DOMINUS ACQUISITIONS CORP.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2024 AND 2023

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Dominus Acquisitions Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dominus Acquisitions Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at May 31, 2024 and 2023, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at May 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of $45,477 during the year ended May 31, 2024. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters, that in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section. We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is David Goertz.

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DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

October 1, 2024

DOMINUS ACQUISITIONS CORP.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note		As at May 31, 2024		As at May 31, 2023
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash		$	533,199	$	569,583
Prepaid expenses			3,232		3,274
Total Assets		$	536,431	$	572,857
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Current Liabilities					
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	5	$	35,445	$	26,394
Total Liabilities			35,445		26,394
Shareholders' Equity					
Share capital	6		697,588		697,588
Reserves	6		108,709		108,709
Deficit			(305,311)		(259,834)
			500,986		546,463
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		$	536,431	$	572,857

Description of Business and Going Concern (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

"Kevin Ma"	"Desmond Balakrishnan"
Director	Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DOMINUS ACQUISITIONS CORP.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	For the Years Ended May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Operating Expenses			
Bank charges		$ 346	$ 319
Filing and transfer agent fees		11,967	12,164
Office and administrative expenses		24,383	22,037
Professional fees		28,081	25,070
		64,777	59,590
Other Income (Expenses)			
Foreign exchange loss		-	(1)
Interest income		19,300	2,118
		19,300	2,117
Net and comprehensive loss		$ (45,477)	$ (57,473)
Loss per share – basic and diluted		$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		9,300,000	9,300,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DOMINUS ACQUISITIONS CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common Shares							
	Number of shares		Amount		Reserves		Deficit		Total
Balance at May 31, 2022	9,300,000	$	697,588	$	108,709	$	(202,361)	$	603,936
Net loss	-		-		-		(57,473)		(57,473)
Balance at May 31, 2023	9,300,000	$	697,588	$	108,709	$	(259,834)	$	546,463
Net loss	-		-		-		(45,477)		(45,477)
Balance at May 31, 2024	9,300,000	$	697,588	$	108,709	$	(305,311)	$	500,986

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DOMINUS ACQUISITIONS CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the Years Ended	
	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Operating Activities		
Net loss	$ (45,477)	$ (57,473)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
GST receivable	-	5,463
Prepaid expenses	42	(1,774)
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	9,051	4,558
Cash flows used in operating activities	(36,384)	(49,226)
Net Change in Cash	(36,384)	(49,226)
Cash – Beginning	569,583	618,809
Cash – Ending	$ 533,199	$ 569,583

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Description of Business and Going Concern

Dominus Acquisitions Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on December 15, 2020. The Company is classified as a Capital Pool Company (“CPC”) as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"). The principal business of the Company is the identification and evaluation of assets or businesses with a view to completing a Qualifying Transaction as such term is defined in Exchange Policy 2.4. The Company has not commenced operations and has no assets other than cash and prepaid expenses. The Company’s continuing operations as intended are dependent upon its ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate an acquisition, or business, or an interest therein. Such an acquisition or business will be subject to the approval of the Exchange and in the case of a non-arm’s length transaction, of the majority of the Company’s minority shareholders.

When a qualifying transaction has been identified, the ability of the Company to complete the transaction may require additional funding. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining any additional funding.

The registered and records office is Suite 1500, 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4N7.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation.

The Company’s financial statements as at May 31, 2024 have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company has a net loss of $45,477 for the year ended May 31, 2024 and at May 31, 2024 current assets exceed current liabilities by $500,986.

The Company had cash of $533,199 at May 31, 2024 , but management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations or become cash flow positive, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital. If the Company is unable to raise additional capital in the future, management expects that the Company will need to curtail operations, liquidate assets, seek additional capital on less favorable terms and/or pursue other remedial measures. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Issues Committee (“IFRIC”). The annual financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 1, 2024.

Basis of Measurement
The Company’s financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

Functional and Presentation Currency
These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information

(a) Current and Deferred Income Taxes

Current Income Tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Income Tax
Deferred income tax is recognized, using the asset and liability method, on temporary differences at the reporting date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(b) Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the treasury share method whereby all “in the money” options, warrants and equivalents are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the period and the proceeds from the exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

(c) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement”. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another equity.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(c) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Assets
On initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed.

All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCK are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income.

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

The classification determines the method by which the financial assets are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. The Company measures cash at FVTPL.

Financial Liabilities
Financial liabilities are designated as either: (i) fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) amortized cost. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities required to be measured at FVTPL or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Trade payables are measured at amortized cost.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and/or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

(d) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(e) Share Issuance Costs

Professional, consulting, regulatory and other costs directly attributable to financing transactions are recorded as deferred financing costs until the financing transactions are completed, if the completion of the transaction is considered likely; otherwise, they are expensed as incurred. Share issuance costs are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued. Deferred financing costs related to financing transactions that are not completed are charged to expenses. Warrants that are part of units are assigned value based on the residual value method and included in the share warrant reserve. Warrants that are issued as payment for an agency fee or other transaction costs are accounting for as share-based payments. When warrants are cancelled or are not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognized is transferred to deficit.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(f) Recent Accounting Pronouncement and Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies
The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. Examples of when an accounting policy is likely to be material are added. To support the amendment, the IASB has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the four-step materiality process described in IFRS Practice Statement 2. This amendment does not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

A number of other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for the year ended May 31, 2024 and application of those do not have material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and ability to continue as a going concern. Actual results may differ from these estimates and judgments.

Critical Judgments
The following are critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements:

Going Concern
The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves critical judgment based on historical experience. Significant judgements are used in the Company's assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern which is described in Note 1.

5. Trade Payables and Accrued Liabilities

	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Trade payables	$ 17,069	$ 9,165
Accrued liabilities	18,376	17,229
	$ 35,445	$ 26,394

Included in trade payables are amounts total $4,762 (May 31, 2023 - $nil) due to related parties for expense reimbursements (see Note 7).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Share Capital

(a) Authorized Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

As at May 31, 2024, the Company has 4,200,000 common shares held in escrow.

(b) Stock Options

The Company adopted a stock option plan (the "Plan") whereby it can grant stock options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Company. The maximum number of shares that may be reserved for issuance under the Plan is subject to the restrictions imposed under applicable securities laws.

The changes in stock options are summarized as follows:

		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares Issuable on Exercise
Balance, at May 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022	$	0.10	1,295,000

Stock options outstanding and exercisable on May 31, 2024 are summarized as follows:

	Outstanding		Exercisable	
Exercise Price	Number of Shares Issuable on Exercise	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Number of Shares Issuable on Exercise	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)
$ 0.10	1,295,000	5.77	1,295,000	5.77

7. Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel include the Company's Board of Directors and members of senior management. The Company's related parties include key management personnel, and companies related by way of directors or shareholders in common.

During the year ended May 31, 2024, the Company did not have any related party transactions (May 31, 2023 - $nil).

Due to Related Parties

As at May 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company has the following amounts due to related parties:

		May 31, 2024		May 31, 2023
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	4,762	$	-

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Income Taxes

The following table reconciles the expected income tax expense (recovery) at the Canadian statutory tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss for the years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023:

		2024		2023
Statutory tax rate		27%		27%
Net loss before income taxes	$	(45,477)	$	(57,473)
Expected income tax recovery		(12,200)		(15,500)
Non-deductible items		500		100
Change in unrecognized deferred assets		11,700		15,400
Income tax expense (recovery)	$	-	$	-

The Company's recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

		2024		2023
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	$	70,600	$	56,200
Share issue costs		5,400		8,100
Unrecognized deferred assets		(76,000)		(64,300)
Net deferred tax asset	$	-	$	-

As at May 31, 2024, the Company did not recognize a deferred tax asset in respect of non-capital tax loss carry forwards of approximately $261,000 (2023 - $208,000) which may be carried forward to apply against future taxable income, expiring in the following years:

Expiry		Total
2041	$	10,000
2042		131,000
2043		67,000
2044		53,000
Total	$	261,000

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. Financial Instruments

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Information regarding the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at May 31, 2024 and 2023 is summarized as follows:

		May 31, 2024		May 31, 2023
Financial Assets				
FVTPL				
Cash	$	533,199	$	569,583

		May 31, 2024		May 31, 2023
Financial Liabilities				
Amortized Cost				
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	$	35,445	$	26,394

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis or using prices from observable current market transactions. The Company considers that the carrying amount of all its financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at amortized cost in the financial statements approximates their fair value due to the demand nature or short-term maturity of these instruments.

Financial Instrument Risk Exposure

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the inputs used to determine the fair value are observable.

Level 1	fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
Level 2	fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
Level 3	fair value measurements are those derived from inputs that are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Cash is classified as Level 1. The carrying balance of trade payables approximates its fair value due to its short-term nature.

The Company's financial instruments expose it to a variety of financial risk: market risk (including price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks arise from the normal course of operations and all transactions are undertaken to support those operations. Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Management identifies and evaluates the financial risks in co-operation with the Company's operating units.

The Company's overall risk management program seeks to minimize potential effects on the Company's financial performance, in the context of its general capital management objectives.

9. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Instrument Risk Exposure (continued)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is in its cash. The Company manages credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high quality financial institutions.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place by which it anticipates and determines the funds required to support its normal operating requirements. The Company coordinates this planning and budgeting process with its financing activities through the capital management process.

The Company's ongoing liquidity is impacted by various external events and conditions. The Company expects to repay its financial liabilities in the normal course of operations and to fund future operations and capital requirements through operating cash flows, as well as future equity and debt financing. As at May 31, 2024, the Company had a cash balance of $533,199 to settle current liabilities of $35,445. The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables which have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand.

10. Management of Capital

The Company's primary objectives in capital management are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain sufficient funds for evaluation of businesses and assets. Capital is comprised of the Company's shareholders' equity. The Company manages its capital structure to maximize its financial flexibility making adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and business opportunities. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

The Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements other than the expenditure restrictions applicable under Policy 2.4. These expenditure restrictions limit the aggregate amount that the Corporation is permitted to spend on reasonable general and administrative costs of the Corporation not exceeding in aggregate of $3,000 per month, and reasonable expenses incurred related to a QT. There have been no changes to how the Company manages capital.