DOT Resources Ltd.
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Period from Incorporation on May 17 to December 31, 2007

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") focuses on key items from the audited financial statements for DOT Resources Ltd. (also referred to as "DOT" or the "Corporation") for the period from incorporation on May 17 to December 31, 2007 and the factors reasonably expected to impact future operations and results as prepared on April 21, 2008. This discussion should not be considered all-inclusive, as it excludes changes that may occur in general economic, political and environmental conditions. Additionally, other matters may occur which could affect the Corporation in the future. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of the Corporation for the period from incorporation on May 17 to December 31, 2007 and the related notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") in Canada.

This MD&A was reviewed and approved by the Corporation's Audit Committee and Board of Directors and is effective as of April 21, 2008. Additional information on the Corporation is available under the Corporation's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

All dollar amounts are Canadian unless otherwise stated.

Forward-looking information

Certain statements contained in the following MD&A constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Corporation to be materially different from actual future results and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made. Readers are also advised to consider such forward-looking statements while considering the risks set forth below.

Business overview

The Corporation was incorporated on May 17, 2007 under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta).

On June 25, 2007, the Corporation entered into an Arrangement Agreement (the "Arrangement") with Alhambra Resources Ltd. ("Alhambra"). Under the terms of the Arrangement, which became effective August 29, 2007, Alhambra transferred its 100% interest in its claim units located in the Province of British Columbia, together with related assets and obligations pertaining thereto (the "Properties"), in exchange for 30,000,000 common shares of the Corporation.

The cost of the Properties acquired by the Corporation was $933,424 which represents the amount recorded by Alhambra as at the date of sale.

As part of, and concurrent with completing the Arrangement, the Corporation completed a private placement of 11,500,000 units at a purchase price of $0.20 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $2,300,000 (the "Private Placement"). Each unit was comprised of one (1) common share and one-half (1/2) of a common share purchase warrant ("Warrant"), with each whole Warrant entitling the holder to acquire one (1) common share at an exercise price of $0.35 for a term of two (2) years. If the closing trading price of the Corporation's common shares is equal to or exceeds $0.55 for fifteen (15) consecutive trading days during the term of the Warrants, then the expiry time of the Warrants shall automatically accelerate to the date which is thirty (30) days following the date a news release is issued by the Corporation announcing the reduced expiry time without further notification made by the Corporation, after which the Corporation's Warrants shall be null and void.

In connection with the Private Placement, the Corporation paid a commission of $138,000 and granted Agent options that entitle the Agent to purchase up to 690,000 units of the Corporation at $0.20 per unit. These Agent options expire on August 29, 2009. The units are subject to the same terms and conditions as the units issued pursuant to the Private Placement except that the automatic acceleration conditions do not apply to the Agent options.

The Corporation's common shares are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange Inc. under the trading symbol of DOT. Trading of the common shares of the Corporation began on September 17, 2007.

Operational review

History of the Properties

The area was first explored at the turn of the last century when the Aberdeen and the Vimy showings were exploited. Historical production from the Aberdeen showing is reported to have been 111,709 kilograms of copper, 24,321 grams of silver and 280 grams of gold. Production from the Vimy showing is reported to have consisted of 8,409 kilograms of copper and 1,866 grams of silver.

During the period from the mid 1960's to 1996 the focus for exploration in the area surrounding the Properties was porphyry copper deposits.

Alhambra first acquired interest in the Properties in May, 1996 and acquired additional interests in April, 2006, which resulted in holding 100% interest in the Properties.

In 1996 and 1997 Alhambra discovered two new zones of copper mineralization, the Southeast Zone and adjacent Copper Zone. These zones are located along strike to the southeast of the Northwest zone. These two zones were tested with 16 diamond drill holes totaling 3,109 metres ('m") in 1996 and six (6) diamond drill holes totaling 1,290 m in 1997.

A historical estimate of 9.8 million tonnes with an average grade of 0.46% copper was prepared by Alhambra for the Properties in 1997. The historical estimate was prepared on two of the four zones of copper mineralization that was known to occur on the property at the end of 1997.

This historical estimate was not prepared by an independent Qualified Person, nor has any of the information contained therein been audited by an independent Qualified Person. This historical estimate does not conform to the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and the Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects and the definition of Measured, Indicated or Inferred resources, as defined CIM.

In 2006, Alhambra completed Induced Polarization Resistivity ("IP"), Magnetometer and Very Low Frequency – Electromagnetics ("VLF-EM") geophysical surveys. The initial phase of the 2006 IP survey was completed over the four known zones of copper mineralization to obtain an "IP signature response" for the known zones of copper mineralization. This IP response was used to aid in the interpretation of the IP survey data collected in 2006 and to identify potential areas of disseminated sulphide mineralization. The 2006 IP survey located three additional geophysical anomalies that are interpreted to represent zones of disseminated sulphide mineralization.

As a result of Alhambra increasing its interest in the Properties to 100% in April, 2006, and in preparation for the Arrangement, Alhambra initiated an additional study of the Properties, the result of which was an independent National Instrument 43-101 compliant report entitled "TECHNICAL

REPORT ON 2006 GROUND GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM AND PREVIOUS EXPLORATION, INCLUDING DIAMOND DRILLING, DOT PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NICOLA MINING DIVISION, (the "Aurora Report") dated May 31st, 2007, prepared by Aurora Geosciences Limited ("Aurora"). This report is filed on SEDAR in its entirety and can be viewed on Alhambra's profile at www.sedar.com.

Significant highlights of the Aurora Report are:

1. four large zones of copper mineralization;
2. a historical estimate of 9.8 million tonnes at 0.46% copper and 3.3 grams per tonne ("g/t") silver; and
3. three additional anomalies interpreted to represent zones of sulphide mineralization.

In 2007, 132 kilometres of Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys and 9.35 kilometres of IP surveys were completed over the northern and western side of the Properties. The geophysical surveys now cover approximately 70% of the property. IP surveys were completed in 2007 at 200 and 400 m spaced lines along strike of the known zones of copper-molybdenum mineralization. The IP surveys completed in 2006 and 2007 have identified five new anomalies that suggest the presence of disseminated sulphide mineralization.

DOT's operating activities

The business of DOT is the exploration and development of porphyry copper Properties. The Corporation's current activities are primarily guided by the recommendations expressed in the Aurora Report. Aurora recommended a $1.05 million exploration program consisting of diamond drilling, geophysical surveys and mapping and sampling.

2007 exploration program

The Corporation commenced the exploration program as recommended in the Aurora Report in the final quarter of 2007, and completed it in February 2008.

The 2007 exploration program consisted of mapping and sampling of outcrop, IP, total field magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys and diamond drilling. The four zones of copper mineralization discovered on the Properties prior to 2006 occur within an interpreted regional scale northwest-southeast structural trend.

Exploration model

The exploration model used to guide the exploration of the Properties is based on the copper-molybdenum deposits located within the Highland Valley Mining District located 17 kilometres north of the Property. This district occurs within the Guichon Creek Batholith and hosts numerous porphyry style copper-molybdenum deposits. These deposits occur within an interpreted northwest trending structural trend and are characterized by disseminated iron and copper sulphide minerals and a concentric alteration pattern that changes from the periphery to the center of the porphyry system.

The following table shows the reserves and average copper and molybdenum grades for the deposits located within the Highland Valley District Mining District.

Deposit Name	Reserves (million tonnes)	Copper Grade (%)	Molybdenum Grade (%)
Bethlehem Copper	143	0.48	N/A
Krain	58	0.56	0.010
Highmont	116	0.25	0.025
J.A.	286	0.43	0.017
Lornex	576	0.39	0.014
South Seas	36	0.47	N/A
Valley Copper	716	0.47	N/A

Mapping & sampling

The amount of outcrop exposed on the Properties is estimated to be less than 1%. Mapping, sampling and petrographic studies on samples from outcrop was completed in 2007 to identify alteration patterns typical of porphyry style mineralization. Although the results from the petrographic studies have not been received, the mapping showed that the Properties are underlain by granodiorite, a typical host rock for porphyry style mineralization.

Diamond drilling

In 2007 and early 2008, the Corporation completed a 14 hole (3,082 m) diamond drilling program on the four zones of copper mineralization to test the strike and depth extension of the mineralized zones and to verify the historical drilling results reported by Alhambra in 1996 and 1997. Depending on the style of mineralization, the lengths of the mineralized intervals reported vary. The weighted average grade of the mineralized intervals for the four zones was estimated using a 0.1% copper cut-off grade. The apparent length and weighted average grades for the four zones drilled are set out below.

Zone ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi-muth	Drill hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)
Northwest	653168	5576456	-60	245	DOT-07-NW-01	132.00	146.00	14.00	0.11	1.2
	653325	5576216	-50	235	DOT-07-NW-02	101.00	111.00	10.00	0.22	1.6
	653186	5576427	-60	245	DOT-07-NW-03	72.00	80.00	8.00	0.15	0.6
						105.00	136.00	31.00	0.50	4.3
	652986	5576574	-50	235	DOT-08-NW-04	No significant mineralization				
Copper	653286	5576088	-60	235	DOT-08-CU-01	170.00	179.00	9.00	0.18	0.6
	653328	5575893	-50	235	DOT-08-CU-02	41.55	49.00	7.45	0.11	0.2
						147.00	155.00	8.00	0.11	0.4
Southeast	653553	5575635	-76	55	DOT-07-SE-01	72.20	84.40	12.20	0.14	1.6
						102.70	150.50	47.80	0.38	3.3
						252.00	262.00	10.00	0.12	2.2
	653574	5575553	-60	55	DOT-07-SE-02	87.00	135.00	48.00	0.23	1.5
	653330	5575774	-60	55	DOT-08-SE-03	No significant mineralization				
	653507	5575992	-45	55	DOT-08-SE-04	226.00	230.00	4.00	0.60	0.5
	653411	5575706	-50	55	DOT-08-SE-05	160.00	182.00	22.00	0.25	2.1
						206.00	240.00	34.00	0.25	2.3
						262.00	270.00	8.00	0.29	2.0
						278.00	300.23	22.23	0.22	1.4
	653481	5575840	-55	55	DOT-08-SE-06	39.00	75.00	36.00	0.24	2.5
Vimy	653466	5576550	-45	235	DOT-07-VM-01	129.00	130.00	1.00	0.59	1.2
						142.00	144.00	2.00	0.25	3.4
	653477	5576439	-90	0	DOT-08-VM-02	No significant mineralization				

The intervals set out in the above table are not true widths.

The diamond drill holes ("DDH") in all four zones contain a significant number of narrow mineralized intervals that occurs around the broader zone of mineralization. These mineralized intervals are less than 8.00 m in apparent thickness and are not reported in the above table. The grades in these narrow intervals range from 0.10% to 0.60% copper and from 0.2 to 10.3 g/t silver. Sporadic trace to low-grade concentrations of molybdenum occur in several drill holes on the Southeast and Vimy zones.

Four holes were completed in the Northwest zone. Three holes were completed to verify the analytical results from the historical diamond drilling and reverse circulation drilling programs and one hole was completed to test the northwest extension of the mineralized zone. DDH DOT-08-NW-04 completed on the northwest extension of this zone did not intersect significant copper mineralization. The other three holes intersected significant concentrations of copper mineralization represented by veinlets and disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite in moderate argillic and potassic altered granodiorite. In this zone, copper mineralization has been intersected over a strike length of 300 m and to a depth of 120 m below surface. The zone is open to the southeast and at depth.

A total of six holes were drilled in the Southeast zone. The diamond drilling extended the strike length of the mineralized zone to a distance of 550 m and to a vertical depth of 205 m below surface. Based on the current and historical diamond drilling results, the mineralized intervals range from 40 to 80 m in width. Copper mineralization occurs as veinlets and disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite and in thin quartz veinlets throughout the mineralized intervals in moderate argillic and potassic altered granodiorite. Within the altered and mineralized zone, sporadic tourmaline veins, which are typical of porphyry deposits, also occur. The zone of copper mineralization is open along strike to the southeast and at depth. DDH DOT-08-SE-04 was drilled to the east of the Southeast zone which explains the narrow interval of significant copper mineralization. DDH DOT-08-SE-03 undercut a previous mineralized interval but did not intersect significant mineralization. It appears that the mineralization on this section has been truncated by a fault. The northwest portion of this zone is interpreted to be truncated by a northeast trending fault. Although significant copper mineralization was intersected on the northwest side of this fault, the mineralized intervals are relatively narrow, typically less than 10.0 m.

Two holes were completed in the Vimy zone to test a weak IP anomaly and the down dip extension of mineralization in the historical underground workings. One hole returned an interval of 0.60% copper over an interval of 1.0 m which is interpreted to represent the down dip extension of the mineralization extracted from the underground workings. The copper mineralization occurs in thin hematitic fault and breccias zones and in thin quartz veinlets in moderate argillic and potassic altered granodiorite. The other hole contained broad intervals of low-grade (<1,000 ppm copper) copper mineralization.

The two holes completed in the Copper zone are characterized by relatively narrow intervals of copper mineralization that occur as fracture controlled chalcopyrite, bornite and native copper in moderate argillic and potassic altered granodiorite. These drill holes are located to the northwest and southeast of the drill holes completed in 1997. The 2008 diamond drilling appears to have defined the limits of the mineralization on this zone.

Future exploration plans

The diamond drilling has extended the limits of the copper mineralization in Southeast zone and indicates that many of the mineralized intervals are open at depth. The Northwest zone is open to the southeast towards the Southeast zone suggesting that these may one continuous zone of copper mineralization. Additional diamond drilling is required to test these open mineralized intervals. Geophysical surveys consisting of magnetometer, VLF-EM and IP on the Properties in the area north of the Aberdeen showing also remains to be completed. The Corporation is assessing the current drilling results with a view to planning its next exploration program scheduled to commence during the second half of 2008.

Financial review

Activities for the period from incorporation on May 17 to December 31, 2007 were minimal.

During the period from the date of incorporation on May 17 to December 31, 2007, the Corporation incurred $163,808 in general and administrative expenses detailed as follows:

Management fees	$ 80,000
Auditing and accounting	42,320
Stock exchange fees	25,294
Other	16,194
	$ 163,808

The management fees of $80,000 are amounts paid to Alhambra under an Administrative and Corporate Services Contract (the “Contract”) for the period from September 1 to December 31, 2007 (see Related party transaction section and note 7(a) to the audited financial statements).

Stock based compensation expense totaled $169,359 for the period and is the amortization of the value ascribed to stock options granted on August 29, 2007. The Corporation uses the fair value method of accounting for stock options granted. The fair value of employee stock options is estimated on the date of grant and the resulting fair value is recorded as an expense over the vesting period of the stock option. The fair value of non-employee stock options is revalued each reporting date with the change in fair value of the unvested options expensed over the remaining vesting period. In determining the fair value of the stock options granted, the Black-Scholes model is used and assumptions regarding interest rates, underlying volatility of the Corporation’s stock and expected life of the options are made. The Corporation granted 2,325,000 stock options which expire on August 29, 2010 and vest over 18 months beginning from the date of grant (see note 6(d) to the audited financial statements).

The Corporation earned $27,155 in interest income for the period from funds received from the Private Placement that has been invested in short term deposits with a major Canadian chartered bank.

Net loss for the period totaled $306,012 or $0.01 per common share based on a weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period of 22,570,176.

Summary of quarterly results

	Period from Incorporation on May 17 to June 30, 2007	**Third Quarter**	**Fourth Quarter**
Net loss	–	(123,822)	(182,190)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	–	(0.01)	(0.00)

Liquidity and capital resources

At this early stage of its development, the Corporation does not have sources of revenue and relies solely on raising capital though the public markets. The ability of the Corporation to raise capital in the future will directly affect its liquidity and future development of the Properties.

During the period the Corporation received $2,300,000 in gross proceeds upon completion of the Private Placement. The proceeds from the Private Placement were used to finance the 2007 exploration program and working capital requirements. The Corporation paid share issue expenses of $189,024 in conjunction with the Private Placement.

As of December 31, 2007 the Corporation had $1,469,972 in cash and cash equivalents, which consist of bank balances and term deposits that can be converted to cash at any time.

Capital expenditures

During the period ended December 31, 2007 the Corporation had $600,522 in capital expenditures for exploration work that was done as recommended in the Aurora Report. Following is a breakdown of these capital expenditures:

Drilling	$ 323,660
Geology	142,977
Geophysics	128,395
Other	5,490
	$ 600,522

Related party transactions

On August 29, 2007 the Corporation and Alhambra entered into an Administrative and Corporate Services Contract (the "Contract") whereby the Corporation agreed to engage Alhambra to provide management, administration and corporate services to the Corporation. The Contact provides for a monthly remuneration of $20,000 plus all reasonable out of pocket expenses and is for an indefinite term but may be terminated by either party upon providing thirty (30) days prior written notice. For the period ended December 31, 2007, Alhambra has invoiced $80,000 under the Contract together with $29,946 related to direct costs of the Corporation paid for by Alhambra. The amount owing under the Contract as of December 31, 2007 was $nil.

During the period ended December 31, 2007, the Corporation incurred $30,548 in costs from a law firm in which an officer of the Corporation is a partner. Of this amount, $26,903 was charged to share issuance costs and $3,645 was charged to legal expenses.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Outstanding share data

At December 31, 2007, there were 41,500,001 common shares issued and outstanding. In addition, there were options to purchase 2,325,000 common shares under the Corporation's stock option plan, of which 581,250 were vested as of December 31, 2007. Also, outstanding were Warrants to purchase 5,749,999 common shares and Agent options to purchase 690,000 units. All Warrants and Agent options are fully vested as of December 31, 2007. Subsequently, up to April 21, 2008, no additional common shares, options or warrants have been issued.

Financial instruments

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are approximated by their carrying amounts because of their short-term nature or because they bear interest at market rates.

Off balance sheet arrangements

The Corporation has no off balance sheet arrangements.

Business risks

Exploration and development

The mining industry in general is inherently risky in nature. Mineral properties are often non-productive for reasons that cannot be anticipated in advance and the Corporation may be subject to risks from operations, mining law, environmental regulations, permits, licenses, land claims and financing.

The Corporation focuses exploration efforts in areas in which it has existing knowledge and expertise. Exploration activities rely on the exploration results collected at that time and on professional judgment of people involved in the exploration business. There can be no assurance that exploration programs will result in a discovery being made. In the event that a discovery is made, no assurance can be given that the discovery will result in either resources or reserves being established on the property. If reserves are established, it may take a number of years and substantial expenditures until production is achieved, during which the economic feasibility of the project may change.

The long-term profitability of the Corporation’s operation will, in part, be directly related to the success of its exploration programs in finding additional reserves, which may be affected by a number of factors that are beyond the control of the Corporation.

Operations risk

Operations risk relates to the ability to recover metal from an established mineral reserve. Using skilled and experienced professional staff reduces this risk. Using the latest technologies and controlling costs to maximize profitability also assists in minimization of this risk. Other possible risks include changes in metal prices, unstable ground conditions, procurement of reagents, supplies and fuels and qualified operating personnel as well as severe weather conditions.

Regulations and mining law

DOT’s mining operations and exploration activities are subject to the laws and regulations of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. There is no assurance that these laws will not change in the future.

Environmental factors

All phases of the Corporation’s operations are subject to environmental regulation in British Columbia. Although DOT takes the steps necessary to protect the environment around its operations, there is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect DOT’s operations or result in substantial costs and liabilities in the future.

Permits and licenses

The operations of the Corporation require permits from the Province of British Columbia. The Corporation has secured the necessary permits for its current exploration program. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to obtain all necessary permits that may be required to carry out its operations in the future.

Financing risks

Continued exploration and development of the Properties is dependent on DOT’s ability to obtain the funds necessary to finance these planned activities. As the Corporation is not currently producing from its Properties, it will be necessary for the Corporation to seek additional equity to finance its programs. While the Corporation has been successful in attracting equity financing required to carry out its currently planned exploration program, there can be no assurance that additional funding will be available in the future. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration plans.

Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies used by the Corporation are disclosed in the notes to the Corporation's audited financial statements. Certain accounting policies require that management make appropriate decisions with respect to the formulation of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The following discussion outlines such accounting policies and is included in this MD&A to aid the reader in assessing the significant accounting policies and practices of the Corporation and likelihood of materially different results being reported. The Corporation's management reviews its estimates regularly.

The following significant accounting policies outline the major policies involving critical estimates.

Mineral resources and reserves

A mineral resource is defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum as a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospect for economic extraction. Mineral reserves are those parts of mineral resources which, after the application of all mining factors, estimated gold recovery and operating costs, are the estimated tonnage and grade which are the basis of an economically viable project. Proven and probable reserves differ by the degree of certainty of such reserve. By their nature, reserves are at best estimates and can only be determined once the reserves have been completely mined and the project abandoned. Changes in proved and probable reserves impact the evaluation for impairment as discussed in note 2(a) of the financial statements.

Asset retirement obligations

Asset retirement obligations are initially measured at fair value when they are incurred which is the discounted future value of the estimated liability. This requires an estimate to be made of the future costs of retiring the asset at the point in time the asset is acquired.

Stock-based compensation

Compensation costs attributable to stock options granted by the Corporation are charged to earnings over the vesting periods of the options. The fair value calculation method adopted by the Corporation is the Black-Scholes model, which requires management to estimate interest rates, the expected life of the options and the expected volatility of the Corporation's share price over the life of the options. These estimates may be different than the actual interest rates, life and volatility.

Income tax accounting

The determination of the Corporation's income tax liability requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. All tax filings are subject to audit and potential reassessment after the lapse of considerable time. Accordingly, the actual income tax liability may differ significantly from that estimated and recorded by management.

Recent accounting pronouncements

Inventories

This new standard, which became effective January 1, 2008, establishes standards for the measurement and disclosure of inventories. This new standard currently has no impact on the Corporation.

Goodwill and intangible assets

This new standard establishes revised standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. The new standard also provides guidance for the treatment for preproduction and start-up costs and requires that these costs be expensed as incurred. The new standard applies to annual and interim financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. This new standard currently has no impact on the Corporation.

Financial instruments disclosures and financial instruments presentation

These standards will revise and enhance disclosure requirements while carrying forward presentation requirements. These new standards will place increased emphasis on disclosure about the nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments and how the entity manages those risks. The mandatory effective date is for annual and interim periods in fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2007. The Corporation will begin application of these sections affective January 1, 2008. It is not anticipated that the adoption of these new accounting standards will impact the amounts reported in the Corporation's financial statements other than disclosure considerations.

International financial reporting standards ("IFRS")

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB's strategic plan outlines convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008 the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly-listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canada's own GAAP. The effective date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition date of January 1, 2011 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2010. While the Corporation has begun preparing for the adoption of IFRS for 2011, the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Disclosure controls and procedures

The Corporation's CEO and CFO are responsible for establishing and maintaining (i) disclosure controls and procedures in respect of material information and (ii) internal controls over financial reporting. Disclosure controls and procedures should ensure that material information is accumulated and communicated to management to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure. Internal controls over financial reporting should provide reasonable assurance that the Corporation's financial reporting is reliable and in accordance with GAAP.

Because of their inherent limitations, disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect omissions, misstatement, errors or fraud. Control systems, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control systems are met.