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (Loss) for the period	(106,000)	(4,445,229)	$(4,635,310)
Stock Issued	106,000	4,470,000	2,157,981
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash (used) by operating activities:			
Financing Cost	-	-	2,452,329
Net cash (used) by operating activities	-	(24,771)	(25,000)
Cash flows from Investing Activities:			
Net cash (used) by investing activities			
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from Convertible Debt	-	24,771	25,000
Proceeds from common stock	-	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash			-
Cash – beginning	-	-	
Cash – ending	-	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements.

GRAND CAPITAL VENTURES, INC.
(FORMERLY CROWNE VENTURES, INC.)
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
May 30, 1991 to September 30, 2012

	Common Shares	Common Stock	APIC	Retained Deficit	Total
Issuance of common shares 5/30/1991	17,155	17	34,293	-	34,310
Net (Loss) for the period	-	-	-	(34,310)	(34,310)
Balance December 31, 1991	17,155	17	34,293	(34,310)	-
Net loss for the period ended December 31, 2008	-	-	-	(24,771)	(24,771)
Balance December 31, 2008	17,155	17	34,293	(59,081)	(24,771)
Net Loss December 31, 2009	-	-	-	-	-
Balance December 31, 2009	17,155	17	34,293	(59,081)	(24,771)
Net Loss for the period ended December 31, 2010	-	-	-	-	-
Balance December 31, 2010	17,155	17	34,293	(59,081)	(24,771)
Shares issued for debt	247,710,000	247,710	2,229,390	-	2,477,100
Shares issued for Services	199,290,000	199,290	1,793,610	-	1,992,900
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2011	-	-	-	(4,470,229)	(4,470,229)
Balance December 31, 2011	447,017,155	447,017	4,057,293	(4,529,310)	(25,000)
Shares issued for Services	53,000,000	53,000	53,000	-	106,000
Net loss for the nine months September 30, 2012	-	-	-	(106,000)	(106,000)
Balance September 30, 2012	500,017,155	500,017	4,110,293	(4,635,310)	(25,000)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements.

GRAND CAPITAL VENTURES, INC.
(FORMERLY CROWNE VEWNTURES, INC)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2012

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Grand Capital Ventures, Inc.. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the state of Nevada on May 30, 1991 as Crowne Ventures, Inc. The Company changed its name in November of 2012.

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NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that 1) recorded transactions are valid; 2) valid transactions are recorded; and 3) transactions are recorded in the proper period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective periods being presented

Development stage company

The Company is a development stage company as defined by section 915-10-20 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification. Although the Company has recognized some nominal amount of income since inception, the Company is still devoting substantially all of its efforts on establishing the business and, therefore, still qualifies as a development stage company. All losses accumulated since inception have been considered as part of the Company's development stage activities.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates include the estimated useful lives of property and equipment. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1 Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the

Level 2 Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.

Level 3 Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses and accrued expenses approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments. The Company's notes payable approximate the fair value of such instruments based upon management's best estimate of interest rates that would be available to the Company for similar financial arrangements at September 30, 2012.

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or a non-recurring basis.

Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost. Expenditures for major additions and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Depreciation of equipment is computed by the straight-line method (after taking into account their respective estimated residual values) over the assets estimated useful life of three (3) or seven (7) years. Upon sale or retirement of equipment, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in statements of operations.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company follows paragraph 360-10-05-4 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which includes computer equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company determined that there were no impairments of long-lived assets as of December 31, 2011 and September 30, 2012

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Income taxes

The Company follows Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be susgreater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. The Company had no material adjustments to its liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of Section 740-10-25.

Net income (loss) per common share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially outstanding common shares assumes that the Company incorporated as of the beginning of the first period presented.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and September 30, 2012.

Cash flows reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Advertising Costs

The Company expenses the cost of advertising and promotional materials when incurred. Total Advertising costs were zero for all periods.

Subsequent events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

The following accounting standards were issued as of December 26, 2011:

ASU 2010-06, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) – Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements.

This ASU affects all entities that are required to make disclosures about recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements under FASB ASC Topic 820, originally issued as FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value*

Measurements. The ASU requires certain new disclosures and clarifies two existing disclosure requirements. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years.

ASU 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) – Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs*

This ASU supersedes most of the guidance in Topic 820, although many of the changes are clarifications of existing guidance or wording changes to align with IFRS 13. In addition, certain amendments in ASU 2011-04 change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments in ASU 2011-04 are effective for public entities for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011.

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $4,635,310 at September 30, 2012 and had a net loss of $106,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

While the Company is attempting to commence operations and generate revenues, the Company's cash position may not be significant enough to support the Company's daily operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement its business plan and generate revenues provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to generate revenues and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to further implement its business plan and generate revenues.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

NOTE 4 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Free office space

The Company has been provided office space by its Chief Executive Officer at no cost. The management determined that such cost is nominal and did not recognize the rent expense in its financial statements.

NOTE 5 - CONVERTIBLE DEBT

The Company on July 17, 2011 converted a debt of $24,771 by issuing 244,710,000 shares of stock. As the market price of the stock differed from the conversion rate a finance charge has been recognized of $2,452,329.

In October 2011 the Company received a loan of $25,000 which became a convertible debt, convertible at par. As this debt is past due the amortization of bifurcation of imputed interest has expired,

NOTE 6 – STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Issuance of common stock

The Company was incorporated on in 1991 at which time 34,310,000 shares of common stock were issued to the Company's founder at par, or $34,310. On September 16, 2009 the company effectuated a 2000 to 1 reverse stock split. The financials have been restated to reflect this split for all periods presented.

In July of 2011 the Company issued 247,710,000 shares of stock to settle a debt of $24,771. A finance charge has been recognized on the transaction of $2,452,329.

Also in July of 2011 the Company issued 199,290,000 at market for services valued at $1,992,900.

In February 2012, the Company issued 53,000,000 shares of stock for services valued at market which resulted in an expense $106,000.

Preferred Stock

The Company has authorized 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of .001. There are no shares issued. The preferred shares can be converted on a to 1 ratio of common stock, with voting rights of 100 to 1.

NOTE 7– INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets

At December 31, 2011, the Company had net operating loss ("NOL") carry–forwards for Federal income tax purposes of $84,081 that may be offset against future taxable income through

2030. No tax benefit has been reported with respect to these net operating loss carry-forwards in the accompanying financial statements because the Company believes that the realization of the Company's net deferred tax assets of approximately $32,792 was not considered more likely than not and accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the net loss carry-forwards are fully offset by a valuation allowance of $32,792.

Deferred tax assets consist primarily of the tax effect of NOL carry-forwards. The Company has provided a full valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets because of the uncertainty regarding its realizability.

Components of deferred tax assets at December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	December 31, 2011
Net deferred tax assets – Non-current:	
Expected income tax benefit from NOL carry-forwards	32,792
Less valuation allowance	(32,792))
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	$ -

Income taxes in the statements of operations

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate and the effective income tax rate as a percentage of income before income taxes is as follows:

	For the period from January 1991, (inception) through December 31, 2011
Federal statutory income tax rate	34.0%
Change in valuation allowance on net operating loss carry-forwards	(34.0)%
Effective income tax rate	0.0%

NOTE 8– SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued to determine if they must be reported. The Management of the Company determined that there was one reportable subsequent events to be disclosed As follows:

1. On November 7 of 2012 the Company effectuated a 1 to 10,000 reverse stock split.