A copy of this amended and restated preliminary prospectus has been filed with the securities regulatory authority in British Columbia but has not yet become final for the purpose of the sale of securities. Information contained in this amended and restated preliminary prospectus may not be complete and may have to be amended. The securities may not be sold until a receipt for the prospectus is obtained from the securities regulatory authority.

No securities regulatory authority has expressed an opinion about these securities and it is an offence to claim otherwise.

AMENDED AND RESTATED PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS
(amending and restating the preliminary prospectus filed November 9, 2015)

New Issue February 9, 2016

Fantasy 6 Sports Inc.

(the "**Company**")

300 – 150 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1G8

5,108,000 COMMON SHARES ISSUABLE UPON THE EXERCISE OF SPECIAL WARRANTS

This Prospectus is being filed to qualify the distribution in British Columbia of 5,108,000 common shares of the Company issuable to the holders of a total of 5,108,000 previously issued Special Warrants of the Company, upon the automatic exercise of the Special Warrants giving each holder the right to acquire, without additional payment, one common share of the Company for each Special Warrant held by them. See "*Plan of Distribution*".

Each Special Warrant entitles the holder to acquire, without further payment, one common share of the Company as described below: The Special Warrants will automatically convert on the earlier of: (a) the first (1st) business day following the day on which a receipt for a (final) prospectus has been issued by or on behalf of the last of the securities regulatory authorities in the Province of British Columbia and such other jurisdictions as may be determined by the

Company qualifying the distribution of the common shares to be issued upon exercise of the Special Warrants; and (b) the third (3^{rd}) anniversary of the date of issuance of the Special Warrants.

The Special Warrants were issued pursuant to subscription agreements between the Company and each of the subscribers for the purchase of Units as follows.

Number of Units[(1)]	Price per Unit	Proceeds to the Company
5,108,000	$0.10	$510,800[(2)]

(1) Each Unit consisted of one Special Warrant and one half stock purchase warrant of the Company. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share in the capital of the Company at a price of $0.20 per share for a period of 24 months from the date of the issuance of the warrants.

(2) Before deduction of relevant expenses. See "*Use of Proceeds*".

The price of the Units was determined by the Company.

There is no market through which the Units or common shares acquired upon the exercise of the Special Warrants or warrants may be sold and purchasers may not be able to resell the common shares acquired upon exercise of the Special Warrants or warrants. The Company is applying to list its common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange. Listing will be subject to the Company fulfilling all of the listing requirements of the Exchange, including without limitation, the distribution of the common shares to a minimum number of public shareholders and the Company meeting certain financial and other requirements.

No underwriter has been involved in the preparation of the Prospectus or performed any review or independent due diligence of the contents of the Prospectus.

Table of Contents

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following is a glossary of certain terms used in this Prospectus. Terms and abbreviations used in the Financial Statements and also appearing in the documents attached as schedules to the Prospectus may be defined separately and the terms and abbreviations defined below may not be used therein, except where otherwise indicated. Words below importing the singular, where the context requires, include the plural and vice versa, and words importing any gender include all genders.

Audit Committee	means a committee established by and among the Board for the purpose of overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and audits of the financial statements of the Company**.**
Auditors	means MNP LLP.
BCBCA	means the *Business Corporations Act,* S.B.C. 2002, c. 57 including the regulations thereunder, as amended.
BL	means Bundesliga, a professional soccer league in Germany.
Board or Board of Directors	means the board of directors of the Company.
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer.
CL	means Champions League, a professional soccer organization played in various parts of Europe.
Cloud	means remote servers hosted on the Internet rather than a local server or a personal computer.
CFO	means Chief Financial Officer.
Company or the Company	means Fantasy 6 Sports Inc., a British Columbia company incorporated under the *BCA* on February 10, 2015 under incorporation number BC1027202 as “Davita Capital Inc”. Where applicable, it may refer to a DLT, PDL USA, or all entities on a consolidated basis.
Computershare	means Computershare Investor Services Inc.

DLT	means a private Canadian company incorporated under the *Canadian Business Corporations Act* on August 13, 2012 under incorporation number 827288-3, as “Pro Draft League Inc.” that subsequently changed its name on March 4, 2014 to “Draft Label Technologies Inc.”, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.
EPL	means English Premiership League, a professional soccer organization based in England.
Escrow Agreement	means the escrow agreement entered into on October 23, 2015 among the Company, Computershare, and Victory Square Labs Inc.
Exchange	means the Canadian Securities Exchange.
FSTA	means the Fantasy Sports Trade Association, an organization based in the United States of America dedicated to the promotion of the fantasy sports.
Financial Statements	means the financial statements attached to this Prospectus and comprised of: • Schedule “C” - financial statements of the Company for the period from February 10 (Date of Incorporation) to September 30, 2015; • Schedule “E” - financial statements of DLT for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013; • Schedule “G” - financial statements of PDL USA for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013; • Schedule “H” - condensed consolidated interim financial statements of DLT for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (unaudited – prepared by management); and • Schedule “I” - unaudited pro forma financial statements of the Company (prepared by management) dated September 30, 2015.
Financing	means the financing to fund the Company’s development described in Section 4 “Narrative Description of Business”.
Form 52-110F2	means Form 52-110F2 *Disclosure by Venture Issuers*.

Form 58-101F2	means Form 58-101F2 *Corporate Governance Disclosure (Venture Issuers)*.
IFRS	means International Financial Reporting Standards.
Listing	means the listing of the Company's common shares on the Exchange.
Listing Date	means the date on which the common shares are listing for trading on the Exchange.
MD&A	means Management's Discussion and Analysis.
MLB	means Major League Baseball.
Named Executive Officers or NEO	means all individuals who have acted as named executive officers, or acted in a similar capacity, for any part of the most recently completed financial year or current financial year, as of the date of this Statement.
NBA	means the National Basketball Association.
NFL	means the National Football League
NHL	means the National Hockey League.
NI 41-101	means National Instrument 41-101 *General Prospectus Requirements*.
NI 52-110	means National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees*.
NI 58-101	means National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices*.
NP 51-201	means National Policy 51-201 *Disclosure Standards*
NP 58-201	means National Policy 58-201 *Corporate Governance Guidelines*.

PDL USA	means PDL USA Inc., a private Delaware company incorporated under the General Corporation Law of Delaware on December 3, 2014 under Delaware file number 56502-54.
PGA	means Professional Golfers Association.
Pro DL (US)	means Pro Draft League, Inc., a private Wyoming company incorporated under the *Washington Corporations Act* on January 31, 2013 under UBI number 603-272-708.
Prospectus	means this prospectus dated as of the date on the cover page.
Related Person	means an "**Insider**", which has the meaning set forth in the *Securities Act,* R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 418 being: a) a director or an officer of an issuer; b) a director or an officer of a person that is itself an insider or a subsidiary of an issuer; c) a person that has beneficial ownership of, or control or direction over, directly or indirectly, or a combination of beneficial ownership of, and control or direction over, directly or indirectly, securities of an issuer carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all the issuer's outstanding voting securities, excluding, for the purpose of the calculation of the percentage held, any securities held by the person as underwriter in the course of a distribution; d) an issuer that has purchased, redeemed or otherwise acquired a security of its own issue, for so long as it continues to hold that security; e) a person designated as an insider in an order made under section 3.2, or f) a person that is in a prescribed class of persons;
SEDAR	means the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval.
Share Exchange Agreement	means the share exchange agreement dated September 17, 2015 and subsequently closed on October 19, 2015 among the Company DLT and the shareholders of DLT pursuant to which the Company acquired 100% of the shares of DLT held by such shareholders in exchange for an aggregate of 25,200,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed

price of $0.10 per Share.

Special Warrant	means a special warrant, being a part of the Unit issued by the Company on October 8, 2015, and being offered under this Prospectus, entitling the holder the right to acquire, without additional payment, one share for each special warrant held.
Special Warrant Private Placement	means the private placement closed by the Company on October 8, 2015 for 5,108,000 Units at a price of $0.10 per Unit for total proceeds of $510,800. Each Unit consisted of one Special Warrant and one half stock purchase warrant of the Company. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share in the capital of the Company at a price of $0.20 per share for a period of 24 months from the date of the issuance of the warrants. Each Special Warrant entitles the holder to acquire, without further payment, one common share of the Company as described below: The Special Warrants will automatically convert on the earlier of: (a) the first (1st) business day following the day on which a receipt for a (final) prospectus has been issued by or on behalf of the last of the securities regulatory authorities in the Province of British Columbia and such other jurisdictions as may be determined by the Company qualifying the distribution of the common shares to be issued upon exercise of the Special Warrants; and (b) the third (3rd) anniversary of the date of issuance of the Special Warrants.
Stock Restriction Agreements	means stock restriction agreements between the Company and certain shareholders of the Company.
UFC	means Ultimate Fighting Championship, a mixed martial arts organization based in the United States.
Unit	means a unit consisting of one Special Warrant and one-half warrant as issued by the Company on October 8, 2015 at a price of $0.10 per unit.

CURRENCY

In this Prospectus, unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars and references to "$" are to Canadian dollars.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Prospectus contains forward-looking statements or information (collectively "**forward-looking statements**") that relate to the Company's management's current expectations and views of future events.

In some cases, these forward-looking statements can be identified by words or phrases such as "may", "will", "expect", "anticipate", "aim", "estimate", "intend", "plan", "seek", "believe", "potential", "continue", "is/are likely to" or the negative of these terms, or other similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. The Company has based these forward-looking statements on its current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that it believes may affect its financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. These forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements relating to:

- expectations regarding revenue, expenses and operations;
- anticipated cash needs and the need for additional financing;
- ability to protect, maintain and enforce intellectual property rights;
- third-party claims of infringement or violation of, or other conflicts with, intellectual property rights;
- plans for and timing of expansion of solutions and services;
- future growth plans and the ability to meet its business objectives;
- the acceptance by customers and the marketplace of new technologies and solutions;
- ability to attract new customers and develop and maintain existing customers;
- ability to attract and retain personnel;
- expectations with respect to advancement in technologies;
- competitive position and expectations regarding competition;
- regulatory developments and the regulatory environments in which the Company operates; and
- anticipated trends and challenges in the Company's business and the markets in which it operates.

In addition to statements relating to the matters set out above, this Prospectus contains forward-looking statements related to the Company's target operating model. The model speaks to its objectives only, and is not a forecast, projection or prediction of future results of operations. See "*Management's Discussion and Analysis*".

Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and analysis made by the Company in light of its experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments and other factors it believes are appropriate, and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Although the Company's management believes that the assumptions underlying these statements are reasonable, they may prove to be incorrect. Given these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, prospective purchasers of the Company's securities should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Whether actual results, performance or achievements will conform to the Company's expectations and predictions is subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, including those listed under "*Risk Factors*", which include, among others, risks related to:

- Security Fraud Issues for Customer Data;
- Effectiveness of Advertising and Promotional Expenditures;
- Competitive and Pricing Risk;
- Key Personnel Risk;
- Management of Growth;
- Inability to Protect Technology;
- Potential Intellectual Property Claims;
- Changing Consumer Preferences;
- Inability to Adapt or Expand Existing Technologies;
- Development and Maintenance of Internet Infrastructure;
- Interruption or Failure of Information Technology and Communication Systems;

- Undetected Errors in Company Software;
- Potential Security Breaches;
- Laws and Regulations Relating to the Company's Business;

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this Prospectus are based upon what the Company's management believes are reasonable assumptions, these risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors could cause the Company's actual results, performance, achievements and experience to differ materially from its expectations, future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and, except as required by applicable law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all such factors and to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on the Company's business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. See "*Risk Factors*".

Potential investors should read this Prospectus with the understanding that the Company's actual future results may be materially different from what it expects.

Market and Industry Data

This Prospectus includes market and industry data that has been obtained from third party sources including industry publications. The Company believes that this industry data is accurate and that its estimates and assumptions are reasonable; however there are no assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of this data. Third party sources generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable; however there are no assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of included information. Although the data are believed to be reliable, we have not independently verified any of the data from third party sources referred to in this Prospectus or ascertained the underlying economic assumptions relied upon by such sources.

3. SUMMARY OF PROSPECTUS

3.1 GENERAL

The following is a summary of the principal features of the Prospectus and should be read together with the more detailed information and financial data and statements contained elsewhere in this Prospectus:

The Company

The Company was incorporated on February 10, 2015 pursuant to the BCBCA under the incorporation number BC1027202 as "Davita Capital Inc." which subsequently changed its name on September 22, 2015 to "Fantasy 6 Sports Inc.". The Company's head office is located at 300-150 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1G8.

On October 19, 2015 the Company acquired DLT by virtue of a Share Exchange Agreement. As a result of this business combination, the Company acquired certain software, source code and Cloud hosting services which enables users to play no-fee entry online fantasy sports on the Company's Canadian website, www.fantasy6.net and fee entry fantasy sports on the Company's U.S. Cloud hosted website www.fantasy6.com. See "*Description of the Business*".

Listing

The Company has made an application to list its common shares on the Exchange. Listing is subject to the Company fulfilling all of the requirements of the Exchange.

Risk Factors

The activities of the Company are subject to risks inherent in the technology industry as well as the risks normally encountered in a newly established business, including but not limited to: negative cash flow; lack of adequate capital; liquidity concerns and future financing requirements to sustain operations; dilution; no history of operations and revenues, and no history of earnings or dividends; competition; economic changes; and uninsured risks. There is an additional legal risk associated with the relatively uncertain and developing regulatory environment in which the Company operates. There is currently no public market for the common shares and there can be no assurance that an active market for the Shares will develop or be sustained after the Listing. The value of the common shares is subject to volatility in market trends and conditions generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Company in creating revenues, cash flows or earnings. See "*Risk Factors*".

Summary of Financial Information

The table below summarizes selected financial data for the periods indicated and should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and the "*Management's Discussion and Analysis*".

DLT	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) ($)	For year ended December 31, 2014 (Audited) ($)	For year ended December 31, 2013 (Audited) ($)
Total earnings	18,969	0	0
Total expenses	406,094	27,057	1,053
Net income and comprehensive income for the period	(402,919)	(27,057)	(1,053)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(152.17)	(38.24)	(2.17)
Weighted average shares outstanding	2,648	708	485
Total Assets	240,050	105,238	79,800
Total Liabilities	480,408	133,322	80,841

PDL USA	For the year ended December 31, 2014 (Audited) ($)	For year ended December 31, 2013 (Audited) ($)
Total earnings	4,337	1,351
Total expenses	95,758	55,753

PDL USA	For the year ended December 31, 2014 (Audited) ($)	For year ended December 31, 2013 (Audited) ($)
Net income and comprehensive income for the period	(85,342)	(53,197)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(64.61)	(56.14)
Weighted average shares outstanding	1,415	969
Total Assets	44,319	37,314
Total Liabilities	25,371	7,560

The Company	Period from Incorporation on February 10, 2015 to September 30, 2015 (Audited) ($)
Total earnings	0
Total expenses	105,628
Net income and comprehensive income for the period	(105,628)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.02)
Weighted average shares outstanding	4,810,300
Total Assets	715,589
Total Liabilities	3,500

Business Objectives

The Company's short term business objectives to be completed by March 31, 2016 are as follows:

(i) Launch European Union mobile-app for iOS;

(ii) Launch European Union mobile-app for Android;

(iii) Enter Brazilian marketplace with responsive site for English Premier League, Bundesliga, Champions League and Mixed Martial Arts; and

(iv) Prepare MLB Season Contests.

The Company's longer term objectives to be completed by December 31, 2016 are as follows:

(i) Launch MLB Season Contests

(ii) Continue to grow the Company's user base by developing more games and contests while utilizing innovative promotional strategies (See "*New Products and Revenue Generation*");

(iii) Prepare and release the PGA game in time for the Master's Tournament;

(iv) Revamp and re-launch of website as contests expand into new sports markets;

(v) Release new markets with the goal of games and features for mobile-apps; and

(vi) Reach 7,500 paid active users within 24 months and 75,000 contest entries;

See "*Description of the Business"* for further detail.

4. CORPORATE STRUCTURE

4.1 NAME, ADDRESS AND INCORPORATION

The Company was incorporated on February 10, 2015 pursuant to the *BCBCA* under incorporation number BC1027202 as "Davita Capital Inc." which subsequently changed its name on September 22, 2015 to "Fantasy 6 Sports Inc.". The Company's head office is located at 300-150 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B1G8. The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries, DLT and PDL USA.

DLT was incorporated on August 13, 2012 pursuant to the *Canadian Business Corporations Act* under incorporation number 827288-3, as "Pro Draft League Inc." which subsequently changed its name on March 4, 2015 to "Draft Label Technologies Inc.", and is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. DLT has its head office located at 300 – 150 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1G8.

PDL USA was incorporated on December 3, 2014 pursuant the laws of Delaware under Delaware file number 56502-54. PDL USA had one wholly owned subsidiary, Pro Draft League, Inc., which subsequently dissolved in Washington on March 16, 2015 and in Wyoming on March 4, 2015. PDL USA's head office is located at 16192 Coastal Highway, Lewes, Delaware 19958.

4.2 INTERCORPORATE RELATIONSHIPS

On January 2, 2015, PDL USA entered into a share exchange agreement with Pro DL (US) in which PDL USA acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Pro DL (US). Pro DL (US) became a wholly owned subsidiary of PDL USA. Pro DL (US) was subsequently dissolved in Wyoming on March 4, 2015 and in Washington on March 16, 2015.

On August 2, 2015, PDL USA entered into a share exchange agreement with DLT whereby both parties agreed to consummate the purchase of PDL USA by way of a share exchange resulting in PDL USA becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of DLT.

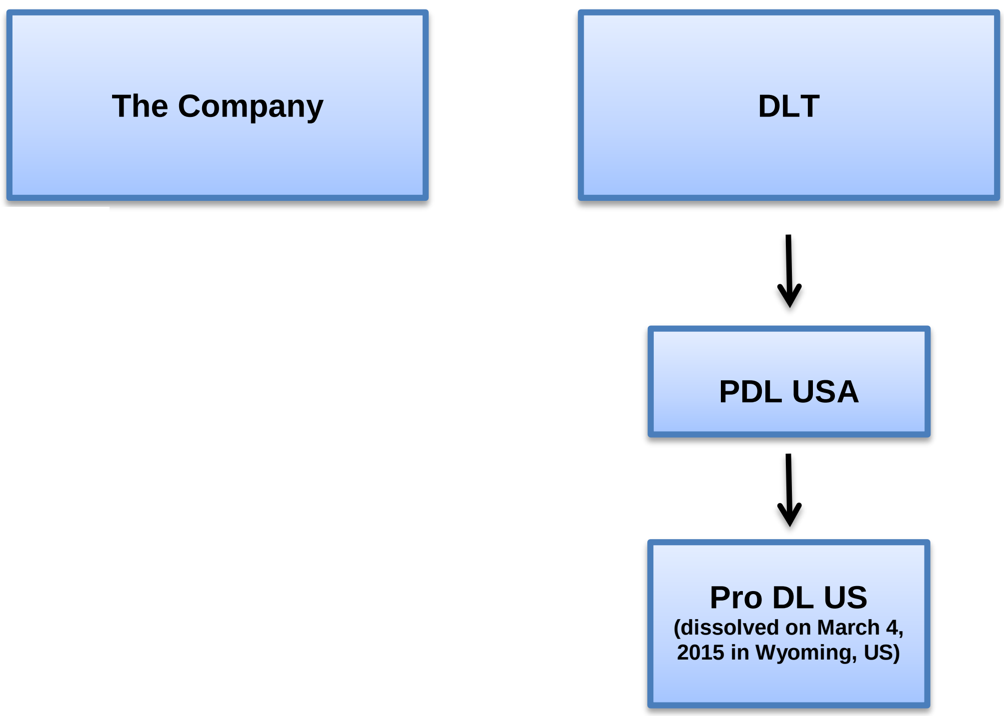
On June 15, 2015, the Company entered into a non-binding letter of intent with DLT and its shareholders whereby the Company would acquire all the issued and outstanding shares of

DLT by virtue of a share exchange agreement. The letter of intent also stated that the Company would raise approximately $1,000,000 for the future development of the online fantasy sports business.

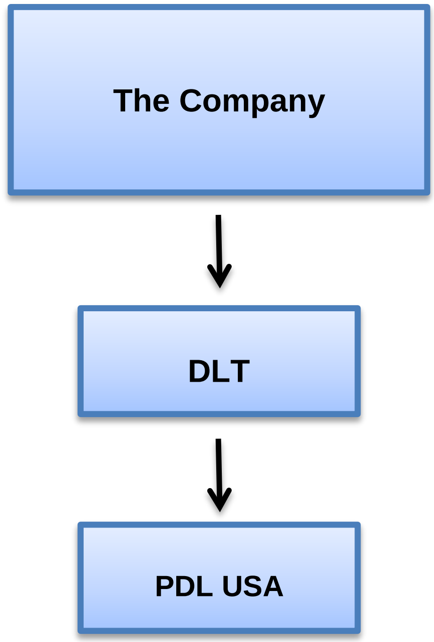
On September 17, 2015, the Company entered into the Share Exchange Agreement. The Share Exchange Agreement replaced and superseded the Letter of Intent with DLT and provided that DLT must acquire all the outstanding capital stock of PDL USA before the closing of the Share Exchange Agreement. Additionally, the Company was required to raise a minimum of $950,000. On October 19, 2015 the Share Exchange Agreement closed. On October 23, 2015, the Company met its required financing after raising $960,800 pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement.

The following is a graphical representation of the corporate relationships before and after the completion of the Share Exchange Agreement.

PRE-SHARE EXCHANGE



POST-SHARE EXCHANGE



5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

5.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

Summary

The Company is an online media and entertainment business which creates and hosts fantasy sports contests and other related products. The Company operates a Canadian "free play", no-fee entry website, www.fantasy6.net. All marketing, advertising, and promotional materials used in the Canadian marketplace are for the "free play" website. PDL USA operates the site www.fantasy6.com in the U.S., which allows for fee entry fantasy sports contests. All marketing, advertising, and promotional material used for this website are limited to international publications, foreign-based websites or in media that does not specifically target Canadians. Both websites are Cloud hosted and operated. The Company provides news, images, and statistics for major sporting leagues around the world which enable users to research and make informed decisions to support their subscription to a fantasy sports contest. In this way, the Company allows users to showcase their knowledge and skill and compete with other users.

The Company draws its website content from several material agreements including an agreement dated March 1, 2015 with RotoWire, Inc. to provide news and information and an agreement dated April 7, 2015, an agreement with STATS LLC to provide, among other things, statistical and editorial data relating to certain major league sports franchises, and an agreement with FightMetric, LLC to provide statistics and information relating to mixed martial arts. The Company contracted with Gravit-e Technologies Inc. to create unique coding and software with respect to the games now available on the Company's websites. The websites and supporting software are currently Cloud hosted and maintained by Gravit-e Technologies Inc. See "*Material Contracts*".

The Company currently offers daily, weekly and season-long fantasy sports games for the NFL, MLB, NBA and NHL with plans to expand into other leagues (see "*Business Objectives*"). The participants in a fantasy sports contest select a roster of position players from available players in the league. Participants select their players through either a "salary cap" draft where the participant must budget available resources to field the best team based on their research and analysis. The outcome of any given contest is determined by accumulated statistical performance of the multiple selected players from multiple real-world events. In football, for example, the winner of a contest would be selected based on a number of metrics including touchdowns, receptions, yardage, interceptions and fumbles, among other categories.

The prizes offered for each game are established and published prior to the game beginning and cannot be altered once the contest begins. There are three different prize structures: single winner, multiple winners, and 50/50 games. There is also a "custom contest" option which allows a user to determine different entry fees, prize structures, and number of contestants. However, in each case, once the elements of the game have been selected and the contest has begun, they cannot be changed.

In addition to hosting fantasy sports contests, the Company intends to license its games and contests to land-based casinos and lottery corporations in what is referred to as a "white label service agreement". See "*New Products and Revenue Generation*".

As of the date of this Prospectus the Company has total available funds of $478,000, which management feels is adequate to meet their business objectives over the next 12 months. Although the Company intends on raising additional capital during that period, there is no guarantee that it will be successful in doing so. See "*Business Objectives and Milestones*".

Fantasy Sports Industry

The fantasy sports industry has grown rapidly in recent years, and according the recent statistics of the Fantasy Sports Trade Association, there will be 56.8 million players by the end of 2015. The FSTA also states that on average, fantasy sports players spend $465 on league related costs, single-player challenge games, and league-related materials over a 12 month period. It is also noteworthy that 37% of fantasy sports are now being played via a mobile device, compared to 25% in 2012. The Company plans to format many of its contests such that they may be played with a mobile device (see "*Business Objectives*").

The Company currently hosts fantasy sports contests in the following sporting leagues:

1. Major League Baseball ("**MLB**") – The MLB season runs from approximately April to October.

2. National Football League ("**NFL**") – The NFL season runs from approximately September to January.

3. National Basketball Association ("**NBA**") - The NBA season runs from approximately

October to April.

4. National Hockey League ("**NHL**") – The NHL season runs from approximately October to June.

The Company plans to begin hosting fantasy sports contests in the following sporting league in the following 12 months (see "*Business Objectives*"):

5. English Premier League ("**EPL**") – professional soccer organization based in the United Kingdom. The EPL season runs from approximately August to May.

6. Bundesliga ("**BL**") – professional soccer organization based in Germany. The BL season runs from approximately August to May.

7. Champions League ("**CL**") – professional soccer organization based in various parts of Europe. The CL season runs from approximately June to May.

8. Professional Golfers Association ("**PGA**") – professional golfing organization based in the United States. There is no set season for the PGA.

9. Ultimate Fight Championships ("**UFC**") – mixed martial arts organization based in the United States holding events around the world. There is no set season for UFC.

Legal Environment of Fantasy Sports

The legal environment for fantasy sports is different in Canada and the U.S. In the U.S., the Company believes its contests fall within the "safe harbor" contained in the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act ("**UIGEA**"). UIGEA defines "unlawful internet gambling" to mean "to place, receive, or otherwise knowingly transmit a bet or wager by any means which involves the use, at least in part, of the internet". However, UIGEA specifically excludes "fantasy or simulation sports game" from its definition of "bet or wager", provided certain criteria are met, namely:

1. no fantasy or simulation team is based on the current membership of an actual team that is a member of an amateur or professional sports organization;

2. all winning outcomes reflect the relative knowledge and skill of participants and are determined predominantly by the accumulated statistical results of the performance of individuals (athletes in the case of sports events) in multiple real-world sporting or other events;

3. no winning outcome is based: (1) on the score, point spread, or any performance or performances of any single real world team or combination of such teams; (2) solely on any single performance of an individual athlete in any single real-world sporting or other event;

4. all prizes and awards offered to winning participants are established and made known to the participants in advance of the game or contest and their value is not determined by the number of participants or the amount of any fees paid by participants.

In the Company's opinion, its fantasy sports contests offered on www.fantasy6.com meet the criteria listed above and therefore are excluded from the definition of "bet or wager" under the UIGEA. The Company is also of the opinion that its business does not violate other relevant federal gaming laws in the U.S., including the Interstate Wire Act of 1964, the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act of 1992, the Illegal Gambling Business Act of 1970 and the Travel Act.

Given that certain state laws prohibit fee based fantasy sports contests, the Company does not allow residents of Arizona, Hawaii, Iowa, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada and Washington to register or participate in any of the Company's fee based contests. In addition, although applicable laws in the states of Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and New York do not appear to specifically prohibit fantasy sports gaming, the interpretation of such laws is unclear and subject to debate; as such, the Company does not allow residents of these states to register or participate in its fee based contests.

There is currently pending litigation in the state of New York brought by the Attorney General's Office against two of the Company's competitors, DraftKings and FanDuel, alleging that their fantasy sports games and contests constitute illegal gambling under applicable state laws. Although the Company prohibits residents in the State of New York from participating in its fee based contests, any decision rendered against DraftKings and FanDuel, regardless of whether or not such a decision is final and non-appealable, could have negative effects on the Company's business. See "*Risk Factors*". The Company has relied upon a legal opinion from Vela Wood P.C. in connection with the preceding discussion of the current legal environment for fantasy sports in the U.S. See "*Experts*".

The Company believes the entry contests offered on its website, www.fantasy6.com, are games of mixed skill and chance and would not be considered legal under applicable Canadian laws. Therefore, the Company does not market fee entry games directly to Canadians. The website www.fantasy6.net consists solely of "free play" contests and is the only site marketed by the Company to residents of Canada. In the Company's opinion, because the games offered on www.fantasy6.net do not allow players to deposit real money or pay some other form of consideration in order to enter a fantasy sports pool, the games do not constitute unlawful gambling under relevant Canadian legislation. The Company believes that by promoting www.fantasy6.com exclusively in markets where the offering and use of the website is lawful, it is likely exempt from the gaming and betting prohibitions included in the Criminal Code and the *Gaming Control Act* (British Columbia). The Company has relied on a legal opinion from Segev LLP to support this position. See "*Experts*".

See "*Risk Factors*" for more information regarding how a change in the legal landscape of fantasy sports may affect the Company's business generally.

Competitive Conditions

The Company has identified the following entities as the key competitors in the online fantasy sports industry. All information below is estimated and based on Company knowledge, information and belief unless otherwise stated.

FanDuel (www.fanduel.com)

FanDuel is the biggest site in the industry and was first to market with the daily fantasy sports concept. According to FanDuel's website they are estimated to give away $2 billion USD in cash prizes this year.[1] According to a FanDuel fact sheet published in November 2015, the company claims that more than 1 million active users played on FanDuel in 2014, it paid out more than $560 million USD in 2014, and during its peak periods experiences 15 million contest entries per week.[2] FanDuel was founded in 2009 and has raised $363 million USD in financing since its inception.[3]

DraftKings (www.draftkings.com)

DraftKings, Inc., founded in 2012, appears to be the fastest growing business in the fantasy sports industry. DraftKings offers daily leagues for fantasy football, baseball, basketball, hockey, golf, NASCAR, mixed martial arts, soccer, college football and college basketball. According to the DraftKings website it is guaranteeing $1B USD in cash and prizes in 2015.[4] DraftKings recently acquired a top competitor, Draftstreet (www.draftstreet.com).[5]

Reports from investors show that DraftKings increased revenues by ten times for each of its first two years.[6] Analysis of DraftKings financial statements for 2013 and 2014 show that entry fees rose from $45 million USD in 2013 to $304 million USD in 2014 and revenues were $4 million USD in 2013 and $45 million in 2014. DraftKings also went from having 28% of FanDuel's market share in 2013 to 49% in 2014.[7]

Innova Gaming Group –TSX:IGG (www.innovagaminggroup.com)

With respect to the Company's "white label service agreement" strategy as set out below (see "*New Products and Revenue Generation*"), the Company is similar to Innova Gaming Group. Innova Gaming Group is a publically traded company who develops unique games and products for the global gaming industry, with particular focus on state and provincial lotteries.

New Products and Revenue Generation

The Company's revenue and success is created through its ability to generate users on its websites. The Company has several strategies in place to generate users. One strategy is to leverage charitable organizations in mutually beneficial annually recurring contests. The Company is currently offering "Fight Hunger with Fantasy 6" available at www.fantasy6.net. The contest is 100% free entry and the Company donates $1 to Food Banks across Canada for each user who plays. The Company benefits by widespread awareness among the network of a leading national charity and the favourable public relations of a positive community impact.

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[11] Online: FanDuel Inc. <www.fanduel.com>.

[2] Fanduel Inc., "Fact Sheet" (November 2015), online: FanDuel Inc. <www.fanduel.com/press>.

[3] Online: FanDuel Inc. <www.fanduel.com/press>.

[4] Online: DraftKings, Inc. <www.draftkings.com>.

[5] Cal Borchers, "DraftKings acquires DraftStreet, combining major daily fantasy platforms" *Beta Boston* (14 July 2014), online: Beta Boston <www.betaboston.com/news/2014/07/14/draftkings-acquires-draftstreet-combining-major-daily-fantasy-platforms/>.

[6] Tom Dyal, "Our latest investment: DraftKings Series B" *Redpoint Ventures* (26 November 2013), online: Redpoint Ventures <www.redpoint.com/blog/our-latest-investment-draftkings-series-b/>.

[7] Darren Heitner, "DraftKings Reports $304 Million of Entry Fees in 2014" *Forbes* (22 January 2015), online: Forbes <http://www.forbes.com/sites/darrenheitner/2015/01/22/draftkings-reports-304-million-of-entry-fees-in-2014/>.

These contests allow the Company to generate users at a fraction of a more traditional “pay per user” approach, which is a more direct correlation to the amount of marketing dollars spent. By leveraging a reputable national charity, the cost to acquire a customer is dramatically reduced and a very worthy charity benefits.

In addition to the charitable contests, the Company intends to target the more casual user. Fantasy sports participants are generally very engaged and spend many hours per week researching their picks in any given contest. The Company believes there is a large relatively untapped casual user market, being those who want to participate in fantasy sports, but do not wish to spend as much time researching. The Company offers a contest called the “Pick 6” which allows the casual user an expedited method of drafting their players. “Pick 6” and other fee entry games are only available on the non-Canadian website, www.fantasy6.com. In fee entry contests, the Company generates revenue by retaining a hosting fee of 10% of all contest entry fees received.

Land-based casinos and provincial / state lotteries have also taken notice of the fantasy sports industry. Another strategy the Company intends to pursue is what is referred to as a “white label service agreement”. This is a strategy whereby the Company will license its technology or a specific game to a casino or lottery corporation. The arrangement would likely be in the form of an upfront fee to the Company, or a more active participating revenue share / royalty / maintenance regime.

Although the Company intends to pursue the strategies above, and management are optimistic that they will be successful in doing so, there is no guarantee that any or all of the strategies will be successful (see “*Risk Factors*”).

Intangible Properties

The software used to operate the Company’s website contains complex algorithms which are unique and distinct. The code for the software is owned by the Company and was written for the Company by Gravit-e Technologies Inc. pursuant to an agreement dated January 24, 2013. The Company and Gravit-e Technologies Inc. entered into an agreement for Cloud hosting and maintenance services on October 28, 2015. The servers which support the Cloud hosting are located outside of Canada.

The company currently holds the following domain names:

- ultimatedraftleague.com;
- prodraftleagues.com;
- mexicandraftleague.com;
- premierdraftleague.com;
- americandraftleague.com;
- canadiandraftleague.ca;
- canadiandraftleague.com;
- europeandraftleague.com;
- latindraftleague.com;
- asiandraftleague.com;
- atlanticdraftleague.com;
- australiandraftleague.com;
- braziliandraftleague.com;
- indiandraftleague.com;

- pacificdraftleague.com;
- aussiedraftleague.com;
- prodraftleague.ca;
- prodraftleague.mobi;
- prodraftleague.co;
- fantasy6.de; and
- fantasy6.com.

Although the Company owns certain software applications, experimental scientific research and technological development, they hold no formal intellectual property registrations. The Company relies on unregistered trade secrets and copyright protection, where applicable, in addition to standard confidentiality and non-disclosure protections when dealing with third parties. For further discussion see "*Risk Factors*".

Cycles

The fantasy sports industry is seasonal with the most activity occurring during the last four months of the calendar year. During this period the NFL, NBA, MLB, and NHL are all in season. The majority of fantasy sports activity happens in the NFL. The NFL season runs from approximately September to February and during this time the Company expects traffic on its website to be approximately double when compared to other months of the year.

There will be contests throughout the entire year, as not all seasons for all leagues are played at the same time. The exceptions to the seasonality of the various leagues outlined above are the UFC and the PGA, which hold contests throughout the year. For additional information on seasonality of the various leagues in which the Company intends to hold contests see "*Fantasy Sports Industry*".

Employees and Operating Contracts

The Company has one employee who manages the Company's customer relations activities. The Company uses a service contract to conduct the business of the Company through DLT with Gravit-e Technologies Inc. Under the contract, Gravit-e Technologies Inc. provides ongoing development, maintenance and cloud hosting services. See "*Material Contracts*".

The Company also has a series of licensing agreements required for Gravit-e to operate the business, including agreements with XML Team Solutions LLC to provide headshot photographs, FightMetric, LLC to provide statistics for mixed martial arts, STATS LLC to provide statistics and editorial data for major league sports franchises, and Roto Sports, Inc. to provide fantasy news and general sports information. See "*Material Contracts*".

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Company has not entered into management, consulting or employment agreements with any of its executive officers and it does not intend to enter into any such agreements over the next 12 months.

Foreign Operations

The Company operates online and therefore could theoretically be accessed by a user anywhere in the world. Management of the Company are currently located in Vancouver, Canada. The Company's website and software are Cloud hosted, with servers for Cloud hosting being located outside of Canada.

5.2 THREE-YEAR HISTORY

On August 13 2012, DLT was incorporated in Canada under the name Pro Draft League Inc. under the *Canada Business Corporations Act (*R.S.C., 1985, c. C-44) under incorporation number 827288-3.

On January 24, 2013, DLT entered into an agreement for Gravit-e Technologies Inc. to develop application software with respect to online fantasy sports.

On January 31, 2013, Pro DL (US) was incorporated under the name Pro Draft League, Inc. in the state of Washington pursuant to the *Washington Business Corporation Act* under UBI number 603-272-708.

On February 28, 2013, Pro DL (US) changed domicile to the State of Wyoming.

On May 29, 2013 and as addendumed on July 22, 2013 and further addendumed August 1, 2014, Pro DL (US) entered into an agreement for XML Team Solutions, LLC to deliver sports-related content.

On July 5, 2013 and as extended on December 20, 2013 and further extended on December 9, 2014, DLT entered into an agreement for Fightmetric LLC to provide specific data sets with respect to mixed martial arts events for use on the Company's websites.

On July 1, 2014, Pro DL (US) entered into an agreement for Full Moon Sports Solutions to provide consulting services with respect to business strategies and guidance.

On December 3, 2014, PDL USA was incorporated in the state of Delaware pursuant to the *Delaware General Corporation Law* under Delaware file number 56502-54.

On January 2, 2015, Pro DL (US) was acquired by PDL USA pursuant to a share exchange agreement.

On February 10, 2015, the Company was incorporated as Davita Capital Inc. pursuant to the *BCBCA* under incorporation number BC1027202.

On February 13, 2015, the Company entered into a private placement for 3,000,000 common shares at a price of $0.005 per Common Share for total proceeds of $15,000.

On March 1, 2015, PDL USA entered into a service agreement for RotoWire, Inc. to provide news and information relating to the fantasy sports industry for dissemination on PDL USA's website.

On March 4, 2015, DLT changed its name from Pro Draft League Inc. (Canada) to Draft Label Technologies Inc.

On April 1, 2015, the Company began negotiations with DLT.

On April 7, 2015, PDL USA entered into a license service agreement for STATS LLC to provide, among other things, statistical and editorial data relating to particular major league sports franchises.

On May 1, 2015, the Company entered into a private placement for 1,600,000 common shares at a price of $0.02 per Common Share for a total proceeds of $32,000.

On June 15, 2015, the Company entered into a letter of intent with DLT to acquire 100% of the authorized share capital of DLT.

On August 2, 2015, PDL USA entered into a share exchange agreement with DLT whereby both parties agreed to consummate the purchase of PDL USA by way of a share exchange resulting in PDL USA becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of DLT.

On August 31, 2015, the Company entered into private placements with various investors and completed the issuance of a total of 6,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit, for total proceeds of $300,000. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one half warrant exercisable to purchase a share at a price of $0.10 per share for 24 months.

On September 17, 2015, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement whereby both parties agreed to consummate the purchase of DLT by way of a share exchange resulting in DLT becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

On September 22, 2015, the Company changed its name to “Fantasy 6 Sports Inc.”

On October 8, 2015, the Company closed the Special Warrant Private Placement with proceeds to the Company of $510,800.

On October 19, 2015, the Company closed the Share Exchange Agreement pursuant to which all of the issued and outstanding common shares of DLT were transferred to the Company as consideration for the receipt of 25,200,000 shares in the capital of the Company.

On October 23, 2015, the Company closed a private placement of 600,000 units at a price of $0.25 per unit for total proceeds of $150,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one warrant of the Company. Each warrant entitled the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.50 per common share for a period of 24 months from the distribution date.

6. USE OF PROCEEDS

6.1 PRINCIPAL PURPOSES - GENERALLY

The Prospectus is being filed to qualify the distribution of the 5,108,000 common shares of the Company issuable to the holders of the previously issued Special Warrants that were part of the Units distributed for proceeds of $510,800. As of the date of this Prospectus the Company has $478,000 of proceeds remaining from the Special Warrants. This represents the total available funds to the Company. The Company’s current monthly expenses are approximately $35,000. The Company projects it has sufficient funds available to continue its ongoing operations at the current expense rate for at least 12 months.

The estimated allocation of the Special Warrant proceeds, both for the previously spent portion and the remaining portion, are as follows:

	Expense	Amount ($)
	Proceeds Previously Spent	
1.	Paid for legal fees	22,800
2.	Paid for software development and maintenance	10,000
	Subtotal	**32,800**
	Next 12 Months	
3.	To pay the estimated remaining expenses of this Prospectus (including legal, accounting, audit, transfer agency and regulatory filing fees)	30,000
4.	To pay balance of CSE listing fee	14,000
5.	To pay for marketing, advertising and customer acquisition	150,000
6.	To pay for software development and maintenance	90,000
7.	Estimated general and administrative expenses for 12 months	71,000
8.	To provide general working capital	87,000
	Subtotal	**478,000**
	Total	**510,800**

The following table lists the estimated general and administrative expenses for the next 12 months:

	Expense	Amount ($)
1.	Estimated ongoing legal, audit, accounting and administrative fees	56,000
2.	Estimated ongoing stock exchange, transfer agent and regulatory filing fees	15,000
	Total	**71,000**

Research and Development

Software development and maintenance expenses are associated with the research and development of the business and are anticipated to be ongoing expenses. The table in section 6.2 below includes the anticipated budgets and timelines for software development objectives in the next 12 months.

The software development objectives consist of providing online contests for new sports leagues with coinciding mobile applications, and new games and contests to roll out with existing league contests that are offered. New games and contests will be integrated with and build off of the existing platform the Company has developed.

Maintenance expenses will be ongoing expenses to prevent and fix glitches and bugs in the software. The Company has built in its anticipated maintenance costs in the estimated business objective budget allocations in the table in section 6.2 “Business Objectives and Milestones”.

Software development and maintenance will be overseen by management and subcontracted through a services agreement with Gravit-e Technologies Inc. (the "**Development, Maintenance and Cloud Hosting Agreement**"). See "*Material Contracts*" for further details on the Company's relationship with Gravit-e Technologies Inc. Once new software is tested to meet minimum performance standards, it will be rolled out concurrently with respective sports league seasons or major sports championships.

Negative Cash Flow

The Company has a limited operating history and may sustain losses the future. Since its inception, the Company has had negative operating cash flow. Accordingly, any unallocated funds will be used for general working capital purposes. The Company intends to spend the available funds from Special Warrant Private Placement and other prior sales as described in the preceding tables. However, there may be circumstances where, for sound business reasons, a reallocation of funds may be necessary. See "*Risk Factors*".

6.2 BUSINESS OBJECTIVES AND MILESTONES

The following table describes the 12 month business objectives and milestones for the Company.

	Business Objective	Estimated Time Period	Allocation of Funds Raised ($)
1.	Marketing, advertising and customer acquisition to build paid active user base, increase contest entries and promote investor interest	Q1, 2016	37,500
2.	Launch European Union mobile-app for iOS	Q1, 2016	10,000
3.	Launch European Union mobile-app for Android	Q1, 2016	10,000
4.	Launch in Brazilian marketplace with responsive site for English Premiership League, Bundesliga, Champions League and Mixed Martial Arts	Q1, 2016	10,000
5.	Prepare MLB Season Contests	Q1, 2016	10,000
6.	Marketing, advertising and customer acquisition to build paid active user base, increase contest entries and promote investor interest	Q2, 2016	37,500
7.	Launch MLB Season Contest	Q2, 2016	5,000
8.	Prepare and release PGA game in time for the Master's Tournament	Q2, 2016	10,000
9.	Revamp and re-launch of website as contests expand	Q3, 2016	25,000
10.	Marketing, advertising and customer acquisition to build paid active user base, increase contest entries and promote investor interest	Q3, 2016	37,500
11.	Release new games and features for mobile-apps	Q4, 2016	10,000
12.	Reach 7,500 paid active users and 75,000 contest entries	Q4, 2016	Milestone

	Business Objective	Estimated Time Period	Allocation of Funds Raised ($)
13.	Marketing, advertising and customer acquisition to build paid active user base, increase contest entries and promote investor interest	Q4, 2016	37,500
	Total		**$240,000**

6.3 UNALLOCATED FUNDS IN TRUST OR ESCROW

The Company plans to use any excess capital raised for general working capital purposes that is not allocated to the above objectives.

6.4 OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING

The Company currently has no significant revenue or other sources of funding.

6.5 FINANCING BY SPECIAL WARRANTS, ETC.

On October 8, 2015, the Company closed the Special Warrant Private Placement.

The Company has provided to each Special Warrant holder a contractual right of rescission of the prospectus-exempt transaction under which the Special Warrant was initially acquired. The contractual right of rescission provides that if a Special Warrant holder who acquires another of the Company's securities on exercise of the Special Warrant as provided for in this Prospectus is, or becomes, entitled under the securities legislation of a jurisdiction to the remedy of rescission because of the Prospectus or an amendment to the Prospectus containing a misrepresentation, then:

(a) the holder is entitled to rescission of both the holder's exercise of its Special Warrant and the private placement transaction under which the Special Warrant was initially acquired,

(b) the holder is entitled in connection with the rescission to a full refund of all consideration paid to the underwriter or issuer, as the case may be, on the acquisition of the Special Warrant, and

(c) if the holder is a permitted assignee of the interest of the original Special Warrant subscriber, the holder is entitled to exercise the rights of rescission and refund as if the holder was the original subscriber.

7. DIVIDENDS OR DISTRIBUTIONS

7.1 DIVIDENDS OR DISTRIBUTIONS

The Company has not paid dividends since its incorporation. While there are no restrictions in the Company's articles or pursuant to any agreement or understanding which could prevent the Company from paying dividends or distributions, the Company has limited cash flow and anticipates using all available cash resources to fund working capital and grow its business. As such, there are no plans to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. Any decisions to pay dividends in cash or otherwise in the future will be made by the Board of Directors on the basis of the Company's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at the time a determination is made.

8. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company and the disclosure contained in this Prospectus. The discussions of results are as of the dates stated in the applicable MD&A.

The financial statements and the financial data derived therefrom and included in this Prospectus have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

MD&A for the Company for the period from February 10 (Date of incorporation) to December 21, 2015 is attached hereto as Schedule "B".

9. DESCRIPTION OF THE SECURITIES DISTRIBUTED

9.1 SPECIAL WARRANTS

On October 8, 2015, the Company closed the Special Warrant Private Placement.

The Company has provided to each Special Warrant holder a contractual right of rescission of the prospectus-exempt transaction under which the Special Warrant was initially acquired. The contractual right of rescission provides that if a Special Warrant holder who acquires another of the Company's securities on exercise of the Special Warrant as provided for in this Prospectus is, or becomes, entitled under the securities legislation of a jurisdiction to the remedy of rescission because of the Prospectus or an amendment to the Prospectus containing a misrepresentation, then:

(d) the holder is entitled to rescission of both the holder's exercise of its Special Warrant and the private placement transaction under which the Special Warrant was initially acquired,

(e) the holder is entitled in connection with the rescission to a full refund of all consideration paid to the underwriter or issuer, as the case may be, on the acquisition of the Special Warrant, and

(f) if the holder is a permitted assignee of the interest of the original Special Warrant subscriber, the holder is entitled to exercise the rights of rescission and refund as if the holder was the original subscriber.

10. CONSOLIDATED CAPITALIZATION

10.1 CONSOLIDATED CAPITALIZATION

The following tables provide information about capitalization as of the date of this Prospectus:

Description of security	*Number authorized to be issued*	*Outstanding shares as of September 30, 2015*	*Outstanding shares as of the date of this Prospectus*[4][5][6]	*Outstanding shares following exercise of Special Warrants*
Common shares without par value	Unlimited	10,600,000	36,400,000	41,508,000
Special Warrants[1]	Unlimited	0	5,108,000	0
Total Capitalization[3]			41,508,000	41,508,000[2]

(1) Each Special Warrant is convertible into one Share.

(2) Assumes exercise of all of the 5,108,000 issued and outstanding Special Warrants.

(3) Does not include shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the outstanding warrants issued on August 31, 2015, October 9, 2015 and October 23, 2015.

(4) On October 8, 2015, the Company closed the Special Warrant Private Placement with proceeds to the Company of $510,800.

(5) On October 19, 2015, the Company closed the Share Exchange Agreement pursuant to which all of the issued and outstanding common shares of DLT were transferred to the Company as consideration for the receipt of 25,200,000 shares in the capital of the Company.

(6) On October 23, 2015, the Company closed a private placement of 600,000 units at a price of $0.25 per unit for total proceeds of $150,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one warrant of the Company. Each warrant entitled the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.50 per common share for a period of 24 months from the distribution date.

11. OPTIONS TO PURCHASE SECURITIES

11.1 OPTIONS TO PURCHASE SECURITIES

The Company has not adopted a stock option plan. As of the date of this Prospectus, there are no outstanding options to purchase common shares in authorized capital.

The following table summarizes the warrants granted by the Company from February 10, 2015 (date of incorporation) to the date of this Prospectus:

Warrants: The following table summarizes the common share purchase warrants outstanding in the Company’s authorized capital as of the date of this Prospectus:

Date of Issuance	Number of Warrants[1]	Exercise Price (CDN$)	Expiry Date
August 31, 2015	3,000,001	$0.10	August 31, 2017
October 8, 2015	2,554,000	$0.20	October 8, 2017
October 23, 2015	300,000	$0.50	October 23, 2017

(1) If all the warrants are exercised, the Company will have 47,362,001 common shares issued and outstanding on a diluted basis.

12. PRIOR SALES

12.1 PRIOR SALES

The Company has completed the Share Exchange Agreement with DLT. Pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement, DLT became the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, and the former shareholders of DLT exchanged all of their shareholdings therein for the Company's common shares.

The table below sets out the prior sales of common shares in the authorized capital of the Company.

Issuer	Date of issuance	Type of security issued	Number of securities issued	Price per security ($)	Value received ($)	Type of transaction
The Company	February 13, 2015[1]	common shares	3,000,000	0.005	15,000	Cash
The Company	May 1, 2015[1]	common shares	1,600,000	0.02	32,000	Cash
The Company	August 31, 2015	units[2]	6,000,000	0.05	300,000	Cash
The Company	October 8, 2015	Units[3]	5,108,000	0.10	510,800	Cash
The Company	October 19, 2015	common shares	25,200,000	0.10	2,520,000	Share Exchange Agreement
The Company	October 23, 2015	units[4]	600,000	0.25	150,000	Cash

(1) Shares or units issued pursuant by private placements.

(2) Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one half warrant to purchase a share at $0.10 per share for 24 months.

(3) Each Unit consisted of one special warrant of the Company and one half warrant to purchase a share at $0.20 per share for 24 months.

(4) Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one half warrant to purchase a share at $0.50 per share for 24 months.

13. ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER

13.1 ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER

Escrowed Securities

The Company anticipates that it will be classified as an "emerging issuer", as defined under NP 46-201, at the time its common shares are listed on the Exchange. Victory Square Labs Inc. falls within the definition of "principal" of an emerging issuer under NP 46-201 and has entered into an escrow agreement with the Company and Computershare on October 23, 2015. Pursuant to the terms of the escrow agreements, Victory Square Labs Inc. has agreed that until it sells all the common shares that are the subject of the escrow agreements or one year from the date on which the common shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, whichever is earlier, it will not transfer or otherwise dispose of its common shares during the term of the applicable agreement, except that, the following automatic timed releases will apply to such common shares:

Date of Automatic Timed Release	**Amount of Escrow Securities Released**
12 months after the date the Company's securities are listed on the CSE (the "**Listing Date**")	2/5 of the escrow securities
18 months after the Listing Date	1/4 of the remaining escrow securities
24 months after the Listing Date	1/3 of the remaining escrow securities
30 months after the Listing Date	1/2 of the remaining escrow securities
36 months after the Listing Date	The remaining escrow securities

The following table sets out information on the number of common shares subject to the terms of the Escrow Agreement made as of October 23, 2015 among the Company, Computershare, and Victory Square Labs Inc.

Name of Escrow Holder	Number of Escrowed Securities	Percentage of Class(1)
Victory Square Labs Inc.(2)	7,989,209(3)	21.9%(4)

(1) Based on 36,400,000 issued and outstanding common shares.
(2) Shafin Tejani, a director and officer of the Company, controls Victory Square Labs Inc.
(3) Escrowed shares deposited with Computershare.
(4) Percentage rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Particulars of the Escrow Agreement

The complete text of the Escrow Agreement is available for inspection during regular business hours at the office located at Suite 1820, 925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3L2.

Stock Restriction Agreements

Pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement dated September 17, 2015, the Company entered into the following stock restriction agreements on October 19, 2015:

Name of Restricted Shareholder	Number of Shares	Percentage of Class(1)
Mark Tadros	2,405,261	**6.6%**
Water Street Assets Inc.	1,079,393	**3.0%**
Jeffrey Jang	297,470	**0.8%**
Approach Capital Corp.	297,470	**0.8%**
0899014 B.C. Ltd.	6,841,821	**18.8%**
Binu Koshy	3,008,702	**8.3%**
Kapil Nanalal	2,473,255	**6.8%**
FireTonic Entertainment Inc.	127,487	**0.4%**
Peter Smyrniotis(2)	127,487	**0.4%**
Tom Mayenknecht(2)	127,487	**0.4%**
Gravit-e Technologies Inc.	424,958	**1.2%**
TOTAL	**17,210,791**	**47.3%**

(1) Based on 36,400,000 common shares issued and outstanding.

(2) Insider of the Company prior to the share exchange agreement dated September 17, 2015.

The insiders of the Company are subject to the following vesting schedule:

Vesting Date	Proportion of Vested Shares
12 months after the Listing Date	40% of the Purchase Shares
18 months after the Listing Date	15% of the Purchase Shares
24 months after the Listing Date	15% of the Purchase Shares
30 months after the Listing Date	15% of the Purchase Shares
36 months after the Listing Date	The remainder of the Purchase Shares

The non-insiders of the Company listed in the table above who have signed stock restriction agreements are subject to the following vesting schedule:

Vesting Date	Proportion of Vested Shares
12 months after the Listing Date	100% of the Purchase Shares

The Stock Restriction Shareholders acknowledge and agree that during the terms of the Restrictions, before any Shareholder may sell any vested Purchaser Shares, such Shareholder shall first offer the shares to be sold to the board of directors (or the board of directors of the Resulting Issuer, as applicable) on the same terms and conditions as are offered to any third party. The Board shall have 60 days during which to accept said offer, or to find a purchaser in good faith to purchase the offered shares. If the Board or a purchaser chosen by the Board does not accept said offer within 60 days, the Shareholder shall be free to accept a third-party offer.

14. PRINCIPAL SECURITYHOLDERS AND SELLING SECURITYHOLDERS

To the knowledge of the Company's directors and officers, the only persons who own or control, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, more than 10% of the common shares other than the directors or officers of the Company, are:

Shareholder	Common Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled (1)	Common Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled Based on a Fully Diluted Basis (2)	Number of Convertible or Exchangeable Securities Outstanding
Victory Square Labs Inc.(3)	7,989,209 21.9%	7,989,209 16.9%	0 0%
0899014 B.C. Ltd.(4)	6,841,821 18.8%	6,841,821 14.4%	0 0%

(1) Based on 36,400,000 issued and outstanding common shares as at the date of this Prospectus
(2) Based on 47,362,001 issued and outstanding common shares on a fully diluted basis.
(3) Shafin Tejani, a director and officer of the Company, controls Victory Square Labs Inc.
(4) Manny Padda is the control person of 0899014 B.C. Ltd.

15. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

15.1 NAME, OCCUPATION AND SECURITY HOLDING

The following table sets out the name, province and country of residence, position or offices held with the Company, date appointed, number and percentage of voting securities of the Company that each of the directors and executive officers beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exercises control over, as at the date of this Prospectus and the occupations held during the past five years:

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Position or Office held with the Company and the Date Appointed	Common Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled (1)	Number of Convertible or Exchangeable Securities Outstanding	Principal Occupations Held for Previous Five Years
Shafin Tejani British Columbia, Canada	**President, CEO, Director** (August 31, 2015)	7,989,209 (3) 21.9%	0	-Director -Technology Entrepreneur

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Position or Office held with the Company and the Date Appointed	Common Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled (1)	Number of Convertible or Exchangeable Securities Outstanding	Principal Occupations Held for Previous Five Years
		(16.9%)(4)		
Sheri Rempel (2) British Columbia, Canada	**CFO, Director** (February 11, 2015)	0 0.0% (0.0%)(4)	5,000 Special Warrants 2,500 warrants	-CFO -Controller
Peter Smyrniotis (2) British Columbia Canada	**Director** (September 15, 2015)	127,487 0.4% (0.3%)(4)	0	-Technology Advisor -Strategic Growth & Commercialization Advisor -Sales Director
Thomas Mayenknecht (2) British Columbia, Canada	**Director** (September 15, 2015)	127,487 0.4% (0.3%)(4)	0	-Sport business commentator -Marketing executive & Brand and Business Development Consultant
Total Securities beneficially owned or over which control is exercised by the Company's directors and officers as a group		8,244,183 22.6% (17.4%)(4)		

(1) Based on 36,400,000 issued and outstanding common shares of the Company as at the date of this Prospectus.
(2) Member of the Audit Committee.
(3) Victory Square Labs Inc., a company which Shafin Tejani controls, holds 7,989,209 common shares of the Company.
(4) Based on 47,362,001 issued and outstanding common shares on a fully diluted basis.

Term of Office of Directors

The term of office of the directors expires annually at the time of the Company's annual general meeting. The term of office of the executive officers expires at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Aggregate Ownership of Securities

As at the date of this Prospectus, the directors and executive officers of the Company as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control 8,244,183 common shares collectively representing 22.6% of the 36,400,000 issued and outstanding common shares of the Company.

15.2 CEASE TRADE ORDERS, BANKRUPTCIES, PENALTIES OR SANCTIONS

Cease Trade Orders

To the Company's knowledge and other than as disclosed herein, no existing or proposed director or executive officer of the Company is, as at the date of this Prospectus, or was within 10 years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company, including the Company, that:

(i) was subject to an order that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity of a director, the chief executive officer or the chief financial officer thereof; or

(ii) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, the chief executive officer or the chief financial officer thereof and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in such capacity.

Bankruptcies

To the Company's knowledge and other than as disclosed herein, no existing or proposed director or executive officer of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

(i) is, as at the date of this Prospectus, or has been within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any company, including the Company, that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

(ii) has, within the 10 years before the date of this Prospectus, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or became subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the Company's knowledge and other than as disclosed herein, no existing or proposed director or executive officer of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to:

(i) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or by a provincial and territorial securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement with a provincial and territorial securities regulatory authority; or

(ii) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would be likely to be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

15.3 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interests which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, and other than as disclosed in this Prospectus, there are no known existing or potential conflicts of interest among the Company, its promoters, directors and officers or other members of management of the Company or any proposed promoter, director, officer or other member of management as a result of their outside business interests, except that certain of the directors and officers serve as directors and officers of other companies, and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties to the Company and their duties as a director or officer of such other companies.

15.4 MANAGEMENT OF JUNIOR ISSUERS

Below is a brief description of each of the directors and executive officers of the Company including: names, ages, positions and responsibilities, relevant educational background, and principal occupations or employment during the five years preceding the date of this Prospectus.

Shafin Diamond Tejani – President, CEO and Director

Mr. Tejani, age 38, launched his first company, an online dating website, from his university dorm room at the age of 19. His most recent, Victory Square Labs, is a venture builder that builds start-ups in the web, mobile, gaming and film spaces with a special focus on funding socially responsible companies, international start-ups and female founders. Mr. Tejani presently holds the position of CEO and has since founding the company in 2007.

Mr. Tejani has received numerous awards, with the most recent acknowledgements being: Prime Minister's Award 2015, EY Entrepreneur of the Year Finalist 2015, BC Angel Investor of the Year 2014, Business in Vancouver's Top Forty Under 40, INC 500 Fastest Growing Companies in the US and Small Business BC Best Company.

Mr. Tejani is Director of Vancouver Social Venture Partners and also donates his time, knowledge and financial resources to local not-for-profit organizations - such as the BC Children's Hospital, Room to Read, The Kidsafe Project Society, Athletics 4 Kids, Children's Wish, Pratham Foundation, Growing Chefs, Junior Achievement of BC, Futurpreneur, Forum for Women Entrepreneurs, Young Entrepreneur Leadership Launchpad, World Partnership Walk and Focus Humanitarian Assistance.

Mr. Tejani holds a Bachelor of Economics and Political Science from the University of Western Ontario. Mr. Tejani intends to commit 70% of his time to the Company.

Sheri Rempel – CFO, Director

Ms. Rempel, age 48, has more than 25 years of accounting and financial management experience. Ms. Rempel started her career with public companies in 2001 and currently provides senior financial advisory services to Canadian private and public corporations, acting in officer or controller capacities. In 2006 she founded CTB Consulting to provide 'one-stop' financial reporting services to public companies on the TSX and TSX.V exchanges.

As of October 30, 2015, Ms. Rempel is a director of Lornex Capital Inc. (LOM – CSE). As of March 2013, Ms. Rempel is the CFO of Serengeti Resources Inc. (SIR – TSX.V) and was their controller from August 2007 to March 2013. Ms. Rempel has also held the position of controller for Redhawk Resources Inc. (RDK-TSX) since February 2011, for Calico Resources Corp. (CKB – TSX.V) since August 2011, for BMG Gold Inc. (BMG – TSX.V) since February of 2014, and for Lund Enterprises (LEN – TSX.V) since February 2014.

Ms. Rempel intends to commit 15% of her time to the Company.

Peter Constantine Smyrniotis – Director

Peter Smyrniotis, age 39, is a technologist, entrepreneur, and commercialization & growth professional based in Vancouver, BC. Mr. Smyrniotis is a graduate of the University of Toronto, with expertise in Technology, Zoology and Anthropology and a Master in IT from Royal Roads University. Further, he has completed training and certification in business development, strategy, and technology from SAP, Microsoft, and Cisco Systems.

Mr. Smyrniotis is currently the Sales Director & Partner Manager for Western Canada for the leading Cisco Learning Partner - ARP Technologies, a position he has held since February of 2009. He delivers Education, Advanced Technical Services, Partner & Distributor programs across the country. In this role and previous business in enterprise, he has cumulatively and collaboratively delivered billions of dollars of value, working with such customers as Apple, Google, Magna, and other Fortune 500 organizations.

Mr. Smyrniotis is also the Technology Advisor at the Hillcore Group a leading independent Canadian investment and advisory firm. We invest predominantly in the life sciences, real estate, financial, industrial, energy and technology sectors. With nearly $7 billion in aggregate investment value accrued through strategic investment through our funds, he is developing Hillcore's new Technology Group.

Mr. Smyrniotis is also a partner with GlobalOne Sciences which seeks novel, highly disruptive technologies, which we acquire for our select portfolio through outright purchase or in-licensing. We then fund the technical advancement of these technologies in order to bolster their commercial value, whether for eventual outlicensing, joint venturing, or premium divesture. Mr. Smyrniotis stays engaged with his regional community through work with charitable organizations and veteran affairs. He currently sits on a number of advisory boards in enterprise software, real estate, bionics and augmented/virtual reality. Mr. Smyrniotis is fluent in English, German and Greek. He is currently learning Javascript, Ruby, and Swift.

Mr. Smyrniotis intends to commit 15% of his time to the Company.

Thomas Peter Mayenknecht – Director

Tom Mayenknecht, age 56, a marketing communications executive who has specialized in professional and Olympic sport for much of his career, is a principal in the brand and business development consultancy Emblematica and is a sport business commentator as the founder and host of The Sport Market, a sport business radio show. He also carries a long record of community service in various sport, community and philanthropic concerns, including his current role as a member of the Board of Trustees of the BC Sports Hall of Fame situated at BC Place in Vancouver.

Mr. Mayenknecht is a frequent editorial contributor to The Vancouver Sun and his commentaries have appeared in The Globe and Mail and The Sport Business Journal in the United States. He contributed to the creation and launch of the TSN 1040 (then TEAM 1040) all-sports radio station in 2001, serving on the Board of Directors of its founding company, Grand Slam Radio. He was a sports writer and television host in Montreal and Toronto in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Mr. Mayenknecht has served as a principal in Emblematica since 2005.

He has experience in the governance of publicly-traded companies, serving Patch Energy as a consultant and Park Place Energy as an officer and director of the junior oil and gas enterprises from 2004 through 2010.

Mr. Mayenknecht's core professional experience spans communications, sport management, cause marketing, brand management, journalism, television, public speaking and media training. In 18 years of executive experience in professional and Olympic sport, Mr. Mayenknecht has served in leadership roles at Tennis Canada, the Toronto Raptors and Vancouver Grizzlies of the National Basketball Association, PacificSport and the Vancouver Ravens of the National Lacrosse League.

Mr. Mayenknecht intends to commit 15% of his time to the Company.

16. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

16.1 DISCLOSURE

This section is categorized in accordance with Form 51-102F6, as a Statement of Executive Compensation.

This disclosure is intended to communicate the compensation provided to the Company's CEO & CFO for the period ended September 30, 2015 and the directors of the Company. Compensation to be paid to the Company's officers and directors will be determined by the Board once operations have been established, in accordance with management consulting agreements that the Company plans to enter into with its officers and directors.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The Company in the development stage and have an informal compensation program and strategy. The management team is committed to developing the operations of the Company and will establish a formal compensation program once it begins generating sufficient revenues to sustain operations.

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining, by way of discussions at board meetings, the compensation to be paid to the executive officers of the Company. The Company does not have a formal compensation program with set benchmarks; however, the performance of each executive is considered along with the Company's ability to pay compensation and its results of operation for the period.

The Company relies solely on the board of directors to determine the executive compensation that is to be paid to NEOs without any formal objectives, criteria, or analysis.

Elements of Executive Compensation

Other than as disclosed in this Prospectus, the NEOs intend to donate their services until the Company begins generating revenue. Any salary paid to the NEOs will be dependent upon the Company's finances as well as the performance of each of the NEOs.

Summary Compensation Table (the Company)

The Board has the sole responsibility for determining the compensation of its directors and officers. The table below sets out information regarding compensation paid to or awarded to the NEOs of the Company for the periods indicated.

Name and principal position	Year	Annual Salary ($)	Share based awards ($)	Option based awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan compensation		Pension value ($)	All other compen-sation ($)	Total compen-sation ($)
					Annual Incentive Plans	Long term Incentive Plans			
Shafin Tejani Diamond *Director, President and CEO*	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sheri Rempel *CFO and Director*	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Thomas Peter Mayenknecht *Director*	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Peter Smyrniotis *Director*	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Summary Compensation Table (DLT)

The board has the sole responsibility for determining the compensation of its directors and officers. The table below sets out information regarding compensation paid to or awarded to the NEOs of DLT for the periods indicated.

Name and principal position	Year	Annual Salary ($)	Share based awards ($)	Option based awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan compensation		Pension value ($)	All other compen-sation ($)	Total compen-sation ($)
					Annual Incentive Plans	Long term Incentive Plans			
Shafin Tejani Diamond *President and CEO*	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sheri Rempel *Director*	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,000
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mark Tadros *Former Director and Officer*	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Peter Smyrniotis *Director*	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Thomas Peter Mayenknecht *Director*	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Incentive Plan Awards

The Company does not currently have a stock option plan for executive officers, directors, or employees.

Pension Plan Benefits

The Company does not currently provide any pension plan benefits for executive officers, directors, or employees.

Termination and Change of Control Benefits

There are no compensatory plans or arrangements with respect to the NEOs resulting from the resignation, retirement or any other termination of employment of the officer's employment or from a change of NEOs' responsibilities following a Change of Control. The Company has not granted any termination or change of control benefits. In case of termination of NEOs, common law and statutory law applies.

There are no other arrangements from those disclosed above under which directors were compensated by the Company to the date of this Prospectus.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Directors of the Company are reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred, in the course of their duties as directors. From time to time, directors may be retained as consultants or experts to provide specific services to the Company and will be compensated on a normal commercial basis for such services.

17. INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

17.1 AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS

No director or officer of the Company, or any associate or affiliate of such person is or has ever been indebted to the Company; nor has any such person's indebtedness to any other entity been the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or similar arrangement or understanding provided by the Company.

18. AUDIT COMMITTEES AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

18.1 AUDIT COMMITTEES

The Company is required to have an audit committee comprised of not less than three directors, a majority of whom are not officers, control persons or employees of the Company or an affiliate of the Company. The members of the Company's audit committee are Sheri Rempel (Chair), Peter Constantine Smyrniotis and Thomas Peter Mayenknecht. The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process on behalf of the Board of Directors, including overseeing the work of the independent auditors who report directly to the audit committee.

The specific responsibilities of the audit committee, among others, include:

(i) evaluating the performance and assessing the qualifications of the independent directors and recommending to the Board of Directors and the shareholders the appointment of the Company's external auditor;

(ii) determining and approving the engagement of and compensation for audit and non-audit services of the Company's external auditor;

(iii) reviewing the Company's financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations and recommending to the

Board of Directors whether or not such financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be approved by the Board of Directors;

(iv) conferring with the Company's external auditor and with management regarding the scope, adequacy and effectiveness of internal financial reporting controls;

(v) establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding its accounting controls, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and the confidential and anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting and auditing matters; and

(vi) reviewing and discussing with management and the independent auditor, as appropriate, the Company's guidelines and policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management, including major financial risk exposure and investment and hedging policies and the steps taken by management to monitor and control the Company's exposure to such risks.

Audit Committee Charter

The Audit Committee Charter is attached to this Prospectus as Schedule "A".

Composition of Audit Committee and Independence

NI 52-110 provides that a member of an audit committee is "independent" if the member has no direct or indirect material relationship with a company, which could, in the view of that company's board of directors, reasonably interfere with the exercise of the member's independent judgment. A majority of the members of the Company's audit committee do not meet the definition of "independence" provided in NI 52-110.

A "venture issuer" as defined in NI 52-110 means an issuer that, at the end of its most recently completed financial year, did not have any of its securities listed or quoted on any of the Toronto Stock Exchange, a U.S. marketplace, or a marketplace outside of Canada and the United States of America other than the Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange or the PLUS markets operated by PLUS Markets Group plc.

Section 6.1 of NI 52-110 provides an exemption related to Parts 3 (*Composition of Audit Committee*) for venture issuers. The Company meets the venture issuer definition and will therefore be in compliance with the audit committee requirements, notwithstanding its lack of independent directors.

Relevant Education and Experience

NI 52-110 provides that an individual is "financially literate" if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements. All of the members of the Company's audit committee are financially literate, as is described in their relevant experience below. The following descriptions should be read together with the description of management provided in “Directors and Executive Officers”, subheading 15.4 “Management of Junior Issuers”.

Peter Smyrniotis

During Mr. Smyrniotis’ studies at the University of Toronto, he was a member of the Student Union Finance Team where he attended to budgetary planning, budgetary meetings, and discussions with vendors on procurement for goods and services. Mr. Smyrniotis also worked with the student government team and the resources at KPMG in preparing financial statements and coordinating audits. This provided him exposure in attending to estimates, projections, forecasts, and attending to provisioning.

Mr. Smyrniotis’ work with Cisco Learning Partners as a director role involved him work with pro-formas, balance sheets, financials, and other business operations that relate to effectively assessing the current state of his departments financial health. Further, Mr. Smyrniotis collaborated regularly with his peers in accounting and outside financial management organizations in assessing and developing simple and complex financial models for his employers and executive teams.

Mr. Smyrniotis is also currently a partner at Victory Square Labs and attends to operations and commercialization activities for multiple Victory Square Labs’ ventures, which has included developing financial planning, delivering financials to his team and investors, and supervising his peers in such activities.

Thomas Mayenknecht

As a high-level executive and board member for various organizations, Mr. Mayenknecht has been responsible for budget development and financial reporting throughout his career. Mr. Mayenknecht has a Bachelor of Arts, Honours, in Political Science (University of Toronto), Master of Arts in public policy (McMaster University) and has also taken accounting and financial management courses in the Faculty of Management at McGill University. Mr. Mayenknecht’s education and business experience has given him a strong understanding of accounting principles and grounding in the best practices around estimates, audit and provisions.

Specific roles in which Mr. Mayenknecht was relied upon to provide financial management and the application of basic accounting principles include:

- Director of Communications, Toronto Raptors Basketball Club (1994-1995) – full-time executive of this professional sport franchise and member club in the National Basketball Association, overseeing a departmental budget of more than $1 million per year, including responsibility for all financial reporting and accounting of departmental initiatives and programs (working directly with the Chief Financial Officer);

- Vice-President, Communications & Public Relations, Vancouver Grizzlies Basketball Club, General Motors Place and Orca Bay Sports & Entertainment (1995-1996) – full-time executive and senior management team member directly involved in budget planning and financial reporting processes in support of franchise budgets of more than $100 million, including integration committee work tasked with aligning budgets of NBA team with arena corporation and parent company;and

- Vice-President, Commonwealth Centre for Sport Development – PacificSport (1996-2001), including six months as Acting President for this not-for-profit governing body and its charitable arm (Commonwealth Legacy Fund). Responsibilities included budget approval and financial reporting to the Board of Directors;

Sheri Rempel

Ms. Rempel has more than 25 years of accounting and financial management experience. Ms. Rempel started her career with public companies in 2001 and currently provides senior financial advisory services to Canadian private and public corporations, acting in officer or controller capacities. In 2006 she founded CTB Consulting to provide 'one-stop' financial reporting services to public companies on the TSX and TSX.V exchanges.

Audit Committee Oversight

The audit committee was appointed by the Board of Directors on September 25, 2015. The Board of Directors as a whole carried out the responsibilities of the audit committee prior to September 25, 2015. The audit committee has not yet made any recommendations concerning the nomination or compensation of the Company's external auditor, as such auditor was appointed by the Board of Directors.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

Since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year, the Company has not relied on:

(a) the exemption in section 2.4 (*De Minimis Non-audit Services*) of NI 52-110; or

(b) an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 (*Exemptions*).

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The audit committee has not adopted any specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services.

External Auditor Service Fees

The Company has incurred $3,500 in audit fees for the fiscal period from incorporation to the date of this Prospectus as the Company is newly incorporated and the financial year end is December 31, 2015.

18.2 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance relates to the activities of the Board of Directors, the members of which are elected by and are accountable to the shareholders, and takes into account the role of the individual members of management who are appointed by the Board of Directors and who are charged with day-to-day management of the Company.

Pursuant to NI 58-101 the Company is required to disclose its corporate governance practices, as summarized below. The Board of Directors will monitor such practices on an ongoing basis and when necessary implement such additional practices as it deems appropriate.

NI 58-201 establishes corporate governance guidelines to be used by issuers in developing their own corporate governance practices. The Board of Directors is committed to sound corporate governance practices, which are both in the interest of its shareholders and contribute to effective and efficient decision making. Pursuant to NI 58-201, the Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which addresses, but is not limited to, the following issues:

(i) conflicts of interest;

(ii) compliance with laws, rules, and regulations;

(iii) protection and proper use of corporate opportunities;

(iv) protection and proper use of corporate assets;

(v) confidentiality of corporate information;

(vi) fair dealing with security holders, customers, competitors, and employees; and

(vii) accuracy of business records.

In addition, pursuant to NP 51-201 the Company has adopted a Disclosure Policy, which addresses, but it not limited to addressing, the following issues:

(i) timely disclosure of material information;

(ii) insider trading;

(iii) the development and mandate of the Company's Disclosure Committee;

(iv) rumours and speculation; and

(v) designated spokespersons of the Company.

<u>Board of Directors</u>

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Board of Directors consists of four directors: Shafin Tejani, Tom Mayenknecht, Peter Smyrniotis and Sheri Rempel.

NI 58-101 suggests that the board of directors of a public company should be constituted with a majority of individuals who qualify as "independent" directors. An "independent" director is a director who is independent of management and is free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with the director's ability to act with a view to the best interests of the company, other than interests and relationships arising from holding shares or securities in the company. In addition, where a company has a significant shareholder, NI 58-101 suggests that the board of directors should include a number of directors who do not have interests in either the company or the significant shareholder. The independent directors would exercise their responsibilities for independent oversight of management and meet independently of management whenever deemed necessary.

At this time, Tom Mayenknecht and Peter Smyrniotis are considered to be “independent” within the meaning of NI 58-101. Shafin Tejani, by reason of him holding the offices of President and Chief Executive Officer, and Sheri Rempel, by reason of her being Chief Financial Officer, are considered to be “non-independent”. The Board of Directors will consider adding another independent director after the common shares are listed on the Exchange if warranted or required by the policies of the Exchange.

Since the Company is a venture issuer, it is relying on the exemption in section 6.1 of NI 52-110 as it relates to Part 3 of the same, which requires that an audit committee be made up of non-independent directors.

Directorships

The following directors of the Company also serve as directors of other reporting issuers:

Name of Director	Other Reporting Issuer	Name of Exchange or Market
Shafin Tejani	N/A	N/A
Tom Mayenknecht	N/A	N/A
Peter Smyrniotis	N/A	N/A
Sheri Rempel	Serengeti Resources Inc. (SIR:TSX.V) Lornex Capital Inc. (CSE:LOM) NU2U Resources Corp.	TSX Venture Exchange Canadian Securities Exchange N/A

Orientation and Continuing Education

Each new director of the Company is briefed about the nature of the Company’s business, its corporate strategy and current issues within the Company. New directors will be encouraged to review the Company’s public disclosure records as filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com after the Company becomes a reporting issuer. Directors are also provided with access to management to better understand the operations of the Company, and to the Company’s legal counsel to discuss their legal obligations as directors of the Company.

Ethical Business Conduct

The Board of Directors has a written code of ethical conduct for its directors, officers and future employees.

The Board of Directors is also required to comply with the conflict of interest provisions of the *BCA* and relevant securities regulation in order to ensure that directors exercise independent judgment in considering transactions and agreements in respect of which a director or officer has a material interest. Any interested director is required to declare the nature and extent of his interest and is not entitled to vote on any matter that is the subject of the conflict of interest. See "*Directors and Executive Officers - Conflicts of Interest*" and "*Risk Factors*".

Nomination of Directors

The Company's management is in contact with individuals involved in the fantasy sports sector. From these sources management has made a number of contacts and in the event that the Company requires any new directors, such individuals will be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors. The Company will conduct reference and background checks on suitable candidates. New nominees generally must have a track record in business management, areas of strategic interest to the Company, the ability to devote the time required to carry out the obligations and responsibilities of a director and a willingness to serve in that capacity.

Compensation

At present, the Board of Directors as a whole determines the compensation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and does so with reference to industry standards and the financial situation of the Company. The Board of Directors has the sole responsibility for determining the compensation of the directors of the Company. For details on compensation to directors, see "*Director Compensation*".

Given the Company's size, limited operating history and lack of revenues, the Board of Directors does not plan to form a compensation committee to monitor and review the salary and benefits of the executive officers of the Company at the present time. The Board of Directors will carry out these functions until such time as it deems the formation of a compensation committee is warranted.

Other Board Committees

Other than as disclosed herein, there are no committees of the Board of Directors as of the date of this Prospectus.

Assessments

Neither the Company nor the Board of Directors has developed a formal review system to assess the performance of the directors or the Board of Directors as a whole. The contributions of individual directors are monitored by other members of the Board of Directors on an informal basis through observation.

19. RISK FACTORS

19.1 RISK FACTORS

An investment in the common shares of the Company should be considered highly speculative due to the nature of the Company's business and the present stage of development. An investment in the common shares of the Company should only be made by knowledgeable and sophisticated investors who are willing to risk and can afford the loss of their entire investment. Potential investors should consult with their professional advisors to assess an investment in the Company. In evaluating the

Company and its business, investors should carefully consider, in addition to other information contained in this Prospectus, the risk factors below. These risk factors are not a definitive list of all risk factors associated with an investment in the Company or in connection with its operations.

The following are certain factors relating to the Company's business which prospective investors should carefully consider before deciding whether to purchase common shares in authorized capital. The following information is a summary only of certain risk factors and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and must be read in conjunction with, the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones the Company is facing. Additional risk and uncertainties not presently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair operations. If any such risks actually occur, the business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Laws and Regulations Relating to the Company's Business

The Company's business is subject to various laws and regulations in the countries where it operates, including but not limited to laws and regulations prohibiting gambling and related activities contained in the Criminal Code of Canada. Although the Company believes they are compliant with all applicable laws and regulations, there is a risk that certain contests or activities of the Company may be deemed in violation of any such law or regulation and the penalties for any such violation are unknown. Additionally, changes in applicable laws or regulations or evolving interpretations of existing law could, in certain circumstances, result in increased compliance costs or capital expenditures, which could affect the Company's profitability, or impede the Company's ability to carry on its business which could affect its revenues. Violations of the Criminal Code of Canada or any other regulation, whether foreign or domestic, could negatively affect the reputation of the Company and cause serious financial harm to the Company.

The Company is subject to a number of domestic and foreign laws and regulations that affect companies conducting business on the Internet, from laws that impose liability for the listing, linking or hosting of third-party content that includes materials that infringe copyrights, to laws restricting the distribution of materials considered harmful to children or restricting the collection of information from children under 13, to laws that require notification to users when there is a security breach for personal data. The costs of compliance with these and other similar type laws may increase in the future as a result of changes in interpretation, which could adversely affect the Company's ability to carry on its business profitably, or at all.

Laws and regulations relating to user privacy, freedom of expression, content, advertising, information security and intellectual property rights are being debated and considered for adoption by many countries throughout the world.

Litigation in the State of New York

There is currently pending litigation in the state of New York brought by the Attorney General's Office against DraftKings and FanDuel alleging that their fantasy sports games and contests are classified as illegal gambling under state laws. Presently, DraftKings and FanDuel continue to operate in New York after the Appellate Court stayed an injunction granted by the Supreme Court which enjoined and restrained operations of DraftKings and FanDuel in the state of New

York. Should a future judgment be made classifying the business of DraftKings and FanDuel as illegal gambling and restricting operations, it will negatively affect the ability of the Company to operate in the state of New York and could have other negative consequences on the industry of fantasy sports as a whole.

Reliance on Development and Maintenance of the Internet Infrastructure

The success of the Company's services will depend largely on the development and maintenance of the Internet infrastructure. This includes maintenance of a reliable network backbone with the necessary speed, data capacity, and security, as well as timely development of complementary products, for providing reliable Internet access and services. The Internet has experienced, and is likely to continue to experience, significant growth in the numbers of users and amount of traffic. The Internet infrastructure may be unable to support such demands. In addition, increasing numbers of users, increasing bandwidth requirements, or problems caused by "viruses," "worms," and similar programs may harm the performance of the Internet. The backbone computers of the Internet have been the targets of such programs. The Internet has experienced a variety of outages and other delays as a result of damage to portions of its infrastructure, and it could face outages and delays in the future. These outages and delays could reduce the level of Internet usage generally as well as the level of usage of our services and reduce the Company's revenues.

Risks Relating to Potential Inability to Adapt or Expand Existing Technology Infrastructure to Accommodate Greater Traffic

It is anticipated that the Company's website will serve a large number of users and customers. The Company's technology infrastructure is highly complex and may not provide satisfactory service in the future, especially as the number of customers using its fantasy sports services increases. The Company may be required to upgrade its technology infrastructure to keep up with the increasing traffic on its websites, such as increasing the capacity of its hardware servers and the sophistication of its software. If the Company fails to adapt its technology infrastructure to accommodate greater traffic or customer requirements, its users and customers may become dissatisfied with its services and switch to competitors' websites, which will prevent the Company from achieving profitability.

Risks Related to Potential Interruption or Failure of the Company's Information Technology and Communications Systems

The Company's ability to provide its products and services depends on the continuing operation of its information technology and communications systems. Any damage to or failure of its systems could interrupt its service. Service interruptions could reduce the Company's revenues and profits, and damage its brand if its system is perceived to be unreliable. The Company's systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption as a result of terrorist attacks, war, earthquakes, floods, fires, power loss, telecommunications failures, computer viruses, interruptions in access to its websites through the use of "denial of service" or similar attacks, hacking or other attempts to harm its systems, and similar events. The Company's servers, which are hosted at third-party internet data centers, are also vulnerable to break-ins, sabotage and vandalism. Some of the Company's systems are not fully redundant, and its disaster recovery planning does not account for all possible scenarios. The occurrence of a natural disaster or a closure of an Internet data center by a third-party provider without adequate notice could result in lengthy service interruptions. Interruption or failure of the Company's information technology and communications systems could impair its ability to effectively provide its products and services, which could damage its reputation and harm its operating results.

Risks Related to Potential Undetected Errors in the Company's Software

The Company's online systems, including its websites, its enterprise video play software and other software applications and products, could contain undetected errors or "bugs" that could adversely affect their performance. The Company regularly updates and enhances its website and its other online systems and introduces new versions of its software products and applications. The occurrence of errors in any of these may cause the Company to lose market share, damage its reputation and brand name, and reduce its revenues.

Risks Related to Potential Breach of Security

Any breach in the Company's website security could expose it to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability. The Company anticipates that it will rely on encryption and authentication technology licensed from third parties to provide secure transmission of confidential information. As a result of advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments, a compromise or breach of the Company's security precautions may occur. A compromise in its proposed security could severely harm the Company's business. A party who is able to circumvent the Company's proposed security measures could misappropriate proprietary information, including customer credit card information, or cause interruptions in the operation of the company's website. The Company may be required to spend significant funds and other resources to protect against the threat of security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by these breaches. However, protection may not be available at a reasonable price, or at all. Concerns regarding the security of e-commerce and the privacy of users may also inhibit the growth of the Internet as a means of conducting commercial transactions. This may result in a reduction in revenues and increase the Company's operating expenses, which would prevent it from achieving profitability.

Competition

The Internet media and Internet fantasy sports industries are highly competitive. Many of the Company's competitors have longer operating histories, greater brand recognition, broader product lines and greater financial resources and advertising budgets than the Company does. Many of the Company's competitors offer similar products or alternatives to the Company's products. There can be no assurance that the Company will procure an online market that will be available to support the sites it will offer or allow it to seek expansion. There can be no assurance that it will be able to compete effectively in this marketplace.

Consumer Financial Literacy

Not reporting income from domestic or foreign sources is illegal. Canadians should know that the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) is very active in pursuing cases of non-compliance in order to ensure that the tax system remains fair for everyone.

Risks Related to Changing Consumer Preferences

As a result of changing consumer preferences, many Internet websites are successfully marketed for a limited period of time. Even if the Company's products become popular, there can be no assurance that any of its products will continue to be popular for a period of time. The Company's success will be dependent upon its ability to develop new and improved product lines. The Company's failure to introduce new features and product lines and to achieve and sustain market acceptance could result in it being unable to continually meet consumer preferences and generate significant revenues.

Risks Related to Potential Inability to Protect Technology

The Company's success is heavily dependent upon technology. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by the Company to protect its technology will be adequate to prevent misappropriation or independent third-party development of the Company's technology. It is likely the other companies can duplicate a platform similar to that of the Company.

Risks Related to Potential Intellectual Property Claims

Companies in the Internet, technology and media industries own large numbers of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets and frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. The Company may be subject to intellectual property rights claims in the future and its technologies may not be able to withstand any third-party claims or rights against their use. Any intellectual property claims, with or without merit, could be time consuming, expensive to litigate or settle and could divert management resources and attention. An adverse determination also could prevent the Company from offering its products and services to others and may require that it procure substitute products or services for these members.

With respect to any intellectual property rights claim, the Company may have to pay damages or stop using technology found to be in violation of a third party's rights. The Company may have to seek a license for the technology, which may not be available on reasonable terms and may significantly increase its operating expenses. The technology also may not be available for license to the Company at all. As a result, the Company may also be required to develop alternative non-infringing technology, which could require significant effort and expense. If the Company cannot license or develop technology for the infringing aspects of its business, it may be forced to limit its product and service offerings and may be unable to compete effectively. Any of these results could harm the Company's brand and prevent the Company from generating sufficient revenue or achieving profitability.

Security and Fraud Issues

The Company's operations involve the storage and transmission of customer data, including personally identifiable information, and security incidents could result in unauthorized access to, the loss of, or unauthorized disclosure of such information. The Company must ensure that it continually enhances security and fraud protection within the Company's website and merchant platform, and if it is unable to do so it may become subject to liability for privacy breaches or consequences that result from any unanticipated incident.

Competitive and Pricing Risk

The Company's competitors may have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources; may be able to devote greater resources to the development, promotion, sale and support of their products and services; may have more extensive customer bases and broader customer relationships; and, may have longer operating histories and more brand recognition. In some cases, these companies may choose to offer their technology at lower prices or rates in response to new competitors entering the market. In competing with such companies, the Company may be unable to establish demand for its technology which could adversely affect the establishment of operations and ability to generate revenues.

Uninsured or Uninsurable Risk

The Company may become subject to liability for risks against which are uninsurable or against which the Company may opt out of insuring due to the high cost of insurance premiums or other factors. The payment of any such liabilities would reduce the funds available for usual business activities. Payment of liabilities for which insurance is not carried may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and operations.

Conflicts of Interest Risk

Certain of the Company's directors and officers are, and may continue to be, involved in other business ventures in the technology industry through their direct and indirect participation in corporations, partnerships, joint ventures, etc. that may become potential competitors to the Company. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions or opportunities where the other interests of these directors and officers conflict with or diverge from the Company's interests. In accordance with the *BCA*, directors who have a material interest in any person who is a party to a material contract or a proposed material contract are required, subject to certain exceptions, to disclose that interest and generally abstain from voting on any resolution to approve the contract. In addition, the directors and the officers are required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the Company's best interests. However, in conflict of interest situations, directors and officers may owe the same duty to another company and will need to balance their competing interests with their duties to the Company. Circumstances (including with respect to future corporate opportunities) may arise that may be resolved in a manner that is unfavourable to the Company.

Key Personnel Risk

The Company's success will depend on its directors and officers to develop the business and manage operations and on their ability to attract and retain key technical, sales and marketing staff or consultants.. The loss of any key person or the inability to find and retain new key persons could have a material adverse effect on the business. Competition for qualified technical, sales and marketing staff, as well as officers and directors can be intense and no assurance can be provided that the Company will be able to attract or retain key personnel in the future which may adversely impact operations.

Management of Growth

The Company's management anticipates rapid growth and plans to capitalize on this growth. Future operating results will depend on management's ability to manage this anticipated growth, hire and retain qualified employees, properly generate revenues and control expenses. A decline in the growth rate of revenues without a corresponding reduction in the growth rate of expenses could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Effectiveness and Efficiency of Advertising and Promotional Expenditures

The future growth and profitability of the Company will depend on the effectiveness and efficiency of advertising and promotional expenditures, including the ability of the Company to (i) create greater awareness of its technology and services; (ii) determine the appropriate creative message and media mix for future advertising expenditures; and (iii) effectively manage advertising and promotional costs in order to maintain acceptable operating margins. There can be no assurance that advertising and promotional expenditures will result in revenues in the future or will generate awareness of the Company's technologies or services. In addition, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to manage its advertising and promotional expenditures on a cost-effective basis.

Forward Looking Information

Certain information set out in this Prospectus includes or is based upon expectations, estimates, projections or other "forward looking information". Such forward looking information includes projections or estimates made by the Company about the Company's future business operations. While such forward looking statements and the assumptions underlying them are made in good faith and reflect the Company's current judgment regarding the direction of business, actual results will almost certainly vary (sometimes materially) from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions or other type of performance suggested here.

Market Risk for Securities

There can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Company's common shares will be established and sustained. Upon listing, the market price for the Company's common shares could be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors such as commodity prices, government regulation, interest rates, share price movements of peer companies and competitors, as well as overall market movements, may have a significant impact on the market price of the Company's securities. The stock market has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, particularly in the technology sector, which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies.

Speculative Nature of Investment Risk

An investment in the Company's common shares carries a high degree of risk and should be considered as a speculative investment by purchasers. The Company has no history of earnings, limited cash reserves, a limited operating history, has not paid dividends, and is unlikely to pay dividends in the immediate or near future. The Company is in the development and planning phases of business and has not started commercialization of products and services. Operations are not yet sufficiently established such that the Company can mitigate the risks associated with planned activities.

Negative Cash Flow

The Company has not yet achieved profitable operations. The Company is an early-stage technology company with limited sources of operating cash flow, has not recorded significant revenues from its operations to date, nor does it expect to generate any significant revenues in the short term. The Company has had negative operating cash flow since its inception. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate any revenues or achieve profitability.

There can be no assurance that the underlying assumed levels of expenses will prove to be accurate and that significant additional losses will not occur in the near future. The Company may require additional financing in order to fund future operations and expansion plans.

Future Financing Risk

The Company's ability to secure any required financing to sustain operations will depend in part upon prevailing capital market conditions, as well as business success. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to secure any additional financing or additional financing on terms satisfactory to management. If additional financing is raised by issuing common shares in authorized capital, control may change and shareholders may suffer additional dilution. If adequate funds are not available, or are not available on acceptable terms, the Company may be required to scale back the business plan or cease operating.

Going-Concern Risk

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under which an entity is considered to be able to realize its assets and satisfy its liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Company's future operations are dependent upon the identification and successful completion of equity or debt financing and the achievement of profitable operations at an indeterminate time in the future. There can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in completing equity or debt financing or in achieving profitability. The financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments relating to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Global Economy Risk

The ongoing economic slowdown and downturn of global capital markets has generally made the raising of capital by equity or debt financing more difficult. The Company will be dependent upon the capital markets to raise additional financing in the future while establishing a user base. Access to financing has been negatively impacted by the ongoing global economic downturn. As such, the Company is subject to liquidity risks in meeting development and future operating cost requirements in instances where cash positions are unable to be maintained or appropriate financing is unavailable. These factors may impact the ability to raise equity or obtain loans and other credit facilities in the future and on terms favourable to the Company and its management. If uncertain market conditions persist, the ability to raise capital could be jeopardized and thus have an adverse impact on operations and on the trading price of the Company's common shares on the Exchange.

Dividend Risk

The Company has not paid dividends in the past and does not anticipate paying dividends in the near future. The Company expects to retain earnings to finance further growth and, when appropriate, retire debt.

Share Price Volatility Risk

It is anticipated that the Company's common shares will be listed for trading on the Exchange. As such, external factors outside of the Company's control such as announcements of quarterly variations in operating results, revenues and costs, and sentiments toward technology sector stocks may have a significant impact on the market price of the common shares. Global stock markets, including the Exchange, have, from time-to-time, experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated to the operations of particular companies. The same applies to companies in the technology sector. There can be no assurance that an active or liquid market will develop or be sustained for the common shares.

Increased Costs of Being a Publicly Traded Company

As the Company will have publicly-traded securities, significant legal, accounting and filing fees will be incurred that at present, are not. Securities legislation and the rules and policies of the Exchange require listed companies to, among other things, adopt corporate governance and related practices, and to continuously prepare and disclose material information all of which will significantly increase legal and financial compliance costs.

Trends, Risks and Uncertainties

The Company has sought to identify what its believes to be the most significant risks to its business, but it cannot predict whether, or to what extent, any of such risks may be realized nor can the Company guarantee that it has identified all possible risks that might arise. Investors should carefully consider all of such risk factors before making an investment decision with respect to the Company's common shares.

20. PROMOTERS

20.1 PROMOTERS

Shafin Tejani is considered to be a "promoter" of the Company as that term is defined in the *Securities Act* (British Columbia). Shafin Tejani has not received compensation from the Company, as described in this Prospectus.

For more information, see "*Executive Compensation*", "*Principal Shareholders*", "*Directors and Executive Officers*", "*Interests of Management and Others in Material Transactions*" and "*Material Contracts*" for additional disclosure concerning the Company's promoters.

21. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

21.1 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no legal proceedings outstanding, threatened or pending as of the date of this Prospectus by or against the Company or to which it is a party or its business or any of its assets is the subject of, nor to the knowledge of the directors and officers of the Company are any such legal proceedings contemplated which could become material to a purchaser of the Company's securities.

21.2 REGULATORY ACTIONS

There have not been any penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to provincial or territorial securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority, nor have there been any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company, and the Company has not entered into any settlement agreements before a court relating to provincial or territorial securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

22. INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

22.1 INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Except as disclosed below and elsewhere in this Prospectus, no director, executive officer or principal shareholder of the Company, or associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing, has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction within the preceding three years or in any proposed transaction that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company.

See "*Description of the Business*", "*Escrowed Securities and Securities Subject to Contractual Restriction on Transfer*", "*Directors and Executive Officers*" and "*Material Contracts*".

23. AUDITORS, TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

23.1 AUDITORS

The Company's auditor is MNP LLP. Such auditor is independent in accordance with the auditor's rules of professional conduct in the Province of British Columbia.

23.2 TRANSFER AGENTS, REGISTRARS, TRUSTEES OR OTHER AGENTS

The Company's transfer agent is Computershare Investor Services Inc., of 510 Burrard Street, 2nd Floor, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3B9.

24. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

24.1 MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The material contracts of the Company, excluding those made in the ordinary course of its business, since are as follows:

Name of Contract	Parties	Date	Nature of Contract and Consideration
License Agreement	XML Team Solutions, LLC and Pro DL (US)	May 29, 2013	Deliver sports-related content to Pro DL (US). Consideration – One-time payment of $2,500 for headshot program; $1,500 magazine ad; and $500 for stats file package. Also monthly fee of $250 per month for headshot program with a term of one year.

Name of Contract	Parties	Date	Nature of Contract and Consideration
Service and Licensing Agreement	FightMetric, LLC and DLT	July 5, 2013	Mixed Martial Arts statistics and compilation. Consideration - Quarterly fee of $500 beginning September 1, 2013 to August 31, 2014.
Addendum 1	XML Team Solutions, LLC and Pro DL (US)	July 22, 2013	Provide headshot package for NFL, NHL, NBA and MLB. Consideration – $300 per month for headshot package until and $200 per month for web-resolution image package until July 31, 2014
Amendment to Service and Licensing Agreement	FightMetric, LLC and DLT	December 20, 2013	Mixed Martial Arts statistics and compilation. Consideration - Quarterly fee of $500 until January 1, 2015.
Addendum 2	XML Team Solutions, LLC and Pro DL (US)	August 1, 2014	Provide head shot package for NFL, NHL, NBA and MLB. Consideration – $300 per month for head shot package and $200 per month for web-resolution image package until August 1, 2016
Amendment to Service and Licensing Agreement	FightMetric, LLC and DLT	December 9, 2014	Mixed Martial Arts statistics and compilation. Consideration - Quarterly fee of $500 until January 1, 2016.
Share Exchange Agreement	PDL USA and Pro DL (US)	January 2, 2015	Share exchange between PDL USA and Pro DL (US)
Content License Agreement	Roto Sports, Inc. and PDL USA	March 1, 2015	News and information relating to fantasy gaming industry for dissemination on PDL USA`s website. Consideration - $10,000 until agreement is terminated.
License Agreement	STATS LLC and Pro DL (US)	April 7, 2015	Provide statistical and editorial data relating to major league sports franchises. Consideration - $48,000 until September 30, 2016.

Name of Contract	Parties	Date	Nature of Contract and Consideration
Share Exchange Agreement	DLT and PDL USA	August 2, 2015	Share exchange between DLT and PDL USA
Share Exchange Agreement	The Company and DLT	September 17, 2015	Share exchange between the Company and DLT
Stock Restriction Agreements	Certain shareholders and the Company (see "*Escrowed Securities*")	October 19, 2015	Sets out release schedule for certain restricted common shares of the Company
Development, Maintenance and Cloud Hosting Agreement	Draft Label Technologies Inc. and Gravit-e Technologies Inc.	October 28, 2015	To provide ongoing development, maintenance and cloud hosting services beginning on November 1, 2015. Consideration - $5,760 per month which includes 64 hours of maintenance and general development work. On-going month to month agreement which may be terminated or modified, in certain respects, on 30 days' notice.

Copies of all material contracts may be inspected at the Company's registered and records office at Suite 1820, 925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3L2, during normal business hours while distribution of the securities offered hereunder is in progress, and for a period of 30 days thereafter. The material contracts will also be available on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com) upon the issuance of the final receipt for this Prospectus.

25. EXPERTS

25.1 NAMES OF EXPERTS

The Company's auditor is MNP LLP. Such auditor is independent in accordance with the auditor's rules of professional conduct in the Province of British Columbia.

The Company has received opinions from law firms in Canada and the U.S. regarding the legality of its business. See "*Description of the Business – Legal Environment of Fantasy Sports*". The Company has relied on a legal opinion from Segev LLP, a law firm with an office in Vancouver, BC, regarding the Canadian portion of its business, and a legal opinion from Vela Wood P.C., a law firm with offices in Austin and Dallas, Texas, regarding the U.S. portion of its business.

25.2 INTEREST OF EXPERTS

No person whose profession or business gives authority to a statement made by such person and who is named in this Prospectus has received or will receive a direct or indirect interest in the Company's property or any associate or affiliate of the Company. As at the date hereof, none of the aforementioned persons beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, securities of the Company or its associates and affiliates. In addition, none of the aforementioned persons nor any director, officer or employee of any of the aforementioned persons, is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as, a director, senior officer or employee of the Company or of an associate or affiliate of the Company, or as a promoter of the Company or an associate or affiliate of the Company.

26. OTHER MATERIAL FACTS

26.1 OTHER MATERIAL FACTS

There are no further facts or particulars in respect of the securities being distributed pursuant to this Prospectus that are not already disclosed herein that are necessary to be disclosed for this Prospectus to contain full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to such securities.

27. RIGHTS OF WITHDRAWAL AND RESCISSION

27.1 GENERAL

Securities legislation in British Columbia provides purchasers with the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase securities. This right may be exercised within two business days after receipt or deemed receipt of a prospectus and any amendment. In British Columbia, the securities legislation further provides a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this Prospectus and any amendment contains a misrepresentation or is not delivered to the purchaser, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory for the particulars of these rights or consult with a legal adviser.

28. PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Company has applied to list the securities distributed under this Prospectus on the Exchange. Listing will be subject to the Company fulfilling all the listing requirements of the Exchange.

As at the date of the Prospectus, the Company does not have any of its securities listed or quoted, has not applied to list or quote any of its securities, and does not intend to apply to list or quote any of its securities, on the Toronto Stock Exchange, Aequitas NEO Exchange Inc., a U.S. marketplace, or a marketplace outside of Canada and the United States of America (other than the Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange or the PLUS markets operated by PLUS Markets Group plc).

29. FINANCIAL STATEMENT DISCLOSURE FOR ISSUERS

The following Financial Statements and MD&A are included herein and attached as Schedule “B” through Schedule “I”:

- **Schedule “B”** - Management discussion and analysis for the Company for the period from February 10 (Date of incorporation) to December 21, 2015;

- **Schedule “C”** - Financial statements of the Company for the period from February 10 (Date of Incorporation) to September 30, 2015;
- **Schedule “D”** - Management discussion and analysis for DLT for the year ended December 31, 2014;
- **Schedule “E”** - Financial statements of DLT for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013;
- **Scehdule “F”** - Management discussion and analysis for PDL USA for the year ended December 31, 2014;
- **Schedule “G”** - Financial statements of PDL USA for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013;
- **Schedule “H”** - Condensed consolidated interim financial statements of DLT for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (unaudited – prepared by management);
- **Schedule “I”** - Unaudited pro forma financial statements of the Company (prepared by management) dated September 30, 2015

SCHEDULE "A"

FANTASY 6 SPORTS INC.

(the "Company")

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

This Charter establishes the composition, the authority, roles and responsibilities and the general objectives of the Company's audit committee, or its Board of Directors in lieu thereof (the "**Audit Committee**"). The roles and responsibilities described in this Charter must at all times be exercised in compliance with the legislation and regulations governing the Company and any subsidiaries.

1. Composition

(a) *Number of Members*. The Audit Committee must be comprised of a minimum of three directors of the Company.

(b) *Chair*. If there is more than one member of the Audit Committee, members will appoint a chair of the Audit Committee (the "**Chair**") to serve for a term of one (1) year on an annual basis. The Chair may serve as the chair of the Audit Committee for any number of consecutive terms.

(c) *Financial Literacy.* All members of the audit committee will be financially literate as defined by applicable legislation. If upon appointment a member of the Audit Committee is not financially literate as required, the person will be provided with a period of three months to acquire the required level of financial literacy.

2. Meetings

(a) *Quorum*. The quorum required to constitute a meeting of the Audit Committee is set at a majority of members.

(b) *Agenda*. The Chair will set the agenda for each meeting, after consulting with management and the external auditor. Agenda materials such as draft financial statements must be circulated to all Audit Committee members for members to have a reasonable amount of time to review the materials prior to the meeting.

(c) *Notice to Auditors*. The Company's auditors (the "Auditors") will be provided with notice as necessary of any Audit Committee meeting, will be invited to attend each such meeting and will receive an opportunity to be heard at those meetings on matters related to the Auditor's duties.

(d) *Minutes*. Minutes of the Audit Committee meetings will be accurately recorded, with such minutes recording the decisions reached by the committee.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the Audit Committee include the following:

<u>External Auditor</u>

The Audit Committee will:

(a) *Selection of the external auditor*. Select, evaluate and recommend to the Board, for shareholder approval, the Auditor to examine the Company's accounts, controls and financial statements.

(b) *Scope of Work*. Evaluate, prior to the annual audit by the Auditors, the scope and general extent of the Auditor's review, including the Auditor's engagement letter.

(c) *Compensation*. Recommend to the Board the compensation to be paid to the external auditors.

(d) *Replacement of Auditor*. If necessary, recommend the replacement of the Auditor to the Board of Directors.

(e) *Approve Non-Audit Related Services*. Pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided by the Auditor to the Company or its subsidiaries.

(f) *Responsibility for Oversight*. Must directly oversee the work of the Auditor. The Auditor must report directly to the Audit Committee.

(g) *Resolution of Disputes*. Assist with resolving any disputes between the Company's management and the Auditors regarding financial reporting.

<u>Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Information</u>

The Audit Committee will:

(a) *Review Audited Financial Statements*. Review the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company, discuss those statements with management and with the Auditor, and recommend their approval to the Board.

(b) *Review of Interim Financial Statements*. Review and discuss with management the quarterly consolidated financial statements, and if appropriate, recommend their approval by the Board.

(c) *MD&A, Annual and Interim Earnings Press Releases, Audit Committee Reports*. Review the Company's management discussion and analysis, interim and annual press releases, and audit committee reports before the Company publicly discloses this information.

(d) *Auditor Reports and Recommendations*. Review and consider any significant reports and recommendations issued by the Auditor, together with management's response, and the extent to which recommendations made by the Auditor have been implemented.

<u>Risk Management, Internal Controls and Information Systems</u>

The Audit Committee will:

(a) *Internal Control*. Review with the Auditors and with management, the general policies and procedures used by the Company with respect to internal accounting and financial controls. Remain informed, through communications with the Auditor, of any weaknesses in internal control that could cause errors or deficiencies in financial reporting or deviations from the accounting policies of the Company or from applicable laws or regulations.

(b) *Financial Management*. Periodically review the team in place to carry out financial reporting functions, circumstances surrounding the departure of any officers in charge of financial reporting, and the appointment of individuals in these functions.

(c) *Accounting Policies and Practices*. Review management plans regarding any changes in accounting practices or policies and the financial impact thereof.

(d) *Litigation*. Review with the Auditors and legal counsel any litigation, claim or contingency, including tax assessments, that could have a material effect upon the financial position of the Company and the manner in which these matters are being disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

(e) *Other.* Discuss with management and the Auditors correspondence with regulators, employee complaints, or published reports that raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements or disclosure.

Complaints

(a) *Accounting, Auditing and Internal Control Complaints*. The Audit Committee must establish a procedure for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters.

(b) *Employee Complaints*. The Audit Committee must establish a procedure for the confidential transmittal on condition of anonymity by the Company's employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

4. Authority

(a) *Auditor*. The Auditor, and any internal auditors hired by the company, will report directly to the Audit Committee.

(b) *Independent Advisors*. The Audit Committee may, at the Company's expense and without the approval of management, retain the services of independent legal counsels and any other advisors it deems necessary to carry out its duties and set and pay the monetary compensation of these individuals.

5. Reporting

The Audit Committee will report to the Board on:

(a) the Auditor's independence;

(b) the performance of the Auditor and any recommendations of the Audit Committee in relation thereto;

(c) the reappointment and termination of the Auditor;

(d) the adequacy of the Company's internal controls and disclosure controls;

(e) the Audit Committee's review of the annual and interim consolidated financial statements;

(f) the Audit Committee's review of the annual and interim management discussion and analysis;

(g) the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory matters to the extent they affect the financial statements of the Company; and

(h) all other material matters dealt with by the Audit Committee.

SCHEDULE "B"

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR FANTASY 6 SPORTS INC. (FORMERLY DAVITA CAPITAL INC.)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

PREPARED AS OF December 21, 2015

<u>Contact Information</u>
Fantasy 6 Sports Inc.
(Formerly Davita Capital Inc.)
Suite 1820 925 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3L2

BACKGROUND

This discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operations is prepared as at December 21, 2015 should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2015 of Fantasy 6 Sports Inc. (Formerly Davita Capital Inc.) (the "Company"). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Except as otherwise disclosed, all dollar figures included therein and the following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") are quoted in Canadian dollars

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis may include forward-looking statements with respect to business plans, activities, prospects, opportunities and events anticipated or being pursued by the Company and the Company's future results. Although the Company believes the assumptions underlying such statements to be reasonable, any of the assumptions may prove to be incorrect. The anticipated results or events upon which current expectations are based may differ materially from actual results or events. Therefore, undue reliance should not be placed on such forward-looking information. A number of risks and uncertainties could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including: (1) a downturn in general economic conditions in North America and internationally, (2) the inherent uncertainties and speculative nature associated with investments, (3) the risk that the Company does not execute its business plan, (4) inability to retain key employees, (5) inability to finance operations and growth, and (6) other factors beyond the Company's control.

Forward looking statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based may not occur. The forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Company was incorporated on February 10, 2015, under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act. The Company is focused on the deployment of emerging technologies.

On September 17, 2015, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement whereby it would acquire 100% control of Draft Label Technologies Inc. ("DLT") and PDL USA Inc. ("PDL") (note 9). Draft Label Technologies Inc. and PDL USA Inc. are engaged in the online fantasy sports industry. The Share Exchange Agreement was closed October 19, 2015

As at September 30, 2015, the Company held assets totaling $715,589, consisting of $530,589 in trust, $185,000 in advance to DLT. During the period ended September 30, 2015, the Company incurred a net loss of $105,628.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected audited financial information of the Company from the fiscal period since inception:

	Period from February 10, 2015 (date of incorporation) to September 30, 2015 $
Total assets	715,589
Net loss	(105,628)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.02)

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following is selected financial information as prepared in Canadian dollars under International Financial Reporting Standards derived from the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarters:

	Revenue $	Net loss for the Period $	Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share $
March 30, 2015	-	(16,800)	(0.01)
June 30, 2015	-	(46,819)	(0.01)
September 30, 2015	-	(42,009)	(0.01)

Factors causing significant variations in quarterly results are as follows:

The net loss for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 and March 31, 2015, was a result of legal expenses incurred in relation to the preparation of the prospectus.

For The Three Months Ended September 30, 2015

During the three months ended September 30, 2015, the Company did not earn any revenues, and incurred operating expenses of $42,009, comprised mainly of $38,509 of legal fees and $3,500 as an accrual for the audit fees.

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, the Company incurred a net loss of $42,009 and a loss per share of $0.01.

For The Period Ended September 30, 2015

During the period ended September 30, 2015, the Company did not earn any revenues, and incurred operating expenses of $105,628, comprised mainly of legal fees of $102,128 and $3,500 of audit fees incurred in connection with the prospectus.

For the period ended September 30, 2015, the Company incurred a net loss of $105,628 and a loss per share of $0.02.

LIQUIDITY

As at September 30, 2015, the Company had total assets of $715,589, comprised of $530,589 in funds in trust $185,000 in an advance to DLT. Conversely, the Company had total liabilities of $3,500, comprised of $3,500 of accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

As at September 30, 2015, the Company had a working capital of $712,089. During the period ended September 30, 2015, the Company was able to raise proceeds of $347,000 through unit subscriptions.

On October 8, 2015, the Company entered into subscription agreements to purchase a total of 5,108,000 Units ("Units") of the Company at a price of $0.10 per Unit for total cash proceeds of $510,800. Each Unit consists of one special warrant ("Special Warrant") and one-half of one warrant ("Warrant") of the Company. Each Special Warrant entitles the holder to acquire, without further payment, one common share in the capital of the Company for the period as described below: The Special Warrants may be exercised by the earlier of: (a) the first (1st) business day following the day on which a receipt for a (final) prospectus has been issued by or on behalf of the last of the securities regulatory authorities in the Province of British Columbia and such other jurisdictions as may be determined by the Company qualifying the distribution of the common shares to be issued upon exercise of the Special Warrants; and (b) the third (3rd) anniversary of the date of issuance of the Special Warrants. Each Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company ("Warrant Share") at a price of $0.20 per Warrant Share for a period of 24 months from the distribution date.

On October 23, 2015, the Company entered into subscription agreements to purchase a total of 600,000 units of the Company at a price of $0.25 per Unit for total cash proceeds of $150,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one warrant of the Company. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.50 per common share for a period of 24 months from the distribution date.

As at September 30, 2015, the Company raised a total of $817,717 the use of proceeds are:

Funds in trust	$ 530,589
Advance	185,000
Net loss	105,628
Less accounts payable	(3,500)
	$ 817,717

Readers are cautioned that a number of factors beyond the control of the Company could result in the Company not being able to sustain its current position. Such factors could include adverse economic conditions, political and regulatory concerns and key individual staffing problems amongst others.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company remains dependent upon equity markets for financing.

The Company believes it currently has sufficient funds on hand and financial commitments to cover estimated operating expenses over the next twelve months.

The Company has no cash flow from operations and is dependent upon raising equity financing to sustain its operations.

The Company has not issued dividends to date and has no plans to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the period ended September 30, 2015 the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with DLT, which is related to the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Company will issue to the shareholders of DLT 25,200,000 common shares of the Company in exchange for 100% of the common shares of DLT. The Share Exchange Agreement was closed October 19, 2015

Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company will advance a total of $700,000 to DLT upon closing of the Agreement (the "Initial Payment"). As of September 30, 2015, $185,000 of the Initial Payment has been advanced to DLT.

During the period ended September 30, 2015 the Company received proceeds from subscriptions received in advance of the closing of a private placement. These funds are to be applied towards the Initial Payment and are held in trust with the Company's legal counsel.

SHARE DATA

Capitalization as of September 30, 2015:

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

As at September 30, 2015 there are 10,600,000 common shares issued and outstanding. At the date of this report there are 36,400,000 common shares issued and outstanding.

On February 13, 2015 the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares at $0.005 per share for proceeds of $15,000.

On May 1, 2015, the Company issued 1,600,000 common shares at $0.02 per share for proceeds of $32,000.

On August 31, 2015, the Company issued a total of 6,000,000 units at $0.05 per unit, raising total gross proceeds of $300,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 24 months from closing of the private placement, at an exercise price of $0.10 per share.

Warrants

At September 30, 2015, there were 3,000,001 warrants outstanding with an exercise price of $0.10 and an expiry date of August 31, 2017. At the date of this report the Company has 5,854,001 warrants outstanding with exercise prices from $0.10 to $0.50.

Special warrants

As at September 30, 2015, the Company has Nil special warrants. As the date of this report, there are 5,108,000 special warrants issued and outstanding.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements that would require disclosure.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's critical accounting estimates include the valuation of exploration and evaluation assets, and valuation of deferred income tax assets and valuation allowances. Estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has not made any changes to its accounting policies since its incorporation date.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management activities include the preservation of its capital by minimizing risk related to its cash. The Company does not trade financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Company does not have a risk management committee nor written risk management policies. The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument and related risks. Those risks and management's approach to mitigating those risks are as follows:

(a) Fair Values

The Company is exposed to various financial instrument risks and assesses the impact and likelihood of this exposure. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, and foreign exchange rate risk. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

The fair values of other financial instruments, which include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and amounts due to related parties, approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

(b) Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

(c) 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 debt or equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS OR IPO VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

The Company has had no significant revenue from operations. During the period ended September 30, 2015, the Company incurred legal fees of $102,128 audit fees of $3,500.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR JUNIOR ISSUERS

The Company expects that its current capital resources will be sufficient to fund operations. The Company's current working capital is sufficient to fund operations for one year, as the Company is expecting to be generating revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional funds.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

In connection with National Instrument ("NI") 52-109 (Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) adopted in December 2008 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis. The Venture Issuer Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.

SCHEDULE "C"

Fantasy6 Sports Inc.
(Formerly Davita Capital Inc.)

Financial Statements

For the Period from February 10 (Date of Incorporation)
to September 30, 2015

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (Formerly, "Davita Capital Inc."):

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (Formerly, "Davita Capital Inc."), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2015, and the statements of loss and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the period 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 audit. We conducted our audit 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 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 Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (Formerly, "Davita Capital Inc.") as at September 30, 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 of these financial statements, which states that Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (Formerly, "Davita Capital Inc.") incurred losses from operations, negative cash flows from operating activities and has an accumulated deficit. This, along with other matters described in Note 1, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the ability of Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (Formerly, "Davita Capital Inc.") to continue as a going concern.

Vancouver, British Columbia

[Date of Auditors' Report] Chartered Accountants

MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The financial statements of Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly Davita Capital Inc. is the responsibility of the Company’s management. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and reflect management’s best estimates and judgment based on information currently available.

Management has developed and maintains a system of internal controls to ensure that the Company’s assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorized and properly recorded and financial information is reliable.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls through an audit committee. The Audit Committee reviews the results of the consolidated financial statements prior to their submission to the Board of Directors for approval.

Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly Davita Capital Inc.)
Statement of financial position
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

	Notes		September 30, 2015
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Funds in trust	3	$	530,589
Advance	3		185,000
TOTAL ASSETS		**$**	**715,589**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accrued liaiblities		$	3,500
TOTAL LIABILITIES			**3,500**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	4		347,000
Subscriptions received	4		470,717
Deficit			(105,628)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			**712,089**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHARESHOLDER'S EQUITY		**$**	**715,589**

Nature of operations and going concern – Note 1

Subsequent events – Note 9

These financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October ●, 2015.

Director: "●"

Director: "●"

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly Davita Capital Inc.)
Statement of loss and comprehensive loss
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

		Period from February 10, 2015 (date of incorporation) to September 30, 2015
Expenses		
Audit and tax services	$	3,500
Legal services		102,128
Total expenses		(105,628)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		**(105,628)**
Basic and diluted loss per share	**$**	**(0.02)**
Weighted average shares outstanding		**4,810,300**

(Presented in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Subscriptions Received	Deficit	Total
	Number of shares	Amount	Amount		
Balance, February 10, 2015 (date of incorporation)	**-**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Shares issued for private placement	10,600,000	347,000	-	-	347,000
Subscriptions received	-	-	470,717	-	470,717
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(105,628)	(105,628)
Balance at September 30, 2015	**10,600,000**	**$ 347,000**	**$ 470,717**	**$ (105,628)**	**$ 712,089**

Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly Davita Capital Inc.)
Statement of cash flows
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

		Period from February 10, 2015 (date of incorporation) to September 30, 2015
Operating activities		
Net loss for period	$	(105,628)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Funds in trust		(530,589)
Trade payables and accrued liabilities		3,500
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(632,717)
Financing activities		
Advances receivable		(185,000)
Deposit on shares		470,717
Subscriptions received		347,000
Net cash flows from financing activities		632,717
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	**$**	**-**

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly Davita Capital Inc.) (the "Company") was incorporated under the British Columbia Corporations Act on February 10, 2015. The Company's registered office is at Suite 1820 925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3L2. The Company was incorporated with the intent of completing an initial public offering and concurrently acquiring a series of companies in the online fantasy sports industry. On September 22, 2015, the Company officially changed its name from Davita Capital Inc. to Fantasy 6 Sports Inc.

On September 17, 2015, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement whereby it would acquire 100% control of Draft Label Technologies Inc. ("DLT") and PDL USA Inc. ("PDL") (note 9). Draft Label Technologies Inc. and PDL USA Inc. are engaged in the online fantasy sports industry.

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at September 30, 2015, the Company had a working capital of $712,089, a net loss of $105,628 and no source of revenue. Furthermore, the Company does not have sufficient cash to sustain operations for the next twelve months without additional financing. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows and/or obtain additional financing. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from external financing to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become due; however, they may not be at terms that are favourable to the Company. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") on a going concern basis.

b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

c) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas requiring the use of estimates include the following:

Recognition and Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future or whether taxable temporary differences will reverse such that deferred tax assets can be utilized. Recognition therefore involves a degree of estimation and judgement regarding the future financial performance or the timing of the reversed deferred tax liabilities of the particular legal entity in which the deferred tax assets have been recognized.

Judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements include the following:

Going Concern
Management has applied judgments in the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern when preparing its financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2015. Management prepares the financial statements on a going concern basis unless Management either intends to liquidate the entity or has no realistic alternative but to do so. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, Management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management considered a wide range of factors relating to current and expected profitability, debt repayment schedules and potential sources of replacement financing. As a result of the assessment, Management concluded the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate based on its profit and cash flow forecasts and access to replacement financing for the future twelve months.

d) Financial Instruments

i) Non-derivative financial assets
The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if: (i) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; (ii) 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 (iii) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss is stated at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in the statement of operations. The net gain or loss recognized incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. The Company does not have any assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

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. The Company does not have any assets classified as held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the previous categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of operations. The Company does not have any available-for-sale financial assets.

Loans and receivables

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

Impairment of financial assets

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income or loss are reclassified to the statement of operations in the period. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired 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. For marketable securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the securities below their cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

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

For certain categories of financial assets, 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 amounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an amount 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 the statement of operations.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, 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 the statement of operations 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. In respect of available-for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized through the statement of operations are not reversed through the statement of operations. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity.

ii) Financial liabilities
The Company initially recognizes financial liabilities at fair value on the date that they are originated. All financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or other financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities at fair value are stated at fair value with changes being recognized in profit or loss.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities. The Company does not have financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss.

iii) 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, share warrants and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Proceeds received on the issuance of units are allocated between the common shares and warrants using the residual value method. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The fair value of the common shares issued in a private placement is determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as a reserve.

e) Foreign Currency Translation
The functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date or at an average rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

f) Income Taxes

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. Current income tax

relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income 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.

Deferred income tax
Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet 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.

g) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted loss per share, whereby all “in the money” stock options and share purchase warrants are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the period and the proceeds from their exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. When a loss is incurred during the period, basic and diluted loss per share are the same as the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is considered to be anti-dilutive.

h) Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss is the change in the Company’s net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company’s shareholders and includes items that are not included in the statement of operations. The Company does not have items representing comprehensive income or loss.

i) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are effective for the period ended December 31, 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

Amendments to IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements” - In December 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgement in presenting their financial statements by clarifying that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, materiality considerations apply to all parts of the financial statements, and even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments also clarify that the list of line items to be presented in these statements can be disaggregated and aggregated as relevant and additional guidance on subtotals in these statements and clarification that an entity's share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single line items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.

Amendments to IAS 16, "Property, Plant, and Equipment" - In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38. The amendments clarify that the use of revenue based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amendments also clarifies that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.

Amendments to IAS 38, "Intangible Assets" - Amendments to IAS 38 provides clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization. The amendments were issued in May 2014 and apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted under IFRS. The Company continues to assess this new standard, but does not expect it to have a significant impact.

Amendments to IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" - Amended to require additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9.

The Company has not early adopted these revised standards and is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the financial statements.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

The following standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective:

The following standards, interpretations and amendments, which have not been applied to in these financial statements, will or may have an effect on the Company's future financial statements. The Company is in the process of evaluating these new standards.

IFRS 9 — Financial instruments, classification and measurement

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments:

Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard.

IFRS 15 — Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 which replaces the detailed guidance on revenue recognition requirements that currently exists under IFRS. IFRS 15 specifies the accounting treatment for all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless the contracts are within the scope of other IFRSs. The standard also provides a model for the measurement and recognition of gains and losses on the sale of certain non-financial assets that are not an output of the Company's ordinary activities. Additional disclosure is required under the standard, including disaggregation of total revenue, information about performance obligations, changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods, and key judgments and estimates. Early application is permitted either following a full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach allows the standard to be applied to existing contracts beginning the initial period of adoption and restatements to the comparative periods are not required. The Company is required to disclose the impact by financial line item as a result of the adoption of the new standard

3. Related Party Transactions

During the period ended September 30, 2015 the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with DLT, which is related to the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Company will issue to the shareholders of DLT 25,200,000 common shares of the Company in exchange for 100% of the common shares of DLT.

Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company will advance a total of $700,000 to DLT upon closing of the Agreement (the "Initial Payment"). In the event that the Company does not obtain a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange by November 30, 2015, the Initial Payment will be treated as a loan, or will be convertible into common shares of DLT at the option of the Company. As of September 30, 2015, $185,000 of the Initial Payment has been advanced to DLT (Note 9).

During the period ended September 30, 2015 the Company received proceeds from subscriptions received in advance of the closing of a private placement (Note 6). These funds are to be applied towards the Initial Payment and are held in trust with the Company's legal counsel.

4. Share Capital and other components of equity

Authorized share capital
Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued share capital

At September 30, 2015, there were 10,600,000 issued and fully paid common shares

a) On February 13, 2015 the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares at $0.005 per share for proceeds of $15,000.

b) On May 1, 2015, the Company issued 1,600,000 common shares at $0.02 per share for proceeds of $32,000.

c) On August 31, 2015, the Company issued a total of 6,000,000 units at $0.05 per unit, raising total gross proceeds of $300,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 24 months from closing of the private placement, at an exercise price of $0.10 per share.

At September 30, 2015, the Company had received $470,717 in pursuant to a private placement that closed after year end. Each Unit consists of special warrant ("Special Warrant") and one-half of one share purchase warrant ("Regular Warrant"). Each full Regular Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 24 months from closing of the private placement, at an exercise price of $0.25 per share (See Note 9).

Warrants

At September 30, 2015, there were 3,000,000 warrants outstanding with an exercise price of $0.10 and an expiry date of August 31, 2017.

5. Capital Management

The Company manages its cash and common shares 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 the development of its technology and products and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.

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 the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash. The Company's investment policy is to keep its cash treasury on deposit in an interest bearing Canadian chartered bank account.

The Company will require capital resources to carry its plans and operations through its current operating period.

The Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

6. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company has credit risk in respect of its advance to DLT (note 3).

b) 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 has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

Historically, the Company's main source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

c) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company does not hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk.

d) 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. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risks.

e) Fair value

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies, as disclosed below. However, considerable judgment is required to develop certain of these estimates. Accordingly, these estimated values are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The estimated fair value amounts can be materially affected by the use of different assumptions or methodologies. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments are discussed below.

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Quoted market prices for an identical asset or liability represent a Level 1 valuation. When quoted market prices are not available, the Company maximizes the use of observable inputs within valuation models. When all significant inputs are observable, the valuation is classified as Level 2. Valuations that require the use of significant unobservable inputs are considered Level 3. There were no financial instrument carried at fair value as at September 30, 2015.

The Company's financial instruments consist of funds held in trust, trade payables and accrued liabilities and related party loans. The carrying value of these financial instruments approximates their fair values due to the short term nature of these instruments.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. Income Taxes

The following table reconciles the expected income tax recovery at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the period ended September 30, 2015:

		September 30 2015
Loss before income tax	$	(105,628)
Statutory tax rates		26.00%
Expected income tax recovery		(27,463)
Increase (decrease) in income tax recovery resulting from:		
Non-deductible items		1,443
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized		26,020
Total income tax expense (recovery)	$	-

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax values. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are comprised of the following:

		September 30 2015
Non-capital losses	$	21,691
Other		4,329
		26,020
Deferred tax asset not recognized		(26,020)
Deferred tax asset (liability)	$	-

The Company has non-capital loss carryforwards of approximately $83,428, which may be carried forward to apply against future year income tax for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years.

Year of Expiry		**Taxable Losses**
2035	$	83,428

8. Operating Segments

The Company operates in a single segment. It intends to complete a public offering and concurrently acquire control of two companies in the online fantasy industry. All of the Company's assets and operations are located in Canada.

9. Subsequent Events

a) On October 8, 2015, The Company issued a total of 5,108,000 units at $0.10 per unit, raising total gross proceeds of $510,800. Each Unit consists of Special Warrant and one-half of one Regular Warrant.

Each Special Warrant is exchangeable for one common share of the Company at any time on the earlier of (a) the first business day following the date on which the Company receives a receipt for a filing of final prospectus and (b) the third anniversary of the date of the issuance of the Special Warrants.

Each full Regular Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 24 months from closing of the private placement, at an exercise price of $0.25 per share.

b) On October 23, 2015, the Company issued a total of 600,000 units at $0.25 per unit, raising total gross proceeds of $150,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 24 months from closing the private placement, at an exercise price of $0.50 per share.

c) Subsequent to the period ended September 30, 2015, the Company filed a prospectus to qualify the distribution in British Columbia of 5,108,000 common shares of the Company issuable to holders of a total of 5,108,000 previously issued Special Warrants.

SCHEDULE "D"

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR
Draft Label Technologies Inc.
(Formerly PRO Draft League (Canada) Inc.)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

PREPARED AS OF DECEMBER 13, 2015

Contact Information

Draft Label Technologies Inc.
(Formerly PRO Draft League (Canada) Inc.)
Suite 300 150 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6G 1G8

BACKGROUND

This discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operations is prepared as at December 13, 2015, should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 of Draft Label Technologies Inc. (Formerly PRO Draft League (Canada) Inc.) (the "Company"). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Except as otherwise disclosed, all dollar figures included therein and the following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") are quoted in Canadian dollars

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis may include forward-looking statements with respect to business plans, activities, prospects, opportunities and events anticipated or being pursued by the Company and the Company's future results. Although the Company believes the assumptions underlying such statements to be reasonable, any of the assumptions may prove to be incorrect. The anticipated results or events upon which current expectations are based may differ materially from actual results or events. Therefore, undue reliance should not be placed on such forward-looking information. A number of risks and uncertainties could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including: (1) a downturn in general economic conditions in North America and internationally, (2) the inherent uncertainties and speculative nature associated with investments, (3) the risk that the Company does not execute its business plan, (4) inability to retain key employees, (5) inability to finance operations and growth, and (6) other factors beyond the Company's control.

Forward looking statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based may not occur. The forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Company was incorporated under the Canadian Business Corporation Act on August 13, 2012. The Company's registered office is 150 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 1G8. On March 4, 2015, the Company changed its name to Draft Label Technologies Inc.

The Company is in the fantasy sports industry and is developing a unique technological platform that will allow players to compete and wager on daily, weekly and season-long fantasy sports contests.

On January 20, 2015, the Company issued 186 common shares in exchange for cash proceeds of $3.71.

On March 4, 2015, the Company changed its name from Pro Draft League Inc. (Canada) to Draft Label Technologies Inc.

On August 12, 2015, the majority of shareholders approved a reverse split of the Company's stock in a ratio of 1 new share for every 2 existing shares of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. All references to share and per-share amounts have been adjusted to reflect the reverse split for all periods in the financial statements.

On August 2, 2015 the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with PDL USA Inc., the successor company of Pro Draft League Inc. PDL USA Inc. is related to the Company by way of directors, shareholders and officers in common. Pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of PDL USA Inc. in exchange for 2,965 common shares of the Company.

Subsequent to December 31, 2014, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly, "Davita Capital Inc.") ("Fantasy6"), which is related to the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Fantasy6 will issue to the shareholders of the Company 25,200,000 common shares of Fantasy6 in exchange for 100% of the common shares of the Company.

Pursuant to the Agreement, Fantasy6 will advance a total of $700,000 to the Company upon closing of the Agreement (the "Initial Payment").

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected audited financial information of the Company from the fiscal period since inception:

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
	$	$
Total assets	13,080	16,550
Net loss	(27,057)	(1,053)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	(38.24)	(2.17)

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following is selected financial information as prepared in Canadian dollars under International Financial Reporting Standards derived from the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarters:

	Revenue	Net loss for the Period	Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share
	$	$	$
31-Dec-14	-	(21,490)	(29.24)
30-Sep-14	-	(5,215)	(8.42)
30-Jun-14	-	(286)	(0.47)
31-Mar-14	-	(66)	(0.11)
31-Dec-13	-	(983)	(2.04)
30-Sep-13	-	(23)	(0.04)
30-Jun-13	-	(47)	(0.09)
31-Mar-13	-	-	-

Factors causing significant variations in quarterly results are as follows:

The net loss for the quarter ended December 31, 2014 was primarily a result of audit and tax fees. The net loss for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 was primarily a result of hosting services.

For The Three Months Ended December 31, 2014

During the three months ended December 31, 2014, the Company did not earn any revenues, and incurred operating expenses of $21,490, comprised mainly of $6,226 of foreign exchange loss and $11,000 as an accrual for the audit fees.

For the three months ended December 31, 2014, the Company incurred a net loss of $21,490 and a loss per share of $29.24.

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company did not earn any revenues, and incurred operating expenses of $27,057, comprised mainly of foreign exchange loss of $6,226 and $15,924 of audit and accounting fees incurred in connection with the prospectus.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company incurred a net loss of $27,057 and a loss per share of $38.24.

LIQUIDITY

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had total assets of $13,080. Conversely, the Company had total liabilities of $133,322, comprised of $26,400 of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and $106,922 due to related parties.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had a negative working capital of $120,242.

The Company has been advanced $410,000 in cash according to the Agreement. These funds have been used to maintain operations,

Readers are cautioned that a number of factors beyond the control of the Company could result in the Company not being able to sustain its current position. Such factors could include adverse economic conditions, political and regulatory concerns and key individual staffing problems amongst others.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company remains dependent upon equity markets for financing.

The Company believes it currently has sufficient funds on hand and financial commitments to cover estimated operating expenses over the next twelve months.

The Company has no cash flow from operations and is dependent upon raising equity financing to sustain its operations.

The Company has not issued dividends to date and has no plans to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

a) As of December 31, 2014, the Company owes to Shareholders $34,729 (December 31, 2013 - $9,357). These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

b) As of December 31, 2014 the Company owes $72,192 (December 31, 2013 - $34,815) to Pro Draft League, Inc., a US company related by way of directors and officers in common. The amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

c) Key Management Compensation

The Company's key management personnel have authority and responsibility for overseeing, planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and consist of the Company's Board of Directors and the Company's Executive Leadership Team.

There has been no compensation expense for key management personnel.

SHARE DATA

Capitalization as of December 31, 2014:

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

As at December 31, 2014, there were 1,297 common shares issued and outstanding. At the date of this report there are 36,400,000 common shares issued and outstanding.

On January 20, 2015, the Company issued 186 common shares in exchange for cash proceeds of $3.71.

On August 12, 2015, the majority of shareholders approved a reverse split of the Company's stock in a ratio of 1 new share for every 2 existing shares of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. All references to share and per-share amounts have been adjusted to reflect the reverse split for all periods in the financial statements.

On August 2, 2015 the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with PDL USA Inc., the successor company of Pro Draft League Inc. PDL USA Inc. is related to the Company by way of directors, shareholders and officers in common. Pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of PDL USA Inc. in exchange for 2,965 common shares of the Company.

Subsequent to December 31, 2014, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly, "Davita Capital Inc.")("Fantasy6"), which is related to the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Fantasy6 will issue to the shareholders of the Company 25,200,000 common shares of Fantasy6 in exchange for 100% of the common shares of the Company.

Pursuant to the Agreement, Fantasy6 will advance a total of $700,000 to the Company upon closing of the Agreement (the "Initial Payment"). In the event that Fantasy6 does not obtain a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange by November 30, 2015, the Initial Payment will be treated as a loan, or will be convertible into common shares of the Company at the option of Fantasy6.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements that would require disclosure.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's critical accounting estimates include the valuation of exploration and evaluation assets, and valuation of deferred income tax assets and valuation allowances. Estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has not made any changes to its accounting policies since its incorporation date.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management activities include the preservation of its capital by minimizing risk related to its cash. The Company does not trade financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Company does not have a risk management committee nor written risk management policies. The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument and related risks. Those risks and management's approach to mitigating those risks are as follows:

(a) Fair Values

The Company is exposed to various financial instrument risks and assesses the impact and likelihood of this exposure. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, and foreign exchange rate risk. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

The fair values of other financial instruments, which include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and amounts due to related parties, approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

(b) Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

(c) 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 debt or equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS OR IPO VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

The Company has had no significant revenue from operations. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company incurred foreign exchange loss of $6,226 and professional fees of $15,924.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR JUNIOR ISSUERS

The Company expects that its current capital resources will be sufficient to fund operations. The Company's current working capital is sufficient to fund operations for one year, as the Company is expecting to be generating revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional funds.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

In connection with National Instrument ("NI") 52-109 (Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) adopted in December 2008 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis. The Venture Issuer Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.

SCHEDULE “E”

Draft Label Technologies Inc.
(Formerly PRO Draft League (Canada) Inc.)

Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

MNP LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Draft Label Technologies Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Draft Label Technologies Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and the statements of loss and other comprehensive loss, 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 Draft Label Technologies Inc. as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 of these financial statements, which states that Draft Label Technologies Inc. incurred losses from operations, negative cash flows from operating activities and has an accumulated deficit. This, along with other matters described in Note 1, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the ability of Draft Label Technologies Inc. to continue as a going concern.

Vancouver, British Columbia
[Date of Auditors' Report]

Chartered Accountants

MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The financial statements of Draft Label Technologies Inc. (Formerly PRO Draft League Inc.). is the responsibility of the Company’s management. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and reflect management’s best estimates and judgment based on information currently available.

Management has developed and maintains a system of internal controls to ensure that the Company’s assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorized and properly recorded and financial information is reliable.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls through an audit committee. The Audit Committee reviews the results of the consolidated financial statements prior to their submission to the Board of Directors for approval.

Draft Label Technologies Inc. (Formerly PRO Draft League Inc.)
Statements of financial position
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalent		$ 2,131	$ 113
Investment tax credit receivable		9,203	13,503
Receivables		1,746	2,934
		13,080	16,550
Non-current assets			
Website development costs	3	92,158	63,250
		92,158	63,250
TOTAL ASSETS		**$ 105,238**	**$ 79,800**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accrued liabilities		$ 26,400	$ 36,670
Related party loans	6	106,922	44,171
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**133,322**	**80,841**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	4	26	12
Deficit		(28,110)	(1,053)
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**(28,084)**	**(1,041)**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHARESHOLDER'S EQUITY		**$ 105,238**	**$ 79,800**

Nature of operations and going concern – Note 1

Subsequent events – Note 10

These financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October ●, 2015.

Director: “●”

Director: “●”

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Draft Label Technologies Inc. (Formerly PRO Draft League Inc.)
Statements of loss and comprehensive loss
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

	Notes		Year ended December 31, 2014		2013
Expenses					
General and administration		$	637	$	155
Foreign exchange loss / (gain)			6,226	$	(402)
Professional fees			15,924		200
Website expenses			4,750		1,100
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year			**(27,537)**		**(1,053)**
Basic and diluted loss per share		**$**	**(38.92)**	**$**	**(2.17)**
Weighted average shares outstanding			**708**		**485**

Draft Label Technologies Inc. (Formerly PRO Draft League Inc.)
Statements of changes in equity
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital						
	Number of shares		Amount		Deficit		Total
Balance at January 1, 2013	-	$	-	$	-	$	-
Shares issued	623		12		-		12
Net loss for the year	-		-		(1,053)		(1,053)
Balance at December 31, 2013	**623**	**$**	**12**	**$**	**(1,053)**	**$**	**(1,041)**
Shares issued	675		14		-		14
Net loss for the year	-		-		(27,537)		(27,537)
Balance at December 31, 2014	**1,297**	**$**	**26**	**$**	**(28,590)**	**$**	**(28,564)**

Draft Label Technologies Inc. (Formerly PRO Draft League Inc.)
Statements of cash flows
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2014	2013
Operating activities			
Net loss for year		$ (27,057)	$ (1,053)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:			
Investment tax credit receivable		(9,203)	-
Receivables		1,188	(2,934)
Trade payables and accrued liabilities		(10,268)	36,670
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(45,340)	32,683
Investing activities			
Development of intangible asset	3	(15,406)	(76,753)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(15,406)	(76,753)
Financing activities			
Shares issued		14	12
Loans payable	6	62,750	44,171
Net cash flows from investing activities		62,764	44,183
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		2,018	113
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		113	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		**$ 2,131**	**$ 113**

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Draft Label Technologies Inc. ("DTL" or the "Company") (formerly PRO Draft League Inc.) was incorporated under the Canadian Business Corporation Act on August 13, 2012. The Company's registered office is 150 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 1G8. On March 4, 2015, the Company changed its name to Draft Label Technologies Inc.

The Company is in the fantasy sports industry and is developing a unique technological platform that will allow players to compete and wager on daily, weekly and season-long fantasy sports contests.

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at December 31, 2014, the Company had a working capital deficit of $120,722, a net loss of $28,590 and no source of revenue. Furthermore, the Company does not have sufficient cash to sustain operations for the next twelve months without additional financing. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows and/or obtain additional financing. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from external financing to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become due; however, they may not be at terms that are favourable to the Company. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") on a going concern basis.

b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

c) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas requiring the use of estimates include the following:

Recognition and Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets
The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future or whether taxable temporary differences will reverse such that deferred tax assets can be utilized. Recognition therefore involves a degree of estimation and

judgement regarding the future financial performance or the timing of the reversed deferred tax liabilities of the particular legal entity in which the deferred tax assets have been recognized.

Estimated Useful Life of Intangible Assets
Finite-lived intangible assets consist of the Company’s aggregate amounts spent on website development costs. The relative size of the Company’s intangible assets makes the judgements surrounding the estimated useful lives critical to the Company’s financial position and performance. The useful life used to amortize website development costs relates to the future performance of the assets and management’s judgement of the period over which economic benefit will be derived from the assets. The useful life is determined by management and is regularly reviewed for appropriateness. The amortization of Company’s finite lived intangible assets begins when the assets are available for use. The useful life is based on historical experience with similar development costs as well as anticipation of future events which may impact their life such as changes in technology.

Judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements include the following:

Going Concern
Management has applied judgments in the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern when preparing its consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Management prepares the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis unless Management either intends to liquidate the entity or has no realistic alternative but to do so. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, Management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management considered a wide range of factors relating to current and expected profitability, debt repayment schedules and potential sources of replacement financing. As a result of the assessment, Management concluded the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate based on its profit and cash flow forecasts and access to replacement financing for the future twelve months.

Website Development Costs
The application of the Company’s accounting policy for website development costs requires judgment in determining whether the present value of future economic benefits exceeds capitalized costs. The policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future economic benefits derived from the Company’s website. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the statement of operations in the period when the new information becomes available.

d) Financial Instruments

i) Non-derivative financial assets
The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if: (i) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; (ii) 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 (iii) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss is stated at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in the statement of operations. The net gain or loss recognized incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. The Company does not have any assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

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. The Company does not have any assets classified as held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the previous categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of operations. The Company does not have any available-for-sale financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Cash and cash equivalents, investment tax credit receivable and receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Impairment of financial assets

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income or loss are reclassified to the statement of operations in the period. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired 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. For marketable securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the securities below their cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

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

For certain categories of financial assets, 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 amounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an amount 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 the statement of operations.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, 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 the statement of operations 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. In respect of available-for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized through the statement of operations are not reversed through the statement of operations. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity.

ii) Financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes financial liabilities at fair value on the date that they are originated. All financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or other financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities at fair value are stated at fair value with changes being recognized in profit or loss.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and related party loans are classified as other financial liabilities. The Company does not have financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss.

iii) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and balances with banks. Cash equivalents comprise short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than 90 days that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash. As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company has no cash equivalents.

f) Website development costs

The Company capitalizes website development costs that consist of costs incurred to develop internet websites to promote, advertise and earn revenue with respect to the Company's business operations. Costs are capitalized in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS 38"), Intangible assets and SIC Interpretation 32, Intangible assets – website costs and are amortized on a straight line basis over 5 years from when the internet web site has been completed.

g) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date or at an average rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

h) Income Taxes

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. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income 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.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet 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.

i) Impairment

In accordance with IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, the Corporation evaluates the carrying value of non-financial assets with finite lives whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that a potential impairment has occurred. An impairment loss is considered to have occurred if the carrying value of an asset is not recoverable.

Impairment loss is recognized when and for the amount by which the asset's/CGU's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's/CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows – i.e. cash generating units or CGUs. CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Long-lived assets that are not amortized and goodwill are subject to an annual impairment assessment, and the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time. If the recoverable amount of the group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated is less than the carrying amount of the group of CGUs, including goodwill, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGUs and then to the other assets of the CGUs pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGUs.

The Corporation evaluates impairment losses for potential reversals, other than goodwill impairment, when events or changes in circumstances warrant such consideration. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

j) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted loss per share, whereby all "in the money" stock options and share purchase warrants are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the period and the proceeds from their exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. When a loss is incurred during the period, basic and diluted loss per share are the same as the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is considered to be anti-dilutive.

k) Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in the statement of operations. The Company does not have items representing comprehensive income or loss.

l) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are effective for the period ended December 31, 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

Amendments to IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" - In December 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgement in presenting their financial statements by clarifying that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, materiality considerations apply to all parts of the financial statements, and even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments also clarify that the list of line items to be presented in these statements can be disaggregated and aggregated as relevant and additional guidance on subtotals in these statements and clarification that an entity's share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single line items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.

Amendments to IAS 16, “Property, Plant, and Equipment” - In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38. The amendments clarify that the use of revenue based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amendments also clarifies that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.

Amendments to IAS 38, “Intangible Assets” - Amendments to IAS 38 provides clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization. The amendments were issued in May 2014 and apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted under IFRS. The Company continues to assess this new standard, but does not expect it to have a significant impact.

Amendments to IFRS 7, “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” - Amended to require additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9.

The Company has not early adopted these revised standards and is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the financial statements.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

The following standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective:

The following standards, interpretations and amendments, which have not been applied to in these financial statements, will or may have an effect on the Company’s future financial statements. The Company is in the process of evaluating these new standards.

IFRS 9 — Financial instruments, classification and measurement

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments:

Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard.

IFRS 15 — Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 which replaces the detailed guidance on revenue recognition requirements that currently exists under IFRS. IFRS 15 specifies the accounting treatment for all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless the contracts are within the scope of other IFRSs. The standard also provides a model for the measurement and recognition of gains and losses on the sale of certain non-financial assets that are not an output of the Company's ordinary activities. Additional disclosure is required under the standard, including disaggregation of total revenue, information about performance obligations, changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods, and key judgments and estimates. Early application is permitted either following a full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach allows the standard to be applied to existing contracts beginning the initial period of adoption and restatements to the comparative periods are not required. The Company is required to disclose the impact by financial line item as a result of the adoption of the new standard.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Website Development Costs

Website development costs are comprised of the following:

		Website development cost
Balance, January 1, 2013	$	-
Additions		76,753
Tax credits		(13,503)
Balance, December 31, 2013		63,250
Additions		38,111
Tax credits		(9,203)
Balance, December 31, 2014	$	92,158

Management expects that the development of the website is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2015.

4. Share Capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited common shares without par value

Issue share capital

At December 31, 2014, there were 1,297 issued and fully paid common shares (December 31, 2013 - 623)

5. Capital Management

The Company manages its cash and common shares 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 the development of its technology and products and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.

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 the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash. The Company's investment policy is to keep its cash treasury on deposit in an interest bearing Canadian chartered bank account.

The Company will require capital resources to carry its plans and operations through its current operating period.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year and the Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

6. Related party loans

a) As of December 31, 2014, the Company owes to Shareholders $35,209 (December 31, 2013 - $9,357). These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

b) As of December 31, 2014 the Company owes $72,129 (December 31, 2013 - $34,815) to Pro Draft League, Inc., a US company related by way of directors and officers in common. The amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

c) Key Management Compensation

The Company's key management personnel have authority and responsibility for overseeing, planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and consist of the Company's Board of Directors and the Company's Executive Leadership Team.

There has been no compensation expense for key management personnel.

7. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's receivables consist of input tax credits and investment tax credits receivable from government institutions. As a result, the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk.

b) 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 has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

Historically, the Company's main source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities through private placements and loans from related parties. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

c) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company does not hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk.

d) 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. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risks.

e) Fair value

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies, as disclosed below. However, considerable judgment is required to develop certain of these estimates. Accordingly, these estimated values are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The estimated fair value amounts can be materially affected by the use of different assumptions or methodologies. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments are discussed below.

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Quoted market prices for an identical asset or liability represent a Level 1 valuation. When quoted market prices are not available, the Company maximizes the use of observable inputs within valuation models. When all significant inputs are observable, the valuation is classified as Level 2. Valuations that require the use of significant unobservable inputs are considered Level 3. There were no financial instrument carried at fair value as at December 31, 2014 or 2013.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, investment tax credit receivable, receivables trade payables and accrued liabilities and related party loans. The carrying value of these financial instruments approximates their fair values due to the short term nature of these instruments.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. Income Taxes

The following table reconciles the expected income tax recovery at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

		December 31 2014		December 31 2013
Loss before income tax	$	(27,057)	$	(1,053)
Statutory tax rates		26.00%		26.00%
Expected income tax recovery		(7,035)		(274)
Increase (decrease) in income tax recovery resulting from:				
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized		7,035		274
Total income tax expense (recovery)	$	-	$	-

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax values. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are comprised of the following:

		December 31 2014		December 31 2013
Non-capital losses	$	5,690	$	274
Other		1,619		-
		7,309		274
Deferred tax asset not recognized		(7,309)		(274)
Deferred tax asset (liability)	$	-	$	-

The Company has non-capital loss carryforwards of approximately $21,884 (2013 - $1,053), which may be carried forward to apply against future year income tax for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years.

Year of Expiry		**Taxable Losses**
2033	$	1,053
2034		20,831
Total	$	21,884

Investment tax credits receivable include refundable Scientific Research and Experimental Development (SRED) credits claimed by the Company. As at December 31, 2014 the Company accrued a receivable of $9,203 (2013 - $13,503) based on eligible expenditures to date and its history of obtaining amounts claimed in prior years. The SRED credit claim for the year ended December 31, 2014 of $9,203 (2013 - $13,503) has been applied as a reduction of website development costs. Where the Company has other outstanding liabilities with Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), CRA may elect to directly offset rather than issue the refund directly.

9. Operating Segments

The Company operates in a single segment, online fantasy sports games. All of the Company's assets and operations are located in Canada.

10. Subsequent Events

a) On January 20, 2015 , the Company issued 186 common shares in exchange for cash proceeds of $3.71
b) On March 4, 2015, the Company changed its name from Pro Draft League Inc. (Canada) to Draft Label Technologies Inc.
c) On August 12, 2015, the majority of shareholders approved a reverse split of the Company's stock in a ratio of 1 new share for every 2 existing shares of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. All references to share and per-share amounts have been adjusted to reflect the reverse split for all periods in the financial statements.
d) On August 2, 2015 the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with PDL USA Inc., the successor company of Pro Draft League Inc. PDL USA Inc. is related to the Company by way of directors, shareholders and officers in common. Pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of PDL USA Inc. in exchange for 2,965 common shares of the Company.
e) Subsequent to December 31, 2014, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly, "Davita Capital Inc.")("Fantasy6"), which is related to the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Fantasy6 will issue to the shareholders of the Company 25,200,000 common shares of Fantasy6 in exchange for 100% of the common shares of the Company.

   Pursuant to the Agreement, Fantasy6 will advance a total of $700,000 to the Company upon closing of the Agreement (the "Initial Payment"). In the event that Fantasy6 does not obtain a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange by November 30, 2015, the Initial Payment will be treated as a loan, or will be convertible into common shares of the Company at the option of Fantasy6. Fantasy6 filed a prospectus with the British Columbia Securities Exchange Commission on ●.

SCHEDULE “F”

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR PDL USA Inc.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

PREPARED AS OF DECEMBER 13, 2015

Contact Information
PDL USA Inc.
Suite 300 150 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6G 1G8

BACKGROUND

This discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operations is prepared as at December 13, 2015, should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 of PDL USA Inc. (the "Company"). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Except as otherwise disclosed, all dollar figures included therein and the following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") are quoted in Canadian dollars

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis may include forward-looking statements with respect to business plans, activities, prospects, opportunities and events anticipated or being pursued by the Company and the Company's future results. Although the Company believes the assumptions underlying such statements to be reasonable, any of the assumptions may prove to be incorrect. The anticipated results or events upon which current expectations are based may differ materially from actual results or events. Therefore, undue reliance should not be placed on such forward-looking information. A number of risks and uncertainties could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including: (1) a downturn in general economic conditions in North America and internationally, (2) the inherent uncertainties and speculative nature associated with investments, (3) the risk that the Company does not execute its business plan, (4) inability to retain key employees, (5) inability to finance operations and growth, and (6) other factors beyond the Company's control.

Forward looking statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based may not occur. The forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PDL USA Inc. was incorporated in the State of Delaware, USA on December 3, 2014. On January 2, 2015, the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with Pro Draft League Inc. (PDL) whereby the shareholders of PDL exchanged their respective shares of PDL. Subsequent to the share exchange, PDL was dissolved in the State of Wyoming on March 4, 2015 and in the State of Washington on March 16, 2015.
The Company is in the fantasy sports industry and is developing a unique technological platform that will allow players to compete and wager on daily, weekly and season-long fantasy sports contests.

On January 20, 2015, the Company issued 186 common shares for gross proceeds of $151,341.

On August 2, 2015 the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with Draft Label Technologies Inc. (DLT). DLT is related to the Company by way of directors, shareholders and officers in common. Pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement, DLT acquired 100% of the shares of the Company in exchange for 2,965 common shares of DLT. As a result, the Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of DLT.

Subsequent to December 31, 2014, DLT entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with Fantasy 6 Sports Inc. (formerly, "Davita Capital Inc.")("Fantasy6"), which is related to DLT and the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Fantasy6 will issue to the shareholders of DLT 25,200,000 common shares of Fantasy6 in exchange for 100% of the common shares of DLT. As a result, DLT and the Company became wholly owned subsidiaries of Fantasy6.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected audited financial information of the Company from the fiscal period since inception:

	Year ended December 31, 2014	2013
	$	$
Total assets	44,319	37,314
Net loss	(91,421)	(54,402)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	(64.61)	(56.14)

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following is selected financial information as prepared in Canadian dollars under International Financial Reporting Standards derived from the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarters:

	Revenue	Net loss for the Period	Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share
	$	$	$
31-Dec-14	-	(40,641)	(21.36)
30-Sep-14	-	(19,756)	(15.65)
30-Jun-14	-	(14,495)	(12.89)
31-Mar-14	-	(16,529)	(14.71)
31-Dec-13	-	(22,350)	(20.85)
30-Sep-13	-	(21,185)	(18.67)
30-Jun-13	-	(7,879)	(8.89)
31-Mar-13	-	(2,988)	(7.73)

Factors causing significant variations in quarterly results are as follows:

The net loss for the quarter ended December 31, 2014 increase was primarily a result of an increase of sales and marketing as well as professional fees.

For The Three Months Ended December 31, 2014

During the three months ended December 31, 2014, the Company earned revenues of $2,791, and incurred operating expenses of $43,432, comprised mainly of $17,000 of sales and marketing as well $22,142 as legal and accounting.

For the three months ended December 31, 2014, the Company incurred a net loss of $40,641 and a loss per share of $21.36.

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company earned revenues of $4,337, and incurred operating expenses of $95,758, comprised mainly of professional fees of $24,309 and $44,460 of sales and marketing.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company incurred a net loss of $91,421 and a loss per share of $64.61.

LIQUIDITY

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had total assets of $44,319. Conversely, the Company had total liabilities of $25,371, comprised of $13,486 of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and $11,885 due to related parties.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had a working capital of $18,948.

Readers are cautioned that a number of factors beyond the control of the Company could result in the Company not being able to sustain its current position. Such factors could include adverse economic conditions, political and regulatory concerns and key individual staffing problems amongst others.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company remains dependent upon equity markets for financing.

The Company believes it currently has sufficient funds on hand and financial commitments to cover estimated operating expenses over the next twelve months.

The Company has no cash flow from operations and is dependent upon raising equity financing to sustain its operations.

The Company has not issued dividends to date and has no plans to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

a) The Company earns revenue from online fantasy sports management fees generated by contests hosted on the Company's website. The website is licensed for use from Draft Label Technologies Inc., a Canadian company related by way of directors and officers in common.

b) As of December 31, 2014, the Company owes the following to related parties:

	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Due to shareholders	(29,598)	(3,011)
Due from Draft Label Technologies	72,129	34,815
	42,531	31,804

These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

c) During the year ended December 31, 2014, revenue includes $5,046 (2013 - $1,603) generated from gaming activity by officers of the Company.

d) Included in player deposit liability is an amount of $181 (2013 - $243) due to an officer of the Company.

e) Key Management Compensation

The Company's key management personnel have authority and responsibility for overseeing, planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and consist of the Company's Board of Directors and the Company's Executive Leadership Team.

There has been no compensation expense for key management personnel.

SHARE DATA

Capitalization as of December 31, 2014:

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

As at December 31, 2014, there were 2,594 common shares issued and outstanding. At the date of this report there are 36,400,000 common shares issued and outstanding.

On January 2, 2015, the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with PDL whereby the shareholders of PDL exchanged their respective shares of PDL. Subsequent to the share exchange, PDL was dissolved in the State of Wyoming on March 4, 2015 and in the State of Washington on March 16, 2015.

On January 20, 2015, the Company issued 186 common shares for gross proceeds of $151,341.

On August 2, 2015 the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with Draft Label Technologies Inc. (DLT). DLT is related to the Company by way of directors, shareholders and officers in common. Pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement, DLT acquired 100% of the shares of the Company in exchange for 2,965 common shares of DLT. As a result, the Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of DLT.

Subsequent to December 31, 2014, DLT entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with Fantasy 6 Sports Inc. (formerly, "Davita Capital Inc.") ("Fantasy6"), which is related to DLT and the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Fantasy6 will issue to the shareholders of DLT 25,200,000 common shares of Fantasy6 in exchange for 100% of the common shares of DLT. As a result, DLT and the Company became wholly owned subsidiaries of Fantasy6.

Pursuant to the Agreement, Fantasy6 will advance a total of $700,000 to the Company upon closing of the Agreement (the "Initial Payment").

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements that would require disclosure.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's critical accounting estimates include the valuation of exploration and evaluation assets, and valuation of deferred income tax assets and valuation allowances. Estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has not made any changes to its accounting policies since its incorporation date.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company’s risk management framework. The Company's risk management activities include the preservation of its capital by minimizing risk related to its cash. The Company does not trade financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Company does not have a risk management committee nor written risk management policies. The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument and related risks. Those risks and management’s approach to mitigating those risks are as follows:

(a) Fair Values
The Company is exposed to various financial instrument risks and assesses the impact and likelihood of this exposure. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, and foreign exchange rate risk. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

The fair values of other financial instruments, which include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and amounts due to related parties, approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

(b) Credit Risk
Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

(c) 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 debt or equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS OR IPO VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

The Company has had no significant revenue from operations.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR JUNIOR ISSUERS

The Company expects that its current capital resources will be sufficient to fund operations. The Company’s current working capital is sufficient to fund operations for one year, as the Company is expecting to be generating revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional funds.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

In connection with National Instrument (“NI”) 52-109 (Certification of Disclosure in Issuer’s Annual and Interim Filings) adopted in December 2008 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management’s Discussion and Analysis. The Venture Issuer Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.

SCHEDULE "G"

PDL USA Inc.

Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of PDL USA Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PDL USA Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and the statements of loss and other comprehensive loss, 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 PDL USA Inc. as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 of these financial statements, which states that PDL USA Inc. incurred losses from operations, negative cash flows from operating activities and has an accumulated deficit. This, along with other matters described in Note 1, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the ability of PDL USA Inc. to continue as a going concern.

Vancouver, British Columbia

[Date of Auditors' Report]

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The financial statement of PDL USA Inc. is the responsibility of the Company's management. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and reflect management's best estimates and judgment based on information currently available.

Management has developed and maintains a system of internal controls to ensure that the Company's assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorized and properly recorded and financial information is reliable.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls through an audit committee. The Audit Committee reviews the results of the consolidated financial statements prior to their submission to the Board of Directors for approval.

PDL USA Inc.
Statements of financial position
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	723	$	2,423
Prepaid expenses		-		2,197
Due from related parties		43,596		32,694
		44,319		37,314
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**44,319**	**$**	**37,314**
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	$	13,486	$	1,622
Player deposits		11,885		5,938
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**25,371**		**7,560**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital		157,487		82,951
Accumulated other comprehensive income		7,284		1,205
Deficit		(145,823)		(54,402)
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**18,948**		**29,754**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHARESHOLDER'S EQUITY	**$**	**44,319**	**$**	**37,314**

Nature of operations and going concern – Note 1

Subsequent events – Note 9

These financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 22, 2015.

Director: “Shafin Tejani”

Director: “Sheri Rempel”

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

PDL USA Inc. (Formerly Pro Draft League Inc.)
Statements of loss and comprehensive loss
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

		Year ended December 31, 2014		2013
Revenue	$	4,337	$	1,351
Expenses				
General and administration		3,268		1,174
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss		(112)		312
Professional fees		24,309		9,050
Sales and marketing		44,460		31,503
Website expenses		23,833		13,714
Total expenses		(95,758)		(55,753)
Net loss for the year		**(91,421)**		**(54,402)**
Other comprehensive income				
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations		6,079		1,205
Total comprehensive loss	**$**	**(85,342)**	**$**	**(53,197)**
Loss per share - basic and diluted	**$**	**(64.61)**	**$**	**(56.14)**
Weighted average shares outstanding		**1,415**		**969**

PDL USA Inc.
Statements of changes in equity
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital								
	Number of shares		Amount		Accumulated other comprehensive income		Deficit		Total
Balance at January 1, 2013	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-
Shares issued	1,245		82,951		-		-		82,951
Currency translation adjustment	-		-		1,205		-		1,205
Net loss for the year	-		-				(54,402)		(54,402)
Balance at December 31, 2013	**1,245**	**$**	**82,951**	**$**	**1,205**	**$**	**(54,402)**	**$**	**29,754**
Shares issued	1,349		74,536		-		-		74,536
Currency translation adjustment	-		-		6,079		-		6,079
Net loss for the year	-		-		-		(91,421)		(91,421)
Balance at December 31, 2014	**2,594**	**$**	**157,487**	**$**	**7,284**	**$**	**(145,823)**	**$**	**18,948**

PDL USA Inc.
Statements of cash flows
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2014	2013
Operating activities		
Net loss for year	$ (91,421)	$ (54,402)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Prepaids	2,356	(2,197)
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	11,100	1,622
Player deposit	4,948	5,938
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(73,017)	(49,039)
Financing activities		
Shares issued	77,677	82,395
Loans payable	(6,445)	(32,691)
Net cash flows from investing activities	71,232	49,704
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	85	1,758
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,700)	2,423
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	2,423	-

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

PDL USA Inc. (the Company) was incorporated in the State of Delaware, USA on December 3, 2014. On January 2, 2015, the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with Pro Draft League Inc. (PDL) whereby the shareholders of PDL exchange their respective shares of PDL. Subsequent to the share exchange, PDL was dissolved in the State of Wyoming on March 4, 2015 and in the State of Washington on March 16, 2015.

The Company is in the fantasy sports industry and is developing a unique technological platform that will allow players to compete and wager on daily, weekly and season-long fantasy sports contests.

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at December 31, 2014, the Company had a working capital of $18,948 and a net loss of $91,421. Furthermore, the Company does not have sufficient cash to sustain operations for the next twelve months without additional financing. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows and/or obtain additional financing. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from external financing to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become due; however, they may not be at terms that are favourable to the Company. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") on a going concern basis.

b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Canadian dollars. The Company's functional currency is the Unites States dollar.

c) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas requiring the use of estimates include the following:

Recognition and Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets
The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future or whether taxable temporary differences will reverse such that deferred tax assets can be utilized. Recognition therefore involves a degree of estimation and

judgement regarding the future financial performance or the timing of the reversed deferred tax liabilities of the particular legal entity in which the deferred tax assets have been recognized.

Judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements include the following:

Going Concern
Management has applied judgments in the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern when preparing its consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Management prepares the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis unless Management either intends to liquidate the entity or has no realistic alternative but to do so. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, Management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management considered a wide range of factors relating to current and expected profitability, debt repayment schedules and potential sources of replacement financing. As a result of the assessment, Management concluded the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate based on its profit and cash flow forecasts and access to replacement financing for the future twelve months.

d) Financial Instruments

i) Non-derivative financial assets
The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if: (i) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; (ii) 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 (iii) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss is stated at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in the statement of operations. The net gain or loss recognized incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. The Company does not have any assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

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. The Company does not have any assets classified as held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the previous categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of operations. The Company does not have any available-for-sale financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Cash and cash equivalents and due from related parties are classified as loans and receivables.

Impairment of financial assets

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income or loss are reclassified to the statement of operations in the period. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired 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. For marketable securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the securities below their cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

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

For certain categories of financial assets, 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 amounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an amount 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 the statement of operations.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, 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 the statement of operations 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. In respect of available-for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized through the statement of operations are not reversed through the statement of operations. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity.

ii) Financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes financial liabilities at fair value on the date that they are originated. All financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or other financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities at fair value are stated at fair value with changes being recognized in profit or loss.

Trade payables and accrued liabilities and player deposits are classified as other financial liabilities. The Company does not have financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss.

iii) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and balances with banks. Cash equivalents comprise short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than 90 days that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash. As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company has no cash equivalents.

f) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from online fantasy sports management fees in accordance with IAS 18, Revenue. The Company accounts for management fee revenue as a principal using the guidance in IAS 18. Revenue consist of management fees related to online entry fees. Revenue is recognized only when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably, and the cost incurred for the transaction and the cost to complete the transaction can be measured reliably. As the entry fees are non-refundable once a contest has concluded, the Company is not subject to any returns from revenue.

g) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company is the United States dollar. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date or at an average rate where transactions occur evenly over the period. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

The presentation currency of the Company's financial statements is the Canadian Dollar. The Company's financial statements are translated into Canadian Dollars for financial reporting purposes as follows:

- Assets and Liabilities: at the closing rate at the date of the statement of financial position; and
- Income and Expenses: at the average rate (as this is considered a reasonable approximation to actual rates).

All resulting changes are recognized in other comprehensive income as cumulative translation adjustments.

h) Income Taxes

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. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income 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.

Deferred income tax
Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet 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.

i) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted loss per share, whereby all "in the money" stock options and share purchase warrants are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the period and the proceeds from their exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. When a loss is incurred during the period, basic and diluted loss per share are the same as the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is considered to be anti-dilutive.

j) Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in the statement of operations. The Company does not have items representing comprehensive income or loss.

k) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are effective for the period ended December 31, 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

Amendments to IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" - In December 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgement in presenting their financial statements by clarifying that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, materiality considerations apply to all parts of the financial statements, and even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply.

The amendments also clarify that the list of line items to be presented in these statements can be disaggregated and aggregated as relevant and additional guidance on subtotals in these statements and clarification that an entity's share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single line items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.

Amendments to IAS 16, “Property, Plant, and Equipment” - In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38. The amendments clarify that the use of revenue based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amendments also clarifies that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.

Amendments to IAS 38, “Intangible Assets” - Amendments to IAS 38 provides clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization. The amendments were issued in May 2014 and apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted under IFRS. The Company continues to assess this new standard, but does not expect it to have a significant impact.

Amendments to IFRS 7, “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” - Amended to require additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9.

The Company has not early adopted these revised standards and is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the financial statements.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

The following standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective:

The following standards, interpretations and amendments, which have not been applied to in these financial statements, will or may have an effect on the Company’s future financial statements. The Company is in the process of evaluating these new standards.

IFRS 9 — Financial instruments, classification and measurement

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments:

Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard.

IFRS 15 — Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 which replaces the detailed guidance on revenue recognition requirements that currently exists under IFRS. IFRS 15 specifies the accounting treatment for all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless the contracts are within the scope of other IFRSs. The standard also provides a model for the measurement and recognition of gains and losses on the sale of certain non-financial assets that are not an output of the Company's ordinary activities. Additional disclosure is required under the standard, including disaggregation of total revenue, information about performance obligations, changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods, and key judgments and estimates. Early application is permitted either following a full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach allows the standard to be applied to existing contracts beginning the initial period of adoption and restatements to the comparative periods are not required. The Company is required to disclose the impact by financial line item as a result of the adoption of the new standard.

3. Share Capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited common shares without par value.

Issue share capital

At December 31, 2014, there were 2,594 issued and fully paid common shares (December 31, 2013 - 1,245)

4. Capital Management

The Company manages its cash and common shares 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 the development of its technology and products and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.

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 the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash. The Company's investment policy is to keep its cash treasury on deposit in an interest bearing Canadian chartered bank account.

The Company will require capital resources to carry its plans and operations through its current operating period.

The Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

5. Related party balances

a) As of December 31, 2014, the Company owes to Shareholders $29,598 (December 31, 2013 - $3,011). These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.
b) The Company has a receivable of $72,129 and $34,815 from Draft Label Technologies Inc., a Canadian company related by way of directors and officers in common, for the period ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. The amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

c) The Company earns revenue from online fantasy sports management fees generated by contests hosted on the Company's website. The website is licensed for use from Draft Label Technologies Inc., a Canadian company related by way of directors and officers in common.
d) During the year ended December 31, 2014, revenue includes $5,046 (2013 - $1,603) generated from gaming activity by officers of the Company.
e) Included in player deposit liability is an amount of $181 (2013 - $243) due to an officer of the Company.
f) Key Management Compensation

The Company's key management personnel have authority and responsibility for overseeing, planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and consist of the Company's Board of Directors and the Company's Executive Leadership Team.

There has been no compensation expense for key management personnel.

6. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's receivables consist of input tax credits receivable from government institutions and amounts receivable from related parties. As a result, the Company is exposed to credit risk related to amounts receivable from related parties in the amount of $72,129 (2013 - $34,815).

b) 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 has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

Historically, the Company's main source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

c) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company does not hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk.

d) Interest rate risk

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risks.

e) Fair value

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies, as disclosed below. However, considerable judgment is required to develop certain of these estimates. Accordingly, these estimated values are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The estimated fair value amounts can be materially affected by the use of different assumptions or methodologies. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments are discussed below.

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Quoted market prices for an identical asset or liability represent a Level 1 valuation. When quoted market prices are not available, the Company maximizes the use of observable inputs within valuation models. When all significant inputs are observable, the valuation is classified as Level 2. Valuations that require the use of significant unobservable inputs are considered Level 3. There were no financial instrument carried at fair value as at December 31, 2014 or 2013.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, trade payables and accrued liabilities, and player deposits. The carrying value of these financial instruments approximates their fair values due to the short term nature of these instruments.

7. Income Taxes

The following table reconciles the expected income tax recovery at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

		December 31 2014		December 31 2013
Loss before income tax	$	(91,538)	$	(54,373)
Statutory tax rates		34.00%		34.00%
Expected income tax recovery		(31,123)		(18,487)
Increase (decrease) in income tax recovery resulting from:				
Functional Currency Adjustments		(3,830)		586
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized		34,953		17,901
Total income tax expense (recovery)	$	-	$	-

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax values. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are comprised of the following:

		December 31 2014		December 31 2013
Non-capital losses	$	52,854	$	17,901
Deferred tax asset not recognized		(52,854)		(17,901)
Deferred tax asset (liability)	$	-	$	-

The Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $155,452 (2013 - $59,305), which may be carried forward to apply against future year income tax for US income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years.

Year of Expiry		**Taxable Losses**
2033	$	59,305
2034		96,147
Total	$	155,452

8. Operating Segments

The Company operates in a single business unit and has one reportable operating segment an online fantasy sports game. The Company's majority sales are in the United States.

9. Subsequent Events

a) On January 2, 2015, the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with PDL whereby the shareholders of PDL exchange their respective shares of PDL. Subsequent to the share exchange, PDL was dissolved in the State of Wyoming on March 4, 2015 and in the State of Washington on March 16, 2015.
b) On August 2, 2015 the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with Draft Label Technologies Inc. (DLT). DLT is related to the Company by way of directors, shareholders and officers in common. Pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement, DLT acquired 100% of the shares of the Company in exchange for 2,965 common shares of DLT. As a result, the Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of DLT.
c) On January 20, 2015, the Company issued 186 common shares for gross proceeds of $151,341.
d) Subsequent to December 31, 2014, DLT entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with Fantasy 6 Sports Inc. (formerly, "Davita Capital Inc.")("Fantasy6"), which is related to DLT and the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Fantasy6 will issue to the shareholders of DLT 25,200,000 common shares of Fantasy6 in exchange for 100% of the common shares of DLT. As a result, DLT and the Company became wholly owned subsidiaries of Fantasy6.

SCHEDULE "H"

Draft Label Technologies Inc.
(Formerly PRO Draft League (Canada) Inc.)

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014

(Unaudited – prepared by Management)

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Draft Label Technologies Inc. (formerly PRO Draft League (Canada) Inc.) is the responsibility of the Company's management. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and reflect management's best estimates and judgment based on information currently available.

Management has developed and maintains a system of internal controls to ensure that the Company's assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorized and properly recorded and financial information is reliable.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls through an audit committee. The Audit Committee reviews the results of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements prior to their submission to the Board of Directors for approval.

Draft Label Technologies Inc. (Formerly PRO Draft League Inc.)
Condensed consolidated interim statements of financial position
(Presented in Canadian dollars – unaudited)

	Notes		September 30, 2015		December 31, 2014 (Restated Note 2)
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		$	22,952	$	2,854
Investment tax credit receivable			-		9,203
Receivables			5,062		1,746
			28,014		13,803
Non-current assets					
Website development costs	4		212,036		92,158
			212,036		92,158
TOTAL ASSETS		**$**	**240,050**	**$**	**105,961**
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables and accrued liabilities		$	108,893	$	39,886
Loans	8		185,000		-
Player deposits			64,092		11,885
Non-current liabilities			357,985		51,771
Shareholder loans	6		122,423		63,326
TOTAL LIABILITIES			**480,408**		**115,097**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	5		308,854		157,513
Contributed suprlus	6		20,356		-
Accumulated other comprehensive income			(8,510)		7,284
Deficit			(561,058)		(173,933)
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			**(240,358)**		**(9,136)**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHARESHOLDER'S EQUITY		**$**	**240,050**	**$**	**105,961**

Nature of operations and going concern – Note 1
Subsequent events – Note 9

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 22, 2015.

Director: "Shafin Tejani" Director: "Sheri Rempel"

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Draft Label Technologies Inc. (Formerly PRO Draft League Inc.)
Condensed consolidated interim statements of loss and comprehensive loss
(Presented in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

	Three month period ended September 30,		Nine month period ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014 (Restated Note 2)
Revenue	$ 11,468	$ 1,129	$ 18,969	$ 1,546
Expenses				
General and administration	1,814	470	5,189	1,219
Foreign exchange loss / (gain)	37	2,496	640	3,732
Management fees	9,918	-	9,918	-
Professional fees	6,225	6,178	54,879	9,367
Sales and marketing	212,517	7,052	286,045	23,963
Wages	3,751	-	3,751	-
Website expenses	16,603	4,689	45,672	14,045
Total expenses	(250,865)	(20,885)	(406,094)	(52,326)
Net loss for the period	(239,397)	(19,756)	(387,125)	(50,780)
Other comprehensive income				
Effect on foreign exchange rate changes on cash	(1,255)	2,102	(15,794)	3,661
Total comprehensive loss	**(240,652)**	**(17,654)**	**(402,919)**	**(47,119)**
Basic and diluted loss per share	**$ (83.46)**	**$ (13.61)**	**$ (152.17)**	**$ (37.69)**
Weighted average shares outstanding	**2,883**	**1,297**	**2,648**	**1,250**

Draft Label Technologies Inc. (Formerly PRO Draft League Inc.)
Condensed consolidated interim statements of changes in equity
(Presented in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

	Share Capital		Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
	Number of shares	Amount				
Balance at January 1, 2014	623	$ 82,963	$ 1,205	$ -	$ (55,455)	$ 28,713
Shares issued	26	43,767	-	-	-	43,767
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	3,661	-	-	3,661
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(50,780)	(50,780)
Balance at September 30, 2014	**649**	**$ 126,730**	**$ 4,866**	**$ -**	**$ (106,235)**	**$ 25,361**
Balance, January 1, 2015	**1,297**	**$ 157,513**	**$ 7,284**		**$ (173,933)**	**$ (9,136)**
Shares issued	1,668	151,341	-		-	151,341
Shareholder forgiveness of debt	-	-	-	20,356	-	20,356
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	(15,794)	-	-	(15,794)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(387,125)	(387,125)
Balance at September 30, 2015	**2,965**	**$ 308,854**	**$ (8,510)**	**$ 20,356**	**$ (561,058)**	**$ (240,358)**

Draft Label Technologies Inc. (Formerly PRO Draft League Inc.)
Condensed consolidated interim statements of cash flows
(Presented in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

	Nine month period ended September 30, 2015	2014
Operating activities		
Net loss for period	$ (387,125)	$ (50,780)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Investment tax credit receivable	9,203	(13,503)
Receivables	(3,317)	2,262
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	43,328	(20,718)
Player deposit	47,598	3,516
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(290,313)	(79,223)
Investing activities		
Development of intangible asset	(98,853)	(3,383)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(98,853)	(3,383)
Financing activities		
Shares issued	157,479	44,812
Loans payable	251,460	36,911
Net cash flows from financing activities	408,939	81,723
Effect on foreign exchange rate changes on cash	325	191
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	20,098	(692)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	2,854	2,536
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	**$ 22,952**	**$ 1,844**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Draft Label Technologies Inc. ("DLT" or the "Company") (formerly PRO Draft League Inc.) was incorporated under the Canadian Business Corporation Act on August 13, 2012. The Company's registered office is #300-150 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 1G8. On March 4, 2015, the Company changed its name to Draft Label Technologies Inc.

The Company is in the fantasy sports industry and is developing a unique technological platform that will allow players to compete and wager on daily, weekly and season-long fantasy sports contests.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at September 30, 2015, the Company had a working capital deficit of $329,971 and a net loss of $387,125. Furthermore, the Company does not have sufficient cash to sustain operations for the next twelve months without additional financing. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows and/or obtain additional financing. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from external financing to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become due; however, they may not be at terms that are favourable to the Company. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Business Combination

On August 2, 2015 the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with PDL USA Inc. ("PDL"), a company related by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common. Pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of PDL USA Inc. in exchange for 2,965 common shares of the Company.

The combining entities are ultimately controlled by the same parties prior and subsequent to the business combination, which is considered a transaction under common control. The Company elected to apply predecessor accounting to the transaction and, as such, all assets and liabilities are incorporated by the Company at their predecessor carrying values and no fair value adjustments are recorded. No goodwill arose as a result of the transaction. The combination was applied on a retrospective basis and accordingly the comparative figures of the Company have been restated to include the results of PDL. The Company's comparatives have been restated to reflect the combination as follows:

	Previously Reported	Increase (Decrease)	Restated
	$	**$**	**$**
Assets	105,238	723	105,961
Liabilities	133,802	(18,705)	115,097
Shareholders' equity	(28,564)	19,428	(9,136)

The following table sets forth the effects of the restatement adjustments discussed above on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss as at December 31, 2014.

	Previously Reported	Decrease	Restated
	$	$	$
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss	(28,110)	(145,823)	(173,933)

The following table sets forth the effects of the restatement adjustments discussed above on the Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity as at December 31, 2014.

	Previously Reported	Increase	Restated
	$	$	$
Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity	(28,084)	18,948	(9,136)

3. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of Compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The accounting policies and methods of computation applied by the Company in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the Company's annual financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information and note disclosures required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2014.

b) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statement of DLT and its subsidiary, PDL. Intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses, and gains or losses on transactions are eliminated. Accounting policies of PDL are consistent with those policies adopted by the Company.

c) Basis of Preparation

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Canadian dollars. Under IFRS, the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the parent, DLT. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiary, PDL, is the US dollar.

Assets and liabilities of PDL are translated at the period end exchange rate, and the results of its operations are translated at average exchange rates for the year. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss in shareholders' equity.

d) Acquisition of PDL USA Inc. and Basis of Measurement

The preparation of the September 30, 2015 condensed consolidated interim financial statements followed the guidance for the preparation of financial statements for common control business combination transactions. IFRS does not provide specific guidance on accounting for common control transactions, and therefore the Company used the guidance in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors to determine which policies were appropriate for acquisition 100% of the common shares of PDL USA Inc. by DLT. While certain accounting options existed, the Company elected to apply predecessor accounting to the transaction and, as such, all assets and liabilities are incorporated by the Company at their predecessor carrying values and no fair value adjustments are recorded. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense as set out in the accounting policies below. In addition, these condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

e) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas requiring the use of estimates include the following:

Recognition and Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets
The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future or whether taxable temporary differences will reverse such that deferred tax assets can be utilized. Recognition therefore involves a degree of estimation and judgement regarding the future financial performance or the timing of the reversed deferred tax liabilities of the particular legal entity in which the deferred tax assets have been recognized.

Estimated Useful Life of Intangible Assets
Finite-lived intangible assets consist of the Company's aggregate amounts spent on website development costs. The relative size of the Company's intangible assets makes the judgements surrounding the estimated useful lives critical to the Company's financial position and performance. The useful life used to amortize website development costs relates to the future performance of the assets and management's judgement of the period over which economic benefit will be derived from the assets. The useful life is determined by management and is regularly reviewed for appropriateness. The amortization of Company's finite lived intangible assets begins when the assets are available for use. The useful life is based on historical experience with similar development costs as well as anticipation of future events which may impact their life such as changes in technology.

Judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements include the following:

Going Concern
Management has applied judgments in the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern when preparing its consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Management prepares the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis unless Management either intends to liquidate the entity or has no realistic alternative but to do so. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, Management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management considered a wide range of factors relating to current and expected profitability, debt repayment schedules and potential sources of replacement financing. As a result of the assessment, Management concluded the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate based on its profit and cash flow forecasts and access to replacement financing for the future twelve months.

Website Development Costs
The application of the Company's accounting policy for website development costs requires judgment in determining whether the present value of future economic benefits exceeds capitalized costs. The policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future economic benefits derived from the Company's website. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the statement of operations in the period when the new information becomes available.

f) Financial Instruments

i) Non-derivative financial assets
The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if: (i) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; (ii) 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 (iii) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss is stated at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in the statement of operations. The net gain or loss recognized incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. The Company does not have any assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

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. The Company does not have any assets classified as held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the previous categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of operations. The Company does not have any available-for-sale financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Cash and cash equivalents, investment tax credit receivable and receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Impairment of financial assets

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income or loss are reclassified to the statement of operations in the period. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired 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. For marketable securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the securities below their cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:
• Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
• default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
• it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial assets, 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 amounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an amount 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 the statement of operations.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, 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 the statement of operations 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. In respect of available-for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized through the statement of operations are not reversed through the statement of operations. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity.

ii) Financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes financial liabilities at fair value on the date that they are originated. All financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or other financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities at fair value are stated at fair value with changes being recognized in profit or loss.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and related party loans are classified as other financial liabilities. The Company does not have financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss.

iii) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and balances with banks. Cash equivalents comprise short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than 90 days that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash. As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company has no cash equivalents.

h) Website development costs

The Company capitalizes website development costs that consist of costs incurred to develop internet websites to promote, advertise and earn revenue with respect to the Company’s business operations. Costs are capitalized in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS 38”), Intangible assets and SIC Interpretation 32, Intangible assets – website costs and are amortized on a straight line basis over 5 years from when the internet web site has been completed.

i) Foreign Currency Translation

Items included in the financial statements of each consolidated entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operations (the “functional currency”). Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency of an entity are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss.

j) Income Taxes

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. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income 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.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet 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.

k) Impairment

In accordance with IAS 36, Impairment of Assets, the Corporation evaluates the carrying value of non-financial assets with finite lives whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that a potential impairment has occurred. An impairment loss is considered to have occurred if the carrying value of an asset is not recoverable.

Impairment loss is recognized when and for the amount by which the asset's/CGU's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's/CGU's fair value less costs to sell and using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows – i.e. cash generating units or CGUs. CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Long-lived assets that are not amortized and goodwill are subject to an annual impairment assessment, and the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time. If the recoverable amount of the group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated is less than the carrying amount of the group of CGUs, including goodwill, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGUs and then to the other assets of the CGUs pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGUs.

The Corporation evaluates impairment losses for potential reversals, other than goodwill impairment, when events or changes in circumstances warrant such consideration. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

l) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted loss per share, whereby all “in the money” stock options and share purchase warrants are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the period and the proceeds from their exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. When a loss is incurred during the period, basic and diluted loss per share are the same as the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is considered to be anti-dilutive.

m) Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss is the change in the Company’s net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company’s shareholders and includes items that are not included in the statement of operations. The Company does not have items representing comprehensive income or loss.

n) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are effective for the periods after December 31, 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

Amendments to IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements” - In December 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgement in presenting their financial statements by clarifying that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, materiality considerations apply to all parts of the financial statements, and even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments also clarify that the list of line items to be presented in these statements can be disaggregated and aggregated as relevant and additional guidance on subtotals in these statements and clarification that an entity's share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single line items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.

Amendments to IAS 16, “Property, Plant, and Equipment” - In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38. The amendments clarify that the use of revenue based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amendments also clarifies that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.

Amendments to IAS 38, “Intangible Assets” - Amendments to IAS 38 provides clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization. The amendments were issued in May 2014 and apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted under IFRS. The Company continues to assess this new standard, but does not expect it to have a significant impact.

Amendments to IFRS 7, “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” - Amended to require additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

The Company has not early adopted these revised standards and is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the financial statements.

IFRS 9 — Financial instruments, classification and measurement

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments:

Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard.

IFRS 15 — Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 which replaces the detailed guidance on revenue recognition requirements that currently exists under IFRS. IFRS 15 specifies the accounting treatment for all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless the contracts are within the scope of other IFRSs. The standard also provides a model for the measurement and recognition of gains and losses on the sale of certain non-financial assets that are not an output of the Company's ordinary activities. Additional disclosure is required under the standard, including disaggregation of total revenue, information about performance obligations, changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods, and key judgments and estimates. Early application is permitted either following a full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach allows the standard to be applied to existing contracts beginning the initial period of adoption and restatements to the comparative periods are not required. The Company is required to disclose the impact by financial line item as a result of the adoption of the new standard.

4. Website Development Costs

Website development costs are comprised of the following:

		Website development cost
Balance, January 1, 2014		63,250
Additions		38,111
Tax credits		(9,203)
Balance, December 31, 2014	$	92,158
Additions		119,878
Balance, September 30, 2015	$	212,036

Management expects that the development of the website is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2015.

5. Share Capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited common shares without par value

Issue share capital

At September 30, 2015, there were 2,965 issued and fully paid common shares (December 31, 2014 – 1,297).

On January 20, 2015, the Company issued 186 common shares for gross proceeds of $151,341.

On August 12, 2015, the majority of shareholders approved a reverse split of the Company's stock in a ratio of 1 new share for every 2 existing shares of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. All references to share and per-share amounts have been adjusted to reflect the reverse split for all periods in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

6. Related party balances

a) As of September 30, 2015, the Company owes to Shareholders $122,423 (December 31, 2014 - $63,326). These amounts are unsecured, and is interest bearing at 8% compounded semi-annually. The long term loan is due and payable on October 16, 2016 and the Company has the option to repay earlier.

b) As of September 30, 2015, the Company had $15,637 (December 31, 2014 - $Nil) due to related parties and is included in trade payables and accrued liabilities. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of payments. All related party amounts are to key management personnel.

c) During the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, a former director of the Company forgave a loan in the amount of $20,356. This has been recorded as contributed surplus in Shareholders equity.

d) Key Management Compensation

The Company's key management personnel have authority and responsibility for overseeing, planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and consist of the Company's Board of Directors and the Company's Executive Leadership Team.

Total compensation expense for key management personnel and the composition thereof, was $3,000 in consulting fees paid a company owned by the Chief Financial Officer.

7. Operating Segments

The Company is organized in business units and has one reportable operating segment and online fantasy sports games. All of the Company's assets are located in Canada. The majority of the Company's revenue is generated in the United States.

8. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to September 30, 2015, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly, "Davita Capital Inc.")("Fantasy6"), which is related to the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Fantasy6 will issue to the shareholders of the Company 25,200,000 common shares of Fantasy6 in exchange for 100% of the common shares of the Company.

Pursuant to the Agreement, Fantasy6 will advance a total of $700,000 to the Company upon closing of the Agreement (the "Initial Payment"). As of September 30, 2015 $185,000 of the Initial Payment has been received. In the event that Fantasy6 does not obtain a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange by November 30, 2015, the Initial Payment will be treated as a loan, or will be convertible into common shares of the Company at the option of Fantasy6.

SCHEDULE "I"

Fantasy6 Sports Inc.
(Formerly Davita Capital Inc.)

Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Statements
Prepared By Management
September 30, 2015

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly Davita Capital Inc.)
Pro Forma statements of financial position
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

	Fantasy 6 Sports Inc. As at September 30, 2015	Draft Label Technologies Inc. As at September 30, 2015		Pro Forma Adjustments (Note 3)	Pro Forma September 30, 2015
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	$ 22,952		$ -	$ 22,952
Funds in trust	530,589	-		-	530,589
Advance	185,000		(a)	(185,000)	-
Receivables	-	5,062		-	5,062
	715,589	28,014		(185,000)	558,603
Non-current assets					
Website development costs	-	212,036		-	212,036
	-	212,036		-	212,036
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 715,589**	**$ 240,050**		**$ (185,000)**	**$ 770,639**
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	$ 3,500	$ 108,893		$ -	$ 112,393
Loans	-	185,000	(a)	(185,000)	-
Player deposits	-	64,092		-	64,092
Non-current liabilities	3,500	357,985		(185,000)	176,485
Shareholder loans	-	122,423		-	122,423
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**3,500**	**480,408**		**(185,000)**	**298,908**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	347,000	308,854		-	655,854
Subscriptions received	470,717	-		-	470,717
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-	(8,510)		-	(8,510)
Deficit	(105,628)	(540,702)		-	(646,330)
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**712,089**	**(240,358)**		**-**	**471,731**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHARESHOLDER'S EQUITY	**$ 715,589**	**$ 240,050**		**$ (185,000)**	**$ 770,639**

See accompanying notes to the pro forma financial statements

Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly Davita Capital Inc.)
Pro Forma statement of loss and comprehensive loss
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

	Fantasy 6 Sports Inc. Period from February 10, 2015 (date of incorporation) to September 30, 2015	Draft Label Technologies Inc. Period from January 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma September 30, 2015
Revenue	$ -	$ 18,969	-	$ 18,969
Expenses				
General and administration	-	5,189	-	5,189
Foreign exchange loss / (gain)	-	640	-	640
Management fees	-	9,918	-	9,918
Professional fees	105,628	54,879	-	160,507
Sales and marketing	-	286,045	-	286,045
Wages	-	3,751	-	3,751
Website expenses	-	45,672	-	45,672
Total expenses	(105,628)	(406,094)	-	(511,722)
Other income				
Gain on forgiveness of sharholders loan	-	20,356	-	20,356
Net loss for the period	(105,628)	(366,769)	-	(472,397)
Other comprehensive income				
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	-	3,661	-	3,661
Total comprehensive loss	**(105,628)**	**(387,125)**	**-**	**(492,753)**

See accompanying notes to the pro forma financial statements

1. Basis of Presentation

On September 17, 2015, Fantasy 6 Sports Inc. (formerly Davita Capital Inc.) ("Fantasy6") entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with Draft Label Technologies Inc. ("DLT") and the shareholders of Draft Label Technologies Inc. ("Targeted Shareholders"). Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Fantasy6 will issue to the Targeted Shareholders 25,200,000 common shares of Fantasy6 in exchange for 100% of the common shares of DLT. These unaudited pro forma financial statements ("pro forma financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are expressed in Canadian dollars. These pro forma financial statements do not contain all of the information required for annual financial statements. Accordingly, they should be read in conjunction with the most recent annual financial statements of DLT. These pro forma financial statements have been compiled from and include:

a) an unaudited pro forma statement of financial position combining the audited statement of financial position of Fantasy 6 as at September 30, 2015 with the unaudited statement of financial position of DLT as at September 30, 2015, giving effect to the transaction as if it occurred on September 30, 2015; and

b) an unaudited pro forma statement of operations combining the audited statement of operations of Fantasy 6 for the period from February 10, 2015 (date of incorporation) to September 30, 2015 with the unaudited statement of operations of DLT for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, giving effect to the transaction as if it occurred on September 30, 2015.

The unaudited pro forma financial statements have been compiled using the significant accounting policies as set out in the audited financial statements of Fantasy6 for the period ended September 30, 2015. Based on the review of the accounting policies of Fantasy6, it is Fantasy6 management's opinion that there are no material accounting differences between the accounting policies of Fantasy6 and DLT. The unaudited pro forma financial statements should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements and notes thereto of Fantasy6.

It is management's opinion that these pro forma financial statements include all adjustments necessary for the fair presentation, in all material respects, of the proposed transaction described above in accordance with IFRS applied on a basis consistent with Fantasy6 's accounting policies. No adjustments have been made to reflect potential cost savings that may occur subsequent to completion of the transaction. The pro forma statement of operations does not reflect non-recurring charges or credits directly attributable to the transaction, of which none are currently anticipated.

The unaudited pro forma financial statements are not intended to reflect the results of operations or the financial position of Fantasy6 which would have actually resulted had the proposed transaction been effected on the dates indicated. Further, the unaudited pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be obtained in the future. The actual pro forma adjustments will depend on a number of factors, and could result in a change to the unaudited pro forma financial statements.

2. Proposed Transaction

On September 17, 2015, Fantasy6 entered into a Share Exchange Agreement with DLT, which is related to the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Fantasy6 will issue to the shareholders of DLT 25,200,000 common shares of Fantasy6 in exchange for 100% of the common shares of DLT.

(Presented in Canadian dollars)

Pursuant to the Agreement, Fantasy6 will advance a total of $700,000 to the Company upon closing of the Agreement (the "Initial Payment"). As of September 30, 2015 $185,000 of the Initial Payment has been received. In the event that Fantasy6 does not obtain a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange by November 30, 2015, the Initial Payment will be treated as a loan, or will be convertible into common shares of the Company at the option of Fantasy6.

3. Pro Forma Assumptions and Adjustments

a) The acquisition of DLT by Fantasy6 is considered to be a common control transaction. Accordingly, the transaction is recorded at historical cost. Fantasy6 applied predecessor accounting to the transaction and, as such, all assets and liabilities are incorporated by Fantasy6at their predecessor carrying values and no fair value adjustments are recorded. No goodwill arises as a result of the transaction. The combination is applied on a retrospective basis and accordingly the comparative figures of Fantasy6 are restated to include the results of DLT.
b) As of September 30, 2015, Fantasy6 had advanced $185,000 to DLT of the Initial Payment, this amount will be eliminated upon consolidation.
c) As of September 30, 2015 there were no proposed adjustments to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

4. Pro Forma Share Capital

Pro forma share capital as at September 30, 2015 has been determined as follows:

	Number of shares	Amount $
Issued common shares of Fantasy6, September 30, 2015	10,600,000	347,000
Shares issued in connection with the Agreement	25,200,000	308,854
Pro forma balance	35,800,000	655,854

5. Pro Forma Loss Per Share

Pro forma basic and diluted loss per share for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, has been calculated based on the number of Fantasy6 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2015.

Fantasy6 Sports Inc. (formerly Davita Capital Inc.)
Notes to the pro forma financial statements
September 30, 2015
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Presented in Canadian dollars)

		Period ended September 30, 2015
Basic pro forma loss per share computation		
Numerator:		
Pro forma net loss available to shareholders	$	(472,397)
Denominator		
Fantasy6 weighted average shares outstanding		4,810,300
DLT outstanding shares exchanged with Fantasy6		25,200,000
Pro forma weighted average shares outstanding		30,010,300
Basic and Diluted pro forma loss per share	**$**	**(0.02)**

30. CERTIFICATES

30.1 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF THE COMPANY

Dated: February 9, 2016

This amended and restated Prospectus constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this prospectus as required by the securities legislation of British Columbia.

/s/ SHAFIN DIAMOND TEJANI	/s/ SHERI REMPEL
SHAFIN DIAMOND TEJANI Chief Executive Officer	SHERI REMPEL Chief Financial Officer

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

/s/ THOMAS MAYENKNECHT	/s/ PETER SMYRNIOTIS
THOMAS MAYENKNECHT Director	PETER SMYRNIOTIS Director

CERTIFICATE OF THE PROMOTERS

Dated: February 9, 2016

This amended and restated Prospectus constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this prospectus as required by the securities legislation of British Columbia.

/s/ SHAFIN DIAMOND TEJANI

SHAFIN DIAMOND TEJANI