1014379 B.C. Ltd.

Financial Statements
December 31, 2015 and 2014
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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Smythe CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF 1014379 B.C. Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of 1014379 B.C. Ltd., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 100-day period ended December 31, 2014, 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 1014379 B.C. Ltd. as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 100-day period ended December 31, 2014 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements, which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Smythe LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
April 28, 2016

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1014379 B.C. Ltd.
Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31,
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes		2015		2014
Assets					
Current					
Cash		$	1,428	$	-
GST receivable			1,486		125
Total Assets		**$**	**2,914**	**$**	**125**
Liabilities					
Current					
Bank indebtedness		$	-	$	21
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities			9,150		2,625
Total Liabilities			**9,150**		**2,646**
Shareholder's Equity (Deficit)					
Capital stock	5		103,768		1
Deficit			(110,004)		(2,522)
Total Shareholder's Equity (Deficit)			**(6,236)**		**(2,521)**
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity (Deficit)		**$**	**2,914**	**$**	**125**

Approved and authorized by the Board on April 28, 2016.

"Anthony Jackson" (signed)
Anthony Jackson, Director

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

1014379 B.C. Ltd.
Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31,
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes		Year ended December 31, 2015		100-day period ended December 31, 2014
Expenses					
Consulting fees		$	77,861	$	-
Professional fees			24,730		2,500
Filing fees			4,534		-
Bank and interest			357		22
Net loss and comprehensive loss		**$**	**(107,482)**	**$**	**(2,522)**
Loss per share – basic and diluted		**$**	**(0.02)**	**$**	**(2,522)**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			**5,060,225**		**1**

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

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Capital Stock			
	Number of Shares	Amount	Deficit	Total
Balance at September 23, 2014 (date of incorporation)	-	$ -	$ -	$ -
Shares issued for cash on incorporation (Note 5(b))	1	1	-	1
Net loss for the period	-	-	(2,522)	(2,522)
Balance at December 31, 2014	1	1	(2,522)	(2,521)
Shares issued for cash (Note 5)	2,938,350	58,767	-	58,767
Shares issued for cash pursuant to arrangement agreement (Note 5)	2,121,875	45,000	-	45,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	(107,482)	(82,482)
Balance at December 31, 2015	**5,060,225**	**$ 103,768**	**$ (110,004)**	**$ 18,764**

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

1014379 B.C. Ltd.

Statements of Cash Flow
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Year ended December 31, 2015		100-day period ended December 31, 2014
Operating activities				
Net loss	**$**	(107,482)	$	(2,522)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
GST receivable		(1,361)		(125)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		6,525		2,625
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(102,318)		(22)
Investing activity				
Redemption of investment in Bravura Ventures Corp.		45,000		-
Net cash flows from investing activity		45,000		-
Financing activities				
Proceeds from share issuance		58,767		1
Net cash flows from financing activities		58,767		1
Change in cash		1,449		(21)
Bank indebtedness, beginning of the period		(21)		-
Cash (bank indebtedness), end of the period	**$**	**1,428**	**$**	**(21)**

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

1014379 B.C. Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on September 23, 2014. The principal business of the Company is to identify, evaluate and then acquire an interest in a business or assets. The address of its head office is 800 - 1199 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3T5.

On October 14, 2014, the Company entered into an arrangement agreement with Bravura Ventures Corp ("Bravura") and Nuran Wireless Inc. ("Nuran", previously 1014372 B.C. Ltd.) whereby the Company will form part of a statutory plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement") to become a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. The arrangement was approved November 14, 2014 and was completed March 11, 2015 (Note 5(b)).

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company's continuing operations, as intended, are dependent upon its ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate an acquisition of or participation in an interest in properties, assets or businesses. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to complete such activities or obtain financing to continue; therefore, a material uncertainty exists that casts significant doubt over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

(a) These financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise indicated.

The significant accounting policies set out in note 3 have been applied consistently to all periods presented.

(b) Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Company were approved by the director and authorized for issue on April 28, 2016.

(c) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the statement of financial position, and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates, which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates appear throughout the financial statements and may require adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions, and other relevant factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

There were no significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the statement of financial position reporting date, which could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

Critical judgment exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is as follows:

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures and meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(d) New accounting pronouncements

The following new standard has been issued by the IASB, but is not yet effective:

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2014)

This is a finalized version of IFRS 9, which contains accounting requirements for financial instruments, replacing *IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The standard contains requirements in the following areas:

- Classification and measurement. Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a "fair value through other comprehensive income" category for certain debt instruments. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39; however, there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk.

- Impairment. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an "expected credit loss" model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognized.

- Hedge accounting. Introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures.

- Derecognition. The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning on January 1, 2018.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at recognition.

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is held-for-trading or it is designated as FVTPL. A financial asset is classified as FVTPL when it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages and has an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking or if it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. Cash is included in this category of financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost, less any impairment.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are recognized on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income (loss) and classified as a component of equity.

Management assesses the carrying value of available-for-sale financial assets at least annually and any impairment charges are also recognized in profit or loss. When financial assets classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are included in profit and loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method. Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include bank indebtedness and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(iii) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 - Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

(b) Loss per share

Loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company uses the treasury stock method for calculating diluted loss per share. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is calculated on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive. Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

(c) Capital stock

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 are classified as equity instruments.

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

(d) Income tax

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss) or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the statement of financial position method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company classifies its financial instruments as follows:

- Cash is classified as a financial asset at FVTPL
- Bank indebtedness, account payable and accrued liabilities as other financial liabilities

The carrying value of this financial asset approximates its fair value.

The Company's risk exposure and the impact on the Company's financial instrument is summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality Canadian financial institutions. The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk on receivables, as these amounts are due from government agencies. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements. The Company is not exposed to significant liquidity risk.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. CAPITAL STOCK

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value
Unlimited number of preferred shares without par value

(b) Issued and outstanding

On September 23, 2014, the date of incorporation, the Company issued one common share at a price of $1.00.

Pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement entered by the Company with Bravura and Nuran October 14, 2014 and completed March 11, 2015:

(i) The Company issued 2,121,875 common shares in exchange of the Class 2 reorganization shares of Bravura, which were subsequently redeemed by Bravura from the Company for cash consideration of $45,000; and
(ii) The Company issued 2,938,350 common shares for gross proceeds of $58,767.

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company is actively looking to acquire an interest in a business or assets and this involves a high degree of risk. The Company has not determined whether it will be successful in its endeavors and does not generate cash flows from operations. The Company's primary source of funds comes from the issuance of capital stock. The Company does not use other sources of financing that require fixed payments of interest and principal due to lack of cash flow from current operations, and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company defines its capital as shareholder's equity. Capital requirements are driven by the Company's general operations. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company monitors expenses and overhead to ensure costs and commitments are being paid. There were no changes in the company's capital risk management approach during the year ended December 31, 2015.

7. INCOME TAX

A reconciliation of income tax provision computed at Canadian statutory rates to the reported income tax provision is provided as follows:

		2015		**2014**
Loss before income taxes	$	(107,482)	$	(2,522)
Canadian statutory tax rate		26.0%		26.0%
Income tax benefit computed at statutory rates		(27,945)		(656)
Unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognized		27,945		656
	$	-	$	-

As at December 31, 2015, the Company has operating losses available for carry-forward of approximately $85,000 available to apply against future Canadian income for tax purposes. The operating losses expire between 2034 and 2035.

8. SEGMENTED REPORTING

The Company has one operating segment, with all assets located in Canada.