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

A development stage company

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

July 31, 2015

Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited

NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The unaudited consolidated interim financial statements as at and for the three months ended July 31, 2015 and July 31, 2014 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

Hatch Interactive Technologies Corp.
(formerly Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc. (See Note 1)
Interim statement of financial position
As at July 31, 2015
Prepared by management

As at	Notes	**July 31, 2015**	January 31, 2015
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		**20,034**	119
Receivables		**5,828**	80
Prepaid expenses		**180,341**	341
		206,203	540
Non-current assets			
Equipment		**1,883**	1,883
Intangible assets		**487,460**	388,308
TOTAL ASSETS		**695,545**	390,731
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**346,045**	39,994
Due to related parties	5	**(1,131)**	33,268
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	6	**937,593**	757,593
Deficit		**(586,960)**	(440,124)
TOTAL EQUITY		**350,633**	317,469
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**695,547**	390,731

Nature and continuance of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Approved and authorized by the Board on August 30, 2015

Director *"Blair Naughty"* **Director** *"William McGraw"*

Hatch Interactive Technologies Corp.
(formerly Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc. (See Note 1)
INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
For the period ended July 31, 2015
Prepared by management

	Notes	**Three month period ended July 31, 2015**	Three month period ended July 31, 2014	**Six month period ended July 31, 2015**	Six month period ended July 31, 2014
Expenses					
Consulting		**59,300**	7,965	**95,170**	34,876
Interest and Bank Charges		**114**	214	**297**	282
Depreciation		**-**	4,344	**-**	12,300
Legal and audit		**24,915**	-	**26,692**	-
Miscellaneous		**-**	-	**630**	-
Office and general		**16,190**	-	**23,184**	-
Travel and promotion		**782**	-	**863**	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period		**101,301**	12,523	**146,836**	47,458
Loss per share – basic and diluted		**0.002**	0.002	**0.003**	0.006
Weighted number of commons shares outstanding	6	**48,187,100**	7,995,000	**47,687,100**	7,995,000

Hatch Interactive Technologies Corp.
(formerly Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc. (See Note 1)
INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
As at July 31, 2015
Prepared by management

	Notes	Share capital			
		Number of shares	Amount	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 31, 2014	6	**7,995,000**	**$ 40,001**	**$ (240,490)**	**$ (200,489)**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners and other transfers:					
Shares issued for cash / shares for debt		-	-	-	-
Net and comprehensive loss		-	-	(47,458)	(47,458)
Balance at July 31, 2014	**6**	**7,995,000**	**$ 40,001**	**$ (287,948)**	**$ (247,947)**
Balance at January 31, 2015		**45,187,100**	**$ 757,593**	**$ (440,124)**	**$ 317,469**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners and other transfers:					
Shares issued for debt settlement @ $0.06		3,000,000	180,000	-	180,000
Net and comprehensive loss		-	-	(146,836)	(146,836)
Balance at July 31, 2015	**6**	**48,187,100**	**$ 937,593**	**$ (586,960)**	**$ (350,633)**

See accompanying notes to these interim financial statements

Hatch Interactive Technologies Corp.
(formerly Fight Court Internet Ventures Inc. (See Note 1)
INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the period ended July 31, 2015
Prepared by management

	Three month period ended July 31, 2015	Three month period ended July 31, 2014	**Six month period ended July 31, 2015**	Six month period ended July 31, 2014
Operating activities				
Comprehensive loss for the period	**(101,301)**	(12,523)	**(146,836)**	(47,458)
Adjustments for non-cash items:				
Depreciation	**-**	4,344	**-**	12,300
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Receivables	**(5,749)**	-	**(5,749)**	-
Payables and accrued liabilities	**167,694**	24,608	**271,651**	67,112
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**60,644**	16,429	**119,066**	31,954
Investing activities				
Website Development Costs	**(67,447)**	(17,004)	**(99,152)**	(32,912)
Expenditures on equipment	**-**	575	**-**	958
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(67,447)**	(16,429)	**(99,152)**	(31,954)
Financing activities				
Proceeds on issuance of common shares	**-**	-	**-**	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	**-**	-	**-**	-
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(6,803)**	-	**19,915**	-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	**26,837**	-	**119**	-
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	**20,034**	**-**	**20,034**	**-**

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. which was changed to Hatch Interactive Technologies Corp. on March 31, 2015.

The interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis 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 $586,960 at July 31, 2015, 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 interim 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 interim financial statements are presented using the Canadian dollar, which is the Company's functional currency.

a) Statement of compliance and basis of measurement

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards 34, Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended January 31, 2015 and 2014, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") AS issued by the IASB.

The interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 30, 2015.

b) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the interim 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 consolidated 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 55% declining balance 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.

Externally acquired 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.

The intangible assets 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.

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 consolidated statements of comprehensive income or loss and the consolidated statements of changes in equity.

k) 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.

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.

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 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.

Note 6 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:		July 31, 2015
48,187,100	Class A shares	$ 937,593

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.

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.

All references to the issuance of common stock and loss per share amounts in the financial statements have been adjusted to reflect the retroactive effect of the stock split.

Note 7 Subsequent Events

a) On August 30, 2015, the Company completed a Share Exchange Agreement with Tosca Resources Corp ("Tosca"), a company listed under TSQ.V (now CSE:HAT). Tosca acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company by issuing 32,124,732 common shares of Tosca to the shareholders of the Company, the Company changed its name to Hatchitech Technologies Corp, and Tosca changed its name to Hatch Interactive Technologies Corp.

Note 8 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 9 Financial instruments

As at April 30, 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	20,034	-	-	20,034
Accounts receivable	-	5,828	-	5,828
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	346,045	-	346,045
Due to affiliates	-	(1,131)	-	(1,131)

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 July 31, 2015, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $20,034 to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $346,045. 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.

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.