

BRAVO MULTINATIONAL INC.

FORM 10-Q/A (Amended Quarterly Report)

Filed 09/27/16 for the Period Ending 06/30/16

Telephone	716- 803-0621
CIK	0001444839
Symbol	BRVO
SIC Code	7990 - Miscellaneous Amusement And Recreation
Industry	Integrated Mining
Sector	Basic Materials
Fiscal Year	12/31

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A

(Amendment No. 1 to Form 10-Q)

Quarterly report under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the quarterly period - ended June 30, 2016

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File No. 000-33053

BRAVO MULTINATIONAL INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

90-0359814

(I.R.S. Employer Identification
Number)

**590 York Road, Unit 3
Niagara On The Lake, Ontario,
CANADA**

L0S 1J0
(Zip Code)

(Address of principal executive offices)

(716) 803-0621

(registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed 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 requirement for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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 (Check One):

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 12(b)-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. At July 1, 2016 the registrant had outstanding 341,337,695 shares of common stock.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: This amended FORM 10-Q/A has been filed to make corrections to the financial statements, its financial notes, item numbers that reference financial data, and to add exhibit 101-XBRL tag data.

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

BRAVO MULTINATIONAL INCORPORATED
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2016 AND DECEMBER 31, 2015

ASSETS

	CURRENT	June 30, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015 (audited)
Cash		\$ 16,310	\$ 2,563
Accounts receivable		9,373	-
Inventory of gaming machines		643,500	-
Prepaid expenses		354,862	439,390
Total current assets		1,250,291	441,952
Investment in Nevada Gaming Corp		1,250,291	

FIXED

Gaming equipment, net	229,506	274,654
Office furniture and equipment	13,652	12,944
Total fixed assets	243,158	287,598

Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,517,495</u>	<u>\$ 729,550</u>
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LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Liabilities:

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	152,342	44,200
Deposit on sale of shares	50,000	-
Equipment loan payable	321,750	-
Notes payable	47,941	54,201
Accrued compensation	34,000	22,000
Directors loans	52,320	158,498
Total current liabilities	658,353	278,898

Total liabilities	658,353	278,898
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Stockholders' deficit:

Preferred stock, 5,000,000 shares authorized – 5,000,000 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016 and 300 December 31, 2015	500	300
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Common stock, par value \$0.001, 1,000,000,000 shares authorized, 351,699,634 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016, and 263,405,812 at December 31, 2015	351,700	26,340
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Additional paid in capital	26,339,719	24,125,219
Accumulated deficit	(24,832,777)	(23,701,207)

	1,859,142	450,652
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	<u>\$ 2,517,495</u>	<u>\$ 729,550</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

BRAVO MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015
(UNAUDITED)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Income:		
Sale of gaming machines	\$ 49,000	\$ -
Residual Income	346	-
Total Income	49,346	-
Expenses:		
Cost of machines sold	31,500	-
Sales commissions	6,650	-
Professional and consulting fees	725,123	560,543
Stock compensation expense	198,124	366,239
Salary	42,000	10,500
Corporate development	81,666	
Depreciation expense	45,148	45,148
General and administrative	48,999	21,323
Total expenses	1,179,200	1,003,753
Loss from operations	(1,129,854)	(1,003,753)
Interest expense	1,717	2,917
Net Loss	\$(1,131,571)	\$(1,006,670)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net loss per common share – basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.03)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and fully diluted	171,312,079	32,257,780

See accompanying notes to financial statements

BRAVO MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015
(UNAUDITED)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Income:		
Sale of gaming machines	\$ 49,000	\$ -
Residual Income	346	-
Total Income	49,346	-
Expenses:		
Cost of machines sold	31,500	-
Sales commissions	6,650	-
Professional and consulting fees	597,003	18,152
Stock compensation expense	106,700	61,500
Salary	21,000	10,500
Corporate development	-	-
Depreciation expense	22,574	22,574
General and administrative	32,760	919
Total expenses	818,187	113,645
Loss from operations	(768,841)	(113,645)
Interest expense	(141)	2,917
Net Loss	<u>\$(768,700)</u>	<u>\$(116,562)</u>
Net loss per common share – basic and fully diluted	<u>\$ (0.03)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and fully diluted	<u>171,312,079</u>	<u>189,234,696</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

BRAVO MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015
(UNAUDITED)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Income:		
Sale of gaming machines	\$ 49,000	\$ -
Residual Income	346	-
Total Income	49,346	-
Expenses:		
Cost of machines sold	31,500	-
Sales commissions	6,650	-
Professional and consulting fees	725,123	560,543
Stock compensation expense	198,124	366,239
Salary	42,000	10,500
Corporate development	81,666	
Depreciation expense	45,148	45,148
General and administrative	48,999	21,323
Total expenses	1,179,200	1,003,753
Loss from operations	(1,129,854)	(1,003,753)
Interest expense	1,717	2,917
Net Loss	\$(1,131,571)	\$(1,006,670)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net loss per common share – basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.03)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and fully diluted	171,312,079	32,257,780

See accompanying notes to financial statements

	2016	2015
SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH TRANSACTIONS		
Shares issued for services	\$ 33,160	\$492,151
Shares issued for consulting	\$ 149,937	\$ -
Shares issued for legal award	\$ -	\$ 1,335
Shares issued for conversion of debt	\$ 197,124	\$ -
Shares issued for San Andreas deal	\$ 372,045	\$ -
Shares issued for acquisition of Nevada Gaming Corp	\$ 1,250,000	\$ -
Shares issued for the acquisition of equipment	\$ 324,199	\$ -
Shares issued for compensation	\$ 91,424	\$321,188
Preferred shares issued for services	\$ 200	\$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BRAVO MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016
(UNAUDITED)

	<u>Common Shares</u>	<u>Preferred Shares</u>	<u>Common Stock, At Par</u>	<u>Preferred Stock AT PAR</u>	<u>Additional Paid in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total Shareholder's Equity</u>
Balance at 12/31/15	263,405,812	3,000,000	\$263,991	\$ 300	\$23,887,568	\$(23,701,207)	\$450,652
Shares issued for services	1,000,000	-	1,000	-	32,160	-	33,160
Shares issued for loan conversion and expense reimbursement	5,867,628	-	5,867	-	192,057	-	197,124
Shares issued for compensation	2,213,225	-	2,213	-	91,203	-	91,424
Shares issued for acquisition of equipment	12,500,000	-	12,500	-	324,999	-	324,199
Shares issued from Treasury	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000	-	97,000	-	100,000
Shares issued for San Andreas deal	2,861,885	-	2,228	-	369,183	-	372,045
Shares issued for consulting	4,387,628	-	4,388	-	145,549	-	149,937
Shares issued for acquisition of Nevada Gaming Corp	50,000,000	-	50,000	-	1,200,000	-	1,250,000
Shares issued for services	-	2,000,000	-	200	-	-	200
Net loss	--	--	-	-	-	(1,131,571)	(1,131,571)
Balance at 06/30 /16	351,699,634	5,000,000	\$351,700	\$ 500	\$26,339,719	\$(24,832,777)	\$1,859,142

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTE 1: ORGANIZATION & DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Bravo Multinational Corporation (the “Company,” “we” or “us”) was originally formed as Montrose Ventures, Inc. in the State of Delaware on May 25, 1989. On April 23, 1996, the Company’s name was changed to Java Group, Inc., and on September 1, 2004 the name was changed to Consolidated General Corp. On August 7, 2007, the company’s name was changed to GoldCorp Holdings Co. On October 15, 2010, our name was changed to GoldLand Holdings Co. On April 6, 2016, we. changed our corporate name to Bravo Multinational Incorporated. On March 22, 2016, the board of directors of the company, pursuant to Section 242 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, determined it was in the best interests of the company that the name of the company should be changed to Bravo Multinational Incorporated, with such change of name to be effective upon compliance with all regulatory requirements mandated by FINRA. Further, as a result of the change of the company’s name and upon satisfaction of all regulatory requirements, the trading symbol for the shares of the company’s common stock should be changed to “BRVO,” and the company’s CUSIP identifier be changed to a newly issued number. FINRA granted its approval of the change of the company’s name on April 6, 2016. As a result of the change of name of the company, the company’s trading symbol was changed to “BRVO” and the CUSIP identifier was changed to 10568F109 .

The company filed a Form 8-K with the SEC on April 7, 2016, announcing the change of name, trading symbol, and CUSIP identifier.

The Company owns land and lease claims on War Eagle Mountain in the state of Idaho. The Company has entered into a lease agreement with Silver Falcon Mining, Inc. (SFMI) under which SFMI is entitled to mine the land and the Company is entitled to a 15% net royalty on all minerals extracted by SFMI from tailing piles on the premises or through shafts or adits located on the premises. The lease agreement was deferred for a two year period, 2014 and 2015, so that SFMI could restructure its finances. The company has now determined that SFMI is unable to pay the lease and that any debt owing by SFMI to the company is not recoverable.

On September 19, 2013, our wholly-owned subsidiary entered into an asset purchase agreement to acquire certain gaming equipment from Universal Entertainment SAS, Ltd., a corporation formed under the laws of the Country of Colombia, for 17,450,535 shares of our common stock (post-split). Closing was conditioned on our completion of a 1 for 10 reverse stock split, among other things. The equipment includes approximately 67 video poker and slot machines; 8 blackjack and miscellaneous game tables and related furniture and equipment; roulette table and related furniture and equipment; bingo equipment and furniture; casino chips, bill acceptors, coin counter and related equipment; and miscellaneous office equipment, like chairs, tables, etc. We completed the reverse split in March 2014, and completed the purchase on March 6, 2014. Upon closing of the acquisition, we simultaneously leased the equipment to VOMBLON & POMARE S.A., a company formed under the laws of Colombia, which provides for lease payments of \$700,000 per year, payable \$58,333 per month, and a term of five years with one five year renewal option. This lease was subsequently suspended. The company intends to re-lease the equipment in a new agreement.

On May 4th, 2016 the company entered into an agreement to purchase 500 gaming machines from Centro de Entretenimiento y Diversion Mombacho S.A., a Nicaraguan corporation. On May 6th, 2016 the transaction closed and an initial purchase of 150 gaming machines was completed, with the balance of machines to be purchased over approximately 18 months, and prior to December 31, 2017. This initial purchase was paid for with the issuance of 12,500,000 million common restricted shares of the registrant and an open loan held by the seller in the amount of \$337,500 at an annual rate of 3.5%. The company intends to re-sell this equipment individually and has contracted GameTouch LLC to over see this retail program.

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when earned according to lease, royalty agreements and sales or sales contract commitments. Lease income is recognizes as earned on a monthly basis according to the terms of the lease.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of all cash balances and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Because of the short maturity of these investments, the carrying amounts approximate their fair value.

Facilities and Equipment

Expenditures for new facilities or equipment and expenditures that extend the useful lives of existing facilities or equipment are capitalized and recorded at cost. The facilities and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method at rates sufficient to depreciate such costs over the estimated productive lives, which do not exceed the related estimated mine lives, of such facilities based on proven and probable reserves.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Bravo reviews and evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment is considered to exist if the total estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis are less than the carrying amount of the assets, including goodwill, if any. An impairment loss is measured and recorded based on discounted estimated future cash flows. Future cash flows are estimated based on quantities of recoverable minerals, expected gold and other commodity prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), production levels and operating costs of production and capital, all based on life-of-mine plans. Existing proven and probable reserves and value beyond proven and probable reserves, including mineralization other than proven and probable reserves and other material that is not part of the measured, indicated or inferred resource base, are included when determining the fair value of mine site reporting units at acquisition and, subsequently, in determining whether the assets are impaired. The term “recoverable minerals” refers to the estimated amount of gold or other commodities that will be obtained after taking into account losses during mineral processing and treatment. Estimates of recoverable minerals from such exploration stage mineral interests are risk adjusted based on management’s relative confidence in such materials. In estimating future cash flows, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of future cash flows from other asset groups. Bravo estimates of future cash flows are based on numerous assumptions and it is possible that actual future cash flows will be significantly different than the estimates, as actual future quantities of recoverable minerals, gold and other commodity prices, production levels and operating costs of production and capital are each subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

Goodwill

Bravo evaluates, on at least an annual basis during the fourth quarter, the carrying amount of goodwill to determine whether current events and circumstances indicate that such carrying amount may no longer be recoverable. To accomplish this, Bravo compares the estimated fair value of its reporting units to their carrying amounts. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, Bravo compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to its carrying amount, and any excess of the carrying value over the fair value is charged to earnings. Bravo's fair value estimates are based on numerous assumptions and it is possible that actual fair value will be significantly different than the estimates, as actual future quantities of recoverable minerals, gold and other commodity prices, production levels and operating costs of production and capital are each subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

Stock Based Compensation

Bravo has issued and may issue stock in lieu of cash for certain transactions. The fair value of the stock, which is based on comparable cash purchases, third party quotations, or the value of services, whichever is more readily determinable, is used to value the transaction.

Use of Estimates

Bravo's Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of Bravo's Financial Statements requires Bravo to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Bravo bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accordingly, actual results may differ significantly from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Basic and Diluted Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares assumed to be outstanding during the period of computation. Diluted earnings per share is computed similar to basic earnings per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive. Because we have incurred net losses, basic and diluted loss per share are the same since additional potential common shares would be anti-dilutive.

Research and Development

Bravo expenses research and development costs as incurred.

NOTE 3 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

None except as disclosed with Directors loans payable and Notes Payable

NOTE 5 - NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable consist of \$47,941 of unsecured notes and \$52,320 due to directors and corporate advisors for unreimbursed expense. The notes to directors and officers are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable only when the company has sufficient cash flow.

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL STOCK

At July 1, 2016, the Company's authorized capital stock was 1,000,000,000 shares of Common Stock, par value of \$0.0001 per share, and 5,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. On that date the company had outstanding 341,337,695 shares of Common Stock and 5,000,000 of Preferred Stock.

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we issued shares in the following transactions:

- 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock valued at \$33,160 were issued for services
- 649,351 of Common Stock valued at \$7,583 were issued for conversion of debt.
- 2,213,225 Common Stock valued at \$91,424 were issued for compensation
- 3,000,000 Common Stock issued from Treasury for \$100,000
- 1,814,105 Common Stock valued at \$74,937 issued for consulting
- 12,500,000 Common Stock valued at \$324,199 for the acquisition of equipment
- 2,861,865 Common Stock valued at \$372,045 for the San Andreas deal
- 50,000,000 Common Stock valued at \$1,250,000 for the acquisition of Nevada Gaming Corp

NOTE 7– GOING CONCERN

As of June 30, 2016, the registrant had an accumulated deficit of \$24,832,777 and during the six months ended June 30, 2016, the registrant used net cash of \$13,747 for operating activities. These factors raise substantial doubt about the registrant's ability to continue as a going concern. The company has begun to generate income from its operation in Nicaragua and anticipates that this income may sufficiently support the ongoing operating expenses of the company going forward.

While the registrant is attempting to commence operations and generate revenues, the registrant's cash position may not be significant enough to support the registrant's daily operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement our business plan and generate revenues provide the opportunity for the registrant to continue as a going concern. While the registrant believes in the viability of its strategy to generate revenues and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the registrant to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the registrant's ability to further implement its business plan and generate revenues.

NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- On May 6, we issued 500,000 restricted shares of our Series A Preferred Stock to Paul Parliament in exchange for past services rendered to Bravo valued at \$50,000
- On May 6, we issued 500,000 restricted shares of our Series A Preferred Stock to Douglas Brooks in exchange for past services rendered to Bravo valued at \$50,000
- On May 6, we issued 500,000 restricted shares of our Series A Preferred Stock to Martin Wolfe in exchange for past services rendered to Bravo valued at \$50,000
- On May 6, we issued 500,000 restricted shares of our series A Preferred Stock to Richard Kaiser in exchange for past serviced rendered to Bravo valued at \$50,000
- On August 1, 2016 the company engaged RedChip Companies Inc., for a one year contract.

EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION

On May 4, 2016 the company entered into an agreement to purchase 500 gaming machines from Centro de Entretenimiento y Diversion Mombacho S.A., a Nicaraguan corporation. On May 6, 2016 the transaction closed and an initial acquisition of 150 gaming machines was completed, with the balance of machines to be purchased over approximately 18 months, prior to December 31, 2017. This initial purchase was paid for with the issuance of 12,500,000 million common restricted shares of the registrant and an open loan held by the seller in the amount of \$337,500 at an annual interest rate of 3.5%. Julios Kosta, an affiliate of the registrant, owns 95% of the seller. •

On May 18, the Company was accepted to have its shares quoted for sale on the OTCQB operated by OTC Markets Group, Inc.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION SHOULD BE READ TOGETHER WITH THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED NOTES INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT ON FORM 10-Q.

The following discussion reflects our plan of operation. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements which are included in this Report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding our expected financial position, business and financing plans. These statements involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from the results described in or implied by these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those discussed below and elsewhere in this Report.

Unless the context otherwise suggests, "we," "our," "us," and similar terms, as well as references to "Goldland Holdings," all refer to Bravo Multinational Incorporated and its subsidiaries as of the date of this report.

Company Overview

We were originally formed as Montrose Ventures, Inc. in the State of Delaware on May 25, 1989. On April 23, 1996, our name was changed to Java Group, Inc., which tried and failed to start a chain of coffee bars. On September 1, 2004, our name was changed to Consolidated General Corp., which tried to buy tier 2 and 3 professional sports teams, including the Vancouver Ravens lacrosse team and the San Diego Soccers soccer team. On August 7, 2007, our name was changed to Goldcorp Holdings Co. On October 15, 2010, our name was changed to GoldLand Holdings Co and on April 6, 2016 (effective date) our name was changed to Bravo Multinational Incorporated to better reflect the planned future activities of the company.

Former Business

Over the years, and prior to our entry into the business of the leasing of gaming equipment described below, we have been engaged in the business of leasing mining claims. On September 14, 2007, we acquired an interest in 174.82 acres of land on War Eagle Mountain in Idaho from Bisell Investments Inc. and New Vision Financial Ltd., two of our then major stockholders, for a total of 90,000,000 shares of our common stock. We acquired a 100% interest in 103 acres, and a 29.167% interest in 76.63 acres, respectively. We also leased five placer claims on War Eagle Mountain from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (the "BLM"), each of which covered approximately 20 acres, or approximately 100 acres in total. Subsequently, as a result of a survey we allowed our original BLM claims to lapse, and reapplied for new lode claims that are better oriented in the direction of the three veins in the mountain. As a result, we own 14 unpatented lode claims covering 262.85 acres and 76.63 acres within seven patented claims with a 29.167% ownership interest.

For a complete discussion of the mining activities on our mining claims conducted by other parties, please see our previous Form 10-Ks, 10-Qs, and 8-Ks filed with the Commission.

However it should be noted that at no time was Bravo (Goldland Holdings) a mining operator. As described above, Bravo owns and or maintains mining claims which are leased to a third party. Since the mining operations of our lessee no longer have any relevance to our new business of the leasing of gaming equipment, we will only include financial information relating to revenues, expenses, and results of operations and other relevant information with respect to the former mining activities of the lessee of our mining properties.

Current Business

We are currently engaged in the business of the leasing and selling of gaming equipment. On September 19, 2013, Universal Equipment SAS, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into an asset purchase agreement to acquire certain gaming equipment from Universal Entertainment SAS, Ltd., a corporation formed under the laws of the Country of Colombia, for 17,450,535 shares of our common stock (post reverse-split on March 6, 2014). The closing occurred on March 6, 2014. The gaming equipment includes approximately 67 video poker and slot machines; eight blackjack and miscellaneous game tables, and related furniture and equipment; roulette table and related furniture and equipment; bingo equipment and furniture; casino chips, bill acceptors, coin counter and related equipment, and miscellaneous office equipment, like chairs and tables.

Upon closing of the acquisition of the gaming equipment, through our wholly owned subsidiary Universal Entertainment SAS, Inc. on March 6, 2014, we leased the gaming equipment to Vombloom & Pomare S.A., a company formed under the laws of the Country of Colombia, and controlled by Claudia Cifuentes Robles, pursuant to a lease agreement which provided for lease payments of \$700,000 per year, payable in the amount of \$58,333 per month, with a term of five years with one five year renewal option. The gaming equipment was to be used primarily in the operation of a casino that is owned and operated by the lessee on San Andres Isla, Colombia. However, some of the gaming equipment, such as video poker and slot machines, could have been placed in retail locations under agreements with the retail merchants to divide winnings from the machines.

The above referred to lease agreement was cancelled by Universal Equipment SAS, Inc., on June 18, 2015, due to non-payment of the lease payments due to management disruption. We are now assessing new opportunities for the leasing of the gaming equipment. The company intends to re-lease the equipment in a new agreement.

On May 6, 2016 the company closed an agreement to purchase 500 gaming machines from Centro de Entretenimiento y Diversion Mombacho S.A., a Nicaraguan corporation. The company then initiated a program to offer for retail sale individual gaming machines. The company has engaged GameTouch LLC to over see the promotion and sale of this equipment.

Risks Related to Our Gaming Equipment Operations

We are affected by the risks faced by foreign casino owners who we expect will be our future customers. Our prospective gaming machine customers are engaged in economically sensitive and competitive businesses. As a result, we will be indirectly affected by all the risks facing foreign casino owners, which are beyond our control. Our results of operations will depend, in part, on the financial strength of our customers and our customers' ability to compete effectively in the marketplace and manage their risks. Many of these risks are discussed below.

Reductions in Consumer and Corporate Spending. Consumer demand for hotel/casino resorts, trade shows and conventions, and for luxury amenities is particularly sensitive to downturns in the economy and the corresponding impact on discretionary spending on leisure activities. Changes in discretionary consumer spending or corporate spending on conventions and business travel could be driven by many factors, such as perceived or actual general economic conditions; any further weaknesses in the job or housing market; additional credit market disruptions; high energy, fuel and food costs; the increased cost of travel; the potential for bank failures; perceived or actual disposable consumer income and wealth; fears of recession and changes in consumer confidence in the economy; or fears of war and future acts of terrorism. These factors could reduce consumer and corporate demand for the luxury amenities and leisure activities of our customers, thus imposing additional limits on pricing and harming our operations.

Regulations Affecting Casinos. Casinos are subject to extensive regulation and the cost of compliance or failure to comply with such regulations may have an adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Casinos are required to obtain and maintain licenses from the jurisdictions in which they operate, and are subject to extensive background investigations and suitability standards. In some cases, a casino license may be subject to revocation at any time by government officials. There can be no assurance that our prospective casino customers will be able to obtain new licenses or renew any of their existing licenses, or that if such licenses are obtained, that such licenses will not be conditioned, suspended or revoked. The loss, denial or non-renewal of any of their licenses could have a material adverse effect on their and our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Casinos are Subject to Anti-Money Laundering Laws. Our prospective casino customers will deal with significant amounts of cash in their operations and will be subject to various reporting and anti-money laundering regulations. Any violation of anti-money laundering laws or regulations, or any accusations of money laundering or regulatory investigations into possible money laundering activities, by any of the properties, employees, or customers of our prospective casino customers could have a material adverse effect on their financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Travel Concerns. Casinos are sensitive to the willingness of customers to travel. Only a small amount of our potential casino customers' business will be generated by local residents. Most of their customers travel to reach their properties. Acts of terrorism may severely disrupt domestic and international travel, which would result in a decrease in customer visits to our potential customers' properties. Regional conflicts could have a similar effect on domestic and international travel. We cannot predict the extent to which disruptions in air or other forms of travel as a result of any further terrorist act, outbreak of hostilities or escalation of war would have on our potential casino customers' financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Win Rates. Win rates for casinos gaming operations depend on a variety of factors, some beyond their control. Consequently, the winnings of a casino's gaming customers could exceed the casino's winnings. The gaming industry is characterized by an element of chance. In addition to the element of chance, win rates are also affected by other factors, including the players' skill and experience, the mix of games played, the financial resources of the players, the spread of table limits, the volume of bets placed and the amount of time played. Our potential casino customers' gaming profits are expected to mainly derive from the difference between their casino winnings and the casino winnings of their gaming customers. Since there is an inherent element of chance in the gaming industry, our potential casino customers will not have full control over their winnings or the winnings of their gaming customers. If the winnings of their gaming customers exceed their winnings, they may record a loss from gaming operations, which could have a material adverse effect on their (and our) business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Fraud and Cheating Issues. Casinos face the risk of fraud and cheating. Our potential casino customers' will most likely face attempts by some of their customers to commit fraud or cheat in order to increase winnings. Acts of fraud or cheating could involve the use of counterfeit chips or other tactics, possibly in collusion with a casino's employees. Internal acts of cheating could also be conducted by employees through collusion with dealers, surveillance staff, floor managers or other casino or gaming area staff. Failure to discover such acts or schemes in a timely manner could result in losses to our potential casino customers gaming operations. In addition, negative publicity related to such schemes could have an adverse effect on our potential casino customers' reputations, likely causing a material adverse effect on their (and our) business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Limited Markets. Because we expect to be dependent primarily upon gaming operations in two markets, Central and South America, initially in Nicaragua and San Andres, Columbia, for all of our cash flow, we will be subject to greater risks than competitors with more casino customers or which operate in more markets. We do not currently have any casino equipment leasing operations. As a result, we do not have any current cash flow from operations.

Given that our operations are initially expected to be conducted only in Nicaragua and San Andres, Columbia, we will be subject to greater degrees of risk than competitors with more operating properties or that operate in more markets. The risks to which we will have a greater degree of exposure will include the following:

Local economic and competitive conditions;

- Inaccessibility due to inclement weather, road construction or closure of primary access routes;
- Decline in air passenger traffic due to higher ticket costs or fears concerning air travel;
- Changes in local and state governmental laws and regulations, including gaming laws and regulations;

- Natural or man-made disasters, or outbreaks of infectious diseases;
- A decline in the number of visitors to San Andres Isla, Columbia, where we expect to commence leasing operations.

Tax Laws and Regulations. Changes in tax laws and regulations could impact our financial condition and results of operations. We will be subject to taxation and regulation by various governmental agencies, primarily in Columbia, and other Central and South American countries, and the United States (federal, state and local levels). From time to time, U.S. federal, state, local and foreign governments make substantive changes to tax rules and the application of these rules, which could result in higher taxes than would be incurred under existing tax law or interpretation. In particular, governmental agencies may make changes that could reduce the profits that we can effectively realize from our non-U.S. operations. Like most U.S. companies, our effective income tax rate will reflect the fact that income earned and reinvested outside the U.S. is taxed at local rates, which are often lower than U.S. tax rates. If changes in tax laws and regulations were to significantly increase the tax rates on non-U.S. income, these changes could increase our income tax expense and liability, and therefore, could have an adverse effect on our effective income tax rate, financial condition and results of operations.

Financial Markets Financing Concerns. Disruptions in the financial markets could have an adverse effect on our ability to raise additional financing. To expand our casino equipment leasing business, we will need to finance the purchase of new casino equipment. We currently do not have any arrangements to obtain debt or equity capital to finance new equipment purchases, and if we do not obtain such capital we may be unable to expand our anticipated operations. Severe disruptions in the commercial credit markets in the recent past have resulted in a tightening of credit markets worldwide. Liquidity in the global credit markets was severely contracted by these market disruptions, making it difficult and costly to obtain new lines of credit or to refinance existing debt. The effect of these disruptions was widespread and difficult to quantify. While economic conditions have recently improved, that trend may not continue and the extent of the current economic improvement is unknown. Any future disruptions in the commercial credit markets may impact liquidity in the global credit market as greatly, or even more, than in recent years.

Our business and financing plan may be dependent upon completion of future financings. If the credit environment worsens, it may be difficult to obtain any additional financing on acceptable terms, which could have an adverse effect on our ability to complete our planned projects, and as a consequence, our results of operations and business plans. Should general economic conditions not improve, if we are unable to obtain sufficient funding or applicable government approvals such that completion of planned projects is not probable, or should management decide to abandon certain projects, all or a portion of our investment to date in our planned projects could be lost and would result in an impairment charge.

Currency Risks. Our potential casino customers will be subject to currency risks. Our gaming equipment lease provides for lease payments in U.S. dollars, while our lessees will conduct business in the currency of the country where the lessee is located. Accordingly, our lessees' ability to make lease payments will be subject to our lessees' ability to convert the foreign currency into U.S. dollars. As a result, our lessee's ability to make lease payments will be subject to fluctuations in the exchange rate of the applicable foreign currency against the U.S. dollar, as well as local laws and regulations which may limit or impair a foreign person or entity's ability to convert the subject foreign currency to U.S. dollars.

Our Legal Rights and Remedies are Uncertain in the Event of a Default by a Lessee. In the event we are required to take any legal action under a lease of our casino equipment, such as to repossess our equipment, we would be required to do so in the courts, and under the laws, of the country where the equipment is located. The legal systems of foreign countries may not allow for the repossession of equipment as quickly and as cost-effectively as in the U.S., with the result that we may face greater delays and expenses in exercising any rights under our leases. Consequently, losses due to a default by a lessee may be greater than otherwise would be the case.

Conflict of Interest. Paul Parliament, our chairman, president, and chief executive officer, has an indirect conflict of interest inasmuch as he has a private business relationship with Game Touch Technologies Inc., a company controlled by one of our consultants and current major stockholder, Julios Kosta, from whom Mr. Parliament purchased gaming equipment in 2014.

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Competition

To the extent we expand leasing our casino equipment to more than one operator we will face competition from casino equipment suppliers, leasing affiliates of casino equipment suppliers, and independent leasing companies. Most of our potential competitors may have far greater resources than we have and may have far greater experience in the casino industry than we possess.

Markets and Major Customers

While all casinos need casino equipment, we define our market as casinos in Central and South America, which we believe is an underserved market.

Going Concern

As of June 30, 2016, the registrant had an accumulated deficit of \$24,064,078. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, the registrant used net cash of \$2,326 for operating activities. These factors raise substantial doubt about the registrant's ability to continue as a going concern.

While the registrant is attempting to commence operations and generate revenues, the registrant's cash position may not be significant enough to support the registrant's daily operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement our business plan and generate revenues provide the opportunity for the registrant to continue as a going concern. While the registrant believes in the viability of its strategy to generate revenues and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the registrant to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the registrant's ability to further implement its business plan and generate revenues.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2016, Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2015

We reported revenues of \$49,346 plus sales contracts of \$161,000 during the three months ended June 30, 2016 and \$0 in 2015.

There has not been any activity in the leasing of the gaming machines but we expect to have a revenue producing lease contract in place in 2016 as we are currently in the process of negotiating a lease agreement with an existing Casino operation

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is the ability of a company to generate adequate amounts of cash to meet its needs for cash. The following table provides certain selected balance sheet comparisons between June 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015:

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	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accounts payable	\$152,342	\$41,649
Notes payable	\$47,941	\$54,201
Directors loan	\$52,320	\$158,498

Operating activities

We reported revenues and contracted sales of \$218,396 during the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 0 for 2015

Investing activities

\$25,000 on May 3, 2016 and \$25,000 on May 16, 2016 was invested by FMW Media Works Corp., in exchange for a convertible note.

Financing Activities

All cash requirements were provided by directors.

Seasonality of Business

Because we intend to lease our gaming equipment pursuant to master leases, we do not expect that our revenues and earnings from our casino equipment line of business will be affected by seasonal factors. However, casino lessees may be located in resort or vacation locations, which make their operations subject to seasonal fluctuations, which may affect our cash flows.

Impact of Inflation

We are affected by inflation along with the rest of the economy. Specifically, our costs to operate a company whose shares are publicly traded.

Adequacy of Working Capital

We will apply great efforts to raise through equity or debt offerings what we feel is sufficient working capital for our intended business plan by various means. Our re-sale program of equipment in Nicaragua has began and should generate income sufficient capital. We hope to generate sufficient capital to fund our business plan through investments in our securities, revenues from our operations, or borrowings. If we are not able to raise additional capital as described above, we would not be able to continue and our business may fail. As of the date of this report, we do not have any commitments for financing.

Our Financial Results May Be Affected by Factors Outside of Our Control

Our future operating results may vary significantly from quarter to quarter due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside our control. Our anticipated expense levels are based, in part, on our estimates of future revenues and may vary from projections. We may be unable to adjust spending rapidly enough to compensate for any unexpected revenues shortfall. Accordingly, any significant shortfall in revenues in relation to our planned expenditures would materially and adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition. Further, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our operating results are not necessarily a meaningful indication of future performance.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that impact the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are affected by management's application of accounting policies. Critical accounting policies include revenue recognition and impairment of long-lived assets.

We recognize revenue in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements." Sales are recorded when products are shipped to customers. Provisions for discounts and rebates to customers, estimated returns and allowances and other adjustments are provided for in the same period the related sales are recorded.

We evaluate our long-lived assets for financial impairment on a regular basis in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" which evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets not held for sale by measuring the carrying amount of the assets against the estimated discounted future cash flows associated with them. At the time such evaluations indicate that the future discounted cash flows of certain long-lived assets are not sufficient to recover the carrying value of such assets, the assets are adjusted to their fair values.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We conduct all of our transactions, including those with foreign suppliers and customers, in U.S. dollars. We are therefore not directly subject to the risks of foreign currency fluctuations and do not hedge or otherwise deal in currency instruments in an attempt to minimize such risks. Demand from foreign customers and the ability or willingness of foreign suppliers to perform their obligations to us may be affected by the relative change in value of such customer or supplier's domestic currency to the value of the U.S. dollar. Furthermore, changes in the relative value of the U.S. dollar may change the price of our products relative to the prices of our foreign competitors.

Stock-Based Compensation

We recognize compensation cost for stock-based awards based on the estimated fair value of the award on date of grant. We measure compensation cost at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and recognize compensation cost upon the probable attainment of a specified performance condition or over a service period.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-10, “Development Stage Entities (Topic 915): Elimination of Certain Financial Reporting Requirements, Including an Amendment to Variable Interest Entities Guidance in Topic 810, Consolidation”. The update removes all incremental financial reporting requirements from GAAP for development stage entities, including the removal of Topic 915 from the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. In addition, the update adds an example disclosure in Risks and Uncertainties (Topic 275) to illustrate one way that an entity that has not begun planned principal operations could provide information about the risks and uncertainties related to the company’s current activities. Furthermore, the update removes an exception provided to development stage entities in Consolidations (Topic 810) for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity-which may change the consolidation analysis, consolidation decision, and disclosure requirements for a company that has an interest in a company in the development stage. The update is effective for the annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2014, including interim periods therein. Early application with the first annual reporting period or interim period for which the entity’s financial statements have not yet been issued (Public business entities) or made available for issuance (other entities). The Company adopted this pronouncement for the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

There has been no material change in our market risks since the end of the second quarter June 30, 2016

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

See Item 4(T) below.

Item 4(T). Controls and Procedures.

The term disclosure controls and procedures means controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78a, *et seq.*) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The term internal control over financial reporting is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the issuer’s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the issuer’s board of directors, management and other personnel, 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 and includes those policies and procedures that:

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- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the issuer;
- 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 issuer; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the issuer's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of inherent limitations in all control systems, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the registrant have been detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Evaluation of Disclosure and Controls and Procedures. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. The evaluation was undertaken in consultation with our accounting personnel. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at March 31, 2016, due to the lack of accounting personnel. The controls were evaluated for December 31, 2015 and there have not been any changes since then. We intend to hire additional employees when we obtain sufficient capital.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in the internal controls over our 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.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

On June 24, 2016, In the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, under C.A. No. 12255-VCG, styled *Allan Breitzkreuz and John Prosser II, Plaintiffs v. Paul Parliament, Martin Wolfe, Douglas Brooks, and Bravo Multinational Corporation, Defendants*, the parties, pursuant to Chancery Court Rule 41(a)(1)(ii), dismissed the referenced litigation without prejudice, with each party to bear its own costs. The Court has lifted the status quo order entered in the case.

The Company's Management has succeeded in receiving "TROs"- Temporary Restraining Orders in two state court jurisdictions, Oregon and Delaware, both cases are alleged by the company that the issuance of shares for each case were illegally and improperly issued by the Company's previous management in charge of operations prior to March 24, 2015. Furthermore, the company also alleges that there is improper and /or insufficient and/or no supporting documentation at all, as well as no SEC filings, to support either the defendants claim to the ownership of the existing issuance of stock.

The company will continue to fulfill its obligations to the shareholders to ensure all share issuance are supported with the appropriate legal documentation, supporting records, and company approvals, and those that are not will be brought before the appropriate court authority to gain court permission for cancellation of the issuance.

Item 1A.Risk Factors.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

On the dates specified below, we have issued shares of our common stock and preferred stock to various parties:

- On March 11, 2016 we issued 649,351 shares of our common stock to KBM Worldwide Inc. per a loan agreement dated January 4, 2015 permitting a conversion of the loan to common shares. The shares were valued at \$7,583.
- On March 30, 2016 we issued 1,972,316 shares of our common stock to Julios Kosta as per a consulting agreement dated October 1, 2015 for the period October 1, 2015 to February 29, 2016 The shares were valued at \$62,500.
- On March 30, 2016 we issued 1,577,852 shares of our common stock to Jack Frydman as per a consulting agreement dated October 31, 2015 for the period October 1, 2015 to February 29, 2016. The shares were valued at \$50,000.
- On April 28th and June 30, 2016 we issued 1,882,052 and 629,409 shares of our common stock to Douglas Brooks as per his employment agreement for the pay period of the preceding 6 months and the preceding 2 months with a value of \$60,000 and \$20,000.
- On April 28th and June 30, 2016 we issued 566,667 and 629,409 shares of our common stock to Jack Frydman as per his employment contract for the pay period of the preceding 2 months and the preceding 2 months with a value of \$20,000 and \$20,000.
- On April 28th and June 30, 2016 we issued 708,333 and 786,762 shares of our common stock to Julios Kosta as per his employment contract for the pay periods of the preceding 2 months and the preceding 2 months with a value of \$25,000 and \$25,000.
- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 2,798,678 shares of our common stock to Julios Kosta in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$75,564. *

- On April 28th and June 30, 2016 we issued 729,334 and 409,116 shares of our common stock to Martin Wolfe as per his employment contract for the pay period of the preceding 6 months and the preceding 2 months with a value of \$30,666 and \$13,000.
- On April 28th and June 30, 2016 we issued 729,334 and 409,116 shares of our common stock to Rich Kaiser as per his employment contract for the pay periods of the preceding 6 months and the preceding 2 months with a value of \$30,666 and \$13,000.
- On April 28th and June 30, 2016 we issued 2,352,565 and 786,762 shares of our common stock to Paul Parliament as per his employment contract for the pay periods of the preceding 6 months and the preceding 2 months with a value of \$75,000 and \$25,000.
- On June 30th, 2016 we issued 594,533 shares of our common stock to Allen Simon as per his advisory agreement contract for the pay period of the preceding 8 months with a value of \$19,250.
- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 50,000,000 shares of our common stock to Bravo Gaming Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bravo Multinational Incorporated with a value of \$1,250,000.
- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 1,500,000 shares of our common stock to Alfonso Castiglione in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$40,500*.
- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to Lori Goldfinger in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$27,000*.
- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 1,059,322 shares of our common stock to Silvia Ibarra in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$28,601*.
- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to Uri Igra in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$27,000*.
- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to Micheal Kosta in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$27,000*.
- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to Lisa Kosta in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$27,000*.
- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to Daryl Nisivoccia in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$27,000*.
- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to Olga Lopez Rojas in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$27,000*.
- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 142,000 shares of our common stock to Andrew Vajda in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$3,834.*

- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to David Ziruinikoff in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$27,000*.

- On May 5th, 2016 we issued 2,861,885 shares of our common stock to Claudia Cifuentas Robles in connection with the closing of an asset purchase contract, with a value of \$372,045.

***These issuances were in relationship to the asset purchase agreement on May 4, 2016, whereas the owner of such shares, Mr. Julios Kosta, directed Bravo's management to issue shares to these persons from his share position on his behalf.**

Our unregistered securities were issued in reliance upon an exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act or Rule 506(3) of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act. Each investor took his securities for investment purposes without a view to distribution and had access to information concerning us and our business prospects, as required by the Securities Act. In addition, there was no general solicitation or advertising for the purchase of our securities. Our securities were sold only to an accredited investor, as defined in the Securities Act with whom we had a direct personal preexisting relationship, and after a thorough discussion. Each certificate contained a restrictive legend as required by the Securities Act. Finally, our stock transfer agent has been instructed not to transfer any of such securities, unless such securities are registered for resale or there is an exemption with respect to their transfer.

All of the above described investors who received shares of our common or preferred stock were provided with access to our filings with the SEC, including the following:

- The information contained in our annual report on Form 10-K under the Exchange Act.
- The information contained in any reports or documents required to be filed by Bravo Multinational Incorporated under sections 13(a), 14(a), 14(c), and 15(d) of the Exchange Act since the distribution or filing of the reports specified above.
- A brief description of the securities being offered, and any material changes in our affairs that were not disclosed in the documents furnished.

Item 3.Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

Not applicable.

Item 4.Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5.Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Identification of Exhibit</u>
31.1*	Amended Certification of Paul Parliament, Chief Executive Officer of Bravo Multinational Corporation., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Amended Certification of Martin Wolfe, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of Bravo Multinational Corporation., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1*	Amended Certification of Paul Parliament, Chief Executive Officer of Bravo Multinational Corporation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*	Amended Certification of Martin Wolfe, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of Bravo Multinational Corporation., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document

101.SCH* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL* XBRL Taxonomy Calculation
101.DEF* XBRL Taxonomy Definition
101.LAB* XBRL Taxonomy Lable
101.PRE* XBRL Taxonomy Presentation

* Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this Amended report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BRAVO MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION

Date:September 26 , 2016

By /s/ Paul Parliament

Paul Parliament, Chief Executive Officer

By /s/ Martin Wolfe

Martin Wolfe, Chief Financial Officer and
Principal Accounting Officer

Exhibit 31.1

**AMENDED CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Paul Parliament, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-Q/A of Bravo Multinational Corporation

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 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 present in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are 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 13-a-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, including its consolidated subsidiaries, 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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals;

(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. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and 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 involved management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: September 26, 2016

/s/ Paul Parliament
Paul Parliament, Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

**AMENDED CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Martin Wolfe, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-Q/A of Bravo Multinational Corporation.;

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 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 present in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are 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 13-a-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, including its consolidated subsidiaries, 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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals;

(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. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and 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 involved management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: September 26, 2016

/s/ Martin Wolfe
Martin Wolfe, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

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

In connection with the accompanying Amended Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A of Bravo Multinational Incorporated for the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2016, I, Paul Parliament, Chief Executive Officer of Bravo Multinational Corporation., hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that:

1. Such Amended Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2016, fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in such Amended Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2016, fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Bravo Multinational Incorporated.

Date September 26, 2016

/s/ Paul Parliament
Paul Parliament, Chief Executive Officer

**AMENDED CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the accompanying Amended Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A of Bravo Multinational Incorporated for the fiscal quarter ending June 30 2016, I, Martin Wolfe, Chief Financial Officer of Bravo Multinational Corporation hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that:

1. Such Amended Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2016 fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in such Amended Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2016, fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Bravo Multinational Incorporated .

Date: September 26, 2016

/s/ Martin Wolfe
Martin Wolfe, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer