

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **July 31, 2017**

Commission File # **000-54840**



**Golden Matrix Group, Inc.**

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

**Nevada**

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**46-1814729**

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

**3651 Lindell Road, Suite D131, Las Vegas, NV 89103**

(Address of principal offices)

**(917) 775-9689**

(Issuer's telephone number)

**Securities registered pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act:**

None

**Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:**

**Common Stock, Par Value \$0.00001 per share**

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. o Yes x No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act: o Yes x No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant(1) has filed all reports required by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 day. x Yes o No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulations S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). o Yes x No

On January 31, 2017, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter, the aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$84,524, based upon the closing price on that date of the Common

Stock of the registrant on the OTCQB of \$0.00001. For purposes of this response, the registrant has assumed that its directors, executive officers and beneficial owners of 5% or more of its Common Stock are deemed affiliates of the registrant.

As of October 19, 2017, the registrant had 369,230,026 shares of its Common Stock, \$0.00001 par value, outstanding.

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## FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Act of 1934, as amended, that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, our beliefs and our assumptions. Words such as “anticipate,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks” and “estimates” and variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this Form 10-K. Investors should carefully consider all of such risks before making an investment decision with respect to the Company’s stock. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements. Such discussion represents only the best present assessment from our Management.

## **PART I**

### **Item 1 Business**

#### **DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS**

##### **In General**

Golden Matrix Group, Inc. (“GMGI” or “Company”) was incorporated in the State of Nevada on June 4, 2008, under the name Ibex Resources Corp. The Company business at the time was mining and exploration of mineral properties. In October 2009, the Company changed its name to Source Gold Corp. remaining in the business of acquiring exploration and development stage mineral properties. In April 2016, the Company changed its name to Golden Matrix Group, Inc., changing the direction of the Company business to focus on software technology.

On February 22, 2016, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Luxor Capital, LLC, a Nevada limited liability corporation. The Company purchased a certain Gaming IP, along with the “know how” of that Gaming IP from Luxor. In consideration for the purchase, the Company agreed to issue 11,112 shares of the Company’s Common Stock and a Convertible Promissory Note in the amount of \$2,374,712. On February 26, 2016, 11,112 shares were issued to Luxor Capital, LLC.

On February 18, 2016, Edward Aruda, the Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director tendered his resignation as CEO, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Aruda remained a Director of the Company. On February 18, 2016, the Board of Directors appointed Mr. Anthony Brian Goodman as Chief Executive Officer, President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and appointed Ms. Weiting Feng as Chief Financial Officer and Director of the Company.

On April 8, 2016, Mr. Aruda resigned his position on the Board of Directors with the Company. Mr. Aruda’s resignation was not due to any disagreement on any matter relating to the operations, policies, or practices of the Company.

On March 9, 2016, the Company’s Board of Directors approved 1 for 1,500 reverse split for the Company’s issued and outstanding shares of common stock. The reverse stock split was effective on April 7, 2016 upon approval of shareholders holding a majority of the voting stock.

On April 1, 2016, the Company entered a services agreement with Articulate Pty Ltd (“Articulate”), a company controlled by Mr. Anthony Brian Goodman, the Company’s CEO, to assist the Company in developing, marketing, and supporting services.

On April 22, 2016, the Company entered an operator services agreement with Game Sparks Technologies Limited (“Gamesparks”), to assist the Company in developing and providing a social online gaming platform.

On May 25, 2016, the Company entered into a Cancellation and Release Agreement with the Note Holders, who held notes pursuant to agreements made with previous management, in the amount totaling \$2,693,697, and in exchange for the return of mining claims held by the Company.

On June 1, 2016, the Company entered a distribution usage rights agreement with Globaltech Software Services LLC. (“Globaltech”), the Company agreed to provide certain proprietary technology in the form of a Credit Management system, Social Gaming system and other Marketing and Gaming Technology. This agreement not only brings operating revenue to the Company, but also solidifies the Company’s expertise in the social gaming market.

On September 22, 2016, the Company entered into a Cancellation and Release Agreement with the Note Holders, who held notes pursuant to agreements made with previous management, in the amount totaling \$709,336, and in exchange for the return of mining claims held by the Company. The Company no longer has any mining assets. All mining claims and assets were disposed of, or transferred in exchange of the cancellation of Convertible Notes held by various Note Holders.

On January 9, 2017, the Company effectuated a 1 for 150 reverse stock split, thereby reducing the issued and outstanding shares of common stock to 10,164,065 following the reverse split.

On January 11, 2017, the Company entered into a convertible promissory note with Power Up Lending Group Ltd (“Power Up”) for \$38,000. The note bears interest at 8% and matures on October 28, 2017.

All share number or per share information presented gives effect to the reverse stock split discussed above.

#### **About our Claims**

The Company no longer has any mining Assets. All mining claims and assets were disposed of and or transferred in exchange of the cancellation of Convertible Notes held by various Note Holders.

#### **About our Online Social Gaming Technology**

GMGI has changed the direction of the Company business to focus on software technology.

Whilst there are a number of companies that provide similar products for social online gaming operators, the Company has unique IP and is focused on the Asian market. The unique technology, Company’s location, focused resources and experience in this market provide the Company with a distinct advantage over other company’s located in other parts of the world and having limited experience in Asia.

## **Available Information**

All reports of the Company filed with the SEC are available free of charge through the SEC's web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). In addition, the public may read and copy materials filed by the Company at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may also obtain additional information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330.

## **Item 1A. Risk Factors**

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information required under this item.

## **Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments**

None.

## **Item 2. Properties**

None.

## **Item 3. Legal Proceedings**

We know of no material, existing or pending legal proceedings against our company, nor are we involved as a plaintiff in any material proceeding or pending litigation. There are no proceedings in which our director, officer or any affiliates, or any registered or beneficial shareholder, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to our interest.

## **Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures**

Not applicable.

**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.****Market Information**

The principal U.S. market for our common equity is the OTC Markets, a quotation medium for subscribing members. Our common stock has been quoted on the OTC Markets since January 2, 2009 under the symbol “IBXR”. On October 14, 2009, our symbol was changed to “SRGL”. On April 7, 2016, our symbol was changed to “GMGI” to reflect our Company’s name change.

The table below sets out the range of high and low bid information for our common stock for each full quarterly period within the last two fiscal years as regularly quoted in the automated quotation system of the OTC Markets. Note the information reflects the reverse stock splits discussed under Item 1, Business.

Quarter ended	2016		2017	
	High	Low	High	Low
October 31	\$ 44,753.7425	2,237.6871	\$ 0.4798	\$ 0.0150
January 31	8,950.7485	268.5225	0.0300	0.0015
April 30	89,5075	5.9970	0.0031	0.0007
July 31	8.6957	0.3148	0.0013	0.0004

These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

**Holdings**

As of July 31, 2017, there were approximately 61 holders of our common stock.

**Dividends**

We have not paid dividends on our common stock, and do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

**Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans**

We have no compensation plans under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance.

**Performance graph**

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information required under this item.



## **Recent sales of unregistered securities**

On October 15, 2015, the Company effectuated a 1 for 2,000 reverse stock split, thereby reducing the issued and outstanding shares of common stock from 3,472,433,130 prior to the reverse split to 1,736,217 following the reverse split. An additional 1,043 shares were issued due to no fractional shares used as a result of the reverse stock split.

On November 6, 2015, the Company purchased all data and rights to the “We Buy Gold” website from Santa Rosa Resources. The Company issued 223 shares of common stock on November 6, 2015 and 223 shares of common stock on December 7, 2015, with a total value equal to \$150,000.

On February 22, 2016 the Company entered into a Know-How and Asset Purchase Agreement with Luxor Capital, LLC, whereby the Company acquired Gaming IP and know-how. The purchase price for these assets consisted of a convertible note in the amount of \$2,374,712 payable to Luxor Capital, LLC, and 11,112 shares of the Company’s common stock.

On March 9, 2016, the Company’s Board of Directors approved 1 for 1,500 reverse split for the Company’s issued and outstanding shares of common stock. The reverse stock split was effective on April 7, 2016 upon approval of shareholders holding a majority of the voting stock.

On December 5, 2016, the Company’s Board of Directors approved 1 for 150 reverse split for the Company’s authorized, issued and outstanding shares of common stock. The reverse stock split was effective on January 9, 2017 upon approval of shareholders holding a majority of the voting stock. On January 17, 2017, the authorized number of shares of common stock was increased to 2,480,000,000.

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company issued 389,670,767 common shares upon the conversion of \$1,482,732 in principal and \$2,876 interest of promissory notes into common stock.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 136,450,358 common shares upon the conversion of \$362,814 in principal and \$30,964 interest of promissory notes into common stock.

As of July 31, 2017, 2,480,000,000 common shares of par value \$0.00001 were authorized, of which 141,096,983 shares were issued and outstanding.

The offer and sale of such shares of our common stock were effective in reliance on the exemptions for sales of securities not involving a public offering, as set forth in Rule 506 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 and in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933. A legend was placed on the certificates representing each such security stating that it was restricted and could only be transferred if subsequent registered under the Securities Act of 1933 or transferred in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933.

## **Recent issuances of unregistered securities subsequent to our fiscal year ended of July 31, 2017.**

On July 27, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$1,600 of principal into 6,400,000 shares of common stock. The shares were issued on August 2, 2017.

On August 3, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$1,725 of principal into 6,388,889 shares of common stock.

On August 15, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$1,910 of principal into 7,640,000 shares of common stock.

On August 16, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$1,910 of principal into 7,640,000 shares of common stock.

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On August 22, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$1,015 of principal and \$ 669 of interest into 8,418,650 shares of common stock.

On August 23, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$2,390 of principal into 8,851,852 shares of common stock.

On August 28, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$1,065 of principal and \$ 706 of interest into 8,854,400 shares of common stock.

On August 29, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$2,390 of principal into 8,851,852 shares of common stock.

On August 31, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$1,170 of principal and \$ 778 of interest into 9,738,900 shares of common stock.

On September 5, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$ 2,880 of principal into 10,666,667 shares of common.

On September 6, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$2,400 of principal and \$ 611 of interest into 10,035,726 shares of common stock.

On September 12, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$1,750 of principal and \$ 1,177 of interest into 11,708,600 shares of common stock.

On September 13, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$ 3,300 of principal into 10,645,161 shares of common.

On September 13, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$2,000 of principal and \$ 512 of interest into 8,373, 333 shares of common stock.

On September 18, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$ 3,090 of principal into 10,655,172 shares of common.

On September 20, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$2,050 of principal and \$ 1,390 of interest into 13,758,920 shares of common stock.

On September 21, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$3,990 of principal into 13,758,621 shares of common stock.

On September 27, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$3,990 of principal into 13,758,621 shares of common stock.

On September 28, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$1,250 of principal and \$ 854 of interest into 8,415,920 shares of common stock.

On October 5, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$3,440 of principal into 13,760,000 shares of common stock.

On October 9, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$2,795 of principal and \$ 645 of interest into 13,760,000 shares of common stock.

On October 10, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$1,250 of principal and \$ 864 of interest into 10,569,150 shares of common stock

On October 16, 2017, the holder of a convertible note converted \$ 1,261 of interest into 5,482,609 shares of common stock.

## Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

None.

## Item 6. Selected Financial Data

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information required under this item.

## Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

### Forward-looking statements

This report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Rule 175 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Rule 3b-6 of the Securities Act of 1934, as amended, that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, our beliefs and our assumptions. Words such as "anticipate", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks" and "estimates" and variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this Form 10-K. Investors should carefully consider all of such risks before making an investment decision with respect to the Company's stock. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements for Golden Matrix Group, Inc. Such discussion represents only the best present assessment from our Management.

At July 31, 2017, we had a cash balance of \$25,167. In order to meet our budgeted cash requirements over the next 12 months, we anticipate raising money from equity financing from the sale of our common stock and loans from shareholders and third parties. If we are not successful in raising additional financing, we anticipate that we will not be able to proceed with our business plan. In such a case, we may decide to discontinue our current business plan and seek other business opportunities. Any business opportunity would require our management to perform due diligence on possible acquisitions. Such due diligence would likely include purchase investigation costs such as professional fees by consultants. It is anticipated that additional funds will be required to close any possible acquisition. During this period, we will need to maintain our periodic filings with the appropriate regulatory authorities and will incur legal and accounting costs. Although we are actively exploring such opportunities, there can be no assurance that our efforts in this regard will be successful. If no other such opportunities are available and we cannot raise additional capital to sustain minimum operations, we may be forced to discontinue business. We do not have any specific alternative business opportunities in mind and have not planned for any such contingency.

Based on the nature of our business, we anticipate incurring operating losses in the foreseeable future. We base this expectation, in part, on the fact that we need to complete development of our online gaming sites and invest in the acquisition of players. Our future financial results are also uncertain due to a number of factors, some of which are outside of our control. These factors include the following:

- our ability to raise additional funding;
- competition in the online gaming technology area; and
- the regulatory climate for online gaming.

Due to our lack of operating history and present inability to generate substantial recurring revenues, our auditors have raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

The following Management Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in this Form 10-K.

## COMPARISON OF THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2017 TO THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2016

### Results of Operations

#### *Revenues*

We generated \$120,000 revenues during the year ended July 31, 2017 as compared to \$20,000 for the year ended July 31, 2016. The increase of the revenue was mainly due to the change of business content related to the management of a social gaming system and providing online gaming software and technology during 2017.

#### *Cost of goods sold*

During the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, cost of goods sold were \$50,000 and \$0, respectively. The increase was due to the social online gaming platform developing expense. The Company entered operator services agreement with Gamesparks on April 22, 2016, to assist the Company in developing and providing a social online gaming platform.

#### *General and administrative Expenses*

During the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, general and administrative expenses were \$250,602 and \$335,341, respectively. During the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, management fees were \$0 and \$110,000, respectively. The decrease in general and administrative expense and management fees was primarily a result of the termination agreement on consulting and legal services. General and administrative expenses consisted primarily of office expenses, consulting fees and management fees.

#### *Professional fees*

During the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, professional fees were \$69,834 and \$46,765, respectively. The increase in professional fees was primarily a result of the increase in auditing fees. Professional fees consisted primarily of SEC filing fees, legal fees and accounting and audit fees.

#### *Bad debt Expenses*

During the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, bad debt expenses were \$0 and \$49,539, respectively. The decrease in bad debt expenses was primarily a result of the Cancellation and Release Agreements with Direct Capital Group, Inc..

#### *Amortization and impairment of Intangible Assets*

During the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, amortization and impairment expense was \$0 and \$4,674,712, respectively. The decrease was due to the impairment of the intellectual property "We Buy Gold" acquired on November 6, 2015 and December 7, 2015, and the Gaming IP and know-how acquired on February 22, 2016.

### **Interest Expense**

During the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, interest expense was \$413,655 and \$4,551,795, respectively. During the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, amortization of debt discount expense was \$303,764 and \$2,920,818, respectively. The decrease in interest expense and amortization of debt discount expense was mainly due to the Cancellation and Release agreement signed on May 25, 2016 and September 22, 2016.

### **Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative liability - note conversion feature**

Unrealized gain on derivative liability - note conversion feature was \$1,611,153 for the year ended July 31, 2017 as compared to unrealized loss of \$2,959,471 for the year ended July 31, 2016. The change primarily resulted from the fluctuation of the Company's stock price which impacted the value of the derivative liability.

### **Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt**

Gain on extinguishment of debt was \$854,018 for the year ended July 31, 2017 as compared to \$2,701,378 for the year ended July 31, 2016. The change primarily resulted from the Cancellation and Release agreement signed on May 25, 2016 and September 22, 2016.

### **Net Income (loss)**

We had net income of \$1,801,080 and a net loss of \$10,006,245 for the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The decrease in net loss was a result of the items discussed above.

There is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern because we have not generated enough revenues to cover our expenses and continue to suffer recurring losses.

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Our cash used in operating activities for the year ended July 31, 2017 was \$15,129 compared to \$1,296 provided by operating activities for the year ended July 31, 2016. The increase in cash used in operations was primarily attributable to the collections of receivable from our customers in 2017.

Our cash provided by financing activities for the year ended July 31, 2017 was \$38,000 as compared to \$1,000, for the year ended July 31, 2016. The increase is mainly due to the proceeds from the issuance of convertible notes payable.

Our cash provided by investing activities for the year ended July 31, 2017 was \$0 as compared to \$0, for the year ended July 31, 2016. There were no investing activities for the year ended July 31, 2017 and 2016.

The Company had \$25,167 in cash at July 31, 2017. We believe the Company will be able to raise adequate resources to implement its strategic objectives in upcoming quarters, although we cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain such additional financing, on acceptable terms, or at all, which may require us to reduce our operating costs and other expenditures, including reductions of personnel and capital expenditures. Failure to raise new capital or to operate a viable business with reduced operating costs and other expenditures may cause the business to fail, which, in turn, will result in the loss of the investments of our investors.

There are no assurances that we will be able to achieve further sales of our common stock or any other form of additional financing. If we are unable to achieve the financing necessary to continue our plan of operations, then our venture will fail.

### **Off-balance sheet arrangements**

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements including arrangements that would affect our liquidity, capital resources, market risk support and credit risk support or other benefits.

### **Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information required under this item.

## Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data



### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Golden Matrix Group, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Golden Matrix Group, Inc. as of July 31, 2017, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the period ended July 31, 2017. Golden Matrix Group, Inc.'s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Golden Matrix Group, Inc. as of July 31, 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period ended July 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company suffered a net loss from operations and has negative working capital, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding those matters are also described in Note 2. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

*/s/ M&K CPAS, PLLC*

Houston, Texas

November 6, 2017

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Golden Matrix Group, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Golden Matrix Group, Inc. (the “Company”) as of July 31, 2016 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders’ deficit and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Golden Matrix Group, Inc. at July 31, 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that Golden Matrix Group, Inc. will continue as a going concern. As described in Note 2, the Company continues to experience negative cash flows from operation. These factors raise substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regards to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

*/s/ B F Borgers CPA PC*

B F Borgers CPA PC  
Lakewood, CO  
October 26, 2017

**GOLDEN MATRIX GROUP, INC**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	July 31,	
	2017	2016
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,167	\$ 2,296
Accounts receivable	62,500	10,000
Total current assets	87,667	12,296
Total assets	\$ 87,667	\$ 12,296
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 21,093	\$ 35,955
Accounts payable – related parties	384,984	78,447
Advances from shareholders	1,000	1,000
Accrued interest	147,408	259,169
Convertible notes payable, net of discounts	51,776	395,655
Convertible notes payable, net- in default	85,664	515,845
Convertible notes payable- related party	795,712	767,914
Derivative liabilities – note conversion feature	136,177	1,939,753
Total current Liabilities	1,623,814	3,993,738
Total liabilities	\$ 1,623,814	\$ 3,993,738
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' deficit:		
Preferred stock, Series A: \$0.00001 par value; 19,999,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	-	-
Preferred stock, Series B: \$0.00001 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, 1,000 and 1,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	-	-
Common stock: \$0.00001 par value, 2,480,000,000 shares authorized, 141,096,983 and 2,597,806 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	1,411	26
Additional paid-in capital	25,350,795	24,709,565
Stock Payable	1,600	-
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(683)	(683)
Accumulated deficit	(26,889,270)	(28,690,350)
Total shareholders' deficit	(1,536,147)	(3,981,442)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficit	\$ 87,667	\$ 12,296

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



**GOLDEN MATRIX GROUP, INC.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Operations**

	<b>For the Year Ended July 31,</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Revenues	\$ 120,000	\$ 20,000
Cost of goods sold	(50,000)	-
Gross profit	<u>70,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Costs and expenses:		
G&A expense	385	261,682
G&A expense- related party	250,217	73,659
Management fees	-	110,000
Professional fees	69,834	46,756
Bad debt expense	-	49,539
Amortization and impairment expenses	-	4,674,712
Total operating expenses	<u>320,436</u>	<u>5,216,357</u>
Loss from operations	<u>(250,436)</u>	<u>(5,196,357)</u>
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	(413,655)	(4,551,795)
Gain on extinguishment of debt	854,018	2,701,378
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative liability – note conversion feature	1,611,153	(2,959,471)
Total other income (expense)	<u>2,051,516</u>	<u>(4,809,888)</u>
Net income (Loss)	<u>\$ 1,801,080</u>	<u>\$ (10,006,245)</u>
Net earnings (loss) per common share – basic	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ (45.08)</u>
Net earnings (loss) per common share diluted	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ (45.08)</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic	<u>49,825,902</u>	<u>221,956</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding –diluted	<u>1,802,029,463</u>	<u>-</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**GOLDEN MATRIX GROUP, INC.**  
**Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Deficit**

	Preferred Stock- Series B		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Stock Payable	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ( Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholder's Deficit
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
Balance at July 31, 2015	-	\$ -	8	\$ 3,472,433	12,389,088		\$ (683)	\$ (18,684,105)	\$ (2,823,267)
Adjustments for reverse stock split and change in par value			-	(3,472,433)	3,472,433		-	-	-
Preferred stock Series B issued pursuant to agreement	1,000	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Conversion of promissory notes to stock November 1, 2015-January 31, 2016			577	-	74,678				74,678
Conversion of promissory notes to stock February 1, 2016-April 30, 2016			4,341	-	118,931				118,931
Conversion of promissory notes to stock May 1, 2016-July 31, 2016			2,581,768	26	2,397,246				2,397,272
Note Cancellation pursuant to agreement	-	-	-	-	3,960,853		-	-	3,960,853
Common stock issued for "We buy Gold"			-	-	1,858,847		-	-	1,858,847
Common stock issued for Luxor IP and Know how			11,111	-	437,489		-	-	437,489
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-		-	(10,006,245)	(10,006,245)
Balance at July 31, 2016	<u>1,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>2,597,805</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>\$24,709,565</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (683)</u>	<u>\$ (28,690,350)</u>	<u>\$ (3,981,442)</u>
Adjustments for reverse stock split	-	-	(6,396,900)	(64)	8,216		-	-	8,152
Issuance of shares for convertible notes conversion	-	-	110,783,017	1,108	332,957		-	-	334,065
Issuance of shares for convertible notes conversion – related party	-	-	34,113,061	341	300,057				300,398
Stock payable	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	1,600
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,801,080	1,801,080
Balance at July 31, 2017	<u>1,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>141,096,983</u>	<u>\$ 1,141</u>	<u>\$25,350,795</u>	<u>\$ 1,600</u>	<u>\$ (683)</u>	<u>\$ (26,889,270)</u>	<u>\$ (1,536,147)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**GOLDEN MATRIX GROUP, INC.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow**

	<b>For the Year Ended July 31,</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,801,080	\$ (10,006,245)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to cash used in operating activities:		
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative liabilities-note conversion feature	(1,611,153)	2,959,471
Amortization and impairment	-	4,674,712
Amortization expense of debt discount	327,647	-
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(854,018)	(2,701,378)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(52,500)	(10,000)
(Increase) decrease in loans receivable	-	63,115
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(11,636)	1,023,888
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable – related party	306,537	78,447
(Decrease) increase in accrued interest	78,914	3,919,286
Net cash provided by ( used in) operating activities	<u>(15,129)</u>	<u>1,296</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from notes payable	38,000	-
Capital contribution from a related party	-	1,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>38,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	22,871	2,296
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,296	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 25,167</u>	<u>\$ 2,296</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Common stock issued for acquisition of assets	-	\$ 500,000
Common stock issued for conversion of debt	\$ 644,216	-
Debt discount from derivative liability	\$ 38,000	-
Notes issued to acquire intangible asset	-	\$ 2,374,712

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**GOLDEN MATRIX GROUP, INC.**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1 – NATURE OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

Golden Matrix Group, Inc. (“GMGI” or the “Company”), a Nevada corporation, formed on June 4, 2008, under the name Ibox Resources Corp., has a global presence with offices in Las Vegas Nevada and Sydney Australia. GMGI’s sophisticated social gaming software supports multiple languages including English and Chinese.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of GMGI include the accounts of GMGI and its wholly-owned subsidiary, companies IRC Exploration Ltd., (“IRC”) a company incorporated in Alberta, Canada on August 1, 2008; Northern Bonanza Inc., (“NBI”) a company incorporated in Ontario, Canada on June 30, 2010; Source Bonanza LLC, (“SB”) a Limited Liability Company incorporated in Nevada, USA on June 18, 2010; and Vulture Gold LLC (“Vulture”), a Nevada Limited Liability Company which was acquired on August 7, 2010, and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. All intercompany balances have been eliminated.

**NOTE 2 – GOING CONCERN**

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of GMGI have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and had a net working capital deficit of \$1,536,147 at July 31, 2017. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Without realization of additional capital, it would be unlikely for GMGI to continue as a going concern. GMGI’s management plans on raising cash from public or private debt or equity financing, on an as needed basis, and in the longer term, revenues from the gambling business. GMGI’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on these additional cash financings, and ultimately upon achieving profitable operations through the development of its online gaming business.

**NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the balance sheet. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the accounts receivable balance. The Company determines the allowance based on known troubled accounts, historical experience, and other currently available evidence. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no allowances for doubtful accounts.

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

## Derivative Instruments

We review the terms of the common stock, warrants and convertible debt we issue to determine whether there are embedded derivative instruments, including embedded conversion options, which are required to be bifurcated and accounted for separately as derivative financial instruments. In circumstances where the host instrument contains more than one embedded derivative instrument, including the conversion option, that is required to be bifurcated, the bifurcated derivative instruments are accounted for as a single, compound derivative instrument.

Bifurcated embedded derivatives are initially recorded at fair value and are then revalued at each reporting date with changes in the fair value reported as non-operating income or expense. When the equity or convertible debt instruments contain embedded derivative instruments that are to be bifurcated and accounted for as liabilities, the total proceeds received are first allocated to the fair value of all the bifurcated derivative instruments. The remaining proceeds, if any are then allocated to the host instruments themselves, usually resulting in those instruments being recorded as a discount from their face value.

Derivatives are measured at their fair value on the balance sheet. Changes in fair value are recorded in the statement of operation.

## Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of expenditures for domain names and certain intellectual properties acquired for an online horse racing product the Company is developing. The intangible assets are recorded at cost and amortized over its estimated useful life of 3 years.

## Long Lived Assets

Long-lived assets to be held and used or disposed of other than by sale are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When required, impairment losses on assets to be held and used or disposed of other than by sale are recognized based on the fair value of the asset. Long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale are reported at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

## Debt Discount

Debt discount is amortized over the term of the related debt using the effective interest rate method.

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A three-tier fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). These tiers include:

- Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets;

- Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable, such as quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and
- Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions, such as valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

Our financial instruments include cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payable, convertible notes payable, advances from shareholder, and derivative liabilities. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature. The derivative liabilities are stated at their fair value as a level 3 measurement. The Company used a Black-Scholes model to determine the fair values of these derivative liabilities.

### Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense is recorded for stock and stock options awarded in return for services rendered. The expense is measured at the grant-date fair value of the award and recognized as compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the service period, which is typically the vesting period. The Company estimates forfeitures that it expects will occur and records expense based upon the number of awards expected to vest.

### Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and loss carry-forwards and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in tax rules on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in operations in the year of change. A valuation allowance is recorded when it is “more likely-than-not” that a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

### Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic net earnings (loss) per common share are computed by dividing net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net earnings (loss) per common share is determined using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents. In periods when losses are reported, the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding excludes common stock equivalents, because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

The dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and warrants is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury stock method. The dilutive effect of outstanding convertible securities is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the if-converted method.

The following is a reconciliation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share for 2017 and 2016:

	For the Years Ended July 31,	
	2017	2016
<b>Basic earnings (loss) per common share</b>		
Numerator:		
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 1,801,080	\$ (10,006,245)
Denominator:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	49,825,902	221,956
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 0.04	\$ (45.08)
<b>Diluted earnings (loss) per common share</b>		
Numerator:		
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 1,801,080	\$ (10,006,245)
Denominator:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	49,825,902	221,956
Preferred shares	1,000	-
Convertible Debt	1,752,202,561	-
Adjusted weighted average common shares outstanding	1,802,029,463	221,956
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 0.00	\$ (45.08)

For the year ended July 31, 2016 the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding excludes common stock equivalents, because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

### Revenues

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectability is probable.

### Reclassification

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

### Subsequent Events

GMGI evaluated subsequent events through the date these financial statements were issued for disclosure purposes.

### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2016, a pronouncement was issued that creates new accounting and reporting guidelines for leasing arrangements. The new guidance requires organizations that lease assets to recognize assets and liabilities on the balance sheet related to the rights and obligations created by those leases, regardless of whether they are classified as finance or operating leases. Consistent with current guidance, the recognition, measurement, and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease primarily will depend on its classification as a finance or operating lease. The guidance also requires new disclosures to help financial statement users better understand the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The new standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting period, with early application permitted. The new standard is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new pronouncement on its financial statements.

The Company does not believe that any other recently issued effective pronouncements, or pronouncements issued but not yet effective, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

## NOTE 4 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

On November 6, 2015 and December 7, 2015, the Company purchased 100% interest in the intellectual property “We Buy Gold.” The Company expects the intellectual property to bring value to the Company for the first three years of its service and as such the property is classified as a definitive asset and is amortized over a 3-year period. During the year ended July 31, 2016, management evaluated the carrying value on the intellectual property “We Buy Gold.” and recorded an impairment of \$1,800,000 due to uncertain recoverability.

On February 22, 2016 the Company entered into a Know-How and Asset Purchase Agreement with Luxor Capital, LLC, whereby the Company acquired Gaming IP and know-how. The purchase price for these assets consisted of a convertible note in the amount of \$2,874,712, included \$2,374,712 payable to Luxor Capital, LLC and 1,666,667 shares of the Company’s common stock. During the year ended July 31, 2016, management evaluated the carrying value on the intellectual property and recorded an impairment of \$2,874,712 due to uncertain recoverability.

## NOTE 5 –NOTES PAYABLE

### Convertible notes payable

Convertible notes payable at July 31, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the following:

	<b>July 31, 2017</b>	<b>July 31, 2016</b>
Promissory Note #2	30,000	30,000
Promissory Note #31- in default	9,550	23,741
Promissory Note #39	-	12,969
Promissory Note #42 - in default	430	13,955
Promissory Note #44 - in default	4,400	25,000
Promissory Note #45 - in default	28,285	28,285
Promissory Note #46 - in default	33,000	33,000
Promissory Note #50	-	313,145
Promissory Note #52	-	211,945
Promissory Note #59 - in default	10,000	175,000
Promissory Note #68 - Related party	795,712	1,045,712
Promissory Note #69	33,810	-
Blackbridge Note	-	44,460
Notes payable, principal	\$ 945,187	\$ 1,957,212
Debt discount	(12,035)	(277,798)
Total notes payable, net of discount	<u>933,152</u>	<u>1,679,414</u>

### Promissory Note #2

On March 19, 2012, the Company received \$30,000 cash from the issuance of a convertible promissory note in the amount of \$30,000. The promissory note is unsecured, interest free and repayable upon demand. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal of this note was \$30,000 and \$30,000, respectively.



The note may be converted at the option of the holder into Common stock of the Company. The fixed conversion price is \$0.01 per share. Accordingly the note may be converted into 2,000 common shares of the Company.

The Company determined that this Promissory note should be accounted for in accordance with FASB ASC 470-20 which addresses "Accounting for Convertible Securities with Beneficial Conversion Features". The beneficial conversion feature is calculated at its intrinsic value (that is, the difference between the conversion price \$0.01 and the fair value of the common stock into which the debt is convertible at the commitment date (per share being \$0.08), multiplied by the number of shares into which the debt is convertible. The valuation of the beneficial conversion feature recorded cannot be greater than the face value of the note issued. As of July 31, 2017, debt discount balance \$0 was recorded.

#### Promissory Note #31

On March 17, 2014, the Company received funding pursuant to a convertible promissory note in the amount of \$26,500. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum, and matures on March 17, 2015. The holder has the right after a period of 180 days to convert the balance outstanding into the Company's common stock at a rate equal to 50% of the lowest closing prices during the ten trading days prior to the conversion date.

Upon the holder's option to convert becoming active the Company recorded a debt discount and derivative liability of \$42,734 being the fair value of the conversion feature which was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The debt discount is accreted to the statement of operations using the effective interest rate method over the term of the note or to the date of conversion, and the derivative liability is revalued at each reporting date to fair value. Any change in fair value is credited or charged to the statement of operations in the period. Debt discount of the note was amortized to \$0 on March 17, 2015.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 11,049,577 shares of common stock for the conversion of this note in the amount of \$14,191 and accrued interest of \$7,007. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal of this note was \$9,550 and \$23,741, respectively. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, derivative liability of this note was \$9,550 and \$42,734, respectively. The note is currently in default and has a default interest rate of 24% per annum.

#### Promissory Note #39

On May 19, 2014, the Company received funding pursuant to a convertible promissory note in the amount of \$25,000. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum, and matures on May 19, 2015. Any principal amount not paid by the maturity date bears interest at 16% per annum.

Upon the holder's option to convert becoming active the Company recorded a debt discount and derivative liability of \$32,007 being the fair value of the conversion feature which was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The debt discount is accreted to the statement of operations using the effective interest rate method over the term of the note or to the date of conversion, and the derivative liability is revalued at each reporting date to fair value. Any change in fair value is credited or charged to the statement of operations in the period. Debt discount of the note was amortized to \$0 on May 19, 2015.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 620,473 common shares upon the conversion of \$12,969 in principal and \$4,677 in interest. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal balance of this note was \$0 and \$12,969, respectively. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, derivative liability of this note was \$23,345 and \$0, respectively. As of July 31, 2017, As of July 31, 2017, debt discount balance was \$0.

#### Promissory Note #42

On June 6, 2014, the Company received funding pursuant to a convertible promissory note in the amount of \$25,000. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum, and matures on June 6, 2015. Any principal amount not paid by the maturity date bears interest at 16% per annum. The holder has the right after a period of 180 days to convert the balance outstanding into the Company's common stock at a rate equal to 60% of the lowest closing prices during the ten trading days prior to the conversion date.

Upon the holder's option to convert becoming active the Company recorded a debt discount and derivative liability of \$33,550 being the fair value of the conversion feature which was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The debt discount is accreted to the statement of operations using the effective interest rate method over the term of the note or to the date of conversion, and the derivative liability is revalued at each reporting date to fair value. Any change in fair value is credited or charged to the statement of operations in the period. Debt discount of the note was amortized to \$0 on June 6, 2015.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 1,054,799 common shares upon the conversion of \$13,525 in principal and \$3,466 in interest. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal balance of this note was \$286 and \$13,955, respectively. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, derivative liability of this note was \$25,119 and \$0, respectively. This note is currently in default and has a default interest rate of 16% per annum.

#### Promissory Note #44

On July 2, 2014, the Company received funding pursuant to a convertible promissory note in the amount of \$25,000. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum, and matures on June 6, 2015. Any principal amount not paid by the maturity date bears interest at 16% per annum. The holder has the right after a period of 180 days to convert the balance outstanding into the Company's common stock at a rate equal to 60% of the lowest closing prices during the ten trading days prior to the conversion date.

Upon the holder's option to convert becoming active the Company recorded a debt discount and derivative liability of \$40,725 being the fair value of the conversion feature which was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The debt discount is accreted to the statement of operations using the effective interest rate method over the term of the note or to the date of conversion, and the derivative liability is revalued at each reporting date to fair value. Any change in fair value is credited or charged to the statement of operations in the period. Debt discount of the note was amortized to \$0 on June 6, 2015.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 31,863,966 common shares upon the conversion of \$20,600 in principal and \$4,310 in interest. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal balance of this note was \$4,400 and \$25,000, respectively. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, derivative liability of this note was \$44,999 and \$2,931, respectively.

#### Promissory Note #45

On July 9, 2014, the Company arranged a debt swap under which Syndication Capital Note #20 for \$75,000 was transferred to LG Capital Funding, LLC. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum and matures on July 9, 2015. The holder has the right after a period of 180 days to convert the balance outstanding into the Company's common stock at a rate equal to 50% of the lowest closing prices during the ten trading days prior to the conversion date.

Upon the holder's option to convert becoming active the Company recorded a debt discount and derivative liability of \$202,937 being the fair value of the conversion feature which was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The debt discount is accreted to the statement of operations using the effective interest rate method over the term of the note or to the date of conversion, and the derivative liability is revalued at each reporting date to fair value. Any change in fair value is credited or charged to the statement of operations in the period. Debt discount of the note was amortized to \$0 on July 9, 2015.

As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal balance of this note was \$28,285 and \$28,285, respectively. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, derivative liability of this note was \$50,912 and \$28,284, respectively. This note is currently in default and has a default interest rate of 16% per annum.

#### Promissory Note #46

On July 9, 2014, the Company received funding pursuant to a convertible promissory note in the amount of \$33,000. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum, and matures on July 9, 2015. Any principal amount not paid by the maturity date bears interest at 16% per annum. The holder has the right after a period of 180 days to convert the balance outstanding into the Company's common stock at a rate equal to 50% of the lowest closing prices during the ten trading days prior to the conversion date.

Upon the holder's option to convert becoming active the Company recorded a debt discount and derivative liability of \$130,556 being the fair value of the conversion feature which was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The debt discount is accreted to the statement of operations using the effective interest rate method over the term of the note or to the date of conversion, and the derivative liability is revalued at each reporting date to fair value. Any change in fair value is credited or charged to the statement of operations in the period. Debt discount of the note was amortized to \$0 on July 9, 2015.

As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal balance of this note was \$33,000 and \$33,000, respectively. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, derivative liability of this note was \$59,400 and \$33,000, respectively. This note is currently in default and has a default interest rate of 16% per annum.

#### Promissory Note #50

On December 31, 2014 the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note with Direct Capital Group, Inc. in the sum of \$360,000. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum, and matures on July 1, 2015. Any principal amount not paid by the maturity date bears interest at 22% per annum. The Conversion Price shall mean par .00001 multiplied by the number of Common Stock converted at the time. The transaction was handled as a private sale exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933. On April 27, 2016, the Company transferred the note to N600PG, LLC.

On September 22, 2016, the Company entered into a Cancellation and Release Agreement with Direct Capital Group, Inc. ("Direct") and N600PG, LLC. ("N600PG"). In terms of Cancellation and Release Agreement, Direct and N600PG agreed to cancel the convertible promissory note with the Company. The Company will have no further obligation to Direct and N600PG under those Convertible Notes and Direct shall be forever barred from seeking further conversions or claiming obligations of the Company under the Convertible Notes. The Company recorded a gain on extinguishment of debt of \$313,145 related to the agreement.

As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal balance of this note was \$0 and \$ 313,145, respectively.

### Promissory Note #52

On April 30, 2015 the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note with Direct Capital Group, Inc. in the sum of \$240,000. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum, and matures on October 30, 2015. Any principal amount not paid by the maturity date bears interest at 22% per annum.

On April 30, 2015, interest expense relating to the beneficial conversion feature of this convertible note of \$240,000 was recorded in the financial statements, with a corresponding increase to additional paid in capital. During the life of the promissory note, the debt discount was accreted to the statement of operations.

On January 19, 2016, the note was reassigned to Rockwell Capital Partners. At any time the note may be converted at the option of the holder into Common stock of the Company. The conversion price is 50% of the market price, where market price is defined as "the lowest closing price on any day with a fifteen day look back". On 18th April 2016, Rockwell Capital Partners reassigned \$165,000 of the original note back to Direct Capital Group, Inc.

Upon the holder's option to convert becoming active the Company recorded a debt discount and derivative liability of \$479,999 being the fair value of the conversion feature which was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The debt discount is accreted to the statement of operations using the effective interest rate method over the term of the note or to the date of conversion, and the derivative liability is revalued at each reporting date to fair value. Any change in fair value is credited or charged to the statement of operations in the period. Debt discount of the note was amortized to \$0 on October 30, 2015.

On September 22, 2016, the Company entered into a Cancellation and Release Agreement with Direct Capital Group, Inc. ("Direct"). In terms of Cancellation and Release Agreement Direct agreed to cancel the convertible promissory note with the Company totaling \$198,530. In consideration for the cancellation of the convertible promissory notes and in terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement dated February 22, 2016, the Company has agreed to transfer ownership of mining claims held in the Company's name. It was also agreed by both the Company and Direct that Direct shall release all future claims to subsequent conversions of the Notes and the Company will have no further obligation to Direct under those Convertible Notes and Direct shall be forever barred from seeking further conversions or claiming obligations of the Company under the Convertible Notes.

On March 18, 2017, the Company agreed to settle a dispute regarding a claim by Rockwell that GMGI, was liable for damages and penalty interest. In this settlement the Company reached an agreement to pay Rockwell \$12,000 in full and final settlement of all interest and any damages claimed. The Company made no admissions regarding the penalties claimed by Rockwell which may have been caused by the change in Transfer Agents.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 48,533,334 common shares upon the conversion of \$46,946 in principal and \$11,804 in interest. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, derivative liability of this note was \$0 and \$381,504, respectively. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal balance of this note was \$0 and 211,945, respectively.

### Promissory Note #59

On July 31, 2015 the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note with Direct Capital Group, Inc. in the sum of \$240,000. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum, and matures on January 31, 2016. Any principal amount not paid by the maturity date bears interest at 22% per annum.

On April 26, 2016, \$50,000 was reassigned to Blackbridge Capital, LLC (“Blackbridge”). Blackbridge failed to meet terms of the Assignment and Assumption and were therefore in default of their obligations. The Company took legal advice regarding the breach of Blackbridge Capital LLC’s obligations. On the June 2, 2016, the Company’s legal counsel, wrote to Blackbridge Capital advising them of the breach and also that the Company had cancelled the remaining balance on the note. The Company recorded a gain on extinguishment of debt \$47,151.

On July 21, 2016, \$25,000 was reassigned to Istvan Elek. At any time the note may be converted at the option of the holder into Common stock of the Company. The conversion price is 50% of the market price, where market price is defined as “the lowest closing price on any day with a fifteen day look back”.

A portion of the proceeds from issuance of the convertible debt, equal to the intrinsic value, is allocated to additional paid-in capital. Because the debt is due on demand and is convertible at the date of issuance, the valuation of the beneficial conversion feature is charged to interest expense at the date of issuance.

On July 31, 2015, interest expense relating to the beneficial conversion feature of this convertible note of \$0 was recorded in the financial statements, with a corresponding increase to additional paid in capital.

On September 22, 2016, the Company entered into a Cancellation and Release Agreement with Direct Capital Group, Inc. (“Direct”). In terms of Cancellation and Release Agreement Direct agreed to cancel the convertible promissory note with the Company totaling \$183,157. In consideration for the cancellation of the convertible promissory notes and in terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement dated February 22, 2016, the Company has agreed to transfer ownership of mining claims held in the Company’s name. It was also agreed by both the Company and Direct that Direct shall release all future claims to subsequent conversions of the Notes and the Company will have no further obligation to Direct under those Convertible Notes and Direct shall be forever barred from seeking further conversions or claiming obligations of the Company under the Convertible Notes. The Company recorded a gain on extinguishment of debt of \$165,000 related to the agreement.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 15,000,000 common shares upon the conversion of \$15,000 in principal to Istvan Elek. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, derivative liability of this note was \$20,000 and \$18,000, respectively. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal balance of this note was \$10,000 and \$175,000, respectively.

#### Promissory Note #68

On March 1, 2016 the Company entered into a convertible promissory note with Luxor Capital, LLC (“Luxor”) in the amount of \$2,374,712. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 6% per annum, and matures on March 1, 2017.

Upon the holder’s option to convert becoming active the Company recorded a debt discount and derivative liability of \$1,662,243 being the fair value of the conversion feature which was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The debt discount is accreted to the statement of operations using the effective interest rate method over the term of the note or to the date of conversion, and the derivative liability is revalued at each reporting date to fair value. Any change in fair value is credited or charged to the statement of operations in the period. During the year ended July 31, 2017, \$277,799 amortization of debt discount expense on this note was recorded. As of July 2017 and 2016, debt discount of this note was \$0 and \$277,799, respectively.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 34,113,061 common shares upon the conversion of \$250,000 in principal. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, derivative liability of this note was \$0 and \$0, respectively. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal balance of this note was \$795,712 and \$1,045,712, respectively. This note is currently in default. The default had no effect on the note’s interest rate.

### Promissory Note #69

On January 11, 2017 the Company entered into a convertible promissory note with Power Up Lending Group Ltd (“Power Up”) in the amount of \$38,000. The promissory note bears interest at 8% per annum, and matures on October 28, 2017. Any principal amount not paid by the maturity date bears interest at 22% per annum.

Upon the holder’s option to convert becoming active the Company recorded a debt discount and derivative liability of \$61,883 being the fair value of the conversion feature which was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The debt discount is accreted to the statement of operations using the effective interest rate method over the term of the note or to the date of conversion, and the derivative liability is revalued at each reporting date to fair value. Any change in fair value is credited or charged to the statement of operations in the period. During the year ended July 31, 2017, \$25,965 amortization of debt discount expense was recorded on this note. As of July 2017 and 2016, debt discount of this note was \$12,035 and \$0, respectively.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 17,660,870 common shares upon the conversion of \$4,190 in principal. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, derivative liability of this note was \$0 and \$42,124, respectively. As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, principal balance of this note was \$33,810 and \$0, respectively.

### Debt Discount

The table below presents the changes of the debt discount during the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016:

	<u>Amount</u>
July 31, 2016	\$ 277,798
Additions	38,000
Amortization	(303,764)
July 31, 2017	\$ 12,034

### Loans from shareholders

During the year ended July 31, 2016 and, the Company received a loan of \$1,000 from its officer to open a new bank account. As of July 31, 2017, the balance of the loan was \$1,000. The loan from the officers are due on demand, unsecured with no interest.

### NOTE 6 – DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES – NOTE CONVERSION FEATURE

Due to the conversion features contained in the convertible notes issued, the actual number of shares of common stock that would be required if a conversion of the notes as further described in Note 6 was made through the issuance of the Company’s common stock cannot be predicted, and the Company could be required to issue an amount of shares that may cause it to exceed its authorized share amount. As a result, the conversion feature requires derivative accounting treatment and will be bifurcated from the notes and “marked to market” each reporting period through the income statement. The fair value of the conversion future of the notes was recognized as a derivative liability instrument and will be measured at fair value at each reporting period.

During the year July 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company recorded derivative liabilities for embedded conversion features related to convertible notes payable of face value \$61,883 and \$3,754,182 respectively. The conversion feature of the convertible notes issued during the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016 was valued at \$61,883 and \$3,754,182, respectively, on the issuance date.

The Company remeasured the fair value of the instruments as of July 31, 2017 and 2016, and recorded an unrealized gain of \$1,611,153 and a loss of \$2,959,471 for the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company recorded a gain on settlement of derivative liability of \$254,306 at July 31, 2017 and a loss on settlement of derivative liability of \$5,095,929 at July 31, 2016, respectively. At July 31, 2017 and 2016, the derivative liability associated with the note conversion features were \$136,177 and \$1,939,753, respectively.

These derivative liabilities have been measured in accordance with fair value measurements, as defined by ASC 820. The valuation assumptions are classified within Level 1 and Level 2 inputs. The following table represents the Company's derivative liability activity for the embedded conversion features discussed above.

The following table represents the Company's derivative liability activity for the embedded conversion features discussed above:

	<u>Amount</u>
Fair value at July 31, 2016	1,939,753
Initial recognition of derivative liability	61,883
Conversion of derivative liability	(254,306)
Market-to-Market adjustment to fair value	(1,611,153)
Fair value at July 31, 2017	<u>\$ 136,177</u>

#### NOTE 7 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions have been recorded at the exchange value which was the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

On February 22, 2016, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Luxor Capital, LLC, which is wholly owned by Anthony Goodman, CEO of the Company. The Company purchased a Certain Gaming IP, along with the “know how” of that Gaming IP from Luxor. Pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement, 11,112 shares of common stock have been issued to Luxor Capital, LLC and its designed party.

On April 1, 2016, the Company entered into a Services Agreement with Articulate Pty Ltd, which is wholly owned by Anthony Goodman CEO of the Company, for consulting services. Pursuant to the agreement Articulated would receive \$4,500 per month ending for services rendered plus reimbursement of the Company's expenses. The agreement may be terminated by either party upon 30 days written notice. During the year ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, general and administrative expense related to this service was \$250,217 and \$73,659, respectively. As of July 31, 2017, the Company has a \$249,984 payable to Articulate Pty Ltd.

On June 1, 2016, the Company entered a distribution usage rights agreement with Globaltech Software Services LLC. (“Globaltech”), a company in which Anthony Goodman the Chief Executive Officer has an interest, the Company agreed to provide certain proprietary technology in the form of a Credit Management system, Social Gaming system and other Marketing and Gaming Technology. This agreement not only brings operating revenue to the Company, but also solidifies the Company's expertise in the social gaming market. During the year ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, revenue from Globaltech was \$120,000 and \$20,000, respectively. As of July 31, 2017, the Company had a \$62,500 accounts receivable to Globaltech.

## NOTE 8 – EQUITY

### Preferred Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 20,000,000 shares of it \$0.00001 par value preferred stock.

On August 10, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the creation of 1,000 shares of Series B Voting Preferred Stock. The holder of the shares of the Series B Voting Preferred Stock has the right to vote those shares of the Series B Voting Preferred Stock regarding any matter or action that is required to be submitted to the shareholders of the Company for approval. The vote of each share of the Series B Voting Preferred Stock is equal to and counted as 4 times the votes of all of the shares of the Company's (i) common stock, and (ii) other voting preferred stock issued and outstanding on the date of each and every vote or consent of the shareholders of the Company regarding each and every matter submitted to the shareholders of the Company for approval.

On August 10, 2015, the Company filed a Certificate of Designation with the Nevada Secretary of State creating the 1,000 shares of Series B Voting Preferred Stock

On August 14, 2015, the Company issued 1,000 shares of Series B Voting Preferred Stock to Santa Rosa Resources, representing 100% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the Company's Series B Voting Preferred Stock.

On April 3, 2016, the Company cancelled 1,000 shares of Series B Voting Preferred Stock to Santa Rosa Resources and a new certificate issued in the name of Luxor Capital LLC in the amount of 1000 Series B shares.

As of July 31, 2017, 19,999,000 Series A preferred shares and 1,000 Series B preferred shares of par value \$0.00001 were authorized, of which 0 Series A shares were issued and outstanding, 1,000 Series B shares were issued and outstanding.

As of July 31, 2016, 19,999,000 Series A preferred shares and 1,000 Series B preferred shares of par value \$0.00001 were authorized, of which 0 Series A shares were issued and outstanding, 1,000 Series B shares were issued and outstanding.

### Common Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 2,480,000,000 shares of its \$0.00001 par value common stock.

On October 15, 2015, the Company effectuated a 1 for 2,000 reverse stock split, thereby reducing the issued and outstanding shares of common stock from 3,472,433,130 prior to the reverse split to 1,736,217 following the reverse split. An additional 1,043 shares were issued due to no fractional shares used as a result of the reverse stock split.

On November 6, 2015, the Company purchased all data and rights to the "We Buy Gold" website from Santa Rosa Resources. The Company issued 223 shares of common stock on November 6, 2015 and 223 shares of common stock on December 7, 2015, with a total value equal to \$1,800,000.

On March 9, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors approved 1 for 1,500 reverse split for the Company's authorized, issued and outstanding shares of common stock. The reverse stock split was effective on April 7, 2016 upon approval of shareholders holding a majority of the voting stock.



On December 5, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors approved 1 for 150 reverse split for the Company's authorized, issued and outstanding shares of common stock, reducing the number of authorized shares to 19,866,667. The reverse stock split was effective on January 9, 2017 upon approval of shareholders holding a majority of the voting stock. On January 17, 2017, the authorized number of shares of common stock was increased to 2,480,000,000.

During the year end July 31, 2017, the Company issued additional 4,100 shares were issued due to no fractional shares used as a result of per reverse stock split.

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company issued 2,597,798 common shares upon the conversion of \$1,487,932 in principal and \$ 2,876 interest of promissory notes into common stock. \$5,095,929 derivative liability was re-classified to additional paid in capital on the date of conversion.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 144,896,078 common shares upon the conversion of \$362,420 in principal and \$31,265 interest of promissory notes into common stock. As of July 31, 2017, stock payable balance was \$1,600, for which 6,400,000 common shares upon the conversion. As of July 31, 2017, the Company issued 22,700,000 common shares upon settlement agreement with Rockwell.

As of July 31, 2017, 2,480,000,000 common shares of par value \$0.00001 were authorized, of which 141,096,983 shares were issued and outstanding.

#### NOTE 9 – INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income tax expense to the amount computed at the statutory rates is as follows:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Operating loss for the years ended July 31	\$ 1,801,080	\$(10,006,245)
Average statutory tax rate	34%	34%
Deferred tax Liability (asset) attributable to net operating loss carry-forwards	\$ 612,367	\$ (3,402,123)

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as at July 31, 2017 after applying enacted corporate tax rates, are as follows:

	<b>2017</b>
Deferred tax asset attributable to net operating loss carry-forwards	\$ 612,367
Less: valuation allowance	\$ (3,402,123)
Net deferred income tax assets	\$ (2,789,756)

The Company has net operating losses carried forward of approximately \$2,789,756 for tax purpose which may be recognized in future periods, not to exceed 20 years.

#### NOTE 10 – CONCENTRATIONS

The Company’s revenues for the year ended July 31, 2017 were from one related party. As of July 31, 2017, the aggregate amount due from the customer was \$120,000, which included \$62,500 receivable for expenses paid on behalf of one customer.

#### NOTE 11 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

None.

#### NOTE 12 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to July 31, 2017, the Company issued 228,133,043 shares of common stock for the conversion of \$49,360 in principal, \$9,466 in interest, and \$1,600 in stock payable. Subsequent issuances included all of the issuance that increased the outstanding shares from 141,096,983 at July 31, 2017 to the 369,230,026 at July 31, 2017.

On September 7, 2017 the Company entered into a convertible promissory note with Power Up Lending Group Ltd (“Power Up”) in the amount of \$38,000. The promissory note bears interest at 8% per annum, and matures on June 15, 2018. Any principal amount not paid by the maturity date bears interest at 22% per annum.

On September 14, 2017, the Company submitted a certificate of amendment to the Nevada Secretary of State to increase the Company’s authorized common shares from 2,480,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 shares.

## **Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure**

There have been no changes in or disagreements with our accountants on accounting and financial disclosure during the two fiscal years through to the date of this Report.

### **Item 9A. Controls and Procedures**

#### **Disclosure controls and procedures**

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the year ended July 31, 2017 covered by this Form 10-K. Based upon such evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as required under Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act.

#### **Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

The management of the Company is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and related financial information appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The consolidated financial statements and notes have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The management of the Company is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. A company's internal control over financial reporting is defined as a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the issuer are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial officer, does not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Further, over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

With the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, our management evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2017 based upon the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO 2013). Based on that evaluation, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of July 31, 2017. The Company had material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting. Specifically, management identified the following material weaknesses at July 31, 2017:

1. Lack of oversight by independent directors in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures;
2. Lack of functioning audit committee, resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures;
3. Insufficient personnel resources within the accounting function to segregate the duties over financial transaction processing and reporting and to allow for proper monitoring controls over accounting;
4. Insufficient written policies and procedures over accounting transaction processing and period end financial disclosure and reporting processes.

To remediate our internal control weaknesses, management intends to implement the following measures:

- The Company will add sufficient number of independent directors to the board and appoint an audit committee.
- The Company will add sufficient knowledgeable accounting personnel to properly segregate duties and to effect a timely, accurate preparation of the financial statements.
- Upon the hiring of additional accounting personnel, the Company will develop and maintain adequate written accounting policies and procedures.

The additional hiring is contingent upon the Company's efforts to obtain additional funding through equity or debt for its continued operational activities and corporate expenses. Management expects to secure funds in the coming fiscal year but provides no assurances that it will be able to do so.

We understand that remediation of material weaknesses and deficiencies in internal controls are a continuing work in progress due to the issuance of new standards and promulgations. However, remediation of any known deficiency is among our highest priorities. Our management will periodically assess the progress and sufficiency of our ongoing initiatives and make adjustments as and when necessary.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report. On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Included in the Act is a provision that permanently exempts smaller public companies that qualify as either a Non-Accelerated Filer or Smaller Reporting Company from the auditor attestation requirement of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

### **Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

### **Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls**

The Company's management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of the control system must reflect that there are resource constraints and that the benefits must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

### **Item 9B. Other Information**

None.

## PART III

### Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The following table sets forth information with respect to persons who are serving as directors and officers of the Company. Each director holds office until the next annual meeting of shareholders or until his successor has been elected and qualified.

<b>Name of Director</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Position</b>
Anthony Brian Goodman	58	President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary Treasurer, and Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Weiting Feng	34	Chief Financial Officer and Director

#### Biographical Information of Directors and Officers

**Brian Goodman:** Mr. Goodman was appointed as President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director on February 18, 2016. He has over 20 years of senior management and business development experience with technology and the internet gaming industry. Mr. Goodman's online gaming experience in start-up casino and poker operations includes the use of leading gaming software platforms such as Boss Media, Playtech Ltd, and Real Time Gaming. He has in depth knowledge and understanding of the statistical workings and configurations of online games and loyalty systems and has established an international reputation for his expertise, has a wide network of key relationships, and is well known and respected in the online gaming world.

**Weiting Feng:** Ms. Feng was appointed as a Chief Financial Officer and Director on February 18, 2016. She holds a Masters of Commerce Degree; she has worked in the financial arena for more than 10 years. Ms. Feng has extensive experience in financial reporting for US public companies, including preparation of all financial statements, budgets, forecasts, cost allocations, investor disclosure, management financial reports, as well as preparing the Notes and the MD&A in conjunction with vast experience in dealing with compliance and regulations with particular respect to the SEC and FINRA.

There are no family relationships among any of our directors and executive officers.

Our directors are elected at the annual meeting of the shareholders, with vacancies filled by the Board of Directors, and serve until their successors are elected and qualified, or their earlier resignation or removal. Officers are appointed by the board of directors and serve at the discretion of the board of directors or until their earlier resignation or removal. Any action required can be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders of the corporation which may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if consent of consents in writing setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by the holders of the outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted and shall be delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office, its principle place of business, or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which the proceedings of meetings are recorded.

## **Indemnification of Directors and Officers**

Delaware Corporation Law allows for the indemnification of officers, directors, and any corporate agents in terms sufficiently broad to indemnify such persons under certain circumstances for liabilities, including reimbursement for expenses, incurred arising under the 1933 Act. The Bylaws of the Company provide that the Company will indemnify its directors and officers to the fullest extent authorized or permitted by law and such right to indemnification will continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director or officer of the Company and will inure to the benefit of his or her heirs, executors and Consultants; provided, however, that, except for proceedings to enforce rights to indemnification, the Company will not be obligated to indemnify any director or officer in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such person unless such proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized by the Board of Directors. The right to indemnification conferred will include the right to be paid by the Company the expenses (including attorney's fees) incurred in defending any such proceeding in advance of its final disposition.

The Company may, to the extent authorized from time to time by the Board of Directors, provide rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses to employees and agents of the Company similar to those conferred to directors and officers of the Company. The rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses are subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act to the extent applicable.

Furthermore, the Company may maintain insurance, at its expense, to protect itself and any director, officer, employee or agent of the Company or another company against any expense, liability or loss, whether or not the Company would have the power to indemnify such person against such expense, liability or loss under the Delaware General Corporation Law.

## **Significant Employees and Consultants**

We have no employees other than our executive officer. We do not intend any material change in the number of employees over the next 12 month. We are conducting and intend to conduct our business largely through professionals and consultants on an as needed contract basis.

## **Conflicts of Interest**

Although Messrs. Goodman and Miss Feng work with other technology companies, and we do not have written procedures in place to address conflicts of interest that may arise between our business and the future business activities of Messrs. Goodman and Miss Feng, we do adhere to requirements that any deemed conflict is discussed at Board of Director meetings and with the Companies Legal Council and any such discussions will be reflected in the Board of Directors minutes.

## **Committees of the Board of Directors**

We do not have any separately constituted committees.

## **Audit & Risk Management Committee**

We do not have a separately constituted Audit & Risk management Committee. The Board has determined that because of the small size of the Board, Directors would comprise the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

## **Role and Responsibilities of the Board**

The Board of Directors oversees the conduct and supervises the management of our business and affairs pursuant to the powers vested in it by and in accordance with the requirements of the Revised Statutes of Nevada. The Board of Directors holds regular meetings to consider particular issues or conduct specific reviews whenever deemed appropriate.

The Board of Directors considers good corporate governance to be important to the effective operations of the Company. Our directors are elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders and serve until their successors are elected or appointed. Officers are appointed by the Board of Directors and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors or until their earlier resignation or removal.

There are no family relationships among directors or executive officers of the Company.

### Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance

GMGI does not have directors' and officers' liability insurance insuring our directors and officers against liability for acts or omissions in their capacities as directors or officers.

### Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics within the meaning of Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Code of Ethics applies to directors and senior officers, such as the principal executive officer, principal financial officer, controller, and persons performing similar functions.

## Item 11. Executive Compensation

### Summary Compensation Table

The table below summarizes all compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to our executive officers for all services rendered in all capacities to us:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Total (\$)
Anthony B. Goodman	2017	54,000	-	-	54,000
President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman	2016	13,500	-	-	13,500
Weiting Feng	2017	54,000	-	-	54,000
Chief Financial Officer and Director	2016	13,500	-	-	13,500

(1) Fees for consulting services.

### Compensation of Directors

The general policy of the Board of Directors is that compensation for independent Directors should be a nominal cash fee plus equity-based compensation. We do not pay employee Directors for Board service in addition to their regular employee compensation. The Board of Directors has the primary responsibility for considering and determining the amount of Director compensation.

The following summarizes amounts earned by each Director in the fiscal years ended July 31, 2017 were listed in the summary compensation table.



**Option/SAR Grants**

We made no grants of stock options or stock appreciation rights to Directors and Executive Officers during the years ended July 31, 2017 and 2016.

**Employment contracts and termination of employment and change-in-control arrangements**

There are no employment agreements between the Company and directors and executive officers.

**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.**

The following table sets forth certain information as of July 31, 2017 regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock, taking into account the consummation of the Merger, by (i) each person or entity who, to our knowledge, beneficially owns more than 5% of our common stock; (ii) each executive officer and named officer; (iii) each director; and (iv) all of our officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to the following table, each of the stockholders named in the table has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of our common stock beneficially owned. Except as otherwise indicated, the address of each of the stockholders listed below is: c/o 3651 Lindell Road, Suite D131, Las Vegas, NV 89103

<b>Title of Class</b>	<b>Name and Address Of Owner</b>	<b>Relationship to Company</b>	<b>Shares Beneficially Owned (1)</b>	<b>Percent Owned (1)</b>
Common Stock	Brian Goodman	President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman	36,157,587	25.63%
Common Stock	Weiting Feng	Chief Financial Officer and Director	-	-%
Total			<u>36,157,587</u>	<u>25.63%</u>

(1) Applicable percentage of ownership is based on 141,096,983 total shares comprised of our common stock outstanding (as defined below) as of July 31, 2017. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and means voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options exercisable currently or within 60 days of July 31, 2017 are deemed outstanding and to be beneficially owned by the person holding such option for purposes of computing such person's percentage ownership, but are not deemed outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

(2) Includes 2 shares held by Luxor Capital LLC a company wholly owned by Messrs. Goodman.

### Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence Transactions with related persons

Except as disclosed below, none of the following parties has, since our inception, had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction with us or in any presently proposed transaction that has or will materially affect us:

- Any of our directors or executive officers;
- Any person proposed as a nominee for election as a director;
- Any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, shares carrying more than 5% of the voting rights attached to our outstanding shares of common stock;
- Any child, stepchild, parent, stepparent, spouse, sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law of any of the foregoing persons;
- Any person sharing the household of any director, executive officer, nominee for director or 5% shareholder of our Company

As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had accounts payable of \$249,984 and \$78,447 to Articulate, a company wholly owned by the chief executive officer for reimbursement of expense, compensation, and liabilities.

On June 1, 2016, the Company entered a distribution usage rights agreement with Globaltech Software Services LLC. (“Globaltech”), a company owned by the chief executive officer, the Company agreed to provide the rights of usage to its Credit Management system, Social Gaming systems and Technology. As of July 31, 2017, the Company had a \$62,500 accounts receivable to Globaltech.

### Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The following table sets forth the fees billed by our principal independent accountants for each of our last two fiscal years for the categories of services indicated.

	2017	2016
Audit Fees	\$ 39,400	\$ 22,291
Audit Related Fees	-	-
Tax Fees	-	-
All Other Fees	-	-
Total	\$ 39,400	\$ 22,921

*Audit fees.* Consists of fees billed for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of our interim financial information and services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with year-end and quarter-end statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

*Audit-related fees.* Consists of fees billed for services relating to review of other regulatory filings including registration statements, periodic reports and audit related consulting.

*Tax fees.* Consists of professional services rendered by our principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

*Other fees.* Other services provided by our accountants.

**PART IV**

**Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules**

**(a) Financial Statements**

The financial statements are included under “ *Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.*”

**(b) Exhibits**

The exhibits required to be attached by Item 601 of Regulation S-K are listed in the Index to Exhibits on page 50 of this report, and are incorporated herein by this reference.

**(c) Financial Statement Schedules**

We are not filing any financial statement schedules as part of this report as such schedules are either not applicable or the required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

## **INDEX TO EXHIBITS**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Exhibit Description</b>
<a href="#">3.1</a>	<a href="#">Articles of Incorporation of Golden Matrix Group, Inc. *</a>
<a href="#">3.2</a>	<a href="#">Bylaws of Golden Matrix Group, Inc.*</a>
<a href="#">31.1</a>	<a href="#">Certificate of principal executive officer and principal accounting officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the <i>Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</i></a>
<a href="#">32.1</a>	<a href="#">Certificate of principal executive officer and principal accounting officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the <i>Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</i></a>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

\*Filed with the SEC on the October 7, 2008 as part of our Registration of Securities on Form S-1.

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

### Golden Matrix Group, Inc.

November 6, 2017

By: /s/ Anthony Goodman  
Anthony Goodman  
President, Chief Executive Officer,  
Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>/s/ Anthony Goodman</u> Anthony Goodman	President	November 6, 2017
<u>/s/ Weiting Feng</u> Weiting Feng	Director	November 6, 2017

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER REQUIRED BY RULE 13A-14(a) OF  
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 AS AMENDED, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Anthony Goodman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Golden Matrix Group, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the consolidated financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2017

By: /s/ Anthony Goodman

President, Chief Executive Officer,  
Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Anthony Goodman, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of Golden Matrix Group, Inc. (the "Company"), certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended July 31, 2017 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 6, 2017

By: /s/ Anthony Goodman  
President, Chief Executive Officer,  
Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman