

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

April 30, 2018 and 2017

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

To the Shareholders of Maple Peak Investments Inc.:

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Audit Committee has the responsibility of meeting with management and external auditors to discuss the internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Committee is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Company's external auditors.

MNP LLP is appointed by the shareholders to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Committee and management to discuss their audit findings.

July 20, 2018

"Thurman Tat Hong So"
Thurman Tat Hong So, Director

"Dennis Chi-Wai Tam"
Dennis Chi-Wai Tam, Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Maple Peak Investments Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Maple Peak Investments Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at April 30, 2018 and 2017, and the statements of loss and comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Maple Peak Investments Inc. as at April 30, 2018 and 2017 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Vancouver, Canada
July 20, 2018



Chartered Professional Accountants

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS
AS AT APRIL 30, 2018 and 2017

	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$ 4,776,948	\$ 5,404,913
Other receivables	11,762	9,144
Prepaid expenses	4,620	3,850
	<u>4,793,330</u>	<u>5,417,907</u>
Investments (Note 4)	<u>7,532,478</u>	<u>4,331,339</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 12,325,808</u>	<u>\$ 9,749,246</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 205,508	\$ 10,146
Long-term		
Deferred tax liability (Note 8)	<u>330,905</u>	<u>121,469</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>536,413</u>	<u>131,615</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 5)	8,192,331	8,192,331
Reserve	543,521	543,521
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4,469,887	1,591,124
Deficit	<u>(1,416,344)</u>	<u>(709,345)</u>
	<u>11,789,395</u>	<u>9,617,631</u>
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	<u>\$ 12,325,808</u>	<u>\$ 9,749,246</u>

Approved and authorized by the Board:

"Thurman Tat Hong So"
Thurman Tat Hong So, Director

"Dennis Chi-Wai Tam"
Dennis Chi-Wai Tam, Director

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

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 2018 and 2017
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

	2018	2017
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Accounting and legal fees	\$ 45,387	\$ 27,104
Bank charges	1,086	472
Director fee (Note 9)	299,000	197,355
Foreign exchange loss (Note 4)	171,573	-
Meals and entertainment	3,222	5,059
Miscellaneous	1,168	3,216
Qualified transaction expenses	-	37,682
Salaries and wages (Note 9)	495,000	-
Transfer agent and filing fees	13,950	14,833
Travel	3,802	7,527
	<u>1,034,188</u>	<u>293,248</u>
OTHER INCOME		
Dividend income (Note 9)	10,532	9,056
Interest income	66,235	29,384
	<u>76,767</u>	<u>38,440</u>
Net loss before income tax	(957,421)	(254,808)
Income tax recovery	250,422	116,285
Net loss for the year	<u>(706,999)</u>	<u>(138,523)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>		
Unrealized gain on investments, net of tax (Note 4)	2,878,763	1,591,124
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 2,171,764</u>	<u>\$ 1,452,601</u>
Loss per common share - Basic and Diluted	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
– Basic and Diluted	59,000,000	55,647,984

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

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 2018 and 2017
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Reserve	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Deficit	Total
Balance at April 30, 2016	55,014,000	\$ 4,850,217	\$ 565,271	\$ -	\$ (570,822)	\$ 4,844,666
Agent warrants exercised at \$0.10 per share (Note 5)	286,000	50,350	(21,750)	-	-	28,600
Shares issued for cash at \$0.90 per share, net of share issuance costs (Note 5)	3,700,000	3,291,764	-	-	-	3,291,764
Other comprehensive income for the year (Note 4)	-	-	-	1,591,124	-	1,591,124
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(138,523)	(138,523)
Balance at April 30, 2017	59,000,000	8,192,331	543,521	1,591,124	(709,345)	9,617,631
Other comprehensive income for the year (Note 4)	-	-	-	2,878,763	-	2,878,763
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(706,999)	(706,999)
Balance at April 30, 2018	59,000,000	\$ 8,192,331	\$ 543,521	\$ 4,469,887	\$ (1,416,344)	\$ 11,789,395

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

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 2018 and 2017
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	\$ (706,999)	\$ (138,523)
Item not affected by cash:		
Income tax recovery	(250,422)	(116,285)
Foreign exchange loss	171,573	-
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Account payable and accrued liabilities	195,362	(39,294)
Other receivables	(2,618)	(3,401)
Prepaid expenses	(770)	1,601
Cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(593,874)</u>	<u>(295,902)</u>
CASH FLOWS PROVIDE BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investments	-	(2,502,461)
Purchase of strip bonds	(133,040)	-
Redemption of strip bonds	98,949	-
Cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(34,091)</u>	<u>(2,502,461)</u>
CASH FLOWS PROVIDE BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of share capital, net of share issuance costs	-	3,299,718
Agent warrants exercised	-	28,600
Cash flows provided by financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>3,328,318</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(627,965)	529,955
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>5,404,913</u>	<u>4,874,958</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 4,776,948	\$ 5,404,913

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on February 7, 2013 under the name Maple Peak Investments Inc. and classified as a Capital Pool Company as defined in the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) Policy 2.4. The Company’s common shares were listed and called for trading on the TSX-V on October 1, 2014.

On July 13, 2016, the Company completed its QT and became a Tier 2 Investment Issuer through the acquisition of such number common shares (“Melco Shares”) of Melco International Development Ltd. (“Melco”) equal to \$2,377,461 (such acquisition, the “Melco Investment”) and such number of common shares (“Loto Shares”) of Loto Interactive Ltd. (formerly MelcoLot Limited) (“Loto”) equal to \$125,000 (such acquisition, the “Loto Investment”). The Melco Investment and the Loto Investment (together, the “Transactions”) were to collectively constitute the Company’s QT. The common shares of the Company commenced trading on the Exchange as a non-“Capital Pool Company” on July 14, 2016 under the trading symbol MAP, and continued in the business of a public gaming focused investment corporation with its primary focus being to seek high returns by making investments in companies involving casinos, gaming and game of chance, leisure and entertainment, and resort projects. The Company adopted a set of investment policy. A key aspect of Maple Peak’s investment strategy as an investment issuer will be seeking undervalued companies backed by strong management teams and solid business models that can benefit from vast experience that the Maple Peak’s Board has in the casinos and gaming and resort operation business. Pursuant to this investment strategy, Maple Peak identified the Transactions as its initial investments.

The head office of the Company is located at 160 – 6751 Graybar Road, Richmond, British Columbia, B6W 1H3. The registered office of the Company is located at 20th floor, 250 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3R8. The Company does not have any subsidiaries.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended April 30, 2018, were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on July 20, 2018.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) which include International Accounting Standards and Interpretations (“IFRIC” and “SIC”) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

Estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont'd...)

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the financial statements is deferred taxes.

Deferred taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and that sufficient taxable income will be generated in the future to recover such deferred tax assets. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires the Company to make significant estimates related to expectations of deferred taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize a net deferred tax assets recorded at the statements of financial position date could be impacted. In addition, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include funds in corporate bank accounts with original maturities of 3 months or less.

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is the change in the Company's shareholders' equity that results from transactions and other events from other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that would not normally be included in net earnings, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments. Certain gains and losses are presented in other comprehensive income until it is considered appropriate to recognize into net earnings.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of four categories:

- a) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL");
- b) Held-to-Maturity ("HTM");
- c) Loans and receivables; and
- d) Available for sale ("AFS").

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial instruments (cont'd...)

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

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at FVTPL if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company’s risk management strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes are recognized in profit or loss.

Held to maturity (“HTM”)

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company’s management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized costs using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive income.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any direct attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Available for sale (“AFS”)

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in other comprehensive income, except for unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary financial assets and impairment losses which are recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive income. Any reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss on a non-monetary asset is recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Realized gains and losses from the derecognition of available-for-sale assets are recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive income in the period derecognized with any unrealized gains or losses being recycled from other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into one of two categories:

- a) Fair value through profit or loss; and
- b) Other financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises of derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired (other than a financial asset classified as fair value through profit or loss) when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been impacted.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial instruments (cont'd...)

Impairment of financial assets (cont'd...)

For all financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

- a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- b) default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- c) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income, respectively. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that in a transaction that is not a business combination and accounting or taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not yet applied the following new standards, interpretations or amendments to standards that have been issued as at April 30, 2018 but are not yet effective. Unless otherwise stated, the Company does not plan to early adopt any of these new or amended standards and interpretations and intends to adopt those standards when they become effective. The Company does not expect the impact of such changes on the financial statements to be material, unless otherwise stated.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and subsequently amended as part of an ongoing project to replace IAS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement. The standard requires the classification of financial assets into two measurement categories based on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. The two categories are those measured at fair value and those measured at amortized cost. The classification and measurement of financial liabilities is primarily unchanged from IAS 39. However, for financial liabilities measured at fair value, changes in the fair value attributable to changes in an entity's "own credit risk" is now recognized in other comprehensive income instead of in profit or loss. This new standard will also impact disclosures provided under IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures.

In November 2013, the IASB amended IFRS 9 for the significant changes to hedge accounting. In addition, an entity can now apply the "own credit requirement" in isolation without the need to change any other accounting for financial instruments. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted, and must be applied retrospectively with some exemptions permitted. The Company does not anticipate this amendment to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include funds in corporate bank accounts with original maturities of 3 months or less.

Cash equivalents as of April 30, 2018 include term deposits in the amount of \$4,763,671 (2017 – 5,327,447) with interest rate of 1.75% (2017: 1.05% to 1.13%) and mature of range from 91 days to 93 days (2017 – 60 days to 91 days) and short-term strip bond in the amount of \$13,277 (2017 – Nil) maturing on June 6, 2018 with the interest rate of 1.78% (2017 – Nil).

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APRIL 30, 2018 and 2017

4. INVESTMENTS

	2017 \$	2018 \$
Share investment (a)	4,331,339	7,498,387
Bond investment (b)	-	34,091
Total	4,331,339	7,532,478

- (a) The Company acquired shares issued by other companies through open market. The shares may be disposed on demand through the open market should the Company require funds for other investment needs. The Company accounts for the investments at fair value at each reporting date.

The share investment is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Cost to acquire \$	2017		2018		Fair value \$
			Unrealized gain \$	Fair value \$	Unrealized gain(loss) \$	Foreign exchange (loss) \$	
Melco	1,566,000	2,377,461	1,812,216	4,189,677	3,378,635	(163,113)	7,405,199
Loto	3,530,000	125,000	16,662	141,662	(40,014)	(8,460)	93,188
Total		2,502,461	1,828,878	4,331,339	3,338,621	(171,573)	7,498,387

The unrealized gain on share investment is summarized as follows:

	2017 \$	2018 \$
Unrealized gain	1,828,878	3,338,621
Deferred tax expense on unrealized gain (Note 8)	(237,754)	(459,858)
Unrealized gain on share investment, net of tax	1,591,124	2,878,763

- (b) The Company held long-term strip bond in the amount of \$34,091 (2017 – Nil) maturing on May 15, 2019 and November 15, 2019 with the fixed interest rate from 2.09% to 2.49%. (2017 – Nil). The Company has the intention to hold the bonds to maturity.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

- a) Authorized share capital:

As at April 30, 2018 and 2017, the authorized share capital of the Company was an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

5. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd...)

b) Issued and outstanding:

On March 10, 2017, the Company issued 3,700,000 common shares at a price of \$0.90 per share as a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of \$3,330,000. The financing cost related to this private placement was \$38,236.

On September 28, 2016, 286,000 Agent's Options were exercised at \$0.10 per share for total proceeds of \$28,600.

As at April 30, 2018, the 20,034,000 (2017 – 33,390,000) common shares are held in escrow. The 20,034,000 escrow common shares will be released to the shareholders as in three equal tranches of 20% every six months after January 15, 2018. These escrow shares may not be transferred, assigned or otherwise dealt with without the consent of the regulatory authorities.

c) Stock option plan:

The Company adopted a stock option plan under which it can grant options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants for up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

The continuity of the Company's stock options as at April 30, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	Number of Options
Balance, April 30, 2018 and 2017	5,500,000

The following stock options were outstanding as at April 30, 2018 and 2017:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Options Outstanding and Exercisable
October 1, 2024	\$0.10	5,500,000

d) Agent warrants

During the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017, no Agent's warrants were issued and all of the outstanding 286,000 Agent warrants were exercised at \$0.10 per share during the year ended April 30, 2017.

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital is comprised of the Company's shareholders' equity and any debt that it may issue. As at April 30, 2018, the Company's shareholders' equity was \$11,789,395 (2017 – \$9,617,631). The Company's objectives when managing capital is to maintain financial strength and to protect its ability to meet its on-going liabilities, to continue as a going concern, to maintain creditworthiness and to maximize returns for shareholders over the long term. Protecting the ability to pay current and future liabilities includes maintaining capital above minimum regulatory levels, current financial strength rating requirements and internally determined capital guidelines and calculated risk management levels. The capital for expansion was mostly from proceeds from the issuance of common shares.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

At April 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, investments, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company classifies its cash and cash equivalents as FVTPL, other receivables and bond investments as loans and receivables, share investments as available for sale, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other liabilities. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents and share investments are based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, other receivables and bond investments approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks consist principally of cash. To minimize the credit risk the Company places these instruments with a high credit quality financial institution.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of cash. The ability to do this relies on the Company raising equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are currently invested in business accounts and term deposits which are available on demand by the Company for its operations.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. With respect to financial assets, the Company invested part of the cash balance in term deposits at rate of 1.75% and strip bonds at rate from 1.78% to 2.49% to generate interest income in order to maintain liquidity.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the market prices of its investment.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has operations in Canada but held investment in two Hong Kong-based publicly-traded companies denominated in Hong Kong dollars. Foreign currency risk arises from purchase transactions as well as financial assets and liabilities denominated in these foreign currencies. A 10 % change in the exchange rate would change the Canadian dollar value of these assets by approximately \$749,839. The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK (cont'd...)

Concentration Risk

As at April 30, 2018, all of the Company's portfolio of investments was held in two companies. These investments represent 61% of the Company's total assets and poor performance in the market price of these investment could adversely affect the Company's results.

8. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the expected income tax expense (recovery) at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive income for the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Net loss before tax	(957,421)	(254,808)
Statutory tax rate	26.3%	26.0%
Expected income tax (recovery)	(252,121)	(66,250)
Change in deferred tax assets not recognized	-	(50,693)
Change in estimate	(10,440)	-
Change in tax rate	(10,646)	-
Non-deductible items	25,558	658
Non-taxable income	(2,773)	-
Total income tax expense (recovery)	(250,422)	(116,285)
Current tax expense (recovery)	-	-
Deferred tax expense (recovery)	(250,422)	(116,285)
Total income tax expense (recovery)	(250,422)	(116,285)

The statutory tax rate increased from 26% to 26.3% due to an increase in the BC corporate tax rate on January 1, 2018.

The movement in deferred tax assets (liabilities) during the years are as follows:

	2016	(Charged) credited through earnings	(Charged) credited through other comprehensive income	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)				
Non-capital loss carry forwards	-	94,871	-	94,871
Share issuance costs	-	21,414	-	21,414
Investments	-	-	(237,754)	(237,754)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	-	116,285	(237,754)	(121,469)

8. INCOME TAXES (cont'd...)

		(Charged) credited through earnings	(Charged) credited through other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	2017			2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-capital loss carry forwards	94,871	230,049	-	324,920
Share issuance costs and other	21,414	(7,876)	-	13,538
Investments	(237,754)	28,249	(459,858)	(669,363)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(121,469)	250,422	(459,858)	(330,905)

There are no unrecognized deductible temporary differences as at April 30, 2018 and 2017.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Melco Investment are considered to be related party transaction since a director and officer of the Company is the Chairman and CEO of Melco.

In June 2017, Melco disposed its entire interest in Loto Interactive (formerly MelcoLot) and the two common directors and officers of the Company and Loto Interactive has resigned from the board of directors of Loto Interactive on July 10, 2017. As such, Loto Interactive ceased to be a related party of the Company as of July 10, 2017. Since then, the Loto Investment are not considered to be a related party transaction.

During the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company incurred the following transactions to officers or directors of the Company or companies with common directors:

	Years ended April 30,	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Director fee	299,000	197,355
Salaries and wages	495,000	-
Consulting expenses	-	18,839
Dividend income	10,532	9,056
Total	804,532	225,250

Included in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of April 30, 2018 is \$202,000 (2017 – \$Nil) of Salaries and director fees payable to the Company’s directors and officers.