APPENDIX G

TO FORM 2A LISTING STATEMENT

TOSCA RESOURCES CORP.

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT JANUARY 31, 2015
FOR HATCH INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
(NAME TO BE CHANGED TO HATCHITECH TECHNOLOGIES CORP.)

HATCH INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
(formerly Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc. See Note 1, 12c)

A development stage company

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

January 31, 2015

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholder of Hatch Interactive Technologies Corp.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Hatch Interactive Technologies Corp., (formerly Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc. Note 1, 12c) which comprise the statements of financial position as at January 31, 2015 and January 31, 2014, and the statements of comprehensive loss and change in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Opinion
In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at January 31, 2015 and 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements which indicates the existence of an uncertainty that may cast doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Galloway Botteselle & Company

CERTIFIED GENERAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, BC
May 28, 2015

HATCH INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
(formerly Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc. See Note 1, 12c)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at January 31, 2015

		2015	2014
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash	$	**119**	-
Accounts receivable		**80**	99
Prepaid expenses		**341**	341
		540	440
Equipment (Note 5)		**1,883**	4,184
Intangible assets (Note 6)		**388,308**	307,063
	$	**390,731**	311,687
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Bank indebtedness	$	**-**	13
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**39,994**	132,548
		39,994	132,561
Due to related parties (Note 7)		**33,268**	379,615
		73,262	512,176
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Share capital (Note 8)		**757,593**	40,001
Deficit		**(440,124)**	(240,490)
		317,469	(200,489)
	$	**390,731**	311,687

Going Concern (Note 1)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Approved:

Blair Naughty, President and director   *William McGraw, director*

HATCH INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES CORP.

(formerly Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc. See Note 1, 12c)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the year ended January 31, 2015

		2015	2014
Revenue	$	**808**	2,071
Expenses			
Advertising and promotion		**-**	200
Amortization - equipment		**2,301**	1,587
Amortization - intangible		**32,862**	32,862
Bank charges and interest		**455**	242
Consulting		**83,500**	41,969
Corporate combination costs		**38,150**	-
Office		**3,020**	4,180
Professional services		**29,274**	15,090
Rent		**10,880**	-
		200,442	96,130
Net loss and comprehensive loss		**(199,634)**	(94,059)
Beginning deficit		**(240,490)**	(146,431)
Ending deficit	$	**(440,124)**	(240,490)
Going Concern (Note 1)			
Basic loss per common share	$	**(0.02)**	(459)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		**8,528,510**	205

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

HATCH INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES CORP.

(formerly Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc. See Note 1, 12c)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended January 31, 2015

	Common shares			Total equity
	Shares	Amount	Deficit	(Deficiency)
Balance at January 31, 2013	100	$ 1	(146,431)	(146,430)
Shares issued	105	40,000	-	40,000
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(94,059)	(94,059)
Balance, January 31, 2014	205	40,001	(240,490)	(200,489)
Subdivision of existing shares (39,000:1)	7,994,795	-	-	-
Shares issued for debt settlement @ $0.005	4,500,000	22,500	-	22,500
Shares issued for debt settlement @ $0.02	30,629,600	612,592	-	612,592
Shares issued for debt settlement @ $0.04	2,062,500	82,500	-	82,500
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(199,634)	(199,634)
Balance, January 31, 2015	45,187,100	$ 757,593	(440,124)	317,469

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

HATCH INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
(formerly Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc. See Note 1, 12c)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended January 31, 2015

	2015	2014
CASH PROVIDED BY:		
Operating activities		
Net loss	$ (199,634)	(94,059)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization - equipment	2,301	1,587
Amortization - intangible	32,862	32,862
Consulting fees settled by share issuance	76,000	-
	(88,471)	(59,610)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	20	766
Prepaid expenses	-	(341)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	27,445	83,797
	(61,006)	24,612
Financing activities		
Loan proceeds	132,500	-
Advance from related parties	20,245	124,583
Issuance of share capital	-	40,000
	152,745	164,583
Investing activities		
Acquisition of equipment	-	(5,771)
Website development costs	(91,607)	(186,089)
	(91,607)	(191,860)
Change in cash position	132	(2,665)
Beginning cash position	(13)	2,652
Ending cash position	$ 119	(13)

Supplemental information for non-cash transactions (Note 10)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Note 1 Nature of business and going concern

Hatch Interactive Technologies Corp. (formerly Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc.) (the "Company") is a private company incorporated in February 2011 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The Company is engaged in the acquisition, development and maintenance of websites and earns revenue from advertisement clicks and impressions by online viewers. The Company is also into the development of social media platforms and applications. The Company's head office is located at 1500 Vinemaple Place, Coquitlam BC. The Company's legal name was Fight Court Ventures Inc. as at January 31, 2015. It was changed to Hatch Interactive Technologies Corp. on March 31, 2015 prior to the release of these financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern which contemplates the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of operations as they become due. The Company has incurred losses since its inception and has an accumulated deficit of $440,124 at January 31, 2015 (2014 - $240,490), which has been funded primarily by shareholder and related companies' contributions. The Company's ability to continue its operation and to realize assets at their carrying values is dependent upon maintaining continued support from its shareholders and creditors or obtaining outside financing, and generating profitable operations in the future. The financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

Note 2 Basis of preparation

The statements are presented using the Canadian dollar, which is the Company's functional currency.

a) Statement of compliance and basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. They have been prepared on a historical cost basis as set out in the accounting policies below. Certain items, including derivative financial instruments, are stated at fair value.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 28, 2015.

b) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements is included in the notes to the financial statements where applicable.

Note 3 Significant accounting policies

a) Functional and presentation currencies
The functional and reporting currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the currency of measurement at the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date. Monetary balance sheet items expressed in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange gains and losses are recognized in operations.

b) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on deposit with financial institutions and undeposited funds on hand.

c) Financial instruments
All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value including transaction costs, except those at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") for which transaction costs are expensed when incurred.

The Company classifies its financial assets and liabilities depending on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Their characteristics and management intent are as outlined below:

Cash and cash equivalents and bank indebtedness are designated as FVTPL which are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recorded in net earnings at each period end.

Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables and are measured at amortized cost.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost.

Due from related company is classified as other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost

d) Equipment
Equipment is recorded at cost and is amortized at an annual rate of 55% on a declining balance basis, except in the first year of acquisition when one-half of the rate is used.

The company reviews for impairment of equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the total of the estimated undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying value of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized for the excess of the carrying value over the fair value of the assets during the year the impairment occurs.

e) Intangible assets
Intangible assets consist of websites developed in-house or acquired externally, on which advertisements are placed. The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the following recognition criteria: i) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible assets so that it will be available-for-use or sale; ii) its intension to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; iii) its ability to use or sell the intangible asset; iv) how the intangible asset will generate probably future economic benefits; v) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and vi) its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development; otherwise they are expensed as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company reports internally-generated intangible assets at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Note 3 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets acquired through asset acquisitions or business combinations are initially recognized at fair value based on an allocation of the purchase price.

Intangible assets in use are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 5 years. The amortization method, estimated useful life and residual values are reviewed each financial year end or more frequently if required, and are adjusted as appropriate. Intangible assets under development and not ready for use are not amortized.

f) Impairment of assets

At each statement of financial position date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that any long-lived assets, goodwill or intangible assets are impaired. An impairment is recognized if the recoverable amount, determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and the discounted future cash flows generated from use and eventual disposal of an asset, is less than its carrying value. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds it recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

g) Income taxes

The Company uses the liability method of tax allocation. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the accounting and tax bases of existing assets and liabilities, and are measured using enacted or substantially enacted tax rates expected to apply when these differences reverse. Deferred tax assets are recognized where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized.

h) Revenue recognition

The Company uses Google AdSense to earn revenue by showing relevant advertisements on the various websites it owns. Revenue is generated when a legitimate site visitor clicks and reviews the ads. The Company recognize revenue when the visitors' clicks and impressions have occurred and are validated by Google and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

i) Operating loss

Operating loss is comprised of general administrative costs incurred by the Company, which are not specific to evaluation and exploration projects and all impairment charges relating to intangible assets and financial assets during the year. Operating loss is stated before finance income, finance costs and other gains and losses.

j) Comprehensive income or loss

Comprehensive income or loss is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit such as unrealised gains or losses on available-for-sale investments, gains or losses on certain derivative instruments and foreign currency gains or losses related to self-sustaining operations. The Company's comprehensive income or loss, components of other comprehensive income, and cumulative translation adjustments are presented in the statements of comprehensive income or loss and the statements of changes in equity.

k) Earnings or loss per share

Basic earnings or loss per share is calculated on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Note 3 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

l) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions
The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period.

Revenue recognition
Revenue from site visitors' clicks and impressions on advertisements is recognized when the clicks and impressions occur and are validated by Google AdSense. Judgment is required in determining when the clicks and impressions have occurred and if a risk of return exists due to non-compliance with Google AdSense' standards.

Estimated useful lived of assets
The estimated useful life of intangibles is based on management's intentions, historical experience, internal plans and other factors as determined by management. The useful life is reviewed on an annual basis and any revisions to the useful life are accounted for prospectively.

Impairment of non-financial assets
The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Estimation uncertainty
Significant accounting policies and estimates used in the normal course of preparing the Company's financial statements require the determination of future cash flows utilized in assessing net recoverable amounts and net realizable values; amortization; allowance for bad debt; useful life of intangible assets; ability to utilize tax losses and measurement of deferred taxes. In making estimates, management relies on external information and observable conditions where possible, supplemented by internal analysis where required.

m) The following standards, amendments, and interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 have been adopted by the Company as of February 1, 2014. There was no impact on the financial statements as a result of the adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations:

- IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation ("IAS 32"). In December 2011, the IASB amended IAS 32 to clarify the requirements which permit offsetting a financial asset and liability in the financial statement.

- IAS 36 Impairment of Assets ("IAS 36"): In May 2013, the IASB amended IAS 36 to clarify the requirement to disclose information about the recoverable amount of assets for which an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed.

Note 4 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") but are not yet effective for the year ended January 31, 2015 and, accordingly, have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company has not yet assessed the potential impact of these standards on its financial reporting.

Note 4 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (cont.)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement ("IFRS 9") effective January 1, 2015.

IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and contained requirements for financial assets. This standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: Amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where such equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent not clearly representing a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated other comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement*, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss would generally be recorded in other comprehensive income.

Note 5 Equipment

			2015	2014
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	**Net book value**	Net book value
Computer	5,771	(3,888)	**1,883**	4,184

Note 6 Intangible assets

	Income producing Websites	Websites under development	Total
Cost at February 1, 2013	164,309	55,250	219,559
Additions	-	186,089	186,089
Accumulated amortization	(98,585)	-	(98,585)
Balance, January 31, 2014	65,724	241,339	307,063
Additions	-	114,107	114,107
Amortization	(32,862)	-	(32,862)
Balance, January 31, 2015	32,862	355,446	388,308
Total cost	164,309	355,446	519,755
Total accumulated amortization	(131,447)	-	(131,447)
Balance	32,862	355,446	388,308

Note 7 Due to related parties

Amounts due to related parties, companies controlled by common shareholders are unsecured, non-interest bearing and without fixed terms of repayment.

		2015	2014
Canal Front Investments Inc.	$	20,052	345,001
Naughty Capital Ltd.		13,216	34,614
	$	33,268	379,615

In Nov 2014, a total of $366,592 owed to related parties was settled by share issuance (Note 8, 10)

Note 8 Share capital

Authorized:

No maximum	Class A voting common shares without par value
No maximum	Class B voting common shares without par value
No maximum	Class C non-voting common shares without par value
10,000,000	Class A preferred shares with a par value of $10.00 each
10,000,000	Class B preferred shares with a par value of $0.01 each

Issued and fully paid:			2015	2014
45,187,100	Class A shares	$	757,593	40,001

On Nov 3, 2014, the Company subdivided its existing 205 issued and outstanding Class A Voting Common shares on the basis of 39,000:1 which resulted in a total of 7,995,000 Class A Voting Common shares without par value.

On Nov 5, 2014, the Company entered into Debt Settlement Agreements with three vendors of the Company and issued a total of 4,500,000 Class A Voting Common shares to settle the outstanding debts in total of $22,500.

On Nov 28, 2014, the Company entered into Debt Settlement Agreements with six vendors and related parties and issued a total of 30,629,600 Class A Voting Common shares to settle the outstanding debts in total of $612,592. (Note 7)

On January 7, 2015, the Company entered into Debt Settlement Agreements with three creditors and issued a total of 2,062,500 Class A Voting Common shares to settle the outstanding loans in total of $82,500.

Note 9 Income taxes

a) The reconciliation of the income tax recovery, calculated using the combined Canadian federal and British Columbia provincial statutory income tax rate of 26.00% (2014 - 26.00%)

		2015	2014
Loss before income taxes	$	**(199,634)**	(94,059)
Expected income tax recovery		**(51,905)**	(24,455)
Adjustments to benefits resulting from:			
Non-deductible and non-taxable items for tax purposes		**54**	36
Capital cost allowance in excess of amortization		**5,023**	719
Other		**(11)**	(12)
Tax benefits not recognized		**46,839**	23,712
	$	**-**	-

b) The Company has incurred losses for Canadian income tax purposes that may be carried forward to reduce income of future years that would otherwise be subject to income tax. The aggregate amount of the losses is $460,735.

The losses expire as follows:

2032	$	120,504
2033		68,881
2034		91,200
2035		180,150
	$	460,735

The potential tax benefits of the losses have not been recognized in the financial statements as it is considered to be more likely than not that deferred tax assets will not be realized.

c) The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets which have not been recognized are as follows:

		2015	2014
Non-capital losses	$	**119,791**	72,952
Temporary timing differences		**(5,628)**	(10,619)
Tax assets not recognized	$	**114,163**	62,333

Note 10 Supplemental information for non-cash transactions on Cash Flow Statements

During the fiscal year 2015, 37,192,100 Class A Voting Common shares were issued for a total proceeds of $717,592 to settle the following debts:

Loans proceeds	$	132,500
Consultants - consulting		76,000
Consultants - website development		142,500
Related party loans		366,592
	$	717,592

Note 11 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

a) safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and

b) maintain a capital structure that provides financing options when a financing or a refinancing need arises to ensure access to capital on commercially reasonable terms, without exceeding its debt capacity.

In the management of capital, the company includes shareholders' equity, unsecured debt in the definition of capital. It manages the capital structure by monitoring operational results against various financial scenarios prepared to reflect the changes in market and economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue debt to replace existing debt with similar or different characteristics, issue new shares, buy back shares or alter the amount of cash and financial assets held for trading. The company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator. There were no changes to the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital from the current and prior fiscal periods.

Note 12 Subsequent events

a) On February 16, 2015, the Company entered into a Master Consulting Agreement with a US-based mobile application development company ("Consultant") whereby the consultant will perform work as outlined in the Statement of Work and be compensated for a total fee of US$81,000 made up of the following:

- Convertible note of $15,000;
- $23,100 (35% of the total fee) at the signing of the contract;
- $6,130 at the delivery of sprint 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7

b) On February 24, 2015, the Company entered into Debt Settlement Agreements with two new vendors and issued a total of 3,000,000 Class A Voting Common shares to settle the outstanding debts newly entered in February 2015 in total of $180,000.

c) On March 31, 2015, the Company changed its name from Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc. to Hatch Interactive Technologies Corp.

d) On May 7, 2015, the Company entered into a binding Share Exchange Agreement with Tosca Resources Corp ("Tosca"), a company listed under TSQ.V . Tosca will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company subject to the approval of the Canadian Securities Exchange and the approval from shareholders of Tosca.

Note 13 Financial instruments

As at January 31, 2015, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans due to affiliates. The carrying value of these financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Fair Value

The Company classifies its fair value measurements in accordance with an established hierarchy that priorities the inputs in valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

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

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities either directly or indirectly, and

Level 3 - Inputs that are not based on observable market date

The following table sets for the Company's financial assets measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	119	-	-	119
Accounts receivable	-	80	-	80
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	39,994	-	39,994
Due to affiliates	-	33,268	-	33,268

Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable. Cash deposits and term deposits are maintained with a financial institution of reputable credit and are redeemable on demand. Amounts receivable consists primarily of revenue receivable from Google AdSense. The Company's opinion is that credit risk is minimal.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. At January 31, 2015, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $119 to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $39,994. Readers attention is drawn to Note 1 of the financial statements regarding going concern issue of the Company.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and/or stock market movements (price risk).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Cash and cash equivalents bear interest at market rates. Other current financial assets and liabilities are not exposed to interest rate risk because of their short-term nature or being non-interest bearing.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. The Company conducted property examinations in other countries outside of Canada in prior years, and is now focused on explorations in Canada. Management believes that the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions for property examinations incurred in other countries outside of Canada is not significant and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

Note 13 Financial instruments (cont.)

Price risk
The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices as it relates to minerals to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.