

Grosvenor CPC I Inc.
(A Capital Pool Company)

Financial Statements

For the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024

(In Canadian Dollars)

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To the Shareholders of Grosvenor CPC I Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Grosvenor CPC I Inc. (the "Corporation"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at April 30, 2025 and April 30, 2024, 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 Corporation as at April 30, 2025 and April 30, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits 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.

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. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises 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 audits of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits 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 on this other information, 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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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 Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation'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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 Corporation 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 audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

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.

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

Montréal, Québec

July 3, 2025

MNP ¹ *LLP*

¹ By CPA auditor, public accountancy permit No. A135863

Grosvenor CPC I Inc.
Statements of Financial Position
As at April 30, 2025 and 2024
(in Canadian Dollars)

		2025		2024
Assets				
Cash	\$	8,084	\$	71,401
Short-term investments		1,399,167		1,350,917
Interest receivable		22,182		22,073
Total Assets	\$	1,429,433	\$	1,444,391
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	20,588	\$	29,602
Total Liabilities				
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital, net of issuance costs (Note 3)	\$	1,545,565	\$	1,545,565
Contributed surplus (Note 3)		114,712		149,336
Accumulated deficit		(251,432)		(280,112)
Total Shareholders' Equity		1,408,845		1,414,789
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$	1,429,433	\$	1,444,391

Approved on behalf of the Board

Philippe Marleau
Director (Signed)

Guillaume Poulin
Director (Signed)

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

Grosvenor CPC I Inc.
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024
(in Canadian Dollars)

		2025		2024
Expenses				
Professional fees	\$	45,074	\$	52,313
Administration fees and other		9,229		15,322
Loss before other income		(54,303)		(67,635)
Interest income		48,359		45,957
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$	(5,944)	\$	(21,678)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	\$	(0.00)	\$	(0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (basic and diluted)		26,426,400		26,426,400

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

Grosvenor CPC I Inc.
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024
(in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Shareholders' Equity
Balance, April 30, 2023	26,426,400	\$ 1,545,565	\$149,336	\$ (258,434)	\$ 1,436,467
Net loss for the Year	-	-	-	(21,678)	(21,678)
Balance, April 30, 2024	26,426,400	\$ 1,545,565	\$149,336	\$ (280,112)	\$ 1,414,789
Net loss for the Year	-	-	-	(5,944)	(5,944)
Expiry of stock options (Note 3)	-	-	(34,624)	34,624	-
Balance, April 30, 2025	26,426,400	\$ 1,545,565	\$114,712	\$ (251,432)	\$ 1,408,845

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

Grosvenor CPC I Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024
(in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (5,944)	\$ (21,678)
Changes in interest receivable	(109)	4,960
Changes in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(9,014)	5,035
Net cash used in operating activities	(15,067)	(11,683)
Investing activities		
Purchase of short-term investments	(1,399,167)	(2,680,407)
Redemption of short-term investments	1,350,917	2,629,490
Net cash used in investing activities	(48,250)	(50,917)
Net change in cash	(63,317)	(62,600)
Cash, beginning of year	71,401	134,001
Cash, end of year	\$ 8,084	\$ 71,401
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest received	\$ 48,250	\$ 50,917

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

1. INCORPORATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Grosvenor CPC I Inc. (the "Corporation") was incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on May 26, 2021 and is classified as a Capital Pool Company ("CPC") as defined in Policy 2.4 (the "Policy") of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") Corporate Finance Manual (the "Manual"). The head office and registered office of the Corporation is located at 1 Place Ville-Marie Suite 1670, Montréal, Québec, H3B 2B6. The common shares of the Corporation (the "Common Shares") were admitted for trading on the Exchange and trade under the symbol "GRVA.P".

The principal business of the Corporation is the identification and evaluation of assets or businesses with a view to completing a Qualifying Transaction ("QT") as defined in the Policy. The Corporation has not commenced commercial operations and has no assets other than cash and short-term investments including related interest receivable. Given the nature of the activities, no separate segmented information is reported. The Corporation'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 will be subject to the approval of the regulatory authorities concerned and, in the case of a non-arm's length transaction, of the majority of the minority shareholders.

On July 3, 2025, the Board of Directors approved the financial statements for the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and IFRIC® Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars ("CAD"), which is the Corporation's functional and presentation currency. The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), which are stated at their fair value. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the entire period presented in these financial statements.

Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial Instruments

Recognition

The Corporation recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Classification

The Corporation classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities in the following measurement categories: i) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss, and ii) those to be measured at amortized cost. The classification of financial assets depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial liabilities are classified as those to be measured at amortized cost unless they are designated as those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For assets and liabilities measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

The Corporation reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

The Corporation has implemented the following classifications:

- (a) Cash is classified as an asset at fair value and any period change in fair value is recorded in profit or loss. Short-term investments and accrued interest receivable are classified as assets carried at amortized cost.
- (b) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Measurement

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition, plus, in case of a financial asset or financial liability not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of the subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets including equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods, with any changes taken through profit and loss or other comprehensive income (irrevocable election at the time of recognition).

Additional fair value measurement disclosure includes classification of financial instrument fair values in a fair value hierarchy comprising three levels reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements which are as follows:

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and

Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts. Cash is a level 1 financial instrument measured at fair value on the statements of financial position.

Cash

Cash is comprised of cash held with a Canadian bank and cash held in trust with the Corporation's lawyers, which is available on demand by the Corporation.

Short-Term Investments

As at April 30, 2025, the Corporation held \$1,399,167 in Guaranteed Investment Certificates ("GICs") (2024 - \$1,350,917) which generated a total of \$48,359 in interest income during the year ended April 30, 2025 (2024 - \$45,957). The GICs mature on May 12, 2025 and bear interest at 3.55% per annum.

Income Taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset the amounts and the Corporation intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of all qualifying temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. At each reporting period end, deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Share Capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Corporation. The Corporation's common shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted. The effects of anti-dilutive potential instruments are ignored in calculating diluted earnings per share. All options are considered anti-dilutive when the Corporation is in a loss position. As at April 30, 2025, the options are anti-dilutive and as such basic and diluted EPS are the same.

Share-Based Compensation

Equity-settled share-based payments for directors, officers, employees, and consultants are measured at fair value at the date of grant and recorded as compensation expense in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss with a corresponding credit to reserves. Share options are measured at the fair value of each tranche on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and are recognized in their respective vesting period using the Corporation's expected forfeiture rate. Any consideration paid by directors, officers, employees and consultants on exercise of equity-settled share-based payments is credited to share capital together with the fair value previously recorded in reserves. Shares are issued from treasury upon the exercise of equity-settled share-based instruments.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized - Unlimited number of common shares

Issued and fully paid:

	#	\$
Share issuance – founder shares (i)	3,000,000	\$ 150,000
Share issuance (ii)	16,900,000	950,000
Initial public offering	6,526,400	652,640
Share issuance costs	-	(161,611)
Agent compensation (options)	-	(45,464)
Balance, April 30, 2025 and 2024 and 2023	26,426,400	\$ 1,545,565

Common Share Issuances

- (i) On June 25, 2021, the Corporation issued 3,000,000 Common Shares at \$0.05 per share for gross proceeds of \$150,000.

3. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

- (ii) On August 31, 2021, the Corporation completed two financing rounds and issued 14,800,000 Common Shares at \$0.05 per share for gross proceeds of \$740,000 and 2,100,000 Common Shares at \$0.10 per share for gross proceeds of \$210,000.

Share issuance costs of \$6,000 were associated with these subscriptions.

Initial Public Offering

On March 22, 2022, the Corporation completed its Initial Public Offering ("IPO"). In connection with the IPO, the Corporation sold 6,526,400 Common Shares at a price of \$0.10 per Common Share for gross proceeds of \$652,640. The Corporation incurred \$155,611 in share issuance costs associated with legal and underwriting fees and the original fair value estimated on grant of the agent compensation options totalled \$45,464.

Escrowed Shares

All Common Shares: (a) issued at a price below the price of the Common Shares issued in the IPO and (b) all shares acquired from treasury after the IPO but before the date of the Final QT Exchange Bulletin (as defined in the Policy) which are, directly or indirectly, beneficially owned or controlled by Non-Arm's Length Parties (as defined in the Policy) to the Corporation, are required to be deposited in escrow. Subject to certain permitted exemptions, all securities of the Corporation held by principals of the resulting issuer will also be subject to escrow.

As of April 30, 2025, an aggregate of 17,800,000 Common Shares (April 30, 2024 – 17,800,000) were held in escrow pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange.

Stock Options

The Corporation has established a stock option plan for its directors, officers and consultants under which the Corporation may grant options from time to time to acquire, following completion of the IPO, a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. The exercise price of each option granted under the plan shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Options may be granted for a maximum term of ten years from the date of the grant. They are non-transferable and are exercisable as determined by the Board of Directors when the option is granted. Options expire within 90 days of termination of employment or holding office as director or officer of the Corporation (other than in connection with the completion of the QT – in which case the later of (a) 1 year from completion of the QT; and (b) 90 days after the termination of employment or holding office as director or officer of the Corporation) and, in the case of death, expire within a maximum period of one year after such death, subject to the expiry date of the option.

Any options granted, and any shares issued upon exercise of options, prior to the Corporation's completion of a QT will be subject to escrow restrictions. In addition to the foregoing, any options with an exercise price less than the offering price per Common Share in the IPO will be subject to the same escrow release schedule as the Common Shares issued for a price less than the offering price per Common Share in the IPO.

On November 15, 2022, the Corporation amended its stock option plan to comply with the Exchange's amendments to Policy 4.4 (Security Based Compensation).

3. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The following table reflects the continuity of stock options:

	Number of Stock Options and Agent's Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Granted to directors and officers (i)	2,490,000	\$0.05
Granted to directors and officers (ii)	152,640	\$0.10
Granted to agents (iii)	652,640	\$0.10
Balance, April 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022	3,295,280	\$0.06
Cancelled (iv)	(830,000)	\$0.05
Cancelled (iv)	(50,880)	\$0.10
Balance, April 30, 2025	2,414,400	\$0.07

- i. On June 25, 2021, the Corporation granted 2,490,000 stock options to directors and officers, which are exercisable within five years from the date of grant at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share. These options were valued on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, discount rate of 0.89%, expected volatility of 100% and an expected life of five years. The value attributed to these options was \$92,412.
- ii. On March 22, 2022, the Corporation granted 152,640 stock options to directors and officers, which are exercisable within five years from the date of grant at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share. These options were valued on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, discount rate of 2.23%, expected volatility of 100% and an expected life of five years. The value attributed to these options was \$11,461.
- iii. On March 22, 2022, the Corporation granted 652,640 stock options to Leede Jones Gable as compensation, which are exercisable within four years from the date of grant at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share (the "Agent's Options"). These options were valued on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, discount rate of 2.23%, expected volatility of 100% and an expected life of four years. The value attributed to these options was \$45,464.
- iv. On June 30, 2024, Soo il Benjamin Yi resigned as a director of the Corporation and in connection therewith, all of Mr. Yi's 880,880 stock options expired without exercise on September 28, 2024.

3. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The following table reflects the actual stock options issued and outstanding as of April 30, 2025 and 2024:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number of Stock Options and Agent's Options	Number of Stock Options and Agent's Options (Vested)
June 25, 2026	\$0.05	1.15	1,660,000	1,660,000
March 22, 2026	\$0.10	0.89	652,640	652,640
March 22, 2027	\$0.10	1.89	101,760	101,760
Balance, April 30, 2025		1.11	2,414,400	2,414,400

April 30, 2024:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number of Stock Options and Agent's Options Outstanding	Number of Stock Options and Agent's Options Vested (Exercisable)
June 25, 2026	\$0.05	2.15	2,490,000	2,490,000
March 22, 2026	\$0.10	1.89	652,640	652,640
March 22, 2027	\$0.10	2.89	152,640	152,640
Balance, April 30, 2024		2.14	3,295,280	3,295,280

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Capital Management

The Corporation's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Corporation includes equity, comprised of share capital, contributed surplus and accumulated deficit in the definition of capital.

The Corporation's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to fund the identification and evaluation of potential acquisitions. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Corporation may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or by securing strategic partners.

The proceeds raised from the issuance of share capital may only be used to identify and evaluate assets or businesses for future investment, with the exception that up to \$3,000 per month may be used for reasonable general and administrative expenses of the Corporation. These restrictions apply until completion of a QT by the Corporation.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Risk Disclosures and Fair Values

The Corporation's financial instruments carried at amortized cost consist of short-term investments, interest receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities which approximate fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of the instruments. It is management's opinion that the Corporation is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On November 1, 2023, the Corporation entered into a consulting agreement with Palos Private Capital Inc. ("Palos"), whereby Palos would provide to the Corporation certain administrative services as permissible under the Policy, including, but not limited to, accounting services, for a fee of \$1,500 per month. Two of the directors of the Corporation are either a principal of Palos or an affiliate of Palos. This consulting agreement was terminated effective April 30, 2024. During the year ended April 30, 2025, \$nil (April 31, 2024 - \$9,000) was recorded as professional fees.

6. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to year-end, the GICs matured and were reinvested in two GICs on May 12, 2025 and June 5, 2025, respectively: the first, non-redeemable, bearing interest at 2.60% and maturing in 6 months, and the second, redeemable, bearing interest at prime less 2.40% and maturing in one year. In June 2025, \$100,000 was withdrawn from the redeemable GIC to be used for working capital purposes.