LATTENO Food Corp.
Notes to Quarterly Report- 30June2015

Note 1 - Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Forward Looking Statements

Some of the statements contained in this information statement that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements" which can be identified by the use of terminology such as "estimates," "projects," "plans," "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," or the negative or other variations, or by discussions of strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. We urge you to be cautious of the forward-looking statements, that such statements, which are contained in this prospectus, reflect our current beliefs with respect to future events and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors affecting our operations, market growth, services, products and licenses. No assurances can be given regarding the achievement of future results, as actual results may differ materially as a result of the risks we face, and actual events may differ from the assumptions underlying the statements that have been made regarding anticipated events. Factors that may cause actual results, our performance or achievements, or industry results, to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements include without limitation:

- Our ability to attract and retain management, and to integrate and maintain technical information and management information systems;
- Our ability to raise capital when needed and on acceptable terms and conditions;
- The intensity of competition; and
- General economic conditions.

All written and oral forward-looking statements made in connection with this prospectus that are attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. Given the uncertainties that surround such statements, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

During the next twelve months, the Company's plans to expand its business into other countries The Company plans to finance its growth through traditional bank financing sources as well as additional potential debt and equity private placements. To that end, the Company may attempt to raise money in a private placement of its shares of Common Stock, but has not yet commenced this initiative. There can be no assurance that financing sufficient to enable us to expand and grow our business will be available to us in the future. The failure to obtain future financing or to produce levels of revenue to meet our financial needs could result in our inability to operate, grow and expand our business.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses,

results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources and would be considered material to investors.

Organization of Business

Latteno Food Corp. (www.Lattenofoodcorp.com) (OTC : LATF) is a Delaware corporation formed in 1994 (the Company), through its subsidiaries, is focused on operating within the food and beverage industries. The Company is strategically focused on the acquisition of brands, production lines and distribution systems in select locations around the world in order to build its business. The Company builds revenues and asset value through a model of continuous growth, income from or sale of its portfolio holdings, and product licensing or distribution agreements. Our business model is simple and efficient – Acquisition of a key brand name and distribution system, an "Engine", that will be able to carry the group's products to existing customers in various locations. On March 16, 2015, the Company appointed Connecticut attorney John A. Pinheiro as President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. On the same day, the Company paid its 2013 and 2014 Franchise Taxes and thereafter filed with the State of Delaware its Certificate for Renewal and Revival of Charter; and its Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation, both attached hereto. In doing so, the Company did achieve a Certificate of Good Standing. Chairman John A. Pinheiro is currently in the process of restructuring the Company and assessing the actions of the prior management for the future development of the Company. Since his appointment and election to the Board, CEO John A. Pinheiro has sought to determine the whereabouts of certain corporate records, including all financial records of assets and liabilities, subsidiaries and all corporate papers not contained at the transfer agent, Pacific Stock Transfer Corp. CEO Pinheiro has conducted a diligent investigation of the current whereabouts and more importantly on the business activities including all subsidiaries of the two former officers and directors, Andrew Winston and Thu Lee. We note that these same two officers and directors, Andrew Winston and Thu Lee were served legal process to collect a corporate debt in late 2014, did abandon the Company in total, and did abandon their positions with the Company in that face of that debt as well as other Company obligations. Mr. Pinheiro attempted to contact Mssrs. Winston and Lee through legal process, phone, email, letter, their corporate attorney, the transfer agent, state records, and via private investigator to the then listed Company offices. All then Company offices and subsidiaries were later and have now been determined to be completely abandoned, devoid of any necessary paper work to justify the presentment of and placement of their stated subsidiaries onto and within the Company books and records moving forward. This includes subsidiaries Mekonza Corp. and Rx Harvest Collective Inc. Accordingly, and until verifiable and valid information is received and properly assessed, these subsidiaries are completely removed in every way from the papers, reports and records of the Company.

The Issuer has posted its financial statements through the OTC Disclosure and News Service. Such financial statements are incorporated by reference in the separate filing. Information contained in a Financial Report is considered current until the due date for the subsequent Financial Report. Since the Company's inception it has been determined to have conducted operations, and has a longstanding record of operations. Management believes the Company has never been a "Shell Company" as defined by Securities Act Rule 405, or an asset-backed issuer, as defined by Item 1101(b) of Regulation AB. The Company also completed Existing subsidiaries include Latteno Science Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company conducts research and development of cannabinoids in Central America. The most common natural plant cannabinoids (phytocannabinoids) are: THC, cannabidiol (CBD), cannabigerol (CBG), cannabichromene (CBC), and cannabinol (CBN). Latteno Science will begin using high value cannabinoid extracts from Central America to sell to pharmaceutical, nutraceutical, and cosmeceutical industries. These cannabinoids will be used for health, and wellness products. The transaction was immediately closed upon the written approval from the board of directors.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Basis of Presentation

The accompany unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Certain information and note disclosure normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods presented have been reflected herein. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reporting amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods. Management makes these estimates using the best information available at the time the estimates are made; however, actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Net Loss per Share

ASC 260, "Earnings per Share," requires dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings or loss per share ("EPS") for all entities with complex capital structures and requires a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic EPS computation to the numerator and denominator of the diluted EPS computation. Basic EPS excludes dilution; diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity. Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss applicable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if dilutive securities and other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the Company, unless the effect is to reduce a loss or increase earnings per share. The Company has outstanding common stock purchase warrants; however, inclusion of the warrants in the calculation of diluted loss per share would be anti-dilutive. Therefore, diluted loss per share is equivalent to basic loss per share.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in deposits and all highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of three months or less.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the provisions of Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") 104. Sales and service revenue is recognized at the date of shipment, or completion of services rendered, to a customer when a formal arrangement exists, the price is fixed or determinable, the delivery or service is completed, no other significant obligations of the Company exist and collectability is reasonably assured. Payments received before all the relevant criteria for revenue recognition are recorded as customer deposits.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing, uncollateralized customer obligations and are stated at the amounts billed to customers. The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions relating to the collectability of accounts receivable. Management specifically analyzes historical bad debts, customer credit worthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The Company computes depreciation and amortization using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets acquired as follows:

Building	39 years
Computer equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5-7 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Trucks and automobiles	5 years

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the consolidated statements of operations. Repairs and maintenance that do not extend the useful lives of the related assets are expensed as incurred.

Business Combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, and the financial statements include the results of the acquired operations from the respective dates they were acquired.

The purchase price of the acquired entities is allocated to the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the estimated fair value at the dates of acquisition, with any excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired, including intangibles, recognized as goodwill. The balances included in the consolidated balance sheets related to recent acquisitions are based upon preliminary information and are subject to change when final asset and liability valuations are obtained. Material changes to the preliminary allocations are not anticipated by management.

Fair Value Measurements

The FASB's Accounting Standards Codification defines fair value as the amount that would be received for selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants and requires that assets and liabilities carried at fair value are classified and disclosed in the following three categories:

Level 1 – Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active or inactive markets and valuations derived from models where all significant inputs are observable in active markets.

Level 3 – Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable in any market.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of cash, prepaid expenses, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair values due to their short term maturities. The carrying values of the Company's notes payable approximate their fair values based upon a comparison of the interest rate and terms of such debt given the level of risk to the rates and terms of similar debt currently available to the Company in the marketplace.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Management does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 - Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock, the company is authorized common stock is ten billion shares, and the par is $0.000001 for each share. The holders of common stock shall have one vote per share of common stock held as of such date. Dividends may be paid on outstanding shares as declared by the Board of Directors. The Company has authorized a Class A "Preferred Stock" class is in the amount of ten million shares having par value of $0.000001 each. In addition to other designations, each share of such Preferred Stock shall be convertible, at the option of the holder thereof, at any time after the date of issuance into four thousand shares of fully paid and non-assessable shares of common stock and the holders of preferred stock shall have one vote for each full share of common stock into which a share of preferred stock would be convertible at the ratio of one to four thousand on the record date for the vote, or, if no such record date is established, at the date such vote is taken or any written consent of stockholders is solicited;.

Note 3 – Private Placements

No shares have been sold in a private placement in this financial reporting period and none are planned or anticipated to be sold.

Note 4 - Income Taxes

The Company's net deferred tax assets consist primarily of net operating loss carry-forwards. These net operating loss carry-forwards expire over various years through 2028. The net operating loss carry forwards may be limited under the Change of Control provisions of the Internal Revenue Code section 382. There is no income tax provision for the year due to the change in valuation allowance. The difference between the effective rate and the statutory rate is the result of the change in the valuation allowance.

Note 5 - Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. At June 30, 2015, we were engaged in a business that is reliant on sources and supplies that can be adversely affected by natural, business and governmental circumstances that are beyond the company's control. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary in the event the Company cannot continue in existence.

Note 6—Related Party Transactions

For the period ending June 30, 2015, the Company did not engage in any related party transactions.

Note 7 - Notes Payable

On March 8, 2015, the Company issued a promissory note for $10,000.00 at 10% per annum for working capital. The note is unsecured and has not been repaid.
On March 16, 2015, the Company issued a promissory note for $19,708.00 at 10% per annum to a non-affiliate for working capital. The note is unsecured and has not been repaid.

Note 8- Convertible Notes Payable

On February 26, 2014, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $100,000.00 at 8% per annum to a non affiliate for working capital directly to the Company.
On March 23, 2014, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $17,000.00 at 8% per annum to a non affiliate for working capital directly to the Company.
On March 29, 2014, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $40,000.00 at 8% per annum to a non affiliate for working capital directly to the Company.
On May 15, 2015, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $20,000.00 at 15% per annum to a non affiliate for working capital directly to the Company.
On May 20, 2015, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $14,200.00 at 15% per annum to a non affiliate for working capital directly to the Company
On June 9, 2015, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $10,000.00 at 15% per annum to a non affiliate for working capital directly to the Company.
On June 18, 2015, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $1,500.00 at 15% per annum to a non affiliate for working capital directly to the Company.
On July 24, 2015, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $15,000.00 at 15% per annum to a non affiliate for working capital directly to the Company.

Note 9 – Subsequent Events

None.