Bravio Technologies Limited
Consolidated Financial Statements
MARCH 31, 2019
(in Canadian dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Bravio Technologies Limited

Opinion
We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Bravio Technologies Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2019 and 2018, the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis of Opinion
We conduced our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 to the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of $4,666,497 for the year ended March 31, 2019 and, as of that date the had a cumulative deficit of $7,262,234 an a working capital deficiency of $319,347. As stated in note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for accessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 GAAS 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 these consolidated financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, 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 override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audits in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 cause significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosure are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 audits.

We also provide those charged with governance 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.

Zeifmans LLP

September 19, 2019
Toronto, Ontario

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Bravio Technologies Limited
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	$ 78,103	$ 44,096
Accounts receivable and accruals	521,019	299,312
Prepayments	10,600	2,804
	609,722	346,212
Non-current assets		
Equipment	103	224
Intangibles (note 8)	2,239,043	4,300,019
	2,239,146	4,300,243
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,848,868	$ 4,646,455
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	415,445	124,442
Accrued expenses	346,074	4,456
Advances	115,920	118,800
Accrued salaries	51,630	26,876
	929,069	274,574
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 929,069	$ 274,574
EQUITY		
Share capital (note 9)	7,399,244	4,980,527
Contributed surplus (note 9)	1,937,919	1,937,919
Deficit	(7,262,234)	(2,595,737)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(155,130)	49,172
TOTAL EQUITY	$ 1,919,799	$ 4,371,881
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	$ 2,848,868	$ 4,646,455

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these annual consolidated financial statements

Approved and authorized for issue by the Company's board of directors on September 19, 2019.

____________________ Director

____________________ Director

BRAVIO TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
SALES	$ 1,439,321	$ 958,235
COST OF GOODS SOLD	761,481	445,925
GROSS PROFIT	677,840	512,310
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Sales, general and administration	604,409	280,509
Software development	1,530,932	500,559
Professional fees	929,581	31,572
Impairment of intangible asset	414,594	-
Amortisation and depreciation	1,839,657	1,044,280
	(5,319,173)	(1,856,920)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Interest	-	39
Foreign currency translation income (loss)	(21,691)	120
Finance charges	(3,473)	(2,309)
	(25,164)	(2,150)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(4,666,497)	(1,346,760)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Foreign currency translation differences for freign operations	(204,302)	49,172
LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	$ (4,870,799)	$ (1,297,588)
Basic and diluted loss per share for year	$ (0.03)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	166,541,340	113,454,910

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these annual consolidated financial statements

BRAVIO TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of common shares	Share Capital $	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Deficit	Total
Balance at March 31, 2017	**72,809,740**	**$ 1,786**	**$ 1,333,238**	**$ -**	**$ (1,248,977)**	**$ 86,047**
Shares issued on acquisition of technical platform	67,154,490	4,978,741	-	-	-	**4,978,741**
Contributions from shareholders (note 9)	-	-	604,681	-	-	**604,681**
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	(1,346,760)	**(1,346,760)**
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	49,172		**49,172**
Balance at March 31, 2018	**139,964,230**	**$ 4,980,527**	**$ 1,937,919**	**$ 49,172**	**$ (2,595,737)**	**$ 4,371,881**
Shares deemed issued on reverse takeover to Bravio Technologies shareholders	19,719,398	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued for cash private placement (note 9)	9,718,750	1,558,717	-	-	-	**1,558,717**
Shares issued for settlement of services (note 9)	5,952,354	860,000	-	-	-	**860,000**
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(204,302)	-	**(204,302)**
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	(4,666,497)	**(4,666,497)**
Balance at March 31, 2019	**175,354,732**	**$ 7,399,244**	**$ 1,937,919**	**$ (155,130)**	**$ (7,262,234)**	**$ 1,919,799**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these annual consolidated financial statements

BRAVIO TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss for the year	$	(4,666,497)	$	(1,346,760)
Adjustments not affecting cash				
Depreciation and amortisation		1,839,657		1,044,280
Share-based payments		860,000		650,501
Impairment of intangible asset		414,594		-
Net change in non-cash working capital items				
Accounts receivable		(223,504)		(263,734)
Prepaid expenses		(7,845)		11,554
Accounts payable and accruals		659,594		126,136
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(1,124,001)		221,977
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Share subscription received		1,558,717		-
Net cash flows from financing activities		1,558,717		-
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of equipment		-		(50)
Purchase of intangible assets		(372,244)		(192,631)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(372,244)		(192,681)
Change in cash		62,472		29,296
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		(28,465)		726
Cash, beginning of year		44,096		14,074
Cash, end of year	$	78,103	$	44,096

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these annual consolidated financial statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Bravio Technologies Limited. (the "Company" and "Bravio") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on December 28, 2017.

The Company's head office, principal address and registered address and records office is 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V7X1S8, Canada.

On April 1, 2018, the Company completed its acquisition (the "Acquisition") of Mobimedia India Private Limited ("Mobimedia") and Bravio Gaming Limited ("Bravio Gaming"). In connection with the Acquisition, the Company acquired all of the shares of Mobimedia and Bravio Gaming and during the year completed a private placement of subscription receipts for gross proceeds of $1,558,717 (the "Private Placement"). The Acquisition has been recorded as a reverse takeover of the Company by Bravio Gaming and Mobimedia and the consolidated financial statements reflect the accounts of Bravio Gaming and Mobimedia at their carrying value.

Mobimedia India Private Limited was incorporated in the state of Maharashtra, India on August 26, 2016 to operate in the Indian and Nepal marketplace.

Bravio Gaming Limited was incorporated in Australia on August 21, 2017 to operate in the Australian marketplace.

The Company is a diversified B2B and B2C Digital Entertainment Company focused on providing players access to the world's lotteries from anywhere in the world.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company and its subsidiaries will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. The Company incurred a net loss for the year ended March 31, 2019 of $4,666,497, and at that date the Company had a cumulative deficit of $7,262,234 and a working capital deficiency of $319,347. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on obtaining additional financing through the issuance of debt or common shares, and to generate profit through its operations. Management is working diligently to complete a reverse takeover (see note 6) and an offering of common shares (see note 13). There is a risk that additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments or reclassifications that would be necessary if the Company was unable to continue operations.

These consolidated financial statements of the Company were approved by the Board of Directors on September 10, 2019.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements comprise the accounts of the Company and the wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company Mobimedia and Bravio Gaming,

All subsidiaries have a reporting date of March 31.

Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries consist of entities over which the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns as well as the ability to affect those returns through the power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. The consolidated financial statements include all the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows of the Company and its subsidiaries after eliminating inter-entity balances and transactions.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on deposit and highly liquid short-term interest-bearing variable rate investments with an original maturity of three months or less, or which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash with no significant changes. As at March 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no cash equivalents.

Financial instruments

Effective April 1, 2018 the Company adopted IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9").*

Classification
The company determines the classification of financial instruments at initial recognition and classifies its financial instruments in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI");
- Those to be measured at amortized cost.

The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Assets that are held to collect contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Equity instruments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments) are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Financial instruments with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Measurement
Financial instruments at amortized cost
Financial instruments at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Currently, the Company classifies accounts receivable and accruals, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and advances as financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial instruments at fair value
Financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. The effective portion of gains and losses on financial instruments designed as hedges is included in the statements of comprehensive loss in the period in which it arise. When management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Currently, the Company classifies cash as FVTPL.

Impairment
An expected credit loss ("ECL") model is applied to the assessment of financial assets. Under the ECL mode, the Company has to record an allowance for ECFL either based on a 12-month ECL or on a lifetime ECL. ECLs are recognized on the following basis:

- A maximum 12 month allowance for ECL is recognized from initial recognition reflecting the portion of lifetime cash shortfalls that would result if a default occurs in the 12 months after the reporting date, weighted by the risk of a default occurring.
- A lifetime ECL allowance is recognized if a significant increase in credit risk is detected subsequent to the instruments initial recognition reflecting lifetime cash shortfalls that would result over the expected life of a financial instrument.
- A lifetime ECL allowance is recognized for credit impaired financial instruments.

Accounts receivable and accruals are subject to the ECL model.

Derecognition
Financial assets
The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Financial liabilities
The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligation under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid or payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in equity.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

In general, deferred income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except, in the case of subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.

Revenue Recognition

Digital Application Products

The Company principally derives revenues from the provision of Digital Applications (“DA Products”). The DA Products include music services, social applications, community services and other applications across mobile platforms.

Determining whether revenue of the Company should be reported gross or net is based on a continuing assessment of various factors, the primary factors being whether the Company is acting as the principal in offering services to the customer or whether the Company is acting as an agent in the transaction. The Company has determined that it is acting as the principal in offering the social and community services DA Products as the Company:

a) is the primary obligor in the arrangement;
b) has latitude in establishing the selling price;
c) has discretion in supplier’s selection; and
d) has involvement in the determination of product specifications.

Accordingly, the Company reports its revenue on a gross basis.

DA Products are generally delivered to customers through the platforms of telecommunication carriers (“Operators”). The Operators collect the relevant service fees on behalf of the Company and retain certain percentages of the fees under agreed revenue share arrangements. The Company maintains the billing platform on behalf of the Operators and provides monthly reports detailing the DA Product usage and split of revenues between the parties. The Company then invoices the operator on the basis of this report. The revenues described above are presented as revenue from DA Products in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company recognizes revenue on the sale of DA Products to end users and Operators based on daily usage which is when the parties have completed their performance obligations.

Interest income

Interest income and expenses are reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Currency translation

In accordance with IAS 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”, management determined the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Following is the summary of the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries:

Bravio	Canadian dollars (“CAD”)
Mobimedia	Indian Rupee (“INR”)
Bravio Gaming	Australian dollars (“AUD”)

The presentation currency of the Company is CAD.

Transactions and Balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions as well as from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency of the subsidiary are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss.

Group Companies
Assets and liabilities of entities with functional currencies other than the Canadian dollar are translated at the period-end rates of exchange, and the results of their operations are translated at average rates of exchange for the period. The exchange differences arising from translation are recognized in cumulative exchange differences in accumulated other comprehensive loss in equity. On disposal of an interest, the exchange difference component relating to that particular interest is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss.

Equipment

Equipment is initially recognized at cost. As well as the purchase price, cost includes directly attributable costs and the estimated present value of any future costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within provisions. All items of equipment are subsequently carried at depreciated cost less impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the equipment at the following useful life:

- Equipment - 3 years

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it’s probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replacement part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost at the time of initial recognition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date.

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Internally-generated intangible assets arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
b) the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
c) the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
d) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use
f) or sell the intangible asset; and
g) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenses incurred from the date when the intangible assets first meet the recognition criteria listed above. If no future economic benefit is expected before the end of the life of assets, the residual book value is expensed. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost, net of accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

The intangible assets have a finite life and are amortized over their useful life:

- Lottery processing technology 3 years

When intangible assets are acquired with shares, the Company develops the fair value of the intangible assets internally by using appropriate valuation techniques, which are generally based on a forecast of the total expected future net discounted cash flows. These evaluations are linked closely to the assumptions made by management regarding the future performance of the related assets and the discount rate. Contingent consideration is measured at fair value using a discounted cash flow model.

The impairment test for intangible assets is based on internal estimates of fair value less costs of disposal and uses valuation models such as the discounted cash flow model. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal include estimated growth rates, discount rates and tax rates. These estimates, including the methodology used, can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately the amount of any intangible asset impairment.

Whenever property and equipment and intangible assets are tested for impairment, the determination of the assets' recoverable amount involves the use of estimates by management and can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately the amount of any impairment.

Leases

Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are not transferred to the company are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on straight-line basis over the related lease term.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income or loss attributable to the common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

Share capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, stock options and share purchase warrants are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle, a provision is expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

3. USE OF ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results may differ from those estimates and these differences could be material.

The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Expected credit losses

The Company's accounts receivable are short-term in nature and the Company recognizes an amount equal to the lifetime ECL on receivables for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since recognition. The Company measures loss allowances based on historical experience and including forecasted economic conditions. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances of forecasted economic conditions.

Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. The Company considers whether relevant tax planning opportunities are within the Company's control, are feasible, and are within management's ability to implement. Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in lights of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these

estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at each reporting period.

The assessment of the asset acquisitions

Determination of whether a set of assets acquired and liabilities assumed constitute the acquisition of a business or asset requires the Company to make certain judgments as to whether or not the assets acquired and liabilities assumed include the inputs, processes and outputs necessary to constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 – Business Combinations. If an acquired set of assets and liabilities includes goodwill, the set is presumed to be a business.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds it recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Depreciation and Amortization

The Company's equipment and intangibles are depreciated and amortized on a straight-line basis, taking into account the estimated useful lives of the assets and residual values. Changes to these estimates may affect the carrying value of these assets, net loss and comprehensive income (loss) in future periods.

Fair value of financial instruments

The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Revenue recognition

The Company accrues revenue based on the report generated from its billing platform. Revenue will be confirmed by various telecommunication carriers to finalize the invoice amounts. Please refer to revenue recognition policy in Note 2.

Going concern

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company as discussed in note 1.

4. ADOPTION OF NEW STANDARDS

Impact of initial application of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") became effective for effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company adopted IFRS 9 and the related consequential amendments to other IFRS on April 1, 2018. Since these consolidated financial statements are the first annual statements after incorporation, the adoption only relates to the opening balances presented pursuant to reverse takeover transaction (see Note 1). IFRS 9 introduced new requirements for:

1. Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities,
2. Impairment of financial assets, and
3. General hedge accounting.

The following table summarizes the classification of the Company's financial instruments under both standards:

	Original classification IAS 39	**New Classification IFRS 9**
Financial assets		
Cash	FVTPL	FVTLP
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables, measured at amortized cost	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Financial liabilities, measured at amortized cost	Amortized cost

The above changes in classification of the Company's financial instruments had no impact on the carrying amounts.

Measurement

Due to the nature of the financial instruments, the adoption of IFRS 9 had no impact on the opening retained earnings balance as at April 1, 2018. The Company continues to measure accounts cash at FVTPL and accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and advances at amortized costs.

Impairment

IFRS 9 requires an ECL model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The ECL model requires the Company to account for ECLs and changes in those ECLs at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets.

IFRS 9 requires the Company to recognize a loss allowance for ECLs on financial assets that are subsequently measured at amortized cost of fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI").

The Company has performed an assessment of the ECLs on its accounts receivable on April 1, 2018. The application of IFRS 9 requirements on impairment of financial assets had no impact on the Company's allowance for credit losses on the date of the initial application of IFRS 9.

General hedge accounting

The Company does not use hedge accounting, as such the new requirement of IFRS 9 as it relates to hedge accounting had no impact on the company's consolidated financial statements.

Impact of initial application of IFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers ("IFRS 15") became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. These are the first annual consolidated financial statements of the Company and IFRS 15 has been followed in its preparation. There was no impact on comparatives.

5. PENDING ACCOUNTING CHANGES

IFRS 16 *Leases* ("IFRS 16"), was issued in January 2016 and it replaces IAS 17 *Leases*. IFRS 16 requires entities to recognize lease assets and lease obligations on the statement of financial position. IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for a lessee. Instead leases are "capitalized" and presented either as lease assets (right-of-use assets) or together with property, plant and equipment. If lease payments are made over time, a company also recognizes a financial liability representing its obligations to make

future lease payments. IFRS 16 is effective for fiscal periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The adoption of IFRS 16 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

6. MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

Acquisition of Bravio Gaming and Mobimedia

On April 30, 2018, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement to acquire 100% of Bravio Gaming and Mobimedia for total consideration of $24,273,998 in newly allocated shares in the Company.

Bravio Gaming is an unlisted public company registered in Australia. Bravio Gaming was acquired for total consideration of $11,659,537 with a share exchange of 67,154,490 common shares in the Company, plus an allocation of founders shares in the Company of 19,719,398 shares.

Mobimedia is a private company registered in India. Mobimedia was acquired for a total consideration of $12,614,461 with a share exchange of 72,809,740 common shares in the Company.

As part of these transactions additional founders' shares were issued to principals of Bravio Gaming such that the total shares issued for the acquisition of the two companies was the same.

The acquisition of Bravio Gaming and Mobimedia is deemed a merger of those two companies and a reverse takeover of the Company, accordingly the consolidated financial statements reflect the historic business and carrying values of Bravio Gaming and Mobimedia.

Pending Acquisition of LottoGopher (the "LottoGopher Transaction")

On September 28, 2018, the Company entered a Definitive Agreement with Lottogopher Holdings Inc. ("LottoGopher") (LOTO.CSE) a public company listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE") and registered in British Columbia. The Definitive Agreement proposes to combine LottoGopher with the Company. If the LottoGopher Transaction is completed as contemplated by the Definitive Agreement, LottoGopher would acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Bravio in exchange for shares of LottoGopher, which would result in the shareholders of the Company holding approximately 79.33% of the issued and outstanding shares of LottoGopher, calculated on a non-diluted basis, following the completion of the LottoGopher Transaction. Completion of the LottoGopher Transaction would result in the operations of the Company and LottoGopher combining to create a newly formed enterprise.

To facilitate the Arrangement, among other things, LottoGopher is to incorporate a new wholly-owned subsidiary ("LottoGopher Subco"), is to complete a 10:1 share consolidation (reducing the number of issued and outstanding LottoGopher shares from 197,520,605 to approximately 19,752,061) and is to create preferred shares of LottoGopher (the "LottoGopher Pref Shares"). Pursuant to the Arrangement, the following transactions are to occur sequentially on the closing date of the LottoGopher Transaction (the "Effective Date") in the following order:

1. LottoGopher Subco and Bravio are to amalgamate under the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) (the "Amalgamation").
2. Because of the Amalgamation, each of the issued and outstanding shares of Bravio (other than those held by dissenting Bravio shareholders, each of whom will be entitled to fair value) are to be exchanged for 0.457505011 LottoGopher common shares and 0.027536918 LottoGopher Pref Shares.
3. Each issued and outstanding share of LottoGopher Subco is to be exchanged for one share of the amalgamated entity.

Following the completion of the Arrangement, all outstanding Bravio options and common share purchase warrants are to be exchanged for options or common share purchase warrant to acquire the applicable number of LottoGopher shares in accordance with their terms. In addition, following the completion of the Arrangement,

and subject to meeting the listing requirements of the CSE, the LottoGopher shares are to continue to be listed on the CSE.

The completion of the LottoGopher Transaction is subject to a number of conditions as set forth in the Definitive Agreement, including (without limitation), the approval of the shareholders of Bravio and LottoGopher, the completion of a proposed financing of $1,500,000, and the receipt of all requisite regulatory, court and CSE approvals, including the approval of the LottoGopher Transaction as a "Fundamental Change" (as defined in the policies of the CSE). Shareholder approval was obtained at a meeting of the shareholders of LottoGopher on April 30, 2019.

This transaction is to be accounted for as a reverse takeover of LottoGopher by the Company.

The Company is to issue 730,560 options to its financial advisors upon completion of the LottoGopher Transaction. Each option is to entitle the holder thereof to subscribe for one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.3525 per common share until March 8, 2023.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The share exchange agreement to acquire Bravio Gaming and Mobimedia was a related party transaction.

Key management personnel include persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly. The Company has determined its key management personnel to be executive and non-executive officers and directors of the Company.

The remuneration of key management personnel during the period ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Salaries and benefits	$300,000	-

The Company entered into employment agreements with Paul Carroll and David van Herwaarde during the year for annual salaries of $150,000 each. The accrued salaries were converted to 3,000,000 common shares a price of $0.10 per share (see note 9(b)).

The Company periodically transacts with Australian Content Management Pty Ltd ("ACM"), a company associated with David van Herwaarde. ACM manages the operations in Asia Pacific market place. ACM managed Company revenue of $575,066 for the year ended March 31, 2019 and for that the Company incurred technical costs of $115,429 for the year. Such costs are included in sales, general and administration expenses.

8. INTANGIBLES

	Lottery Processing Technology	Digital Applications	Total
Cost			
Balance, April 1, 2017	$ -	$ 191,439	$ 191,439
Additions	4,951,000	201,151	5,152,151
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	(39)	(39)
Balance, March 31, 2018	4,951,000	392,551	5,343,551
Additions	-	372,244	372,244
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(209,500)	(9,478)	(218,978)
Balance, March 31, 2019	$ 4,741,500	$ 755,317	$ 5,496,817
Accumulated Amortization			
Balance, April 1, 2017	$ -	$ -	$ -
Amortization	965,028	78,980	1,044,008
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(61)	(415)	(476)
Balance, March 31, 2018	964,967	78,565	1,043,532
Amortization	1,595,000	244,546	1,839,546
Impairment	-	414,594	414,594
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(57,510)	17,612	(39,898)
Balance, March 31, 2019	2,502,457	755,317	3,257,774
Net book value, March 31, 2018	$ 3,986,033	$ 313,986	$ 4,300,019
Net book value, March 31, 2019	$ 2,239,043	$ -	$ 2,239,043

The lottery processing technology (the "LP Technology") was purchased by granting shares to the vendor. In accordance with IFRS 2: Share-based payment, the Company determined the fair value of the LP Technology by using valuation techniques, based on a forecast of the discounted expected future cash flows. These evaluations are based on assumptions made by management regarding the future performance of the LP Technology and the discount rate. This non-cash transaction was excluded from the statement of cash flows.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized share capital
Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued share capital
At March 31, 2019, the Company had 175,454,732 common shares (2018 – 139,964,230) common shares issued and outstanding.

During the year ended March 31, 2018

- On September 1, 2017 the Company issued 67,154,490 common shares in connection with the purchase of the LP Technology (see note 8).

During the year ended March 31, 2019

- Between May 1, 2018 and March 31, 2019, the Company issued 9,718,750 common shares at prices ranging between $0.12838 and $0.21 per share for aggregate proceeds of $1,558,717.

- In connection with these share issuances, the Company engaged capital markets firms in an advisory capacity and has incurred $141,750 in costs to be paid for in cash ($31,750) and the balance in 900,000 common shares at $0.10 and 95,175 common shares at $0.21.
- Between May 1, 2018 and March 31, 2019, the Company issued 2,052,354 common shares at prices ranging between $0.10 and $0.2745 per share as settlement of outstanding debts to 3rd parties totalling $450,000.
- On March 31, 2019, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares at the price of $0.10 to the Directors in settlement of outstanding salaries totalling $300,000.

c) Contributed Surplus

During 2018 Mobimedia received contributions from related entities, being Mobimedia International Pte Ltd, and ACM, of $815,525. These advances are not repayable and as such have been recorded as contributed surplus in these consolidated financial statements.

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines its components of equity as capital. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue business opportunities and to maintain a flexible capital structure that optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

There were no changes to the Company's policy for capital management during the year ended March 31, 2019.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, acquire or dispose of assets, or adjust the amount of cash. In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company and its subsidiaries are not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
FVTPL, measured at fair value:		
Cash	**$ 78,103**	$ 44,096
Financial assets, measured at amortized cost:		
Accounts receivable and accruals	**$ 521,019**	$ 299,312
Financial liabilities, measured at amortized cost:		
Accounts payable	**$ 415,445**	$ 124,443
Accured expenses	**$ 346,074**	$ 4,456
Advances	**$ 115,920**	$ 118,800
Accured salaries	**$ 51,630**	$ 26,876

The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments approximate their fair value.

Fair value Hierarchy of Financial Instruments

The Company has categorized its financial instruments that are carried at fair value, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, into a three level fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market. The types of assets and liabilities classified as Level 1 generally included cash.

Level 2: Fair value is based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, valuation that is based on significant observable inputs, or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated with observable market data through correlation or other means. Currently, the Company has no financial instruments that would be classified as Level 2.
Level 3: Fair value is based on valuation techniques that require one or more significant inputs that are not based on observable market inputs. These unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Currently, the Company has no financial instruments that would be classified as Level 3.

Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, which include currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash and accounts receivable (which comprises trade receivables of $521,019) are exposed to credit risk. The Company reduces its credit risk on cash by placing these instruments with institutions of high credit worthiness. As at March 31, 2019, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of its financial assets.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate cash balances to meet liabilities as they become due.

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had cash of $78,103 in order to meet current liabilities. At March 31, 2019, the Company had accounts payable and accrued expenses of $929,070. All accounts payable and accrued liabilities are current.

Market Risk

The significant market risks to which the Company is exposed are interest rate risk and currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash is held mainly in interest bearing accounts.

The Company's interest rate risk principally arises from the interest rate impact of interest earned on cash. A 1% change in interest rates on cash outstanding at March 31, 2019 would result in an approximately $1,495 change to the Company's net loss for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities held by the Company, which has a presentation currency of CAD. Bravio hold funds in CAD and United States dollars, Mobimedia derives income and incurs expenses in INR, Nepalese rupee and AUD, Bravio Gaming incurs expenses in AUD. The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk.

The Company had the following balances in monetary assets and monetary liabilities which are subject to fluctuation against CAD:

Denominated in INR	
Cash	INR 437,421
Receivables	INR 20,140,026
Payables	INR (30,452,105)
	INR (9,874,658)
Foreign currency rate	CAD $0.0192
Equivalent in CAD	**CAD ($189,897)**

Based on the above net exposures as at March 31, 2019, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% change of the INR against the CAD would impact net loss by approximately $18,988.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices other than those arising from interest rate risk, financial market risk, or currency risk. The Company is not exposed to significant other price risk.

12. CONTINGENCY

Mobimedia International Pte Ltd, the previous parent company of Mobimedia, is engaged in a long running legal dispute with Sony Music India, relating to the provision of music content into the Bangladesh market place. The amount of the dispute is USD $150,000. The Company is a respondent to the dispute. Management does not believe that the current matter represents material exposure to the Company, and is pursuing its defences diligently.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On April 24, 2019 the Company entered into a Subscription Receipt Offering agreement with Gravitas Securities Inc. to act as agent on a commercially reasonable "best efforts" agency basis on its own behalf and on behalf of the other securities dealers agents (together, the “Agents”). The parties understand that the ability of the Agents to sell the offered securities in connection with the offering is contingent upon numerous factors, including but not limited to the market conditions at the time of the offering and results of due diligence. As of September 19, 2019 the agreement is ongoing.