



SERNOVA CORP.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED
OCTOBER 31, 2015 AND 2014**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Sernova Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sernova Corp., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at October 31, 2015 and 2014 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in equity for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sernova Corp. as at October 31, 2015 and 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

January 14, 2016



SERNOVA CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT OCTOBER 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	2015	2014
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 211,938	\$ 463,808
Marketable securities		2,669,025	2,952,902
Amounts receivable	4	219,315	114,723
Prepaid expenses		<u>23,832</u>	<u>41,808</u>
Total current assets		<u>3,124,110</u>	<u>3,573,241</u>
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment, net	5	29,189	14,791
Intangible assets, net	6	<u>—</u>	<u>433,040</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>29,189</u>	<u>447,831</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 3,153,299</u>	<u>\$ 4,021,072</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	<u>\$ 199,850</u>	<u>\$ 240,087</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>199,850</u>	<u>240,087</u>
EQUITY			
Common shares	8	28,588,449	26,701,016
Warrants	8	935,157	923,863
Contributed surplus		3,082,947	2,949,733
Deficit		<u>(29,653,104)</u>	<u>(26,793,627)</u>
Total equity		<u>2,953,449</u>	<u>3,780,985</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 3,153,299</u>	<u>\$ 4,021,072</u>

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)

Events after the reporting period (Note 16)

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on January 14, 2016:

<u>“Frank Holler”</u>	Director	<u>“Dr. Philip Toleikis”</u>	Director
Frank Holler		Dr. Philip Toleikis	

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

SERNOVA CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	2015	2014
EXPENSES			
Research and development	10	\$ 1,793,218	\$ 2,026,189
General and administrative	10	<u>1,092,470</u>	<u>767,346</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>2,885,688</u>	<u>2,793,535</u>
Finance income		(31,995)	(51,128)
Finance costs		<u>5,784</u>	<u>3,652</u>
Net finance income		<u>(26,211)</u>	<u>(47,476)</u>
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		<u>\$ 2,859,477</u>	<u>\$ 2,746,059</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year		<u>136,119,817</u>	<u>130,050,077</u>
Basic and diluted loss per common share		<u>\$ 0.02</u>	<u>\$ 0.02</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

SERNOVA CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2015	2014
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (2,859,477)	\$ (2,746,059)
Adjustments for items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation of property and equipment	4,987	4,880
Patent licence and intellectual property amortization	492,075	774,108
Share-based compensation	281,314	265,641
Interest accrued on short-term investments	34,947	(24,890)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Amounts receivable	(104,592)	(63,632)
Prepaid expenses	17,976	89,540
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(32,020)	(4,149)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(2,164,790)</u>	<u>(1,704,561)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Marketable securities, net	248,930	1,774,289
Acquisition of property and equipment	(4,962)	–
Acquisition of patent rights	(81,675)	(122,305)
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>162,293</u>	<u>1,651,984</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of units under private placement	1,600,000	–
Share issue costs	(75,873)	–
Issue of common shares on exercise of warrants	–	20,000
Issue of common shares on exercise of stock options	226,500	222,780
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>1,750,627</u>	<u>242,780</u>
Change in cash during the year	(251,870)	190,203
Cash, beginning of year	463,808	273,605
Cash, end of year	\$ 211,938	\$ 463,808
Supplementary cash flow information		
Finder's warrants issued	\$ 11,294	\$ –
Intangible assets acquired through accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ –	\$ 22,640
Property and equipment acquired through accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 14,423	\$ –

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

SERNOVA CORP.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common Shares		Warrants		Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
	Number	(Note 8) Amount	Number	(Note 8) Amount			
Balance, October 31, 2014	131,477,831	\$ 26,701,016	31,053,263	\$ 923,863	\$ 2,949,733	\$ (26,793,627)	\$ 3,780,985
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(2,859,477)	(2,859,477)
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity							
Issue of units under private placement	8,888,889	1,600,000	8,888,889	–	–	–	1,600,000
Share issue costs	–	(87,167)	–	–	–	–	(87,167)
Finder's warrants issued	–	–	137,151	11,294	–	–	11,294
Warrants expired unexercised	–	–	(21,053,263)	–	–	–	–
Exercise of stock options	1,455,000	374,600	–	–	(148,100)	–	226,500
Share-based compensation (Note 8)	–	–	–	–	281,314	–	281,314
Balance, October 31, 2015	141,821,720	\$ 28,588,449	19,026,040	\$ 935,157	\$ 3,082,947	\$ (29,653,104)	\$ 2,953,449
Balance, October 31, 2013	129,643,636	\$ 26,314,323	31,153,263	\$ 929,973	\$ 2,821,895	\$ (24,047,568)	\$ 6,018,623
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(2,746,059)	(2,746,059)
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity							
Exercise of warrants	100,000	26,110	(100,000)	(6,110)	–	–	20,000
Exercise of stock options	1,734,195	360,583	–	–	(137,803)	–	222,780
Share-based compensation (Note 8)	–	–	–	–	265,641	–	265,641
Balance, October 31, 2014	131,477,831	\$ 26,701,016	31,053,263	\$ 923,863	\$ 2,949,733	\$ (26,793,627)	\$ 3,780,985

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Sernova Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the Company Act (British Columbia) on August 19, 1998. Effective May 29, 2001, the Company was continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act.

The Company’s head office is located at 700 Collip Circle, Suite 114, London, Ontario, N6G 4X8. The Company’s registered address is Suite 1500 – 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 2N7. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol SVA and is also listed on the OTCQB Venture Market under the symbol SEOVF.

Sernova Corp. is a regenerative medicine company engaged in the research and development of its proprietary Cell Pouch™ and associated technologies including therapeutic cells. The Company is focused on developing a commercially-viable treatment for insulin-dependent human diabetes and other metabolic, blood and neurological diseases with therapeutic cells placed into its implanted, prevascularized and scalable medical device (the Cell Pouch™) and protected from immune system attack.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) assuming the Company will continue on a going-concern basis. The Company has experienced operating losses and cash outflows from operations since its inception, and accordingly, it will require ongoing financing in order to continue its research and development activities. The ability of the Company to continue as a going-concern in the long-term depends upon its ability to develop profitable operations and to continue to raise adequate financing. The Company will seek new funding from additional equity financings and/or licensing agreements and collaborations with development partners. Management believes that the Company has sufficient working capital to maintain its operations for at least the next twelve months.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS and IFRIC issued and in effect as of January 14, 2016, the date the Board of Directors approved these statements.

(b) Basis of measurement:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at their fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and its wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries.

(d) Use of significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses, as well as the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The estimates and assumptions made are continually evaluated and have been based on historical experience and other factors,

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd...)

(d) Use of significant estimates and assumptions (cont'd...)

including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Such estimates and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates and assumptions. Revisions to estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may impact future periods.

Management has applied significant estimates and assumptions to the following:

Valuation of share-based compensation

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected: option life, volatility, risk-free interest rate, forfeiture rates, stock option exercise behaviours, dividend yield and corporate performance. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimate for share-based compensation.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's principal accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Sernova Corp. as well as Sertocell Biotechnology (US) Corp. and Sertonex Inc., its wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries, including entities which the Company controls, are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

(b) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Canadian dollars as follows: monetary assets and liabilities at the closing rate at the date of the statement of financial position, non-monetary assets at historical rates, and income and expenses at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

(c) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

The estimated useful lives and the methods of depreciation are reviewed annually and have been calculated as follows:

- Furniture and fixtures – 20% declining balance
- Computer equipment – 30% declining balance
- Laboratory equipment – 20% declining balance

(d) Intangible assets

The Company owns intangible assets consisting of patent licences and non-patented intellectual property. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The Company does not hold any intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization method and amortization period of an intangible asset with a finite life is reviewed at least annually. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in research and development expenses.

(e) Impairment

Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment test is performed, on an individual basis, for each material financial asset. Other individually non-material financial assets are tested as groups of financial assets with similar risk characteristics. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

(e) Impairment (cont'd...)

Financial assets (cont'd...)

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against the respective financial asset. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses for intangible assets are recognized in research and development expenses.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(f) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when a present legal, statutory or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the consolidated statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, if the effect is material, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

(g) Government assistance

Government assistance is recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the assistance will be received and any attached conditions will be complied with. When the assistance relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the amount to the costs that it is intended to compensate. When the assistance relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred government assistance and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Non-repayable government assistance relating to research and development is recorded as a reduction of expenditures when directly related to such expenditures. Assistance in excess of expenditures are deferred to future periods, to be offset against any future expenditure to be incurred or credited to development costs if they exceed future expenditures on that project.

(h) Research and development costs

Expenditures on research and development activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Other development expenditures will be expensed as incurred. No development costs have been capitalized to date.

Research and development expenses include all direct and indirect operating expenses supporting the products in development.

(i) Share-based compensation

The Company may grant stock options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants and deferred share units ("DSU's") to its directors and officers. The Company records share-based compensation related to stock options using the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Company records share-based compensation related to DSU's using the fair value of the Company's common shares on the date of grant of the DSU.

The grant-date fair value of the stock options and DSU's are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus, over the period that the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The amount recognized as an expense at each reporting date is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market conditions are expected to be met at the vesting date.

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the Company measures the goods and services received, and the corresponding increase in contributed surplus, directly, at the fair value of goods and services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the Company cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received, it measures their value by reference to the fair value of the equity instrument granted. Transactions measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instrument granted, have their fair values re-measured each vesting and reporting date until fully vested.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

(j) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes which are recognized in profit and loss, except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or in equity.

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 and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Investment tax credits related to research and development expenditures are recorded as government assistance when there is reasonable assurance they will be collected. Investment tax credits can be subject to government audits, so the amount received by the Company may differ from the amounts recorded.

(k) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share, except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options, DSU's and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options, DSU's and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods. The inclusion of the Company's stock options, DSU's and warrants in the computation of diluted loss per share has an anti-dilutive effect on the loss per share and therefore have been excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share.

(l) Financial instruments

Financial assets

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Cash and marketable securities

Marketable securities are comprised of short-term debt instruments with an original maturity of more than 90 days and not more than one year on purchase. The Company has classified its cash and marketable securities as fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

(l) Financial instruments (cont'd...)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment losses. The Company has classified its amounts receivable as loans and receivables.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or when the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company has classified its accounts payable and accrued liabilities as financial liabilities.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Equity

Common shares, stock options, DSU's and warrants are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. The Company may issue units, comprised of common shares and common share purchase warrants in connection with equity financings. The warrants are valued whereby any premium paid in excess of the market value on the common shares at the time of issue is allocated to the warrants.

(m) New standards, amendments, and interpretations adopted

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation

The amendments to IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* ("IAS 32"), clarify the criteria that should be considered in determining whether an entity has a legally enforceable right of set off in respect of its financial instruments. Amendments to IAS 32 were applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, with retrospective application required. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 21 Levies

In May 2013, International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee Interpretation 21 *Levies* ("IFRIC 21") was issued. IFRIC 21 provides guidance on when to recognize a liability to pay a levy imposed by a government that is accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. IFRIC 21 was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 with retrospective application required. The adoption of IFRIC 21 did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets

In May 29, 2013, the IASB published amendments to IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* ("IAS 36") which reduce the circumstances in which the recoverable amount of cash-generating units is required to be disclosed and clarifies the disclosures required when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed in the period. This amendment was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

SERNOVA CORP.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2015 AND 2014
 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)**(n) New standards and interpretations not yet effective***IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*

In October 2010, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (“IFRS 9”) which provides added guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. In July 2014, the IASB issued its final version of IFRS 9, which completes the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the IASB’s project to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The final standard is mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently monitoring the developments of this standard and assessing the impact that the adoption of this standard may have on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (“IFRS 15”), which covers principles for reporting about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. In September 2015, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 15 reflecting a one-year deferral of the effective date of the standard to January 1, 2018. The Company is currently monitoring the developments of this standard and assessing the impact that the adoption of this standard may have on the consolidated financial statements.

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

4. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

As at October 31,	2015	2014
Government programs receivable	\$ 164,633	\$ 72,214
Sales tax credits receivable	54,682	42,509
	\$ 219,315	\$ 114,723

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment	Office Furniture	Laboratory Equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance, October 31, 2013	\$ 20,323	\$ 735	\$ 12,579	\$ 33,637
Additions	—	—	—	—
Balance, October 31, 2014	\$ 20,323	\$ 735	\$ 12,579	\$ 33,637
Additions	4,962	—	14,423	19,385
Balance, October 31, 2015	\$ 25,285	\$ 735	\$ 27,002	\$ 53,022
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance, October 31, 2013	\$ 13,226	\$ 111	\$ 629	\$ 13,966
Depreciation	2,364	124	2,392	4,880
Balance, October 31, 2014	\$ 15,590	\$ 235	\$ 3,021	\$ 18,846
Depreciation	2,471	124	2,392	4,987
Balance, October 31, 2015	\$ 18,061	\$ 359	\$ 5,413	\$ 23,833
Net carrying amounts				
October 31, 2014	\$ 4,733	\$ 500	\$ 9,558	\$ 14,791
October 31, 2015	\$ 7,224	\$ 376	\$ 21,589	\$ 29,189

SERNOVA CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2015 AND 2014
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Patent Licenses	Intellectual Property	Total
Cost			
Balance, October 31, 2013	\$ 4,526,006	\$ 2,191,856	\$ 6,717,862
Additions	<u>141,393</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>141,393</u>
Balance, October 31, 2014	\$ 4,667,399	\$ 2,191,856	\$ 6,859,255
Additions	<u>59,035</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>59,035</u>
Balance, October 31, 2015	\$ 4,726,434	\$ 2,191,856	\$ 6,918,290
Accumulated amortization			
Balance, October 31, 2013	\$ 3,790,639	\$ 1,861,468	\$ 5,652,107
Amortization	<u>553,850</u>	<u>220,258</u>	<u>774,108</u>
Balance, October 31, 2014	\$ 4,344,489	\$ 2,081,726	\$ 6,426,215
Amortization	<u>381,945</u>	<u>110,130</u>	<u>492,075</u>
Balance, October 31, 2015	\$ 4,726,434	\$ 2,191,856	\$ 6,918,290
Net carrying amounts			
October 31, 2014	\$ 322,910	\$ 110,130	\$ 433,040
October 31, 2015	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –

During fiscal 2006, the Company acquired various licenses and intellectual property on patents related to the Sertoli technology. Amortization was recognized in profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of these intangible assets, to April 30, 2015.

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

As at October 31,	2015	2014
Accounts payable	\$ 53,880	\$ 82,309
Accrued liabilities	143,849	83,301
Due to related parties (Note 9)	<u>2,121</u>	<u>74,477</u>
	\$ 199,850	\$ 240,087

8. COMMON SHARES AND WARRANTS

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares, without par value.

(b) Share capital transactions – years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014

In May 2015, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for gross cash proceeds of \$1,600,000. The offering consisted of 8,888,889 units sold at a price of \$0.18 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period of 24 months at a price of \$0.30 per share, subject to abridgement of the exercise period (after the expiry of the 4 month hold period) with 30 days' notice to holders in the event that the twenty-day volume weighted price of the Company's common shares exceeds \$0.50. The warrants were ascribed a value of \$nil representing the difference between the issue price of the units and the fair market value of the shares received as part of the offering.

8. COMMON SHARES AND WARRANTS (cont'd...)

(b) Share capital transactions – years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014 (cont'd...)

Costs associated with the private placement totaled \$87,167, including cash fees of \$75,873 and the issue of 137,151 finder's warrants valued at \$11,294, which have been deducted from the gross proceeds. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period of 24 months at a price of \$0.30 per share, subject to the same hold and abridgement conditions as the warrants included in each unit of the offering.

For the year ended October 31, 2015, 1,455,000 stock options were exercised for gross cash proceeds of \$226,500.

For the year ended October 31, 2014, 1,734,195 stock options were exercised for gross cash proceeds of \$222,780 and 100,000 warrants were exercised for gross cash proceeds of \$20,000.

(c) Performance escrow shares

Included in issued common shares and representing escrow shares as at October 31, 2015 are 3,472,500 (2014 – 3,472,500) common shares which will not be released, transferred or assigned without the consent of the regulatory authorities, and which shares are subject to performance-based release terms as follows:

- a) 1,736,250 common shares on the date the Company receives approval from authorities for the initiation of human trials for a licensed product involving Sertolin™;
- b) 1,736,250 common shares on the date the Company enrolls the first patient in a Phase 3 human clinical efficacy trial for a licensed product involving Sertolin™.

Any remaining performance-based escrow shares will be cancelled and returned to treasury upon the earlier of (i) August 2016, and (ii) the Company ceasing to hold an interest in the intellectual property, or (iii) the mutual agreement of the Company and the shareholders.

(d) Warrants

The following table summarizes warrants outstanding as at October 31, 2015:

	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Warrants	10,000,000	\$0.40	February 19, 2016
	5,893,464	\$0.30	May 8, 2017
	3,132,576	\$0.30	May 14, 2017
	19,026,040		

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8. COMMON SHARES AND WARRANTS (cont'd...)

(d) Warrants (cont'd...)

All warrants are exercisable on issuance. Changes in the number of warrants outstanding during the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance outstanding, beginning of year	31,053,263	\$ 0.35	31,153,263	\$ 0.35
Issued	9,026,040	\$ 0.30	–	–
Warrants – scheduled exercise price increase	(10,000,000)	\$ 0.35	–	–
Warrants – scheduled exercise price increase	10,000,000	\$ 0.40	–	–
Exercised	–	–	(100,000)	\$ 0.20
Expired	(21,053,263)	\$ 0.34	–	–
Balance outstanding, end of year	19,026,040	\$ 0.35	31,053,263	\$ 0.35

In February 2015, the exercise price of 10,000,000 warrants that were issued related to the Company's February 2013 non-brokered private placement was increased from \$0.35 per share to \$0.40 per share, based upon the terms of those warrants at the time they were issued.

(e) 2015 Incentive Plan

Under the 2015 Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), approved by the Company's shareholders on April 28, 2015, the Board of Directors may grant stock options to directors, officers, employees or consultants of the Company and deferred share units ("DSU's") to directors and officers of the Company up to an aggregate of 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. The number of common shares reserved for issuance as DSU's under the Plan is fixed at a maximum of 1,314,778.

Options granted under the Plan have lives of up to ten years from the date of grant. The vesting schedule of all granted options is determined at the discretion of the Board. According to the terms of the Plan, the exercise price of any options granted must be in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

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8. COMMON SHARES AND WARRANTS (cont'd...)

(e) 2015 Incentive Plan (cont'd...)

The following table summarizes options outstanding as at October 31, 2015:

	Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Options	200,000	\$ 0.12	January 8, 2016 *
	758,750	0.15	January 8, 2016 *
	250,000	0.20	January 8, 2016 *
	460,000	0.14	March 6, 2017
	270,000	0.18	March 6, 2017
	1,890,000	0.18	April 18, 2017
	500,000	0.18	April 19, 2017
	1,935,000	0.15	January 27, 2019
	150,000	0.15	February 11, 2019
	<u>2,460,000</u>	0.26	June 25, 2025
	8,873,750		

* The stock options with expiry dates of January 8, 2016 in the above table had original expiry dates of either September 9, 2015 or October 28, 2015. Those expiry dates were automatically extended under the terms of the Company's stock option plan to January 8, 2016. All 1,208,750 stock options that would have expired on January 8, 2016 were exercised between November 1, 2015 and January 8, 2016.

As at October 31, 2015, there were 8,873,750 options outstanding, representing 6.3% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares (2014 – 7,998,750 options outstanding representing 6.1%).

Changes in the number of options outstanding during the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance outstanding, beginning of year	7,988,750	\$ 0.16	7,675,445	\$ 0.16
Granted	2,460,000	0.26	3,360,000	0.15
Expired	(120,000)	0.15	(143,250)	0.14
Cancelled/Forfeited	–	–	(1,169,250)	0.15
Exercised	(1,455,000)	0.16	(1,734,195)	0.13
Balance outstanding, end of year	8,873,750	\$ 0.19	7,988,750	\$ 0.16
Options exercisable, end of year	6,628,125	\$ 0.17	7,151,353	\$ 0.16

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8. COMMON SHARES AND WARRANTS (cont'd...)

(e) 2015 Incentive Plan (cont'd...)

The following table reflects details of the stock options outstanding by range of exercise prices as at October 31, 2015:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 0.12 to \$ 0.18	6,163,750	1.8	\$ 0.16	5,996,875	\$ 0.16
\$ 0.20 to \$ 0.26	2,710,000	8.8	0.25	631,250	0.24
	8,873,750	3.9	\$ 0.19	6,628,125	\$ 0.17

The weighted average grant-date fair value of the stock options granted during the year ended October 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$0.23 and \$0.12, respectively.

The Black-Scholes option pricing model used to calculate option values was developed to estimate the fair value of freely tradable, fully transferable options without vesting restrictions, which significantly differs from the Company's stock options awards. This model also requires highly subjective assumptions, including the expected: option life, volatility, risk-free interest rate, forfeiture rates, stock option exercise behaviours, dividend yield and corporate performance. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimate for share-based compensation.

The expected risk-free interest rate is based on the implicit yield on a Canadian Government zero-coupon issued with a remaining term equal to the expected term of the option. The expected volatility is based solely on historical volatility for a period equivalent to the expected life of the option. The expected option life is estimated considering the vesting period at the grant date, the contractual life of the option and the average length of time similar grants have remained outstanding in the past. The forfeiture rate has been assigned a zero rate and is an estimate based on the history of the Company's stock option grants. The dividend yield has been assigned a zero value since it is the policy of the Company to not pay dividends on its common shares for the foreseeable future.

The share-based compensation expense was determined based on the fair value of all options at the date of measurement using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Years ended October 31,	2015	2014
Expected dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Expected forfeiture rate	0.0%	0.0%
Expected volatility	122.6%	143.0%
Expected risk free interest rate	1.5%	1.7%
Expected option life	6.0 years	4.6 years

The Company's Plan allows for the issuance of DSU's to Directors and Officers of the Company in the form of a deferred cash payment or issuance of shares at the time the DSU holder leaves the Company. Since the method of settlement of the DSU's is at the discretion of the Company under the plan, it has been accounted for as an equity settled plan. In the year ended October 31, 2015, the Company issued 625,000 DSU's to directors that vest over a three year period. As at October 31, 2015 the Company expensed \$38,284 related to the DSU's issued and no DSU's had vested to that date.

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9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The key management personnel of the Company are the Directors, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer.

Amounts due to related parties, including amounts due to key management personnel, at the period-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement generally occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at October 31, 2015 was \$2,121 due to key management personnel (2014 – \$74,477).

Compensation to key management personnel for the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, was as follows:

	2015	2014
Salaries, benefits and consulting fees	\$ 391,637	\$ 372,826
Director fees and benefits	115,895	85,314
DSU's issued for director compensation	38,284	–
Share-based compensation	<u>81,750</u>	<u>161,251</u>
Total	\$ 627,566	\$ 619,391

Key management personnel controlled approximately 2% of the issued common shares of the Company as at October 31, 2015 (2014 – 3%).

10. STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Components of the research and development expenses for the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	2015	2014
Salaries, supplies and contract payments	\$ 1,062,739	\$ 1,077,187
Patent fees and costs	295,536	168,186
Depreciation of property and equipment	4,756	4,756
Amortization of intangible assets	492,075	774,108
Share-based compensation	102,745	150,970
Contributions and tax credits	<u>(164,633)</u>	<u>(149,018)</u>
Total research and development expenses	\$ 1,793,218	\$ 2,026,189

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10. STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (cont'd...)

Components of the general and administrative expenses for the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	2015	2014
Salaries, benefits and consulting fees	\$ 320,236	\$ 186,751
Professional fees	116,058	103,579
Director fees and benefits	115,895	99,119
Investor relations	212,869	139,718
Travel and other costs	148,612	123,384
Depreciation of property and equipment	231	124
DSU's issued for director compensation	38,284	—
Share-based compensation	<u>140,285</u>	<u>114,671</u>
Total general and administrative expenses	\$ 1,092,470	\$ 767,346

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company expects to pay certain future costs related to its pre-clinical and clinical trials. Such payments are expected to include the cost of clinical staff and overhead thereon, trial insurance, and may include travel and a portion of drug or procedure-related expenses or transplantation expenses not covered by insurance. The total expected future payments will be impacted by such factors as the rate of enrollment, the location in which the patient resides and the specifics of patient insurance.

The Company expects to make future payments of approximately \$300,000 for the year ending October 31, 2016 in order to maintain and expand its patent portfolio in good standing. For the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, such payments amounted to \$354,571 and \$309,579, respectively.

The Company entered into a lease commitment beginning on August 1, 2015, with remaining gross payments required under the lease of approximately \$115,000 related to the rental of laboratory space over a period of two years. The lease also includes options for the Company to extend the lease for two additional one year periods.

12. INCOME TAXES

Income taxes have not been recognized in profit and loss, as the Company has been incurring losses since inception, and it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the accumulated tax losses can be utilized.

(a) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As at October 31, 2015 and 2014, deferred tax assets have not been recognized with respect to the following items:

	2015	2014
Non-capital losses carried forward	\$ 4,093,000	\$ 3,437,000
Tax credits carried forward	912,000	840,000
Tax basis of property, equipment and intangible assets great than accounting basis	513,000	203,000
Scientific research and experimental development expenditures carried forward	1,217,000	1,063,000
Share issue costs and other	<u>36,000</u>	<u>41,000</u>
Total	\$ 6,771,000	\$ 5,584,000

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12. INCOME TAXES (cont'd...)

(b) Research and development expenditures, investment tax credits and other deductions

As at October 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had available research and development expenditures of approximately \$4,594,000 and \$4,087,000, respectively, which may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce future years' taxable income. As at October 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company also had available unclaimed research and development tax credits of approximately \$1,173,000 and \$1,078,000, respectively, which are available to reduce future taxes payable, with expiries from 2020 through 2035. As at October 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has other available future tax deductions related to assets and share issuance costs of approximately \$1,793,000 and \$769,000, respectively. The benefit of these expenditures and deductions has not been reflected in the Company's accounts.

(c) Non-capital losses

The Company's Canadian non-capital tax losses expire as follows:

Years ended October 31,	Amount
2026	\$ 355,000
2027	599,000
2028	581,000
2029	353,000
2030	682,000
2031	599,000
2032	993,000
2033	902,000
2034	926,000
2035	<u>1,423,000</u>
Total	\$ 7,413,000

As at October 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company also had non-capital income tax losses available to offset future taxable income in the United States of approximately \$6,263,000 (US\$4,787,000) and \$5,304,000 (US\$4,531,000), respectively. The United States non-capital income tax losses will expire in the years 2026 to 2035.

(d) Reconciliation of expected and actual income taxes

Reconciliations of the expected income tax recovery at statutory rates, as applied to the net loss for the year, to the actual income tax recovery for the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	2015	2014
Loss for the year before income tax	\$ (2,859,477)	\$ (2,746,059)
Expected income tax recovery at statutory rates	\$ (758,000)	\$ (714,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax and foreign exchange rates	(465,000)	(38,000)
Permanent differences	77,000	226,000
Share issue costs	—	—
Impact of tax credits and other	74,000	(395,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	<u>1,072,000</u>	<u>921,000</u>
Income tax recovery	\$ —	\$ —

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13. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by management, in deciding how to allocate resources in assessing performance. All of the Company's operations are in research and development in the biotechnology sector with all of the Company's property and equipment located in Canada.

The Company's intangible assets, located in the United States and Canada as at October 31, were as follows:

	2015	2014
United States	\$ –	\$ 110,130
Canada	–	322,910
Total intangible assets, net	\$ –	\$ 433,040

14. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the development and commercialization of its technologies. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development and commercialization of the business. The Company defines capital that it manages as shareholders' equity.

The intellectual property in which the Company currently has an interest are in the development stage; as such the Company has historically relied on the equity markets to fund its activities. The Company will continue to assess sources of financing available and to assess the potential for collaboration with interested partners with a view to managing its current financial resources, in the interest of sustaining the long-term viability of the Company's research and development programs.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an on-going basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remains unchanged for the year ended October 31, 2015.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* provides a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are those which reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions with respect to how market participants would price an asset or liability. These two inputs used to measure fair value fall into the following three different levels of the fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments that are observable.
- Level 2 Quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable and derived from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd...)

The hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available.

The Company has classified its cash and marketable securities as Level 1.

Cash, marketable securities, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due within one year, are all short-term in nature and, as such, their carrying values approximate fair values.

Financial risk factors

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and marketable securities and there is additional risk since those financial instruments are primarily held by a single counterparty. Management believes the risk of the counterparty, a Canadian Schedule A bank, failing to meet its obligations related to the cash and marketable securities held by the Company is remote. Amounts receivable are primarily composed of amounts due from the Canadian federal government.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company is a development stage company and is reliant on external fundraising to support its operations. Once funds have been raised, the Company manages its liquidity risk by investing in cash and marketable securities to provide regular cash flow for its operations and monitoring actual and projected cash flows. As at October 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had cash and marketable securities of \$2,880,963 and \$3,416,710, respectively which are available to settle current liabilities of \$199,850 and \$240,087, respectively. The majority of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within three months or less.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company holds its cash in bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates with a fixed rate of interest and multiple maturity dates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by holding highly liquid short-term instruments and by holding its investments to a maturity date. For the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company earned interest income of \$31,995 and \$51,128, respectively. A 1% change in the average interest rate earned for the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, would have a net impact on finance income of \$26,690 and \$29,529, respectively.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd...)

(d) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations in foreign exchange rates for any cash, marketable securities, amounts receivable or accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company's foreign currency risk is primarily related to amounts denominated in United States dollars. Management believes the Company's foreign currency risk is not currently significant, since less than 0.3% (2014 – 0.1%) of the Company's assets and less than 10% (2014 – 17%) of its liabilities as at October 31, 2015 were denominated in United States dollars. There are no active operations in the United States, with the exception of patent prosecution, maintenance costs and consulting fees, which, for the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, were estimated to be approximately US\$415,000 and US\$400,000, respectively. Accordingly, a strengthening of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar by 1% for the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, would have increased the Company's net loss by approximately \$4,150 and \$4,000, respectively, assuming that all other variables remained constant.

16. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

- a. Subsequent to October 31, 2015, the Company has issued 1,208,750 common shares pursuant to the exercise of stock options for gross proceeds of \$187,813.
- b. In December 2015, the Company announced that the European Commission's Horizon 2020 program awarded an overall €5.6 million (approximately \$8.5 million) non-repayable grant to a consortium called HemAcure, where the Company is a member. The Company expects to receive total funding in the amount of €944,178 (approximately \$1.4 million), which represents its portion of the overall grant, based upon the terms of the grant agreement.